

MIR

SECTOR SC, KIBUYE

28 JUNE - 2 SEPT 1995

HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

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UN ARCHIVES

SERIES S-1062

BOX 158

FILE 6

ACC. 1998/0283

TO: Fatou, FCU
From: Jenni Wolfson
Date: Mon 28 Aug - Sat 2 Sept 1995
Subject: Recent influx of refugees to Kibuye prefecture

Monday 28 August 1995

1100 Joint meeting with UNHCR & ICRC to co-ordinate arrival of refugees. According to UNHCR, the refugees have already received food and assistance in Cyangugu for one month. UNHCR (Kibuye) fears that up to 3,500 old case load refugees may be evicted to accommodate new case load refugees. Furthermore, they consider it possible that many refugees, both old and new caseload, may be transferred to the Commune of Rutsiro where the local authorities have already provided land for 1,000 families.

1300 First meeting of the Crisis Committee in Kibuye to plan for the arrival of refugees. All those invited by the Préfet (who is currently at the women's conference in Beijing) to be members of this Committee are the following:

- Sous-Préfet chargé des Affaires Administratives et Juridiques (Coordinator of the Crisis Committee)
- Sous-Préfet chargé des Affaires Socio-Culturelles
- Responsable du Service Préfectoral de Renseignements
- Représentant du UNHCR
- Représentant du Haut Commissaire aux Droits de l'Homme
- Représentant de la Gendarmerie
- Officier chargé de la Sécurité Militaire (I.O), APR
- Substitut du Procureur
- Coordinateur des Travaux du MINIREISO

The purpose of the meeting was to facilitate the living conditions in the transit camp of Nyamishaba, where the refugees stay until their departure for the communes.

1500 Arrival of refugees from Cyangugu direct to the Bureau du Préfet, where they were registered by Minireiso before being transported to Nyamishaba, to be registered again by UNHCR. No major difficulties. One woman was rushed to hospital to give birth. No unaccompanied minors. These refugees originate from the following communes:

Gisovu	49
Gishyita	109
Rwamatamu	119
Mabanza	111
Total	<u>388</u>

Tuesday 29 August 1995

0830 The refugees were transported to their respective communes.

HRFOR (Kibuye) visited the four communes in order to monitor the return of the refugees to their communes.

Gishyita

The refugees are currently staying in the school. They were registered again by MINIREISO, this time in order to ascertain which sectors they will return to. The assistant Bourgmestre is contacting the Conseillers de Secteurs in order to find out how many houses are available. The representative of MINIREISO was seriously concerned at the lack of available housing. She informed us that many of the refugees who have just returned have their houses already occupied by old case load refugees from 1959. Land is available for the old case load refugees, however, they lack the resources and materials to build houses. The land also has to be divided. Unfortunately, many houses were also destroyed during the war. According to the assistant Bourgmestre, no one will be arrested without having followed the correct legal procedure.

We visited the detention centre so that we would be aware of any significant future increase in numbers following the arrival of the new refugees. There are currently 30 detainees (25 men and 5 women). As far as we are aware, no refugees have yet been arrested in this commune.

Rwamatamu

The refugees are presently housed in the school. The assistant Bourgmestre had not yet registered them when we had arrived. In theory, they should be returning to their original homes in a couple of days when the Conseillers de Secteur have been notified. Old case refugees are housed by MINIREISO in the Centre Binogo, therefore there shouldn't be any housing problems. However, some houses may have been burnt down during the war. When we arrived, there were many RPA soldiers in the vicinity, checking each and every bag thoroughly.

In the detention centre there were 24 detainees, all men.

Gisovu

The refugees are currently housed in the Bureau de Secteur. We were informed that the RPA are controlling the registration and the return of the refugees to their sectors. There were no local authorities in Gisovu when we arrived, but one RPA officer told us that the refugees would be returning to their sectors tomorrow. We visited the site where the refugees are staying but most of them were away fetching water.

Mabanza

All refugees left the same day for their sectors, after being registered by the assistant Bourgmestre.

In the detention centre there were 72 detainees, including two women and two minors (aged 13 and 16 years old.)

Wednesday 30 August 1995

1000 Monthly meeting with MINIREISO, the Sous-Préfet chargé des Affaires Administratives et Juridiques and the Bourgmestres in conjunction with all NGO's, IGO's etc. During this meeting we discussed the logistics of the return of the refugees. UNHCR and the local authorities clashed over the procedure of their arrival. Due to a lack of trucks and taking into consideration the best conditions for the refugees, UNHCR wanted the refugees arriving from Cyangugu and Gisenyi to be transported directly to their communes for registration. The Sous-Préfet and the representative for MINIREISO were adamantly against this idea. They wanted the refugees to arrive first at their office in order to register them and then to make them stay at Nyamishaba until the Bourgmestres were ready to receive them. They explained that if it was not done in this way, then they would be putting the security of the refugees into question, for the local communal authorities would not be sufficiently prepared, i.e. that there is no available housing.

The trucks, however, have to return immediately to Cyangugu to pick up further refugees. If the refugees were to stay in Nyamishaba, they would have no means to return to the communes and it would have to be by foot. Finally, a compromise was reluctantly found. The refugees would go directly to Nyamishaba and be registered and they would leave the following morning for the communes.

According to UNHCR, in all the other prefectures, refugees are transported directly to the communes for registration, without passing by the prefecture. The representative from UNHCR advised the Sous-Préfet that this time it would be an exception, but that any further refugees arriving would go directly to the communes. If the Sous-Préfet does not agree to this, then UNHCR will leave the refugees at Nyamishaba and the local authorities will have to deal with transporting the refugees to the communes.

The refugees in Gisenyi who are expected to arrive in Kibuye have been transported to Kigali. This is because the route from Gisenyi to Kibuye is currently considered unsafe due to the recent mine explosions. When sufficient trucks are available, they will be transferred to their communes. However, there is still some reticence on the part of UNHCR to transport refugees originating from Rutshiro commune because of the mines.

0100 Meeting with UNHCR, ICRC and Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) to discuss the expected arrival of more refugees from Cyangugu. MSF will be vaccinating the refugees against measles. According to UNHCR, the following figures represent refugees originating from the prefecture of Kibuye still to return from Cyangugu.

Rutshiro	52
Gitesi	419
Mabanza	346
Gishyita	74
Bwakira	132

Rwamatamu	92
Kivumu	38
Mwendo	105
Gisovu	207
Others	6
Total	<u>1471</u>

1500 Arrival of refugees from Cyangugu directly to Nyamishaba.

These refugees originate from the following communes:

Rwamatamu	18
Gishyita	57
Kivumu	72
Mabanza	50
Gitesi	216
Mwendo	65
Total	<u>478</u>

Again there were no major difficulties concerning their arrival. Five people were taken to hospital due to illnesses. ICRC were informed of three unaccompanied children, but this is unconfirmed at present, a more thorough follow-up being necessary.

Mabanza

HRFOR (Kibuye) returned to Mabanza, to visit three sectors - Rubengera, Mushubati and Gacaca. Their houses are presently occupied by old caseload refugees, so they were accommodated with other families. The Bourgmestre is arranging a meeting with the Conseillers de Secteurs to find an appropriate solution to this problem.

Thursday 31 August 1995

0900 The refugees were transported to their communes of origin.

Again, HRFOR (Kibuye) visited several communes to determine whether the refugees had safely arrived and what conditions they were facing.

Rwamatamu

Out of the 18 refugees who arrived in the commune, two refugees, accused of genocide, were arrested by the communal police and are now in the detention centre. The other refugees have already returned to their secteurs.

Gitesi

Refugees from this commune were registered this morning at the Bureau Communal and most of them returned to their sectors in the afternoon. Those belonging to Kagabiro sector will spend the night near the Centre Amizero and will leave tomorrow morning. It was considered too far to leave this afternoon.

According to the Bourgmestres there are no problems at the moment for the refugees to return to their old houses. Problems will arise, however, when those refugees who previously resided in the centre of town return, for their houses are currently occupied by old case load refugees. He said that land was not a problem, again the problem is lack of material and resources to build new houses for them. He suggested that they would have to create new returnee camps as a short term solution. In Cyanguu, there are still over 200 refugees who will return to this commune, therefore housing problems may soon arise.

Kivumu

The refugees were registered by the Bourgmestre and left the same day for their sectors. The Bourgmestre said there would be no housing problems but the representative from MINIREISO said that 209 old case load refugees had previously arrived in the commune and were currently occupying some of the houses. Therefore, housing problems are to be expected.

In the detention centre there were 49 detainees, including two minors (aged 16 & 17 years old). The Bourgmestre couldn't enable us to get access into the 2nd cell (as of 23 August, there were 23 detainees in this cell).

Mwendo

The refugees were registered by the Bourgmestre and had left the same day for their respective sectors. 76 old case load refugees had previously arrived in the Commune and therefore similar housing problems to the other communes are predicted.

Mabanza

The refugees again had been transferred the day of their arrival to their sectors.

Gisovu

Met with the Bourgmestre who insisted that the newly arrived refugees have been registered and they were due to return to their sectors today. He claimed that there were no current housing problems. However, likewise with Gitesi, old case refugees occupy houses in the commercial centre, although so far refugees who have returned do not have houses in this area. Local authorities predict that they will soon return, and then there will be housing problems. Until now 260 old case load refugees have returned to this commune. Local authorities in Gisovu have decided not to receive anymore old case load refugees due to lack of space and are considering the possibilities of transferring new 1959 refugees to the communes of Rutiro and Mabanza.

In the morning, I went with MILOBS and the UNHCR representative by helicopter to Rutiro commune to visit the camps of old caseload refugees. We had been unable to visit them for several weeks due to the mine incidents.

We visited two separate camps in the sector of Bwiza. One situated in Busenda, the other in Cyiuwi, where they have been since 1 August. In Busenda there are 12 families, in Cyiuwi,

there are around 40 families. They receive food from PAM. The families live together in UNHCR tents, but have one acre of land each. There are too afraid to live apart. In both camps they have begun agricultural activity, albeit limited due to lack of seeds. Other problems are lack of medicine and health care.

With regard to their security situation, they expressed fear from people in the forest. The RPA live in the vicinity and patrol regularly during the day, but not at night. There was a serious incident on 21 August at 1100. One man called MPAMIRA informed us that he was cutting wood with three other men from Cyiuwi when six unidentified armed men in civilian clothes arrived. MPAMIRA managed to run away but the other three men have not returned to their camp since this encounter. The names of the disappeared men are NWIMUBANDI, RWAMAJONGE and GASHANGO. According to the families, these men were Interahamwe living in the forest.

Friday 1 September 1995

This morning, a further 579 refugees arrived in the prefecture of Kibuye. They will spend the night in Nyamishaba before being transferred tomorrow morning to the communes.

Gitesi	91
Mabanza	163
Rutsiro	46
Gisovu	172
Mwendo	4
Bwakira	103
Others	2
Total	<u>581</u>

Saturday 2 September 1995

0800 Refugees returned to their communes.

SUMMARY

A total number of 1447 refugees arrived this week to Kibuye prefecture. According to UNHCR figures, there are still 412 refugees to arrive from Cyangugu to Kibuye. There are around 500 (unconfirmed number) refugees who came to Gisenyi, (currently in Kigali) still to arrive to Kibuye.



TO : KIGALI HAC//

FROM : MILOBS SECTOR 5C- KIBUYE

SUBJECT: WEEKLY HUMANITARIAN REPORT
FOR THE PERIOD 7-13 AUGUST 1995

DATE: 13 August 95

1. This report will outline the humanitarian situation in sector 5C Kibuye for the week of 7-13 August 95. While the day by day humanitarian activities are included in the daily sitrep this report will focus on larger issues and trends developing over the week.

2. HUMANITARIAN SITUATION GENERAL. The overall quality of life for the citizens of Kibuye Prefecture remains poor. People continue to display a general lack of confidence, community spirit and motivation to improve their conditions. The Prefect is working with his staff and NGO's to improve this situation however security is the major concern this week. Increased incidents of shootings, a vehicle damaged by a mine and the use of demolitions to destroy the local power supply are described in our ops sit reps.

3. NGO'S IN KIBUYE. The main NGO's operating in Kibuye remain ADRA, CARITAS, ENFANTS DU MONDE, SDR, ICRC, MSF, SDR, SOLIDARITY, HUMAN RIGHTS, WFP and various others who played a smaller role here.

4. FOOD. The WFP is the principle 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 in Kibuye, Kilinda, Mugonero, and Murunda hospitals.
- d. Supplementary food to nutrition centers in Gisovu, Rwamatamu, Rutsiro, and Bwakira, and
- e. Returnees as directed by UNHCR.

5. WFP constantly has difficulty distributing the required quantity of food because of the poor quality of the roads in this prefecture and the frequent break downs of their trucks.

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6. CARITAS and Solidarity also provide food aid in this prefecture. The children continue to be the prime concern for aid. Food stocks are increasing with the current August harvest underway.

7. AGRICULTURE. The local government and NGO's continue to encourage the rehabilitation of Kibuye's agricultural sector in hope of restoring self-sufficiency. Beans, sweet potatoes, mixed vegetables and sorghum continue to be the staple crops in Kibuye. Cash crops continue to recover and coffee, banana and tea production is increasing modestly. Livestock production continues to increase and may cause problems of disease and overgrazing during the dry season.

8. HEALTH. MSF and UNICEF are working diligently to improve and run hospital facilities throughout the prefecture. In general the quality of health care provided is poor and overcrowding, untrained staff, broken equipment, inadequate water and latrine facilities, and lack of transportation for the injured exasperate this bad situation. MSF vaccinated 38 new returnees early week. MSF will also continue to vaccinate new returnees entering the prefecture. There were several people given rides to hospital by Milob patrols operating in the area. Malaria was the main cause of illness on these trips.

9. WATER AND SANITATION. ICRC continues to make progress in repairing broken pipes and improving the availability of water. They are installing new water points monthly however shortfalls in water still occur daily throughout the prefecture.

10. EDUCATION. Many schools still require rehabilitation work to the buildings, furniture and equipment. Other concerns remain the need for paper, pencils, work books and other educational materials, inadequate pay for teachers, a requirement for nutritional supplements for students and teachers, as well as the need for balls, toys and playground equipment to make learning interesting and fun for students.

11. INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS. IDP's have all found permanent accommodation now in the various communes of the prefect.

12. RETURNEES. UNHCR, Human Rights, and indirectly UNAMIR, continued to assist personnel of the 59/60 caseload to return to the prefect. Numbers of returnees are listed on the summary sheet attached. A shortage of available housing still exists. Returnee camps are generally in good order but require more cooking containers, mats, machetes, hoes, blankets, and food. They have some medical problems, mainly malaria. The UNHCR rep is aware of their problems and is attempting to meet their needs.

13. JUSTICE. The proper justice system is still not in place to begin the trials of prisoners accused of genocide. Prosecutors and defence lawyers are still required.

14. PRISONS. The one prison here in Kibuye houses 1794 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 still required to improve the quality of life for inmates as this will allow them to expand out of their cramped quarters. HAC is requested to arrange an engineer recce of this facility to see if UNAMIR can provide this fence or at the least find another agency to provide this fence. This problem has gone on far too long and requires immediate attention.

15. SIGNIFICANT INCIDENTS. Our Milob patrol confirms that the 13 dead bodies discovered on 3 Aug 95 are now removed from the site and buried. The investigation initially determined that 9 people were tied and shot at grid 471830. In the same attack, at 0500 hours on 1 Aug 95, four other people were burned to death when their house was allegedly attacked by RPA soldiers. The RPA and Human Rights investigation is still ongoing. On 08 Aug95 at 1130 hrs a CARATAS truck was damaged when it hit a mine at GR-330810. On 12 Aug 95 a pickup from Ministry of Rehabilitation (Rwanda) was damaged by another mine explosion in gen area Bwiza (Grid square-3792) where two men and one woman was injured. Both the legs of the driver is broken and having multiple fractures, others having minor injuries.

15. CONCLUSION. This report has attempted to outline the state of humanitarian services in Kibuye for the week of 7- 13 August 95. Our Milobs provide good "over watch" on these services however it is difficult to win the confidence of the locals if we are not seen to contribute directly to their needs. This prefecture is not receiving the same support as other prefectures closer to Kigali and every effort must be made to correct this unfair distribution of humanitarian support.

16. For your consideration.

17. Best regards,

For
✓ *[Signature]* OPS OFFR
Sector Commander
Sector 5C, Kibuye

COMMUNE	FOOD	WATER	ELECTRICITY	HEALTH	ROAD/BRIDGE	EDUCATION	PRISON	ORPHANAGES	RETURNEES
KIVUMU	ADEQUATE CARATAS WFP	ADEQUATE	NEEDS IMPROVEMENT	MALARIA	BRIDGE REPAIRS REQ	15 PRI SCH 2 SEC SCH REQ SP	COMMUNAL CACHE	NONE- BUT 847 ORPHANS IN FOSTER HOMES	OLD 294 NEW 11
GISHYITA	ADEQUATE CARATAS WFP	WATER SYSTEM NEEDS IMPROVEMENT	NEEDS IMPROVEMENT	1 HOSP 1 DISP	REQ REPAIR	21 PRI SCH	COMMUNAL CACHE	1 (ENF DU MONDE)	OLD 117 NEW 37
BWAKIRA	ADEQUATE SDR CARATAS WFP	NOT READILY AVAIL	NEEDS IMPROVEMENT	1 HOSP MALARIA	REQ REPAIR	22 PRI SCH 1 SEC SCH	COMMUNAL CACHE	NONE	OLD 118 NEW 5
NWENDO	ADEQUATE SDR, WFP MEMISA CARATAS	REQ MORE	NEEDS IMPROVEMENT	2 DISP	REQ REPAIR	22 PRI 4 SEC	COMMUNAL CACHE	NONE	OLD 63 NEW 4
GISOVU	ADEQUATE	REQ MORE	NEEDS IMPROVEMENT	1 HOSP 1 DISP	REQ REPAIR		COMMUNAL CACHE	NONE 640 IN FOSTER HOMES	OLD 278 NEW 20
RWAMATAMU	ADEQUATE SDR, WFP CARATAS	REQ MORE	NEEDS IMPROVEMENT	1 DISP	REQ REPAIR	21 PRI 1 SEC	COMMUNAL CACHE	NONE	OLD 308 NEW 22
RUTSIRO	ADEQUATE SDR WFP CARATAS	REQ MORE	NEEDS IMPROVEMENT	3 DISP	REQ REPAIR	21 PRI NO SEC	COMMUNAL CACHE	NONE	OLD 783 NEW 1
MABANZA	ADEQUATE CARATAS ADRA WFP	REQ MORE	NEEDS IMPROVEMENT	1 HOSP 1 DISP	REQ REPAIR	21 PRI 2 SEC	COMMUNAL CACHE	1	OLD 510 NEW 9
GITESI	ADEQUATE CARATAS ADRA WFP	REQ MORE	NEEDS IMPROVEMENT	2 HOSP	REQ REPAIR	21 PRI	COMMUNAL CACHE	1 (EN DU MONDE) 124 ORPHANS	OLD 117 NEW 37
TOTAL	ADEQUATE	REQ MORE	NEEDS IMPROVEMENT	5 HOSP 10 DISP	REQ REPAIR	164 PRI 10 SEC	KIBUYE- PRISONERS 1792	3 ORPHANAGES	OLD 237 NEW 2961

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ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA



NATIONS UNIES

MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

TO : SECTOR COMD 5C//
KIGALI HAC//

FROM : HUMANITARIAN OFFICER SECTOR 5C

SUBJECT: WEEKLY HUMANITARIAN REPORT
FOR THE PERIOD 31 JULY-6 AUGUST 1995

DATE: 6 August 95

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3. NGO'S IN KIBUYE. The main NGO's operating in Kibuye are ADRA, CARITAS, ENFANTS DU MONDE, SDR, ICRC, MSF, SDR, SOLIDARITY, HUMAN RIGHTS, WFP and various others who played a smaller role here.

4. FOOD. The WFP is the principle food distributor here. They 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 in Kibuye, Kilinda, Mugonero, and Murunda hospitals.
- d. Supplementary food to nutrition centers in Gisovu, Rwamatamu, Rutsiro, and Bwakira, and
- e. Returnees as directed by UNHCR.

5. WFP constantly has difficulty distributing the required quantity of food because of the poor quality of the roads in this prefecture and the frequent break downs of their trucks.

6. CARITAS and Solidarity also provide food aid in this

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prefecture. The children continue to be the prime concern for aid. Food stocks are increasing with the current July harvest underway.

7. AGRICULTURE. The local government and NGO's continue to encourage the rehabilitation of Kibuye's agricultural sector in hope of restoring self-sufficiency. Beans, sweet potatoes, mixed vegetables and sorghum continue to be the staple crops in Kibuye. Cash crops continue to recover and coffee, banana and tea production is increasing modestly. Livestock production continues to increase and may cause problems of disease and overgrazing during the dry season.

8. HEALTH. MSF and UNICEF are working diligently to improve and run hospital facilities throughout the prefecture. In general the quality of health care provided is poor and overcrowding, untrained staff, broken equipment, inadequate water and latrine facilities, and lack of transportation for the injured exasperate this bad situation. MSF immunized all the prisoners at the Kibuye prison (1792 prisoners) this week against meningitis. MSF will also continue to vaccinate new returnees entering the prefecture. There were 6 people given rabies shots as a precaution after having being bitten by dogs in Ritsiro Commune.

9. WATER AND SANITATION. ICRC continues to make progress in repairing broken pipes and improving the availability of water. Shortfalls in water still occur daily throughout the prefecture.

10. EDUCATION. Many schools still require rehabilitation work to the buildings, furniture and equipment. Other concerns remain the need for paper, pencils, work books and other educational materials, inadequate pay for teachers, a requirement for nutritional supplements for students and teachers, as well as the need for balls, toys and playground equipment to make learning interesting and fun for students.

11. INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS. IDP's have all found permanent accommodation now in the various communes of the prefect.

12. RETURNEES. UNHCR, Human Rights, and indirectly UNAMIR, continued to assist personnel of the 59/60 caseload to return to the prefect. This week 38 returnees have arrived in the prefect. A shortage of available housing still exists. The Humanitarian Officer accompanied UNHCR to visit a temporary returnee camp in Bwiza (GR 3694). This camp has approx 250 people in two sites. They are generally in good order but require more tarps, cooking containers, mats, machetes, hoes, blankets, and food. They had some medical problems, mainly malaria. The UNHCR rep is going to meet their needs.

13. JUSTICE. The proper justice system is still not in place to begin the trials of prisoners accused of genocide. Prosecutors and defence lawyers are still required.

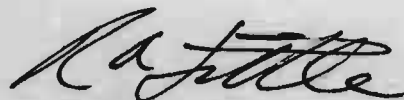
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16. For your consideration.

17. Best regards,



Randy Little
Captain
Humanitarian Officer
Sector 5C Kibuye
tel# 11232

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10. EDUCATION. Many schools still require rehabilitation work to the buildings, furniture and equipment. Other concerns remain the need for paper, pencils, work books and other educational materials, inadequate pay for teachers, a requirement for nutritional supplements for students and teachers, as well as the need for balls, toys and playground equipment to make learning interesting and fun for students.

11. INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS. IDP's have all found permanent accommodation now in the various communes of the prefect.

12. RETURNEES. UNHCR, Human Rights, and indirectly UNAMIR, continued to assist personnel of the 59/60 caseload to return to the prefect. This week 38 returnees have arrived in the prefect. A shortage of available housing still exists. The Humanitarian Officer accompanied UNHCR to visit a temporary returnee camp in Bwiza (GR 3694). This camp has approx 250 people in two sites. They are generally in good order but require more tarps, cooking containers, mats, machetes, hoes, blankets, and food. They had some medical problems, mainly malaria. The UNHCR rep is going to meet their needs.

13. JUSTICE. The proper justice system is still not in place to begin the trials of prisoners accused of genocide. Prosecutors and defence lawyers are still required.

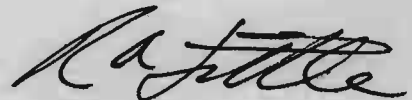
14. PRISONS. The one prison here in Kibuye houses 1792 people. This facility was designed to hold 250 people so problems of over crowding, poor hygiene and poor nutrition make the quality of life very difficult for these inmates. A proper security fence around the prison is still required to improve the quality of life for inmates as this will allow them to expand out of their cramped quarters. HAC is requested to arrange an engineer recce of this facility to see if UNAMIR can provide this fence or at the least find another agency to provide this fence.

15. SIGNIFICANT INCIDENTS. Our Milob patrol discover 13 dead bodies on 3 Aug 95. The investigation initially determined that 9 people were tied and shot at grid 471830. In the same attack, at 0500 hours on 1 Aug 95, four other people were burned to death when their house was allegedly attacked by RPA soldiers. The investigation is still ongoing, more to follow.

15. CONCLUSION. This report has attempted to outline the state of humanitarian services in Kibuye for the week of 31 July- 6 August 95. Our Milobs provide good "overwatch" on these services however it is difficult to win the confidence of the locals if we are not seen to contribute directly to their needs. This prefecture is not receiving the same support as other prefectures closer to Kigali and every effort must be made to correct this unfair distribution of humanitarian support.

16. For your consideration.

17. Best regards,



Randy Little
Captain
Humanitarian Officer
Sector 5C Kibuye
tel# 11232

SUMMARY OF WEEKLY HUMANITARIAN REPORT - SECTOR 5C (KIBUYE)

DATE : 13 AUG 95

COMMUNE	FOOD	WATER	ELECTRICITY	HEALTH	ROAD/BRIDGE	EDUCATION	PRISON	ORPHANAGES	RETURNEES
KIVUMU	ADEQUATE CARATAS WFP	ADEQUATE	NEEDS IMPROVEMENT	MALARIA	BRIDGE REPAIRS REQ	15 PRI SCH 2 SEC SCH REQ SP	COMMUNAL CACHE	NONE- BUT 847 ORPHANS IN FOSTER HOMES	OLD 294 NEW 11
GISHYITA	ADEQUATE CARATAS WFP	WATER SYSTEM NEEDS IMPROVEMENT	NEEDS IMPROVEMENT	1 HOSP 1 DISP	REQ REPAIR	21 PRI SCH	COMMUNAL CACHE	1 (ENF DU MONDE)	OLD 117 NEW 37
BWAKIRA	ADEQUATE SDR CARATAS WFP	NOT READILY AVAIL	NEEDS IMPROVEMENT	1 HOSP MALARIA	REQ REPAIR	22 PRI SCH 1 SEC SCH	COMMUNAL CACHE	NONE	OLD 118 NEW 5
MWENDO	ADEQUATE SDR, WFP MEMISA CARATAS	REQ MORE	NEEDS IMPROVEMENT	2 DISP	REQ REPAIR	22 PRI 4 SEC	COMMUNAL CACHE	NONE	OLD 63 NEW 4
GISOVU	ADEQUATE	REQ MORE	NEEDS IMPROVEMENT	1 HOSP 1 DISP	REQ REPAIR		COMMUNAL CACHE	NONE 640 IN FOSTER HOMES	OLD 278 NEW 20
RWANATAMU	ADEQUATE SDR, WFP CARATAS	REQ MORE	NEEDS IMPROVEMENT	1 DISP	REQ REPAIR	21 PRI 1 SEC	COMMUNAL CACHE	NONE	OLD 308 NEW 22
RUTSIRO	ADEQUATE SDR WFP CARATAS	REQ MORE	NEEDS IMPROVEMENT	3 DISP	REQ REPAIR	21 PRI NO SEC	COMMUNAL CACHE	NONE	OLD 783 NEW 1
MABANZA	ADEQUATE CARATAS ADRA WFP	REQ MORE	NEEDS IMPROVEMENT	1 HOSP 1 DISP	REQ REPAIR	21 PRI 2 SEC	COMMUNAL CACHE	1	OLD 510 NEW 9
GITESI	ADEQUATE CARATAS ADRA WFP	REQ MORE	NEEDS IMPROVEMENT	2 HOSP	REQ REPAIR	21 PRI	COMMUNAL CACHE	1 (EN DU MONDE) 124 ORPHANS	OLD 117 NEW 37
TOTAL	ADEQUATE	REQ MORE	NEEDS IMPROVEMENT	5 HOSP 10 DISP	REQ REPAIR	164 PRI 10 SEC	KIBUYE- PRISONERS 1792	3 ORPHANAGES	OLD 237 NEW 2961

Ny

HAC
UNAMIR HQ
Kigali

29 Jul 95

See Distribution

WEEKLY HUMANITARIAN REPORT FOR THE PERIOD 16 - 22 JULY 1995

GENERAL SITUATION

1. The situation all over the country is generally improving as all the reports received indicate calm situation. The number of returnees are on the increase in all the sectors as border posts are generally opened to traffic. There is a report of meningitis in some Orphanage camps such as Gakoni Orphanage in Murabi Commune.
2. Major problems reported all over the sectors were as follows:
 - a. Shortage of water supply.
 - b. Shortage of food
 - d. Transportation problems.
 - e. Lack of septic truck.
 - f. Lack of drugs for some hospitals.

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. The situation though not bad, a lot requires to be done as more communes have now been added to the sector. Due to drastic reduction in number of vehicle holding in the sector and recce of new communes, the team did not cover the AOR adequately.

b. Own HAC Activities.

(1) MILOBS inspected the water reticulation system in Gikomero Commune. A report was submitted to HAC highlighting some water related problems.

(2) MILOBS patrolled Shyoroni (GR 9695) Commune. Shyoroni is one of the new communes added to the sector and has the following problems:

(a) The area lacks drinking water as the pumping station which used to supply water was destroyed during the war.

(b) Locals lack farming implements and seeds. Seeds supplied by CARE International last farming season were rotten as such could not germinate at all.

(c) Inadequate educational materials still exist in the area.

(d) Food is generally scarce though people are said not to be starving.

c. General Living Conditions

(1) Water. Water supply in Kigali and elsewhere in Kigali Prefecture is erratic. Water has been cited as the most scarce item in the rural areas of Kigali.

(2) Education. Although educational materials are available in Shyorongi they are inadequate.

(3) Housing. Some families in Gikomero require proper homes as the ones they had before are partially destroyed, the situation is the same in Shyorongi.

d. Conclusion. Lack of transport has hampered movement of the team and as a result fewer places are being visited in a week. Nonetheless, all efforts are being made to ensure that all problem areas are visited.

e. Recommendation. The team recommends that distribution of seeds and farming implements in rural areas by various NGOs start now in order to allow people to plan how they will cultivate the land.

5. Sector 1B

a. Gen Situation. The situation is relatively calm in the Sector.

b. Own HAC Activities. Malicoy provided transport for various humanitarian activities in the sector. It also treated 110 patients during the week under review.

c. General Living Conditions

(1) Health Problems During visits to hospitals and health centers, the following needs were reported:

- (a) Drugs(antibiotics, antimalarial, anti-vomit gastritis).
- (b) Infant food.
- (c) Portable water.
- (d) Stationery for clinics.
- (e) Laboratory equipment.
- (f) Generator.
- (g) Ambulance.

(2) Education

(a) A Milob team visited Kabgayi Nursery School in Nyamabuye Commune(GR7470). The number of students is 125 including 67 orphans. The school needs both sex uniforms for these orphans, sports equipment and food.

(b) A team also visited "GROUPE SCOLAIRE SAINT-JOSEPH". Number of students were 471, including 102 orphans. They need 70 tools for students, glasses doors, window frames, locks, sport equipment, book and stationery.

(c) The REMERA Secondary School in TABA Commune(8984) urgently requires a visit of electricians to check their generator and electrical system which are broken down.

(3) Roads & Bridges.

(a) Reference our Weekly Sitrep dated 07 July 1995, we are still waiting for an engineer team to recce and subsequently repair the bridge located at (GR 702661) A local engineer provided us with some sketches.

(b) 13 km segment of the road along the Nyabarongo river leading from the main road Kigali-Gitarama to Buoba Sector (R 9188) of TABA Commune is in very poor condition.

d. People with Special Needs

(1) Nyanza Orphanage.

(a) The Nyanza Orphanage (7241) is still waiting for a septic truck for cleaning latrines. It has now been three months since request for UNAMIR's assistance was made. The septic truck is urgently required so save the health of the 295 children in the orphanage.

(b) All the Orphanages are waiting for the anti-malaria spraying after Ausmed's recce three months ago.

e. Recommendations

(1) UNAMIR HAC should put the highest priority on the problems experienced by ELECTROGAZ administration. The importance of water supply to Gitarama town, in the schools, orphanages and health centres cannot be over emphasized.

(2) As a second priority, the secondary school in the TABA Commune (GR 8984) should receive the visit of electricians to repair generator and electrical system. It houses 1000 students, all from Rwanda and is a very visible institution in bringing about normalization to the country.

(3) Possibility of improving the 13 km segment of the road leading to Bugoba Sector of TABA Commune should be considered by the UNAMIR Engineers.

6. Sector 2A

a. General Situation. The general situation in the sector is calm. Returnees continue to cross into Rwanda from Uganda and Tanzania through Gatuna, Buziab and Kagitumba border posts. During the week under review, a total of 144 returnees crossed into the country from these three border posts.

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

- (1) Urmuli, Gakoni and Ngarama Orphans Homes.
- (2) Matimba food for work project.
- (3) The newly resettled returnees and IDPs to instil confidence.

c. General Living Conditions

(1) Water

(a) NGARAMA. The local authorities have approved OXFAM's project to drill water boreholes in Nyagatare, Matimba and Kagitumba areas. This programme will go a long way to provide water for locals and their cattle in these areas.

(b) Cyungo Commune. Cyungo Health Centre is facing an acute shortage of water. The local Health Staff are now buying water from ordinary locals to run the centre.

(c) Buyoga. UNICEF has started repairing the broken down water pump and replacing worn out pipes in a bid to restore water supply to the commune 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 Commune. Muyove Health Centre sponsored by AMREF is critically running short of medicines. Locals are appealing for immediate help.

(b) Cyumba Commune. Cyumba Commune health centre is in a bad state. The entire buildings need complete renovation. The centre also faces an acute shortage of medicines.

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

(3) Education. Approximately 82% of the Primary Schools are functioning. However, most of these schools face same problems of basic amenities like furniture and stationery. Some school buildings need immediate repairs. Only a few Secondary Schools are functioning due to lack of funds and teachers.

d. People With Special Needs.

(1) Murambi Commune. Gakoni Orphanage (GR4698) which has a total of 280 orphans is still facing a problem of meningitis. Three children died as reported in our last sitrep dated 7 Jul 95. During the week under review one child has died and a few more are reported to be in a critical condition.

(2) Ngarama. In Ngarama SOS Orphanage, 67 orphans have been re-united with their parents by ICRC, 180 remain in this home. The home has no electricity and authorities are requesting for an electric generator. The authorities are also requesting for transport to pick up one ton of sugar and five tons of rice from Kigali to Ngarama on 28 or 31 July 1995.

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 local humanitarian assistance to the local authorities.

(2) Food be issued to returnees who report direct to their home communes to instil confidence.

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 continued with patrols to the communes and sectors to gain good information/data on humanitarian assistance needed by the communes. It was noticed that all locals in the communes patrolled were going about their duties peacefully.

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 intends to clean-up all camps in the Gikongoro Prefecture beginning with Kibeho. The organization wanted assistance in the form of heavy equipment ie. excavators, dump trucks, bulldozers etc. The clean-up exercise will take maximum of 4 weeks. The Organization intends to start work next week beginning with disinfecting all the surroundings. The spokesman for the organization has been directed to meet the CHAO at FHQ for a coordinated plan.

e. Recommendations. Cases of banditries are on the increase in the sector. Stealing of domestic animals and other belongings is now the order of the day. Appropriate agencies be informed to take up the issue.

f. Conclusion. All the sectors/communes have seen great improvement over previous weeks. With the active participation of NGOs and other it is envisaged that the communes will be self sufficient in the near future. The sector is expected to be calm in the coming week.

8. Sector 3B

a. General Situation. The general situation during the period under review is calm. Kibayi and Kigembe communes reported of people coming from Burundi.

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) Housing. At Kibayi (GR 8497) the Bourgmestre reported to have problems with accommodation because returnees who had arrived earlier had occupied the houses of the latter.

(2) Repair of Bridge. The Bourgmestre requested assistance for the repair of a bridge at (GR601979).

(3) Roads. The road from Muganza to Nyabitare Sector is very bad and the Bourgmestre requested for the repair of road.

(4) Health. Huye Commune has no clinic, Bourgmestre request for two (2) clinics to be established in the commune.

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. On Wednesday 19 July 1995, an informal meeting of NGOs, UN Agencies representatives and Malawi Coy Officer was held in Kamembe and attended by the Operations Officer.

b. Own HAC Activities

(1) The HAC of this sector visited the Kibogora Orphanage as well as Tyazo Primary School in Kirambo Commune.

(2) Humanitarian team on Saturday 15 July 1995, briefed representatives of Human Rights, UNHCR and European Community consultant on the organization, new mandate, humanitarian and security issues.

c. General Living Conditions.

(1) Health Problems. The only medical centre in the commune of Mukoma (GR 899383) cannot meet the increasing medical requirements caused by an increasing population. The local authorities are requesting for an additional hospital for the Gafunzo Commune.

(2) Security. At Nyagatare Transit Camp, Staff of

UNHCR requested for Malawian soldiers to provide security.

10. Sector 5

a. Gen Sit

(1) The general situation in the sector remain calm. There has been, however, an incident this week, a power transformer in the area of Nyundo was blown causing a minor power distribution. There has been also a continuation of the banditry and cattle theft on the verges of the Gishwati forest. Three bodies in two days have been washed ashore in the area of Gisneyi. Traffic is still closed for humanitarian aid to Goma camps. The organized repatriation continue to gain momentum.

b. Own HAC Activities

(1) The Hum team liaised with NICOY for the removal of tentage at Nemba to the orphanage at Ruhengeri.

(2) The team also visited the Gisenyi Prison and the director requested for the pumping of the septic tanks.

c. People With Special Needs.

In the separate camps 59-60 Old Caseloads on the edge of the Gishwati Forest (GS27-96) and (GS 2797) complained of lack of food and medical attention. These people were placed there by the MINIREISO and there is no sign of planting going on.

d. NGOs Activities

(1) COOPI is constructing latrines and water tanks at Kanama and Nyamyumba Communes.

(2) ICRC is in the process of rehabilitating the water supply at Kayove, Kanama and Rewere Communes in Gisenyi Prefecture.

(3) WFP has closed their office at Ruhengeri, monitoring will be from Gisneyi Office.

11. Sector 5A

a. General Situation.

(1) The General situation within the Sector remains calm. There was no incidents concerning security with the sector during the period under review.

(2) The border post between Rwanda and Uganda at Cyanika remained open and the number of returnees in this period were eight(8).

b. Own HAC Activities

(1) The Hum Officer made necessary coordination with all the NGOs working in Ruhengeri and visited few communes.

(2) The Orphanage of NEMBA was closed on 2 July 1995. Representative of Ruhengeri Prefect requested us to convey left over equipments and tents to Ruhengeri. The Hum team liaised with NICOY at NUNDA and those items were brought to Ruhengeri on 21 Jul 95.

c. General Living Conditions

(1) Kinigi Commune. The Bourgmestre informed that in his area 400 families, returnees of 59-60 are presently living and they did not have adequate materials to construct their houses, hence most of them were living in very bad condition. He also informed the team that all the roads/trucks in the commune area were too bad, he requested UNAMIR to repair/improve those roads.

(2) Butaro Commune. The Bourgmestre complained that despite his separate requests to Milobs for the past months regarding demining of his commune, nothing has been done. He again requested that UNAMIR should demine his commune to facilitate farming activities in the commune.

d. People With Special Needs. The Bourgmestre of KINIGI Commune requested for a health centre to be built at BISATE since there is only one health center which caters for the commune at the moment.

CONCLUSION

12. HAC is now facing a problem of satisfying the various Communes on the requests submitted for implementation. We have taken action to get into the UNDP Trust Fund but there has been no

response yet. We have also sought assistance from the various NGOs in helping to meet some of the numerous demand we face.

13. Most of the requests submitted are far too much in cost for implementation since UNAMIR has no resources.


H. OSAF-ABDAE
Col
CHAO

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SUMMARY OF THE WEEKLY HUMANITARIAN REPORT

SHEET NO.1

Date: 16 - 22 JUL 95

SECTOR	FOOD	WATER	ELECTRICITY	HEALTH	ROAD/BRIDGE
1.		Erratic water supply in Kigali Prefecture.		Lack of equipment and medicine reported in Gitarama.	Bridge on Nyaborongo river is in poor condition.
2.		Cyungo Commune facing acute water shortage.		Muyove Health Centre in Cyungo Commune is short of medicine. Cyumba Health Centre is in bad state, centre needs renovation.	
3		Lack of water in Runyinya. Mbazi reports of broken pipes.		Karama Commune reported malaria as the main problem. No Clinic in Huye Commune,	Broken bridge between Murambi ar Rugano (GR3737). Road from Muganza to Nyabitare needs repairs.
4.				Additional clinic at Gafunzo needed.	
5.	Old caseload on the edge of Gishwati Forest require food.	COOPI is repairing water tanks at Kanama and Nyamyumba Communes.		Old caseload at Gishwati request medical help. Bourgmestre requesting to reactivate 2 clinics in Kinigi commune.	Kinigi Commune request improvement of roads by UNAMIR

SUMMARY OF THE WEEKLY HUMANITARIAN REPORT

SHEET NO. 2

EDUCATION	PRISON	ORPHANAGES	RETURNEES	HOUSING	REMARKS
Inadequate educational materials in SHYORONGI.		KABGAYI Orphanage in Gitarama needs uniform, sport eqpt and food.			
		Meningitis is still a problem in Gakoni Orphanage. NCARAMA SOS Orphanage require tpt to cart 1 ton sugar and 3 tons of rice from Kigali.		In Nyiabikenke Dutch NGO is reconstructing houses.	
			342 refugees arrived from Burundi.	Lack of houses for returnees at Kibayi (GR8497).	
			120 Returnees arrived in sector between 14-20 Jul 95.		
	Need to empty septic tank at the prison. ICRC is working on sweage system in Gisenyi and Ruhengeri prisons.				

XILOB HQ REC SC

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.

Humanitarian officer to read.
Shelly
Melnicov
Major
Acting Sector Commander

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 Mukingi 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 separate 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 Gatara 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 Gatara 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.

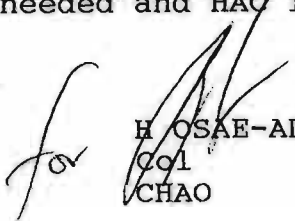
c. People With Special Needs.

(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.

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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: 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. Bourgmaster 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.		

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UNAMIR HQ

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WEEKLY HUMANITARIAN REPORT FOR THE PERIOD 09 - 15 JULY 1995

GENERAL SITUATION

1. The Humanitarian situation continues to improve all over the country. No major problems were reported concerning returnees who are still returning at a rate of a few thousands each week. So far the situation seems to be under control. No major epidemic reported except for a few cases of meningitis South of Sector 2, ICRC is monitoring.

HAC ACTIVITIES

2. Other than the routine coordination of Hum activities, HAC has sent a patrol to Sector 2 to monitor the conditions of the Returnees in the sector. Also, we are providing one patrol a day to IOC for the next two weeks to help them collect questionnaire in 35 different communes in the country.

3. Sector 1A

a. Gen Situation. The situation keeps on improving piecemeal with a few activities by MILOBS due to absence of the Humanitarian Officer for a week.

b. Own HAC Activities.

(1) MILOBS procured a water bladder for College Apapae.

(2) MILOBS assisted in the transportation of hoes to sectures in Kicukiro Commune.

(3) Format of toilets for the schools approved by the Government was secured and presented to UNICEF for construction of toilets at College Apapae and Gikondo Primary School.

c. General Living Conditions

(1) Water. There has been no water supply for a week due to low pressure created by low voltage of electricity to almost all parts of Kigali.

d. Conclusion. Due to the absence of the Humanitarian Officer who was on CTO, no report was submitted last week. In the same vein, very few humanitarian activities were undertaken during the period under review.

e. Recommendation. One other Officer be appointed to the Humanitarian team to enhance continuity.

4. Sector 1B

a. Gen Situation. The situation is relatively calm in the Sector.

b. Own HAC Activities. Malicoy provided transport for various humanitarian activities in the sector.

c. General Living Conditions

(1) Health Problems All the Health Centres visited this week complained of lack of transport, electricity beds laboratory equipment, blankets and mattresses.

(2) Housing. Rebuilding of houses is going on in Nyiabikenke with the assistance of a Dutch NGO - WAGESANI.

(3) Farming Activities. Milobs team reported that in Mukingo Sector (GR7445) of Kigoma commune many people can not cultivate because they returned late this year and also due to shortage of agricultural materials. They need hoes and seeds.

d. People with Special Needs

(1) Nyanza Orphanage. There is a poor condition in the orphanage. Orphanage requires a septic truck to empty its latrines.

(2) Home Of Vierge Des Pouvres. This is a handicapped centre in Gatagara in Kigoma Commune. The centre has over 100 handicapped and is currently faced with lack of tools and raw materials for making of artificial limbs.

not release the equipment until he received a directive from the Ministry of Interior.

5. Sector 2B

a. Gen Situation

The humanitarian situation continued to be stable and shown steady food improvement due to increased WFP ICRC and LWF activities for the period. However, water remained as the major basic utility item still lacking in the sector.

b. Own Hac Activities

(1) The Humanitarian Officer attended the now Weekly Humanitarian meeting with UNHCR, WFP in Kibungo Prefecture. The meeting discussed how best to pull resources together to provide the needed assistance in the community.

(2) Milobs patrol team visited Orphanages and the two transit camps in the sector. They liaised with managements of the institutions and assessed their needs for solutions.

c. General Living Conditions.

(1) Food/Water. The food situation in the sector is quite stable because of efforts by UN Agencies and NGOs.

(2) Water has been restored at Kibungo township following the installation of a new water pump provided by IRC to Electrogas last week-end. However, water situation in the other areas remained acute.

e. People with Special Needs.

(1) Refugees. A total of 540 returnees arrived in the sector, made up of 140 from Zaire who came in through various entry points before arriving in the sector, 81 from Tanzania and the remaining 329 from Burundi. The

returnees complained of lack of farming tools.

(2) Orphans. The management of GHAINI Orphanage complained of insufficient water provided by BABINI and Italian NGO to the institution. The present reduction of

I. UN AGENCIES/ NGO ACTIVITIES

(1) UNHCR. UNHCR organised two batches of voluntary return of 319 refugees from Burundi to Rwanda. Refugees have already been settled in their communes.

(2) ICRC distributed 7 tons truck load and 5 containers of various items to inmates of NSINDA Prison.

(3) German Agro Action continued distributing cups, blankets, bowls and cooking pans in Birenga, Sake and Mugesera Communes.

(4) LWF (Spain) distributed food items at its distribution centres in Kigerama and Kayonza Communes.

6. 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 continued with patrols to the communes and sectors to gain first hand information/data on humanitarian assistance needed by the communes. It was noticed that all locals in the communes patrolled were going about their duties peacefully.

c. General Living Conditions.

The general living conditions of all the Communes patrolled this week was encouraging.

7. Sector 4

a. Gen Sit

has yet been established.

b. Own HAC Activities

The HAC of this sector attended an informal meeting on Fri 14 July 1995 with NGOs and UN Agencies at Kamembe.

c. General Living Conditions.

(1) In the Bugumira Sector (GR 7936), Schools have only one central pump to provide water but it is not operational.

(2) In Gisuma Commune (GR 8426) there are no pipes to carry water.

8. Sector 5

a. Gen Sit

(1) The general situation in the sector remain calm. However, the security situation in the area bordering the Gishwati Forest is tense. There is reportedly some armed persons, allegedly interhamwe, who are harassing and intimidating the locals and indulging in thefts. There has been an exchange of fire between the suspected interhamwe and the RPA at Rugaragara (GR2195).

b. Own HAC Activities

(1) The Hum team helped to procure a large container to remove the debris and waste at the Gisenyi Prison.

(2) The team also helped arranged transport on schedule for the World Food Distribution Programme.

c. General Living Conditions. Shortage of seeds and many refugees arriving after the growing season has resulted in a predicted production of only 20 to 30% of normal production. This has caused the price of potatoes to rise almost 50% in some areas.

d. NGOs.

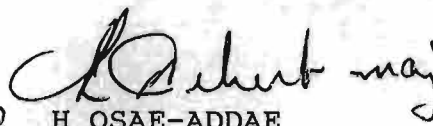
(1) COOPI is helping to prepare former TUNBATT loc at Mutura for use as a transit camp for returnees by the

supply in Gisenyi and Ruhengeri.

(3) WFP delivered a total of 192,365 mt of food to Satinsyi Commune to assist in the Primary School programme.

CONCLUSION

10. UHAAG is now facing a problem of resources and funding in order to accomplish its tasks. We have taken action to try to get funding through the trust fund managed by UNREO and UNDP. Until we get positive response, you are advised not to make any promises you cannot keep because all we have to work with are UNAMIR's resources which are getting smaller every day. You must also be aware that all assistance requests placed through Brown and Root for non UNAMIR organization must be accounted and paid for. Until funds are made available to UHAAG some requests for assistance will have to wait if we are unable to find an NGO to do the job.

For 
H OSAE-ADDAE
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Distribution:
Internal:

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

External:

WFP
IOC

SUMMARY OF THE WEEKLY HUMANITARIAN REPORT

SHEET NO.1

SECTOR	FOOD	WATER	ELECTRICITY	HEALTH	ROAD/BRIDGE
1.		Procured a Bladder for Apape College. Shortage of water in Kigali awaiting for Min Trap to give plans of water pipes.			Rubungo Commune request to repair 158KM of roads and three bridges
2.	Mukingo Sec(GR7445) shortage of food. Needs hoes and seeds. German Agro Action gave utensils and blankets in Birengo, Sake and Mugesera.			All Centres lack transport, electricity, beds, laboratory eqpt, blankets and mattresses.	
3		Problem with water supply due to poor electricity and fuel for generator	Short supply normally 2 hrs a day.		5 x Bridges need repairs or replacement.
4.		Bugumira Sec water pump <u>not working</u> . Gisuma Commune no pipes to carry water.			
5.	Provided Tpt to WFP. Shortage of seeds. Lack of Food.				

SUMMARY OF THE WEEKLY HUMANITARIAN REPORT

SHEET NO. 2

EDUCATION	PRISON	ORPHANAGES	RETURNEES	HOUSING	REMARKS
Plans for latrines approved by Govt. Presented to UNICEF for the constr funds. UNICEF & OXFAM distributed materials to schools in Kanombe.				Rubungo Commune Office needs repairs.	
	ICRC gave 7 x trucks loads and 5 containers of various items to Inmate at Nsinda Prison.	Nyanza Orphanage req septic tank to empty latrine. Gahini Orphanage lack water.	540 arrived in Sec. 140 from Zaire 81 from Tanzania. 329 from Burundi	In Nyiabikenke Dutch NGO is reconstructing houses.	
	Removed debris at Gisenyi Prison. Need to empty septic tank at the prison. ICRC is working on sweage system in Gisenyi and Ruhengeri prisons.		Coopi is preparing transit camp at former TUNBATT area.		

SUMMARY OF THE WEEKLY HUMANITARIAN REPORT

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MILOB HA SEE SC THEM OTTR


TO : ALL MILOB HQ SECT HUM OFFRS File:5000.1(HAC)/A/1

FROM : HAC UNAMIR HQ

Date: 14 July 1995

SUBJECT : SUMMARY OF THE WEEKLY HUMANITARIAN REPORT

1. Attached please find Summary of the Weekly Humanitarian Report Form for your submission of the above mentioned report.
2. It is to be noted that the form is to be used for summary of the weekly humanitarian needs in the communes which should jointly be submitted with the humanitarian report every week.
3. Submitte for your compliance.


JR ALBERT
Major
for CHAO

[illegible]

HAC
UNAMIR HQ
Kigali

14 Jul 95

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WEEKLY HUMANITARIAN REPORT FOR THE PERIOD 02 - 08 JULY 1995

GENERAL SITUATION

1. The Humanitarian situation within continues to improve. Milobs and UN Agencies report spontaneous return of refugees from Zaire both in Cyangugu and Gisenyi area and more are expected from Tanzania and Burundi. The main problems reported by Hum team in the sectors are still lack of water, food, tools and seeds. The major sicknesses reported in the country were malaria, respiratory infections and the most serious being five reported cases of meningitis at the GAKONI ORPHANAGE in the MURAMBI COMMUNE of which three have been reported dead and two are in critical condition.

HAC ACTIVITIES

2. Other than the routine coordination of Hum activities, HAC due to lack of vehicles was only able to conduct one Special Patrol in Sector 2 to assess the condition of returnees in the sector.

3. Sector 1B

a. Gen Situation. The situation is still relatively calm in the sector.

b. Own HAC Activities. Malicoy provided transport for various humanitarian activities in the sector.

c. General Living Conditions

(1) Transportation. Transportation of food (beans, maize and cooking oil) donated by WFP to teachers is going on. About 200 tones of the food still remain at the storage in Gitarama ready for transportation to the communes.

(2) Housing. The situation is very poor in some areas. The Bourgmestre of Runda (GR9882) described the problem of dwelling as the most urgent in his commune. According to him 793 houses were destroyed and 176 have been rebuilt.

(3) Farming Activities. Milobs team reported that in Mukingo Sector (GR7445) of Kigoma commune many people can not cultivate because they returned late this year and also due to shortage of agricultural materials. They need hoes and seeds.

d. Conclusion. The situation has not radically changed. The most urgent problems still remain to be food, housing, medicine and bridges. Most of them were intensified by influx of IDPs and refugees come back to their native sectors.

4. Sector 2A

a. Gen 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 Gatuna, Buziba and Kagitumba border posts. During the week under review, the number of returnees crossing through Kagitumba has significantly reduced to approximately 50 - 125 per day.

b. Own HAC Activities

(1) Conveyed Electrogas workers from Byumba town to Buyoga commune to inspect electric poles and lines in a bid to restore electricity in the commune.

(2) Visited Nyagatare (UNHCR) Returnees Reception Centre.

(3) Visited the newly resettled and IDPs to instil confidence.

c. General Living Conditions

(1) Food.

(a) Nagarama Food for Work programme sponsored by WFP and ADRA continue in Nyagatare, Matimba and Bwisige in a bid to construct/repair roads in these areas.

((b) Muhura Commune. The locals are likely to produce adequate food for consumption. The coffee crop has been badly damaged by insects. Local authorities are appealing for assistance to acquire some pesticides and filtering equipment.

(2) Water

(a) Bwisige Commune. The water pump serving the

commune remains unserviceable. NIBATT engineers inspected the pump but no repairs have been effected.

(b) Ngarama. An NGO OXFAM is planning to drill water boreholes in the Nyagatare, Matimba and Kagitumba areas, however, they are waiting for clearance from the authorities to embark on the project.

(c) Buyoga Commune. UNICEF has started repairing the water pump and replacing damaged pipes in a bid to restore water supply to Buyoga Commune Centre.

(3) Health.

(a) Muhura Commune. Inter-SOS is the only NGO operating in the commune. It administers the Muhura Health Centre and Bugarura Health Centre (GR3808) It also assists to repair school buildings and water pumps in the commune. Locals are required to pay a sum of 250 FRW for treatment which they find difficult to pay. This is to be a directive from the Ministry of Health.

(b) Giti Commune. The Health Centre lacks facilities to admit patients. Approximately 20 beds and mattresses are required. About 1240 patients are treated every month. Common diseases in the commune are malaria, respiratory tract infection and worms. Other major problems facing the health centre are lack of medical officer, ambulance and water supply.

d. People With Special Needs

(1) Orphans - Murambi Commune. Gakoni Orphanage (GR4698) which has a total of 280 orphans is facing food shortage. The home is also facing a problem of meningitis. Three children died of this during the past week and two more are reported to be in a critical condition.

(2) Nyagatare Reception Centre. During the week under review, Nyagatare Reception Centre was holding a total of 800 returnees waiting to be resettled. Normal food distribution continued.

e. Conclusion. Normal humanitarian activities in the sector

continue. The flow of returnees from Uganda into Rwanda through Kagitumba border post has significantly dropped. We continue to monitor the condition of returnees and IDPs. Coordinated efforts with NGOs, UN Agencies and local authorities continue.

f. Recommendation. Since NIBATT is pulling out of Sector 2A, transport be made available to the sector on request to meet the required assistance to the locals which NIBATT has been maintaining.

5. Sector 2B

a. Gen Situation

The humanitarian situation in the sector was calm. UN Agencies and NGOs provided a lot of assistance to the locals.

b. Own Hac Activities

(1) The Hum Offr attended an initiated UNHCR, ICRC and UNAMIR at KIBUNGO. The meeting was to find best responses to the planned return of Rwandan refugees in Burundi. It is expected that about 32,000 refugees from the two communes of BIRENGA and SAKE will return home in the coming weeks.

(2) Ref "A" para 3C, further investigation into the sudden departure of MEDICINE CATASTROPHE(NGO) established that the contract for the former staff expired, hence their departure, and that a new medical team also from MEDICINE CATASTROPHE arrived in the country. They took over the running of RWINKWAVU Hospital on 28 June 1995.

d. General Living Conditions.

(1) Food/Water. The food situation in the sector is quite stable at both homes and transit camps.

(2) Water situation for the period is considered critical. Kibungo town experienced water shortage for the last five days following the break down of the town's only water pump. This has forced the inhabitants to trek long distances in search of water. We however been assured by IRC that two new pumps have been procured for Kibungo and Sake. It is hoped the Kibungo water system will be restored by the week-end.

e. People with Special Needs.

(1) Refugees. UNHCR reported that 3969 people (returnees) and IDPs) arrived in the Kibungo Prefecture during the month of June and have already been re-settled.

(2) Orphans.

(1) It was reported by a Milob team that about 300 orphans enrolled at KIRWA Primary School might not be able to continue schooling because their foster parents cannot afford payment of RWF 300 as school fees per child imposed by the government.

(2) At GATI Sector in MUHZI Commune, it was reported that many children of school going age are being kept at home by their parents because they could not afford payment of RWF 300 as school fees per child imposed by the government.

f. UN AGENCIES/ NGO ACTIVITIES

(1) UNHCR. UNHCR organised 20 community (Camp) leaders from MUGANO and NTAMBA refugee camps in Burundi to visit Kibungo prefecture. They spent three days in the prefecture and met the Prefect who attended to pertinent questions mostly regarding refugees' properties now occupied by the old caseloads and their personal safety when they return home. The leaders had the opportunity to visit their communes of SAKE, BIRENGA and KIGARAMA where they randomly interviewed locals of prevailing conditions in the country.

(2) ICRC started distributing food in SAKE Commune and intends to move over to MUGESERA next week. Their aim is to provide food supplement to over 7900 locals.

(3) German Agro Action continued its support to the community by distributing 958 sets "family kits" to families in Birenga and Kwaramba.

(4) MSF (Spain) started its assistance in the prefecture by opening and running a Health Clinic at MUZAZA (GR6845).

6. Sector 3B

a. Sit Gen

The situation remained relatively calm in the sector during the period under review.

b. Own HAC Activities

(1) The Humanitarian Officer attended a number of meetings with NGOs and UN Agencies on security and other matters during the period under review.

c. General Living Conditions.

(1) Health Centres. The Mugwomba Nutritional Health Centre operated by NUNS requested for the following:

- (a) Water supply
- (b) Electric solar system
- (c) Benches for their patients

(2) At BUSHESHE Sector, the construction of living accommodation started, they request nails and roofing sheets. The Bourgmestre requested for a truck from Butare to the commune on Mon 10 July 95 to convey 10 bicycles, 20 rims of paper, 5 boxes of pen and carbon paper. He also requested for a truck to transfer prisoners to NYANZA Prison on the same.

(3) Education. The Butare Rehabilitation Centre with the objective of demobilizing and support social reintegration of the children into the communities through registration and tracing their families, is also carrying out educational programme which include basic literacy, numeric, psychosocial support and recreational activities for the children.

e. Special Needs

(1) Cyeza Orphanage still waiting for two bladders for drinking water.

(2) Kavumu Orphanage still waiting for 110 mosquito nets or spraying against malaria.

(3) One team went Rutsiro (GR 3183). They found 700 refugees at Commune centre. It is reported that these refugees are in need of food, portable water, blankets and shelter.

- f. Relationship with NGOs & UN Agencies. Relationship with NGOs and UN Agencies in the sector has been very cordial.

7. Sector 4A

a. Gen Sit

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

b. Own HAC Activities

(1) The HAC of this sector patrolled a number of communes to get first hand information on humanitarian activities. It was generally observed that locals were going about their duties freely without fears.

c. General Living Conditions.

(1) The general living conditions of all communes patrolled showed significant improvement over the the previous weeks. It was reliably learnt at KIBUMBWE Sector in KARAMBO Commune that food distribution was last given in February 1995 by CARE INTERNATIONAL. Schools are in good session with a student population of 3,700 and 84 teachers.

(2) At MATA in Rwamiko Commune HAC team learnt that RPA forcibly took away 8 cows, 5 sheep and a goat belonging to one GASHEGU Mathias on the 2nd July 1995 at 1100 hrs. The animals were grazing at nearby field from where they were taken. RPA Coy Commander at Kibeho, Capt Alexis has been informed and has instituted investigations.

d. People with Special Needs

(1) Orphans. Conditions at the two orphanages are quite impressive. The SOS population is 265 inmates. All the children are doing well. Terre De Hommes was closed down on 29 June 1995. All the inmates numbering 100 orphans would be transferred to Butare Orphanage. According to the director, Madam Jannet, she has completed her contract and the building has been handed over to the prefecture. All the orphans are in top condition. The HAC cell will follow up next week to see how the orphans are settling down in Butare.

(2) Runyombyi Secondary School. The school reopened on

Saturday 1st July 1995. Although a lot of students have not reported yet, registration is still going on. It has been noticed that most of the students beds in the dormitories are all destroyed. It is also projected that if ZAMBATT pulls out there will be no electricity in the school complex. The school own generator plant which is now unserviceable due to neglect. Most of the school text books used by the students before the war have all been destroyed during the war.

e. Relations With Local Authorities/NGOs And UN Agencies.

The Hum team has enjoyed cordial relations with the above mentioned organizations.

f. Recommendation

(1) The snatching of domestic animals and items from locals breeds insecurity and should be addressed quickly so as to allow locals go about their livelihood freely.

(2) Appropriate NGO should be informed to assist Runyombyi Secondary School to address the issue of beds, text books and rehabilitation of the generator plant.

8. Sector 4C

a. General Situation

(1) The humanitarian situation in the sector is said to be stable. No significant humanitarian problems were reported during the period under review.

(2) There is a significant number of returnees coming back on their own by boats in the prefecture since 10 June 1995.

b. Own HAC Activities

(1) The A/Hum Offr visited the Bugarama Hospital (GR899085) and found the situation to be well handled by the local staff and Medecins due Monde with the means available to them. The problem experienced by the hospital is lack of beds. There is a total of 20 field beds currently used for 50 in-patients. Those who do not have beds have to sleep on little rugs made of hay placed directly on the ground.

(2) The A/Hum Offr also visited the Bourgmestre of the Bugarama commune concerning the Burundi refugees established in the area.

(3) Milobs and UNHCR investigated a new phenomena called "spontaneous refugees". Since mid-June, refugees started to come back from Birava Camp in Zaire on Zairian private boats to Nkanga sector near Kamembe.

c. General Living Conditions

(1) Housing Burundi refugees are living in very bad conditions in the Bugurama Commune. 232 refugees are living in three small houses (GR 900080).

(2) Education. Human Rights have started a Human Rights Education Program. The aim is to have a plan in each commune by the end of September.

d. People With Special Needs. The Bugarama Hospital is in need of 30 field beds.

9. Sector 5

a. Gen Sit

(1) The general situation in the sector remain calm. There has however, been a couple of incidents this week that may indicate a change in forthcoming weeks. Specifically there was an attempt to destroy the power plant in Gisenyi. Although the attempt failed, two local civilians at the plant were killed. In addition, there are unconfirmed reports of a boat or boats found on the lake Kivu shore. On reportedly contained mines. Shortly after this was reported a fire fight was reported in the Kayove area. This resulted in one dead RPA and one dead interhamwe suspect.

(2) The first organised repatriation from the Goma Camps commenced on 5 July. Only 20 people were moved. On 6 July only 15 came across. Indications from Goma are that the refugees feel that one the UNAMIR formed troop withdrawal ends that less and less people will cross into Rwanda.

b. Own HAC Activities

(1) The Hum managed to find a local excavator and dump truck to assist the Gisenyi Prison with the removal of garbage to enable tents to be constructed to better the conditions of the female prisoners.

(2) A direction from HAC is being awaited on procedures to follow for resource demand since both Brown and Root and the UN FSA representatives will no longer be located in Gisenyi.

c. General Living Conditions. Shortage of seeds and many refugees arriving after the growing season has resulted in a predicted production of only 20 to 30% of normal production. This has caused the price of potatoes to rise almost 50% in some areas.

d. NGOs.

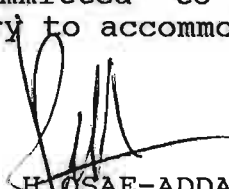
(1) COOPI has commenced a program to upgrade under qualified teachers. They have started training in five communes. The trainees receive basic mathematics, reading and writing in Kinayarwanda to level one and basic methods of instruction.

(2) ICRC continue to rehabilitates the Gisenyi Prison sewerage system.

(3) WFP has requested authority to rent local transport for the distribution of food for sector primary teachers. At some point UNAMIR had indicated that it would deliver the food but has not made good on the offer. So WFP will attempt to rent transport to deliver the 400 mts.

CONCLUSION

10. I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate you on the quality of your reports and encourage you to keep up the good work. Some of you are getting frustrated because you don't get immediate response to your requests, this is understandable. On the other hand, I assure you that all your requests are brought to the UHAAG and given a priority. The main problem we are faced with is that all UNAMIR transport resources are committed to the downsizing. So for the next few weeks we will try to accommodate your requests through other agencies.


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MILOB HQ SEC 5B (HUM REP)

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2007年12月17日

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UNITED NATIONS
ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA

NATIONS UNIES
MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

TO : SECTOR COMD 3A//
SECTOR 3 HAC//
KIGALI HAC//

FROM : HUMANITARIAN OFFICER SECTOR 3A

SUBJECT : HUMANITARIAN ACTIVITIES FOR JUNE IN SUB SECTOR 3A

DATE: 22 June 95

1. This report will outline the humanitarian situation in sub-sector 3A Kibuye for the month of June. While the day by day humanitarian activities are included in the daily sitrep this report will focus on larger issues and trends developing over the month.

2. HUMANITARIAN SITUATION GENERAL. The overall quality of life for the citizens of Kibuye Prefecture remains poor. Despite initiatives such as THE AFRICAN DAY OF THE CHILD ceremonies, people continue to display a general lack of confidence, community spirit and motivation to improve their conditions. The Prefect is working diligently with his staff and NGO's to improve this situation.

3. NGO'S IN KIBUYE. The main NGO's operating in Kibuye in June where ADRA, CARITAS, ENFANTS DU MONDE, SDR, ICRC, MSF, SDR, SOLIDARITY, HUMAN RIGHTS, WFP and various others who played a smaller role here.

4. FOOD. The WFP is the principle food distributor here. They provide food primarily to:

- a. FFW on Kibuye water project, Gisovu tea plantation, Bubazi projects, and Bwakira seed multiplication project.
- b. Orphanages in Kibuye (Enfants du Monde), Gishyita, and Mabanza.
- c. In- patients in Kibuye, Kilinda, Mugonero, and Murunda hospitals.
- d. Supplementary food to nutrition centers in Gisovu, Rwamatamu, Rutsiro, and bwakira, and
- e. Returnees as directed by UNHCR.

5. WFP constantly has difficulty distributing the required

*Fca: 11235 / 11253
Tel: 221558 / 221558
[Signature]*

quantity of food because of the poor quality of the roads in this prefecture and the frequent break downs of their trucks. We have assisted with truck lift from Malawi Coy on four occasions in June.

6. CARITAS and Solidarity also provide food aid in this prefecture. The children continue to be the prime concern for aid. Food stocks remain relatively low for June however quantities are expected to increase with the July harvest.

7. AGRICULTURE. The local government and NGO's continue to encourage the rehabilitation of Kibuye's agricultural sector in hope of restoring self-sufficiency. Beans, sweet potatoes, mixed vegetables and sorghum continue to be the staple crops in Kibuye. Cash crops continue to recover and coffee, banana and tea production increases modestly. Livestock production is increasing and is expected to cause problems with disease and overgrazing especially during the months of July- August during the dry season.

8. HEALTH. MSF and UNICEF are working diligently to improve and run hospital facilities throughout the prefecture. In general the quality of health care provided is poor and overcrowding, untrained staff, broken equipment, inadequate water and latrine facilities, and lack of transportation for the injured exasperate this bad situation.

9. WATER AND SANITATION. ICRC is slowly making progress in repairing broken pipes, and developing new sources of water. Shortfalls in water still occur daily throughout the prefecture.

10. Exhumation of bodies from burial sites has been completed for the most part however in June our Milobs have reported the location of several bodies, or parts thereof, to the local authorities for proper burial.

11. EDUCATION. Programs continue to expand with the re-opening of primary and secondary schools in the prefecture. Many schools require rehabilitation work to the buildings, furniture and equipment. Other concerns remain the need for paper, pencils, work books and other educational materials, inadequate pay for teachers, a requirement for nutritional supplements for students and teachers, as well as the need for balls, toys and playground equipment to make learning interesting and fun for students.

12. INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS. IDP's have all found permanent accommodation now in the various communes of the prefect.

13. RETURNEES. UNHCR, Human Rights, and indirectly UNAMIR(through providing transport) continued to assist personnel of the 59/ 60 caseload to return to the prefect. In June approximately 700 returnees have arrived in the prefect. This number is expected to continue to arrive monthly. A shortage of available housing has made this process difficult. The Ministry of Rehabilitation is not very effective in looking after the needs of returnees at this time.

14. JUSTICE. The proper justice system is still not in place to

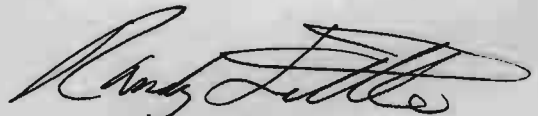
begin the trials of prisoners accused of genocide. Prosecutors and defence lawyers are still required. A visit from the ITC occurred in June to investigate progress in the justice system.

15. PRISONS. The one prison here in Kibuye houses approximately 1650 people. This facility was designed to hold 250 people so problems of over crowding, poor hygiene, poor nutrition, make the quality of life very difficult for these inmates.

16. CONCLUSION. This report has attempted to outline the state of humanitarian services in Kibuye for the month of June. Our Milobs provide good "overwatch" on these services however there is more we can do. I am attempting to improve our relationship with the NGO's RPA, and local government so that we can better assist the people of Kibuye. Our mandate has become more humanitarian in focus yet UNAMIR's resources will down size and make the provision of these services more difficult to administer. We must adapt and work smarter and harder to make a difference in the quality of life for citizens of Kibuye Prefecture. Despite down- sizing, UNAMIR must be part of the solution not part of the bureaucratic problem here.

17. For your consideration.

18. Best regards,



Randy Little
Captain
Humanitarian Officer
Sector 3A Kibuye

HQ UNAMIR
HAC
Kigali

28 Jun 95

See Distribution

WEEKLY HUMANITARIAN REPORT FOR THE PERIOD 18 - 24 JUN 95

GENERAL SITUATION

1. The Humanitarian situation within Rwanda is improving steadily. There are still movements of IDPs returning to their home communes and refugees are reported to be coming from Tanzania through the Kagitumba and Buziba border post. The problem most reported by our humanitarian teams in the sectors is lack of water and food in some sectors.

HAC ACTIVITIES

2. HAC conducted two special Patrols, one in sector 6 and the other to sector 2A. The missions of these patrols were:

(a) Sec 6 - To assess the situation and problems at Yatima Orphanage in Nyamirambo, to find out about progress on pit latrines at Kabusunzu Primary school, to investigate the condition of IDPs in Ndera Transit Camp and to find out progress on installation of water bladder at Kicukiro Primary School. The patrol team was accompanied by an area specialist from Milob Sec 6. Patrol report was submitted to DCHAO for action on findings.

b. Sec 2A - One patrol was sent to investigate on the security situation, living conditions and on actions being taken to relocate the refugees in ISAR KARAMA Transit Camp. They were assisted by Sec Comd and Milob team. A report has been submitted to DCHAO for action on findings.

3. On Sat 24 June 1995, HAC held its monthly Hum meeting in UNAMIR HQ Conference room. Apart from the food and water shortages being reported by the various sectors, it was brought to the attention of the CHAO that the main problems faced by the Hum Milob teams in the sectors were:

a. Lack of dedicated vehicles for Hum team.

b. Lack of manpower, most sectors only have one officer(Milob) doing hum work.

c. Lack of computer, fax machine and telephones to do their work efficiently.

4. Sector 1

a. Gen Situation

(1) The general situation in this sector remained calm during the period. Returnees continue to cross over to Rwanda from Uganda and Tanzania through Kagitumba and Buziba border check posts. A total of 23 IDPs who were received into the sector have been issued with food handouts by WFP.

b. Own HAC Activities

(1) Coordinated with NIBATT to convey food from Byumba town to IDPs in Rutare, Giti, Kinyami, Muhura, Murambi, Kibali, Byoga, Mukarange, Tumba, Cyungo and Cyumba communes.

(2) Visited Nyagatare reception centre.

(3) Visited the newly resettled returnees and IDPs to instil confidence.

c. Health

Nyagatare Commune ARC which operates a Health Centre at Nyagatare Transit Camp carried out vaccination of children against measles, Polio, BCG, Diphtheria and tetanus on 19 Jun 95. The common diseases in the camp are malaria, diarrhoea and dysentery.

d. Education

(1) In Kiyami Commune, German LUDWIGSHAVEN COUNTY is assisting the commune in the rehabilitation of some schools. It has donated a total of 2,431,000 FRW for the rehabilitation of Ruvune Secondary School (GR 1820). It is also constructing a six classroom block at Bisika (GR 1126)

e. Recommendations

(1) Ministry of Rehabilitation (Rwandese Government) should come out with a clear-cut policy on the resettlement of returnees in Nyagatare to avoid random settlement in the Akagera Game park.

(2) The Returnees, especially those in Nyagatare should be issued with more food when they leave the reception centre since it is already too late for them to start cultivating.

5. Sector 2

a. Gen Situation

The humanitarian situation for the period under review was calm. The only problem that faced the sector was water shortage.

b. Own Hac Activities

(1) Milob teams patrolled fifteen communes in the sector to collect information to update records.

(2) The HAC team visited NYAKARAMBI Transit Camp which received 1564 refugees/IDPs the previous week, of this, 1126 were transported to various communes in the sector. During the week 688 returnees from GYSENYI arrived at the camp. The Gysenyi returnees refused to leave the camp because they felt that another bulk ration should be giving after collecting a similar one at Gisenyi. They were forced into trucks and sent to various communes by the security agencies. The camp is now virtually empty.

(3) A patrol team reported that about 600 IDPs living at NYABUMULI (GR 8262) and NYAGATOVU (GR 8764) areas generally called NASHO lived without food and water were advised by the local counsellor to move to a more focal point where their needs could be met. The IDPs therefore assembled at KANKOBWA 8860 for some days before going back to their former homes. Later investigation in NASHO revealed that it is an ideal place to settle a large number of people because of its rich soil for pasture, damp savannah, fresh body water in the lakes and the rich soil banks of the AKEGERA River.

d. General Living Conditions.

(1) Food/Water. The food situation in the sector is considered good except at some transit camps as KANKOBWA, GASHORA and SAKE where there were food shortages.

(2) There is complete water shortage in the sector except KIBUNGO, KIREHE and few sectors that have pipe

borne water. UNAMIR and UNHCR continued to lift water to some hospitals and transit camps. The Director of Ecole Secondaire de MUSHHA called at this office to find out the outcome of his request. He was advised to exercise patience because his request is one out of several other and would be served out of turn.

e. People with Special Needs.

(1) Refugees. The week was very calm with few people returning from Burundi because of the closing down of Bare transit camp for a well constructed one at Birenga. It was reported that following the visit of the Prefect of Kibungo an expected mass repatriation of refugees will arrive from Tanzania.

(2) It was reported that 6170 refugees accommodated at a closed mine compound at Rwinkawvu do not have enough food. They find it very difficult to grind maize supplied by the NGOs. It is therefore suggested that grinding mills be either installed at vantage points or the maize be grinded before distribution to refugees.

f. UN AGENCIES ACTIVITIES

(1) UNHCR. UNHCR with the assistance of UNAMIR engineers cleared a site at Birenga for the construction of a new transit camp in place of Aspek and the temporary one at Bare.

(2) UNAMIR engineers with support from GHANBATT engineers have started reshaping roads in the sector. As at time of this report they are reshaping GAHINI junction - Rukara road.

6. Sector 3

a. Sit Gen

The situation remained calm, however, we could see IDPs located in some places with an appreciable number of orphans in several sectors of the communes. The harvest of coffee coincided with a wave of extortions by RPA and robberies, against the producers. The south of the Sector shows that many Communes are suffering lack of food. It seems that some IDPs that fled the Kibeho are afraid to go back home and actually are not settled in any place, moving inside the Prefecture like nomads, and acting robberies and banditries to survive.

b. Own HAC Activities

Malawi Coy provided transport assistance for various activities during the period under review.

c. Health

(1) The health Center at Muyunzwe (6260) Sector of Masango Commune is the only dispensary attending to the 5 sectors. CARITAS help them but they are lack of beds and has requested 20 from UNAMIR.

d. Housing

An NGO is rebuilding houses in Nyarabuye commune.

e. Special Needs

(1) Cyeza Orphanage still waiting for two bladders for drinking water.

(2) Kavumu Orphanage needs medicine and mosquito nets for 110 orphans.

(3) The only dispensary which attends to 5 communes in the sector has no doctor and also lacks medical equipment.

(4) Kabgayi orphanage run by JAM(Jesus Alive Ministries) still needs a wheel chair for a handicapped boy.

7 Sector 3A

a. Gen Sit

The general situation in the sector is calm, however, there is much to be done to improve the humanitarian situation in the sector. The overall quality of life in the sector is poor. The Prefect is working diligently with his staff and NGOs to improve this situation.

b. Own HAC Activities. We continue to assist in diverse ways towards the provision of humanitarian services.

c. Food

(1) WFP is the principal food distributor in the sector. This organization constantly faces difficulty in distributing the required quantity of food because of the poor quality of roads in this prefecture and the frequent break downs of their trucks.

(2) CARITAS and Solidarity also provide food aid in the prefecture. Children continue to be the prime concern for aid. Food stocks remain relatively low for June, however, quantities are expected to increase with the July harvest.

d. Health. MSF and UNICEF are working diligently to improve and run hospital facilities throughout the prefecture. In general the quality of health care provided is poor. Health centres are overcrowded, most staff are untrained, equipment are in a bad state, inadequate water and latrine facilities and lack of transportation for the injured exasperate this bad situation.

e. Returnees. UNHCR, Human Rights and indirectly UNAMIR (through providing transport) continued to assist personnel of the 59/60 caseload to return to the prefecture. In June approximately 700 returnees have arrived in the prefecture. This number is expected to continue to arrive monthly. Shortage of available houses is creating problems for the returnees. The Ministry of Rehabilitation is not very effective in looking after the needs of returnees at this very time.

8. Sector 4A

a. Gen Sit

The general situation is conducive in the Sector, there is no fear for any harassment from any part of the ethnic groups.

b. General Living Conditions.

As at this week the general living conditions have changed drastically and most of the communes which had not received food for sometime have been distributed with food. This shows that NGOs are still committed to work and help the people of Rwanda.

c. Refugees. The Kigeme Burundi Refugee Camp (4725) is still operational and has 2125 orphans. This is a reduction in number from the previous figure of 2533.

9. Sector 4B

a. Gen Sit

The general situation in all the communes were reported to be calm during the period under review.

b. Own HAC Activities

The Hum Offr of the sector attended a number of meetings during the week under review. These included Security meeting with NGOs, Coordination meeting with Human Rights etc.

c. Water. At RUHASHYA (GR 6926) problem of portable water in this commune is still prevailing.

d. Food. At KIBILIZI (GR 5908) Camp, there are about 765 families. They need food, seeds, hoes, cooking utensils and machetes for farming.

e. Road Repairs. Force Engrs is engaged in road repairs in Butare. Shortage of fuel is hindering progress.

10. Sector 4C

a. General Situation

(1) The humanitarian situation in the sector is said to be stable. No significant humanitarian problems were reported during the period under review.

(2) The populace is very much concerned about the withdrawal of Ethiobatt in the Nyamasheke sub-sector. Some locals have already left the area.

b. Own HAC Activities

The Acting Hum Offr attended an informal meeting on Wed 21 June 1995 held at the ICRC Office.

11. Sector 5

a. Gen Sit

(1) The general situation in the sector remain calm. The college reception centre was closed on 22 June 1995. Some 4,600 people were moved from the camp and resettled in Kibungo, Kibuye and Kigali Bugasura Communes. At

present there are some 100 people in the camp. These people are expected to leave the camp within the next two days.

(2) Discussions with the UNHCR staff in this sector indicate that they will attempt to restart the repatriation of refugees in the GOMA area in July. At the moment they are looking at where to establish the required transit camp.

b. Own HAC Activities

The Hum team attended a ceremony in the CARE compound to mark African Refugee Day.

c. General Living Conditions. The cost of living has risen dramatically since Jan 95.

d. Old Caseload. The predominant problems associated with the resettlement of old caseloads in this area is that it is taking an inordinate amount of time for them to have land allocated to them. In one location, GR 272976 approx 300 people have been put there from the college, some 45 days later they are still there awaiting the allocation of land. Given the possibility of the start of repatriation in July it could result in another large college like transit camp, that will be difficult to persuade people to leave if they have little hope of getting any land.

12. Sector 6

a. Gen Sit

The Humanitarian activities within the sector have drastically reduced to lack of transport. This is due to road accident involving one of our vehicles and others being in the workshop for regular maintenance. However, a special patrol which included a rep from HAC was conducted on 21 June 1995. Equally, NGOs and UN Agencies went on with their humanitarian duties in the sector unhampered.

b. Own HAC Activities

A Special Patrol conducted on 21 June 1995 visited the following areas:

(1) Yatima Orphanage which has 50 Orphans, housing a pre school, medical centre and 2 dormitories for the orphans. A list of needy areas was presented to HAC rep who accompanied the patrol.

(2) Kabusunzu Primary School where toilets were dug but the school lacks poles or cement to cover the pit latrines.

(3) Ndera Refugees Transit Camp where the patrol was informed of the number of refugees as being 124 out of which 48 were short term and 76 long term.

(4) Kicukiro Primary School where a 10,000 ltr water tank from UNICEF was to be installed. Due to security reasons the tank was placed at Kicukiro sector office where both the school authorities and the local population would be able to get water.

c. People With Special Needs

(1) Orphanages. Yatima Orphanage requires blankets and constant supply of medicine. Workers also need salaries as no organization has adopted the orphanage.

(2) Refugees. The long term refugees at Ndera Camp though being looked after by different organizations require a permanent solution of being resettled quickly.

d. Recommendations

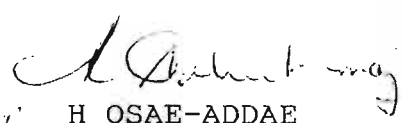
(1) A strong representation be made on behalf of the workers at Yatima Orphanage to the Ministry of Rehabilitation for payment of salaries.

(2) Some NGOs through HAC should be requested to adopt Yatima Orphanage at the most convenient possible time.

13. CONCLUSION

a. With the withdrawal of UNAMIR troops from the different sectors, it will be difficult to get assistance in the future. It will become very important for all concerned to have a very good idea of the needs in their respective sectors, so that help can be requested in order of priority.

b. Hum Offrs are also encouraged to keep reporting their needs but also on follow-up action to inform HAC if problem was solved or not. Your work is very important and I encourage all of you to be persistent in your efforts, it is for a good cause.


For H OSAE-ADDAE
Col
CHAO

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