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SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND NGOS

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The Food Aid Agency of the United Nations

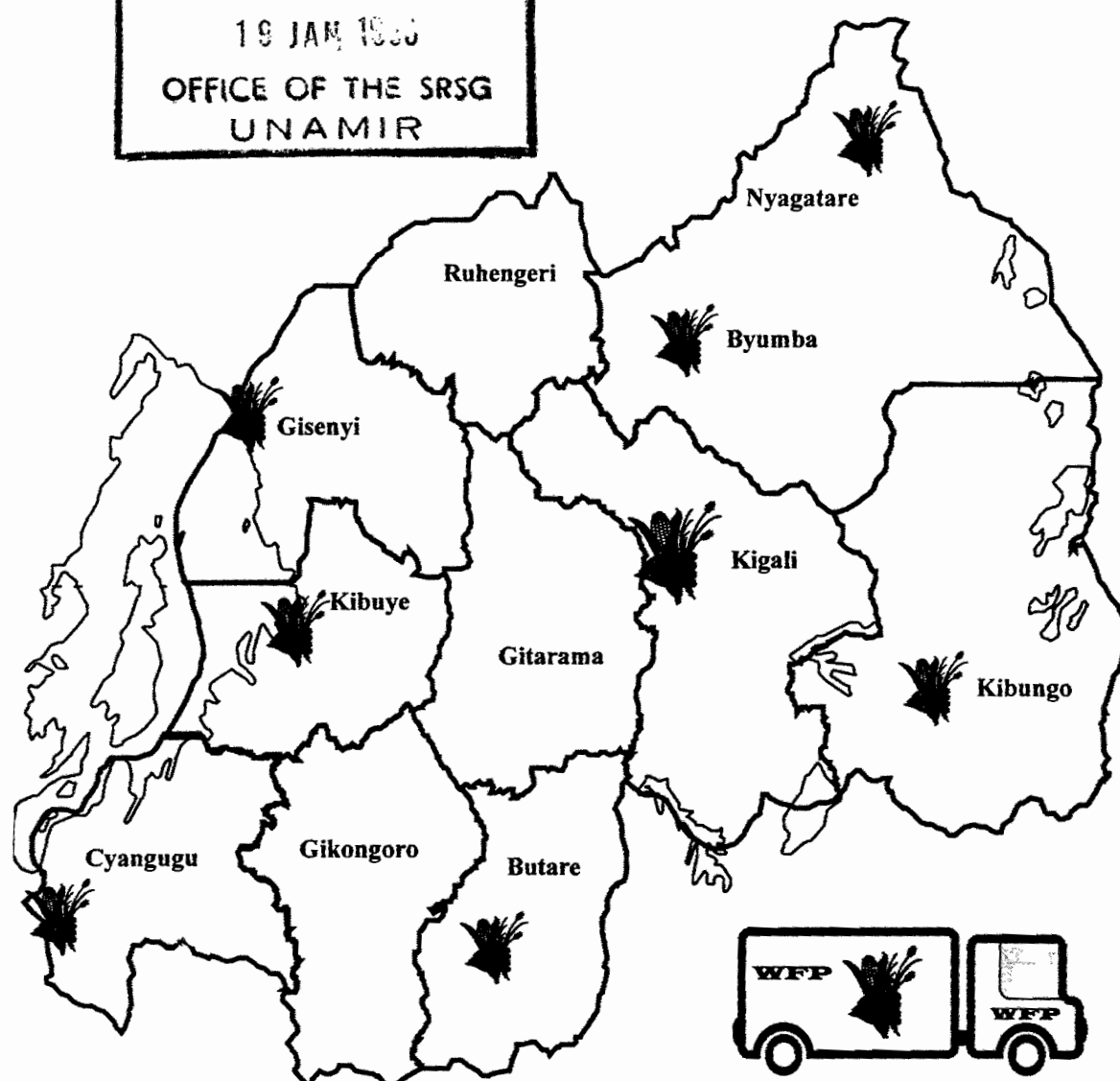
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UNAMIR



**Weekly Report # 2**  
9 - 15 January, 1996

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**Weekly Sitrep # 2**  
**9 - 15 January, 1996****A. HIGHLIGHTS**

**CRITICAL FOOD SHORTAGE IN MUGANZA AND KIBAYI**

Due to the influx of returnees from Burundi, WFP is reporting that there is a critical food shortage in the communes of Muganza and Kibayi (Butare prefecture). In order to resolve this the number of FFW activities in these two communes are being increased, as well as the number of people involved in these activities.

**CROP FAILURE IN NASHO AREA**

The Nasho area in Kibungo prefecture, Butare prefecture and the Mutara (Byumba prefecture) are all reporting poor crop harvests due to erratic rainfall. WFP is implementing more FFW programs in these areas, targeting those who are vulnerable. In addition to this, actual targeted distributions are going on in some of these areas, like the Mutara. There is also an outbreak of foot & mouth disease in the same area. All of this means that WFP's assistance needs to be increased.

**1000 REFUGEES RETURNING PER WEEK**

WFP/Sub-office is reporting that there is a constant rate of about 1000 people/week returning from Burundi. All of these are receiving food aid via the waystation in Butare. Presently there does not seem to be any mass influx as had been feared. Gisenyi is also reported an increase in the number of refugees returning. Presently averaging at over 2000/week.

**WFP/UNHCR TO BUILD 126 HOUSES FOR RETURNEES IN CYANGUGU**

WFP/UNHCR are to build 126 houses for returnees in Cyangugu, this is in addition to the housing program which is to be done between WFP and the Netherland's volunteers. WFP has housing projects going on in all of the prefectures of Rwanda.

**NO NEW DETAILS CONCERNING RETURN OF RWANDAN REFUGEES FROM ZAIRE**

In spite of various UN/inter-Governmental meetings, there have been no further details as to when the Rwandan refugees in Zaire will be returning to Rwanda.

#### WFP TO PROVIDE FOOD FOR RETURNEES IN 4 COMMUNES OF GIKONGORO

As a result of an inter-agency coordination meeting in Gikongoro, it was decided that WFP would take the responsibility for providing food to Rwandan returnees in 4 communes of this prefecture.

#### 71% OF THE HOUSING PROJECT IN RWIMUKWAVU (Kibungo) HAS BEEN COMPLETED

This is part of the WFP/ARDEC housing program for the returnees. In addition, there is another housing project, with the NGO URUMILI, which is planned.

#### 11,000 MTS OF MAIZE GRAIN NOW BEING RECEIVED FROM TANZANIA AND UGANDA'S OF POOR QUALITY

A large part of the 5700 MTs of maize grain which is being received by WFP from Tanzania EX-Promina stocks (of which 1903 MTs has been received), and 5400 MTs from Uganda (855 MTs has been received in 1994, with the balance being held in Kampala) is of poor quality and is presently being analysed by a professional laboratory. Thus the CO needs to be reimbursed, as this was to be used for the Transit Centers and the regular programs. In addition, all of the 359 MTs of CSB stock in country are also undergoing laboratory analysis.

#### TAX STATUS OF NGOs

The Ministry of Finance has changed the blanket tax exempt status of NGOs which had been in effect since 1994. There will be an official statement from the ministry detailing this soon.

### B. GENERAL / OVERVIEW

1. As the short rainy season comes to an end, some parts of Rwanda have reported erratic rainfall at the critical time of crop formation. This then has not allowed as good of harvests as had been hoped for. Thus new crop assessment missions or food aid assistance for vulnerable populations are being requested from WFP. Presently WFP is in the process of either increasing the number of FFW activities, and those involved in them, or is carrying out targeted distributions to the vulnerable populations in these areas.

### C. SECURITY SITUATION

1. The overall security situation in country is good. However there have been some reports from the northwestern and western parts of Rwanda indicating that incursions from Zaire have increased in 1996 by comparison with 1995.

2. On January 3rd, an armed group (reportedly ex-FAR) attacked the communal jail in the commune of Nyakinama (Ruhengeri). They liberated the prisoners and killed the jailer.

**D. EMERGENCY NEEDS / ASSESSMENTS**

1. The targeted distribution in the Mutara has not started due to not having the lists of those to receive food aid. However for this operation, there is 270 MT of cereals which has been stocked in Nyagatare.
2. Butare is requesting a new crop assessment be done by WFP/Kigali as a result of the poor bean production which was caused by erratic rainfall during the flowering stage (in December).
3. Three sectors in the Nasho area (Kibungo) are reporting poor crop conditions due to erratic rainfall. The vulnerable population in this area will be benefiting from WFP food assistance, while the rest of the population here will be benefiting from WFP/FFW activities.
4. In the Mutara, due to too small of rains and sporadic rainfall during the last few months, there have been poor harvests, with low yields. Also there has been an out-break of foot & mouth disease in the same region. Thus livestock markets are reported to be closed. These two factors have led to a higher than expected vulnerable population as people have no source of income.

**E. RESOURCE SITUATION / LOGISTICS**

1. During the past week, the CO received 879 MTs of food and distributed 1009 MTs. Current food stocks (as of 14/01/96) stand at 7,573 MTs. Of this total, 595 MTs are commodities allocated for the implementation of the PAN (Project 4244), 2017 MTs for the Transit Centers, while the remaining 4959 MTs (2174 MTs of cereals, 1897 MTs of pulses, 262 MTs of oil, 141 MTs of salt, 359 MTs of blended food and 126 MTs of biscuits) represent stocks available for the EMOP. The in-country stocks are sufficient to meet 35 days of requirements in cereals, 44 days in pulses and 30 days in oil. (For more information please refer to the attached Tables (1 - summary of food movements, 2 and 3 - food distributions, 4- requirements, 5 - stocks and pipeline).
2. Byumba still does not have a lorry for transport, as the sub-office had stopped the transporter's contract. However, two transporters have been contacted and show interest. WFP's transport manager is waiting for them to come back for discussions before signing the contract with one of them.
3. All distributions of CSB in country (359 MTs) has been stopped pending laboratory analysis of all stocks.
4. Also WFP is in the process of receiving 11,000 Mts of maize grain via Tanzania (ex-Promina stocks) and Uganda, all of which is of poor quality and is being analysed by a lab. Presently the CO has received 1903.93 Mts from Tanzania.



5. WFP/Kigali has recruited four women for warehouse positions at the central OPROVIA warehouse.

6. New management procedures are being implemented at the central warehouse in Kigali. The expected results are to accelerate the round trips' time and therefore decrease the transport costs by increasing tonnage transported. As a first encouraging result, tonnage dispatched last week from Kigali has been increased by 50%.

7. Those involved in the theft of WFP food aid in Gisenyi at the end of December have been apprehended. The storekeeper is in jail and new systems of accountability have been instituted. The sub-office is still reporting some problems here, even after the jailing of the former storekeeper.

#### **F. CAMPS / REPATRIATION / RESETTLEMENT**

1. During the past week, transit centres/waystations in Rwanda received a total of 4708 returnees from the neighbouring countries. 2963 returnees arrived from Zaire, 1254 returnees arrived from Burundi, 229 returnees arrived from Tanzania, and 262 arrived from Uganda.

2. 28 more Burundian refugees arrived in Gikongoro this past week, having come from inside of Rwanda.

3. There was an emergency meeting of the Zairian president's cabinet amid confusion over a new plan to send Rwandan refugees home within two week's time (around the 18th). Thus Rwandan and Zairian authorities, plus UNHCR, met in Kinshasa after this meeting, discussing among other things, specific plans on how to close the camps in Zaire. However no new developments were disclosed from this meeting. At about the same time, president Mobutu stated that he has a list of 33 people who were involved in the Rwandan genocide of 1994, and that he would neutralise these people.

4. UNAMIR visited the Nyagatare transit camp (Cyanguu) in order to evaluate the possibility of installing a Rubb Hall there and improving the road going into the camp.

5. The average number of refugees returning from Burundi remains at about 1000/week, according to WFP's Butare office. A large influx had been expected due to the troubles in neighboring Burundi, but has not materialised.

6. A new waystation has been designated in Butare, due to a visit by a commission comprised of WFP, UNHCR, UNAMIR and COOPI. It is located 4 - 8 kms from Butare, depending on access. The site is inaccessible by big lorries as the road goes by a swamp and over a small wooden bridge.

7. There is an overall increase in the number of refugees returning via Gisenyi, averaging more than 2000/week. Due to WFP's contingency plan, there is enough food to easily handle this.

**G. NUTRITION**

1. Caritas has taken over the feeding centers in Muganza and Ruheru (Gikongoro) which had been run by MSF/F before they were expelled.

**H. COORDINATION**

1. A coordination meeting concerning the return of refugees from Zaire was held in Gikongoro this past week. UNHCR will provide the transport of returnees to their home communes. WFP will provide food to returnees in the communes of Karambo, Rukondo, Kinyamakara and Musebeya. ICRC will provide food in Rwamiko and Mubuga, with CRS providing the food in the remaining 7 communes of the prefecture.
2. A meeting was held in Kibuye this past week between the s/office and various women's groups. The s/office informed the group that WFP may be able to help these groups not only with food, but also with non-food items.
3. Further to the edict from the Ministry of Finance altering the tax status of NGO goods, the following points were raised during the weekly GOR/NGO coordination meeting: Goods imported by NGOs into the country for projects are exempt; property which is donated and NGOs' personal property are to be taxed. Details will be forthcoming from the ministry. The changes were made to counter the blanket tax exempt status which has been applied since the end of the war.

**I. PROGRAMMING**

1. During the past week, the CO assisted 71,986 beneficiaries in all prefectures of Rwanda by distributing 619 MTs of cereals, 318 MTs of pulses, 66 MTs of oil, no blended food, 4 MTs of biscuits and 2 MTs of milk powder/sugar (a total of 1,009 MTs). Of this total 78 % was distributed through FFW and IGA, 1 % to population at risk through targeted assistance, 11 % through waystations and 2 % to returnees. (For more information on food distributions please refer to the attached Tables 2 and 3).
2. WFP/Butare has suspended the food assistance to the local NGO, Réseau des Femmes Ouvrant, for their workshop construction and women's crop cultivation at the end of December pending the submission of project reports. Once these have been submitted, the NGO will start receiving WFP food aid again.
3. *Housing Construction* - a) 126 houses are to be built by WFP/UNHCR, under the shelter program, in 7 communes of Cyangugu prefecture. WFP and SNV (Netherlands volunteers) are to build houses in another 4 communes of the same prefecture.  
b) In Gishamvu (Butare) 16 houses have reached the roofing stage, while in Maraba brick making has started, as well as the plots for 20 houses are ready.



- c) The WFP/ARDEC program in Rwimkwavu (Kibungo) has completed 50 out of 70 scheduled houses.
  - d) The CO visited Nasho (Kibungo) where houses for 500 families are to be built under the same FFW system.
  - e) 59 houses have been roofed at Kibeho (Mubuga commune) this past week, with another 9 expected to be completed by the end of next week.
  - f) 74 of the 84 houses to be constructed in Gaseke commune (Gisenyi) have been built.
  - g) ARC has taken over ARP's housing program in the Tabagwe area (Mutara/Byumba prefecture). There are to be 400 houses constructed under this program.
4. *Agro/Forestry* - a) The rehabilitation of the 200 ha. irrigation/drainage infrastructure in the Rwasave valley (Butare) is completed.
- b) One of the three areas in the rice scheme rehabilitation program in Mugasa (Butare) will be completed by the end of this next week.

## ACRONYMS

ARC	- American Refugee Committee
ARP	- Austrian Relief Program
CENA	- Centre Nutritionnel
CEPGL	- La Communauté Economique des Pays des Grands Lacs
CO	- Country Office
EMOP	- Emergency Operation
FFW	- Food-for-work
FTC	- Feed the Children
GoR	- Government of Rwanda
GoT	- Government of Tanzania
ha	- hectares
IGA	- Income generating activities
ISAR	- Institute of Science and Agricultural Research
kg	- kilogram
km	- kilometre
MINIREISO	- Ministry of Rehabilitation and Social Integration (GoR)
MINITRAP	- Ministry of Public Works (GoR)
MDM	- Médecins du Monde
MSF/F	- Médecins sans Frontière (France)
MT(s)	- Metric ton(s)
NGO(s)	- Non-Governmental Organisation(s)
NORMED	- Norwegian Medical Unit (UNAMIR)
OT	- Transport and Logistics Division (WFP Rome)
PAN	- Programme Alimentaire et Nutritionnel
PNAS	- Programme National d'Actions Sociales
SNV	- Service Nederland des Volontaires
UNAMIR	- United Nations Assistance Mission in Rwanda
UNHCR	- United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

**WFP Rwanda - Food Situation Summary**

table 1

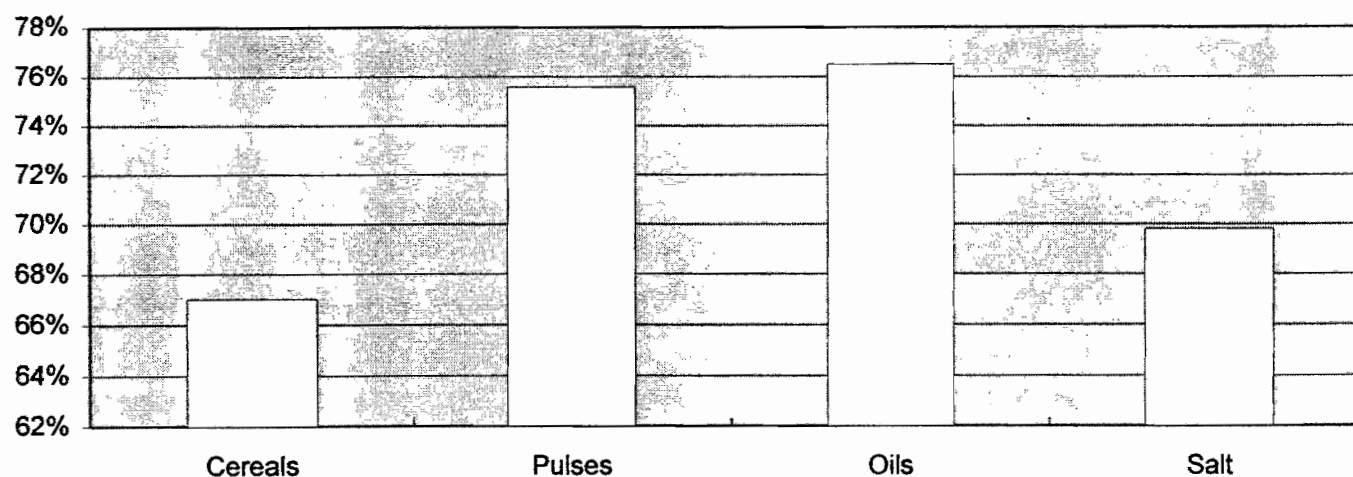
**Weekly Summary****08 Jan - 14 Jan 1996 (Week 02)**

	Cereals*	Pulses	Oils	Salt	CSB	HPB	DSM	Sugar	Total
1. Requirements (Needs)	759	402	93	0	25	20	1	n/a	1,300
2. Opening Stocks	5,933	3,004	357	155	359	144	181	32	10,165
3. Arrivals In-Country	837	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	879
4. Loans (Borrowings) In	-	90	55	-	-	-	-	-	145
5. Loans (Borrowings) Out	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Surpluses / Back on Stock	-	-	49	-	0	-	-	-	49
7. Losses	2,357	300	-	-	-	0	0	-	2,657
8. Available for Distribution	4,414	2,836	461	155	359	144	181	32	8,581
9. Actual Distribution	619	318	66	1	-	4	2	-	1,009
10. Closing Stocks	3,794	2,518	395	154	359	139	179	32	7,572
11. Projected 4 Week Needs	3,035	1,607	373	0	101	78	4	n/a	5,198
12. Stocks / Needs in Days	35	44	30	n/a	100	50	n/a	n/a	n/a

**Cumulative Summary****01 Jan - 14 Jan 1996 (Weeks 1 - 2)**

	Cereals	Pulses	Oils	Salt	CSB	HPB	DSM	Sugar	Total
1. Requirements (Needs)	51,151	22,694	4,731	86	847	644	87	-	80,240
2. Opening Stocks	5,478	4,552	1,332	69	355	462	-	-	12,248
3. Arrivals In-Country	35,184	15,144	2,747	141	1,933	126	389	43	55,707
4. Loans (Borrowings) In	1,415	1,039	362	-	4	10	1	-	2,831
5. Loans (Borrowings) Out	100	100	428	-	1,423	-	-	-	2,051
6. Surpluses / Back on Stock	365	140	57	6	408	66	0	21	1,063
7. Losses	4,271	1,108	57	2	64	11	99	-	5,613
8. Available for Distribution	38,069	19,667	4,014	215	1,213	653	291	64	64,186
9. Actual Distribution	34,275	17,149	3,619	60	853	514	112	33	56,614
10. Closing Stocks	3,794	2,518	395	154	359	139	179	32	7,572
11. % Distr. / Needs Covered	67%	76%	76%	70%	101%	80%	129%	n/a	n/a

\* 2,558.3 Mts which has also been received but it is of poor quality and is being analysed presently by a lab.

**Percentage of Needs Covered by Distribution in 1996**

NOTE: Please refer to the last page of the report regarding the meanings and explanations of the tables and graphs.

## WFP Rwanda - Food Distribution

table 2

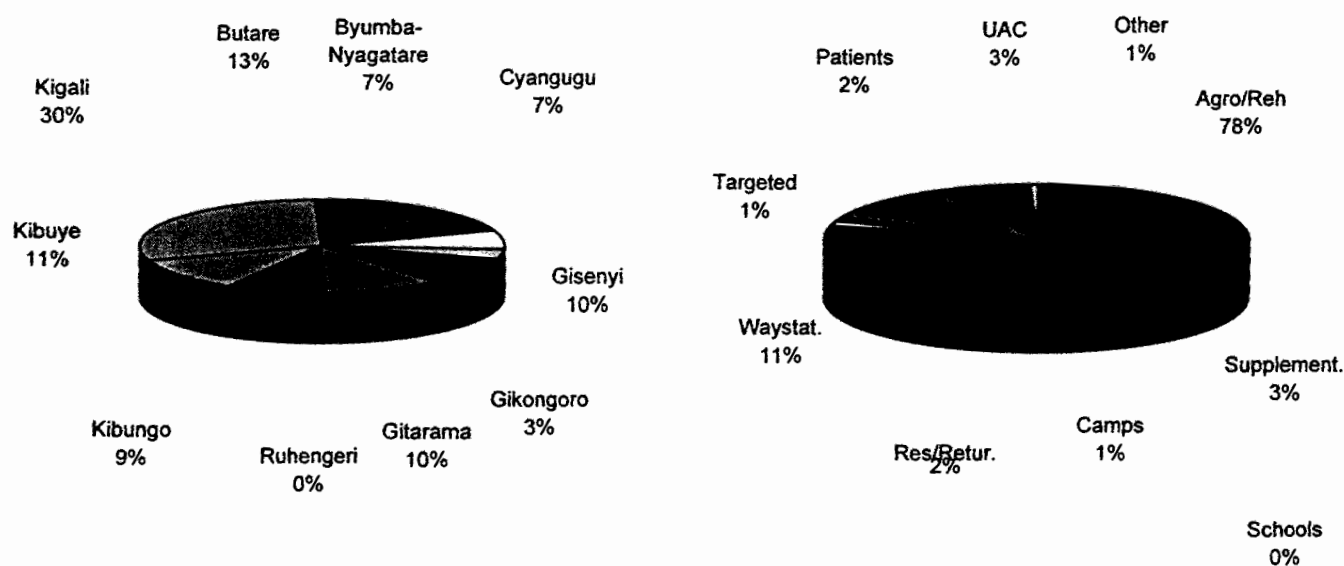
## By Location / Prefecture

08 Jan - 14 Jan 1996 (Week 02)

Location / Prefecture	Caseload	Cereals	Pulses	Oils	Salt	CSB	HPB	DSM/Sug	Total
Butare	13,827	98	26	4	-	-	-	-	128
Byumba-Nyagatare	22	43	17	6	-	-	1	-	67
Cyangugu	4,944	42	20	4	-	-	2	1	68
Gikongoro	2,020	31	1	1	-	-	-	-	34
Gisenyi	12,278	65	25	7	1	-	-	0	97
Gitarama	6,222	57	37	12	-	-	-	-	105
Kibungo	6,937	59	27	6	-	-	-	0	92
Kibuye	6,596	63	48	3	-	-	0	0	113
Kigali	18,886	158	116	23	-	-	1	0	298
Ruhengeri	255	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>71,986</b>	<b>619</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1,009</b>

## Distribution by Location

## Distribution by Programme



## By Programme / Project Type

08 Jan - 14 Jan 1996 (Week 02)

Programme / Project Type	Caseload	Cereals	Pulses	Oils	Salt	CSB	HPB	DSM/Sug	Total
FFW / Agro & Rehabilitation	42,439	454	280	56	-	-	-	0	790
FFW / Civil Servants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
General / Camps	390	5	1	0	-	-	-	-	6
General / Resident & Returnee.	1,880	8	7	-	-	-	0	-	15
General / Targeted Assistance	1,068	5	-	4	-	-	-	-	9
General / Waystations	18,903	92	11	3	1	-	-	-	107
Nutrition / Patients	695	10	3	0	-	-	1	0	15
Nutrition / Schools	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nutrition / Supplementary	4,095	17	7	2	-	-	1	1	27
Nutrition / UAC	2,153	25	6	1	-	-	2	1	34
Other	363	4	2	0	-	-	0	-	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>71,986</b>	<b>619</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1,009</b>

## WFP Rwanda - Food Distribution (Cumulative)

table 3

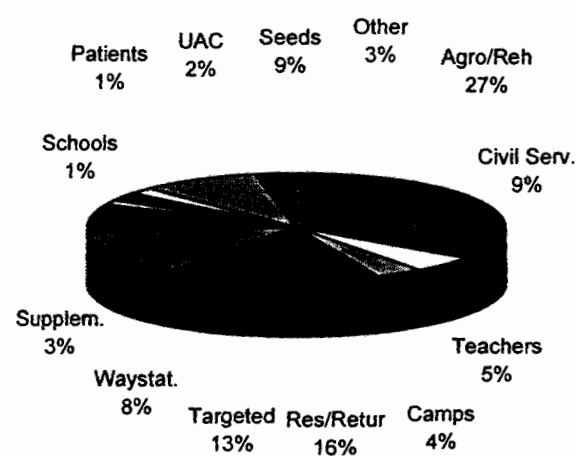
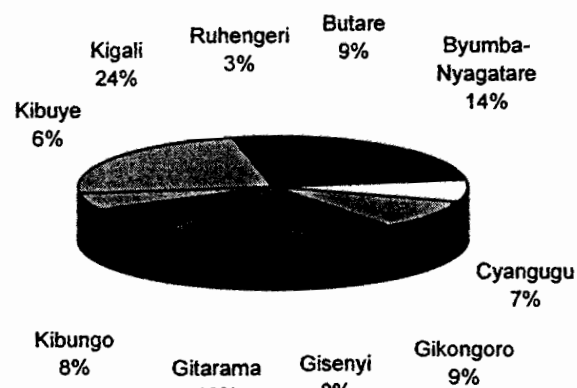
## By Location / Prefecture

01 Jan - 14 Jan 1996 (Weeks 1 - 2)

Location / Prefecture	Caseload	Cereals	Pulses	Oils	Salt	CSB	HPB	DSM/Sug	Total
Butare	44,299	2,942	1,617	326	4	37	47	9	4,982
Byumba-Nyagatare	41,019	5,267	2,110	458	0	52	26	15	7,928
Cyangugu	27,575	2,447	1,204	213	7	144	100	23	4,137
Gikongoro	65,987	3,626	1,225	314	33	96	57	19	5,369
Gisenyi	52,349	2,772	1,110	242	11	66	43	11	4,255
Gitarama	79,188	3,659	2,582	485	-	82	34	8	6,851
Kibungo	51,718	2,955	1,308	244	3	70	48	17	4,644
Kibuye	13,648	1,702	944	220	0	123	110	17	3,116
Kigali	119,868	7,795	4,471	1,001	5	162	37	18	13,490
Ruhengeri	17,894	1,127	562	115	0	22	11	5	1,842
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>513,545</b>	<b>34,291</b>	<b>17,133</b>	<b>3,619</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>853</b>	<b>514</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>56,614</b>

## Distribution by Location

## Distribution by Programme



## By Programme / Project Type

01 Jan - 14 Jan 1996 (Weeks 1 - 2)

Programme / Project Type	Caseload	Cereals	Pulses	Oils	Salt	CSB	HPB	DSM/Sug	Total
FFW / Agro & Rehabilitation	91,905	8,690	5,043	1,282	2	0	0	0	15,017
FFW / Civil Servants	59,132	2,879	1,573	372	0	4	2	1	4,831
FFW / Teachers	16,855	1,710	877	167	-	-	-	-	2,754
General / Camps	13,823	1,448	554	71	7	32	16	-	2,127
General / Resident & Return.	60,179	6,087	2,580	513	23	11	48	-	9,262
General / Targeted Vulnerable	95,248	5,115	1,801	368	7	34	2	4	7,329
General / Waystations	59,523	3,230	1,095	201	15	11	29	-	4,580
Nutrition / Hospitals Patients	2,565	203	94	21	3	98	47	7	473
Nutrition / Schools	5,518	561	208	54	0	18	1	6	849
Nutrition / Supplementary	22,874	482	170	90	2	352	252	85	1,434
Nutrition / UAC	7,916	451	265	59	4	189	100	39	1,106
Seeds Protection	66,972	2,606	2,202	340	-	1	4	-	5,153
Other	11,036	830	671	81	0	102	12	1	1,698
<b>Total</b>	<b>513,545</b>	<b>34,291</b>	<b>17,133</b>	<b>3,619</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>853</b>	<b>514</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>56,614</b>

**WFP Rwanda - Projected Food Requirements**

table 4

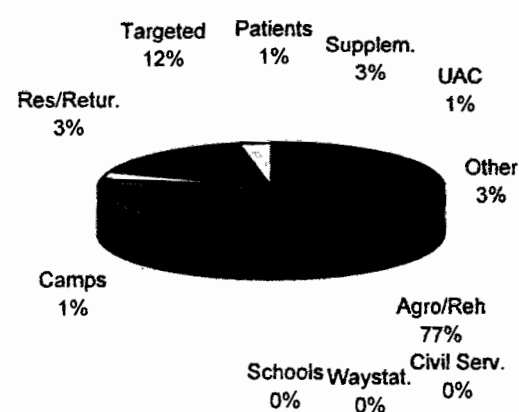
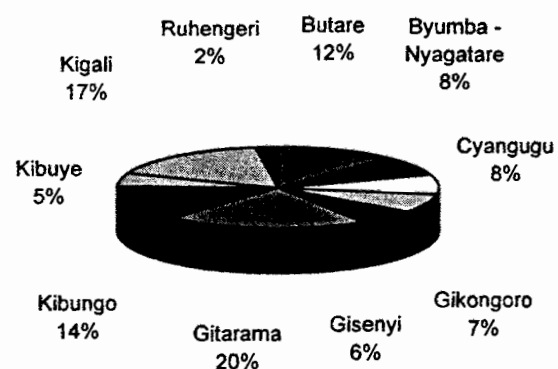
**By Location / Prefecture****( 4 Weeks of 15 Jan 1996 - 11 Feb 1996 )**

Location/Prefecture	Caseload	Cereals	Pulses	Oils	Salt	CSB	HPB	DSM	Total
Butare	38,343	362	205	47	-	3	1	1	620
Byumba - Nyagatare	26,612	219	130	32	-	10	9	0	400
Cyangugu	28,189	232	117	27	0	17	15	-	409
Gikongoro	25,043	229	122	29	0	5	5	0	390
Gisenyi	19,445	180	107	26	-	2	1	1	317
Gitarama	73,327	649	323	74	-	4	4	-	1,054
Kibungo	51,627	425	236	56	-	11	5	0	734
Kibuye	25,921	123	66	15	-	34	33	1	273
Kigali	76,104	549	261	58	0	13	3	0	885
Ruhengeri	7,179	67	39	9	-	1	1	0	117
<b>Total</b>	<b>371,790</b>	<b>3,035</b>	<b>1,607</b>	<b>373</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5,198</b>

**By Programme / Project Type****( 4 Weeks of 15 Jan 1996 - 11 Feb 1996 )**

Programme/Project Type	Caseload	Cereals	Pulses	Oils	Salt	CSB	HPB	DSM	Total
FFW / Agro & Rehabilitation	233,640	2,295	1,377	340	-	-	-	-	4,012
FFW / Civil Servants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
General / Camps	2,727	32	9	2	0	-	-	-	43
General / Resident & Return.	16,372	108	33	5	-	-	-	-	146
General / Targeted Vulnerable	77,140	446	134	22	-	-	-	-	603
General / Waystations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nutrition / Hospital Patients	2,769	28	10	0	-	8	4	-	50
Nutrition / Schools	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nutrition / Supplementary	23,847	-	-	0	-	69	69	-	138
Nutrition / UAC	3,662	21	13	0	-	11	5	4	54
Other	11,633	104	32	3	-	13	-	-	153
<b>Total</b>	<b>371,790</b>	<b>3,035</b>	<b>1,607</b>	<b>373</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5,198</b>

<b>Monthly Equivalent</b>	<b>371,790</b>	<b>3,252</b>	<b>1,722</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5,570</b>
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**Requirements by Location****Requirements by Programme**



## WFP Rwanda - Stocks and Pipeline

table 5

## In - Country Stocks

14 January 1996

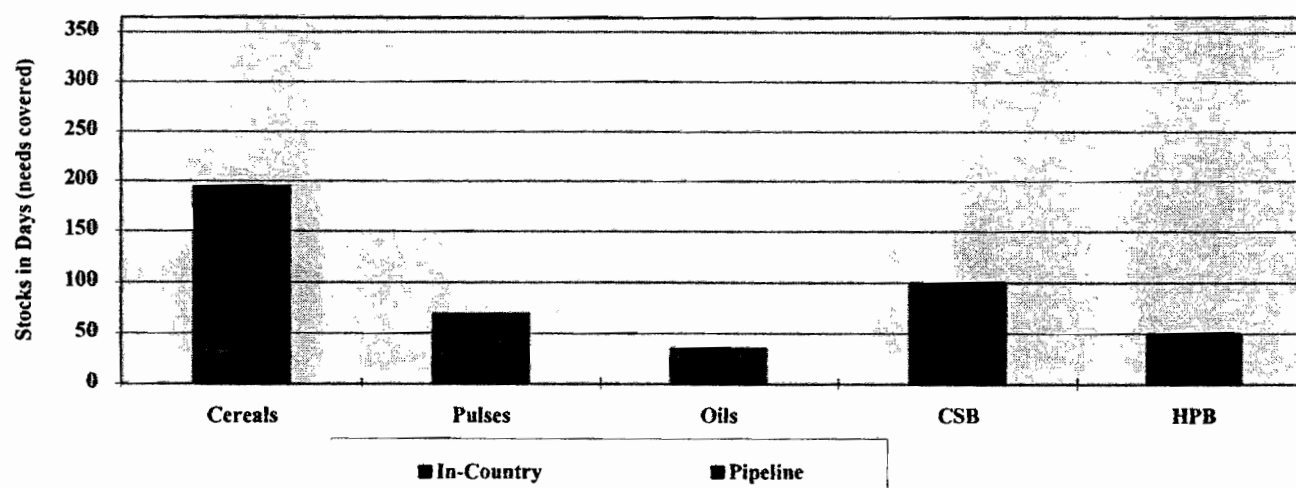
Prefecture/Location	Cereals	Pulses	Oils	Salt	CSB	HPB	DSM	Sugar	Total
Butare	173	126	16	-	63	4	-	-	382
Byumba	69	98	13	1	1	5	6	-	191
Nyagatare (Byumba)	349	55	11	2	-	6	0	-	423
Cyangugu	713	208	27	15	-	13	15	-	991
Gikongoro	58	6	21	0	9	7	3	0	106
Gisenyi	1,094	402	64	21	3	36	1	-	1,621
Gitarama	298	211	50	-	14	5	0	0	579
Kibungo	537	238	66	5	5	6	1	-	858
Kibuye	96	5	22	1	32	12	8	0	178
Kigali	208	1,104	84	109	230	45	145	32	1,956
Ruhengeri	199	66	20	-	2	1	0	-	288
In transit (within Rwanda)	0	(0)	(0)	-	0	-	(0)	-	(0)
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,795</b>	<b>2,518</b>	<b>395</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>359</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>7,573</b>
PAN (Project 4244) Stock	109	207	69	-	-	-	179	32	595
<b>Total Stocks for EMOP</b>	<b>3,686</b>	<b>2,311</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>359</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>(0)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6,477</b>

## Pipeline

Expected Arrivals	Cereals	Pulses	Oils	Salt	CSB	HPB	DSM	Sugar	Total
January 1996	10,916	1,457	70	-	-	-	-	15	12,458
February 1996	6,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,400
March 1996	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
April 1996	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
May 1996	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
June 1996	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>17,316</b>	<b>1,457</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>18,858</b>

NOTE: Pipeline quantities are subject to transfers for other WFP programmes in the region.

## Number of Days Requirements Covered by Stocks and Expected Arrivals



## WFP Rwanda - Explanations for Tables and Graphs

### General

- All quantities of food are expressed in metric tons (MTs)
- All quantities marked 0 (zero) in the tables represent a figure higher than 0 but lower than 0.5 MTs.

### Table 1 - Food Situation Summary (Weekly and Cumulative)

4. Loans (Borrowings) In	- Food required for distribution to WFP beneficiaries, weekly / cumulatively. Determined 1 month in advance.
5. Loans (Borrowings) Out	- Food available at WFP warehouses at the beginning of the week / year.
6. Surpluses / Back on Stock	- Food received by WFP warehouses during the week / year.
7. Losses	- Food received as borrowing or repayment of loan.
8. Available for Distribution	- Food dispatched as loan or repayment of loan.
9. Actual Distribution	- Additional stocks found following physical stock-checks in the warehouses and food returned to WFP.
10. Closing Stocks	- Food stolen, lost during handling, or found unfit for human consumption.
11. Projected 4 Week Needs	- Total food available considering opening stocks, arrivals, loans / borrowings in and out, surpluses and losses.
12. Stocks / Needs in Days	- Actual quantity of food distributed during the week / year.
#REF!	- Food available at WFP warehouses at the end of the week.
Cumulative Summary	- Expected food requirements/needs in the country during the 4 weeks to follow.
	- Number of days needs should be covered by closing stocks (considering the 4 week projection of needs).
13. % Distr. / Needs Covered	- Percentage of needs covered by distribution. Needs are usually determined 1 month in advance, so some discrepancies between the figures used (for needs) and the real needs are unavoidable.

### Tables 2, 3 and 4 - Distribution and Projected Requirements

Caseload	- The number of beneficiaries covered through WFP programmes. It is determined on a monthly basis. For Distribution-Cumulative, a monthly average is used, and for Distribution-Weekly, the actual number of those distributed food.
General / Camps	- Food for work programmes in the sectors of agriculture and rehabilitation of infrastructure.
General / Resident & Return.	- Food for work programmes in the public sector (national level and prefectures).
General / Targeted Vulnerable	- Food for work programmes for primary school teachers (finished in March 1995).
General / Waystations	- Distribution to population in camps and other collective accommodation facilities, excluding waystations.
Nutrition / Hospitals Patients	- General distribution to residents and returnees (in the home communes).
Nutrition / Schools	- Assistance to different vulnerable groups (excluding orphans and hospital patients).
Nutrition / Supplementary	- Distribution to returning refugees and internally displaced persons in the transit centres.
Nutrition / UAC	- Feeding of patients in hospitals.
Seeds Protection	- Feeding of boarding schools students.
Other	- Supplementary feeding of nutritional centres patients.
Total	- Feeding of orphans and other unaccompanied children in the centers.
	- Distribution of food to farming families to ensure that seeds are used for planting, and not as food.
	- All other food distributions and distributions where breakdown by programme was not available.

### Table 5 - Stocks and Pipeline.

PAN (Project 4244) Stocks	- These stocks relate to Development project 4244 and have been subtracted from the Total Stock for EMOP.
Pipeline	- WFP stocks outside Rwanda, shipments at sea and planned local purchases, allocated for Rwanda. The arrival of these quantities to Rwanda is not absolutely certain because they might be re-allocated or exchanged with other WFP programmes in the Sub-Region, by the Regional Bureau.

## WFP Rwanda - Stock Update (by SI number)

Annex I

## Arrivals In-Country

08 Jan - 14 Jan 1996 (Week 02)

SI No.	Commodity	Quantity (MT)	Vessel	Route	Remarks
9510307	CERMAZ	504.00		Isaka-Kigali	
9410742	PULLEN	42.00		Isaka-Kigali	
9510226	CERMAZ	40.00		Isaka-Kigali	
9510234	CERMML	293.25		Isaka-Kigali	
TOTAL		879.25		Arrivals Into Rwanda	

## Closing In-Country stocks

14 January 1996

SI No/Commodity	Total	Kigali	Gisenyi	Ruhe.	Byumba	Nyagat.	Gitara.	Kibung.	Kibuye	Gikon.	Cyang.	Butare
9410602 cer/maz	1.75						1.75					
9510203 cer/sor	42.85		27.85								15.00	
9510204 cer/sor	110.20		73.10				0.90				35.00	1.20
9510225 cer/maz	42.20						0.10				42.10	
9510226 cer/maz	442.05		77.30		33.80	69.20		181.75			80.00	
9510227 cer/maz	138.40		60.90							2.50	75.00	
9510244 cer/maz	5.49										5.49	
9510307 cer/maz	1750.33		717.55	182.60	10.90	174.45		227.00	78.50	35.30	272.00	52.03
9510306 cer/maz	734.80		81.90			105.00	261.10	124.90		4.85	87.05	70.00
9510556 cer/maz	3.40	3.40										
Subtotal grain	3271.47	3.40	1038.60	182.60	44.70	348.65	263.85	533.65	78.50	42.65	611.64	123.23
9510065 cer/mml	0.20									0.20		
9510125 cer/mml	103.54		37.20	16.69	23.80		14.15				11.70	
9510235 cer/mml	3.30							3.30				
9510234 cer/mml	307.50	204.80					20.00		17.95	14.75		50.00
9510239 cer/mml	108.65		18.65								90.00	
Subtotal flour	523.19	204.80	55.85	16.69	23.80		34.15	3.30	17.95	14.95	101.70	50.00
9410706 pul/lent	0.14						0.14					
9410828 pul/len	27.20						27.20					
9430434 pul/len	1.85	1.85										
9510219 pul/bea	95.97		44.29	5.72							45.97	
9510310 pul/bea	1088.06	674.30	112.00		20.00	30.50	84.13	85.70	5.20		41.90	34.33
9510391 pul/mix	871.63	326.90	140.90	42.83	41.65	24.10		89.75		0.10	113.95	91.45
9510426 pul/bea	48.38						33.55	8.80			6.03	
9410737 pul/bea	61.40	7.40	53.85							0.15		
9510272 pul/pea	207.08	8.45	51.00	17.05	4.30		66.45	53.80		6.03		
9410742 pul/bea	84.75	84.75										
EU/1167 pul/bea	31.70				31.70							
Subtotal pulses	2518.16	1103.65	402.04	65.60	97.65	54.60	211.47	238.05	5.20	6.28	207.85	125.78
9310576 oil/but	45.28	13.99	0.43		1.73		2.16	0.59	13.52	1.57	9.80	1.50
9410607 oil/veg	13.20	13.20										
9410770 oil/veg	3.39	0.71					0.42					2.27
9510201 oil/veg	68.64	30.34	20.00			9.71		7.67				0.92
9510216 oil/veg	0.74			0.51			0.22					
9510392 oil/veg	76.03	5.83	14.39				19.07	34.47		2.26		
EU/1431 oil/veg	139.63	1.71	18.84	19.51	10.84	1.42	28.56	23.47		17.63	17.65	
ICRC80B oil/veg	48.33	18.14	10.19	0.32					8.72			10.97
Subtotal oils	395.24	83.92	63.85	20.35	12.57	11.12	50.43	66.20	22.24	21.46	27.45	15.65
9410361 msc/sal	14.57		13.42								1.15	
9410799 msc/sal	139.70	109.30	7.90		1.00	1.85		4.80	1.10	0.35	13.40	
Subtotal misc/sal	154.27	109.30	21.32		1.00	1.85		4.80	1.10	0.35	14.55	
9410179 mix/csb	4.30				1.33		2.98					
9410421 mix/csb	163.61	114.23	2.50					5.25	32.48	9.15		
9410669 mix/csb	37.94	36.04		1.90								
9410670 mix/csb	79.43	79.43										
9410734 mix/csb	74.01						11.13					62.88
Subtotal CSB	359.28	229.70	2.50	1.90	1.33		14.10	5.25	32.48	9.15		62.88
9430316 mix/hpb	46.91	23.18	7.25		4.83	1.31	5.00			1.34		4.00
9510082 mix/hpb	93.13	21.43	28.42	1.08		4.89		5.61	12.36	5.98	13.37	
Subtotal HPB	140.04	44.61	35.67	1.08	4.83	6.19	5.00	5.61	12.36	7.32	13.37	4.00
9510198 dai/dsm	179.31	144.68	0.93	0.28	5.53	0.28	0.13	1.15	8.08	3.48	14.80	
Subtotal milk	179.31	144.68	0.93	0.28	5.53	0.28	0.13	1.15	8.08	3.48	14.80	
9510200 msc/sug	31.75	31.70							0.05			
Subtotal sugar	31.750	31.700							0.050			
Total Warehouse	7572.71	1955.76	1620.75	288.50	191.40	422.69	579.13	858.01	177.95	105.63	991.36	381.53



**World Food Programme Rwanda  
Project Review and Current Activities, March-June 1995**

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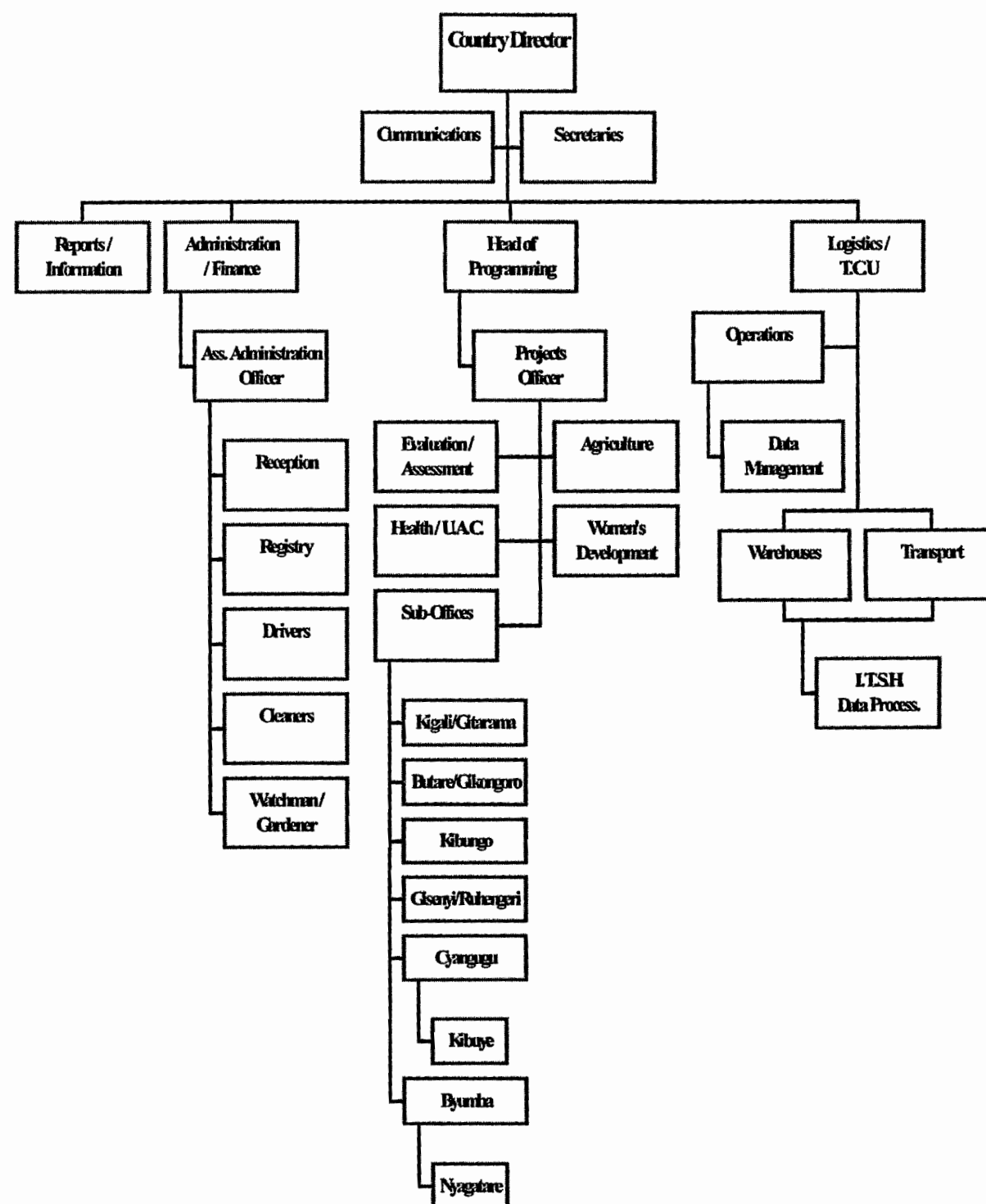
**Texts: WFP Kigali / Information  
Tables: WFP Kigali / Information  
Graphs: WFP Kigali / Information  
Maps: © De Lorme Mapping  
Photographs: © Oliver Gahn  
Layout: WFP Kigali / Information**



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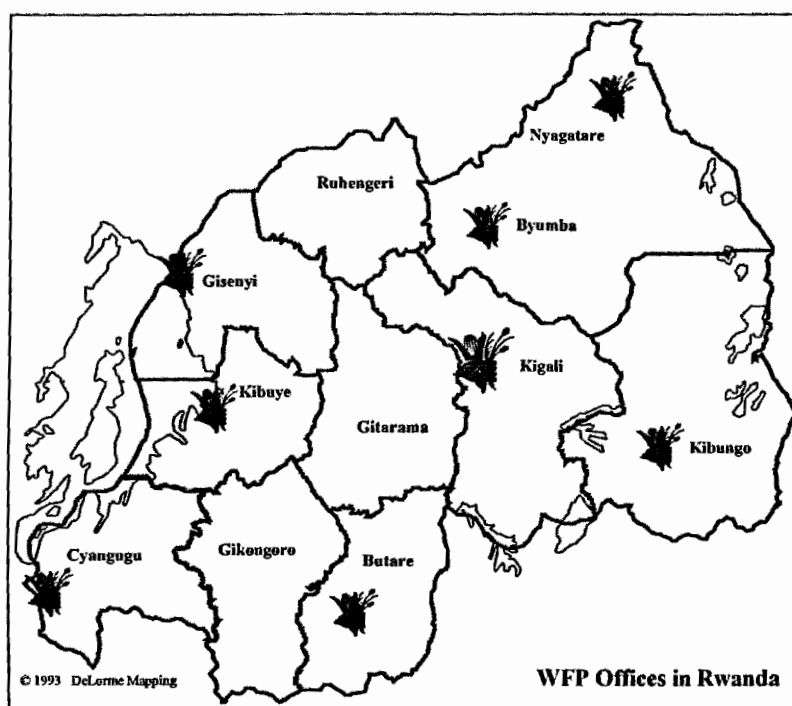
## WFP Rwanda Country Office Structure





## **Executive Summary**

### **Structure of Operations**



Since the re-establishment of its Kigali Office in July 1994, the World Food Programme has been involved in various emergency, rehabilitation and development food programmes in Rwanda. These programmes have been designed to ensure equitable food distribution amongst the population, to enhance general food security, and to assist in the post-war rehabilitation of the country.

At present, the WFP Rwanda Country Office consists of a head office in Kigali, supported by seven sub-offices spread throughout the country. A total of 17 expatriate and 49 national staff members are employed. Through such a

structure, WFP is able to facilitate rapid and accurate food aid monitoring and assessment. Sub-office staff primarily oversee food distributions benefitting thousands of needy people, as well as co-ordinate the implementation of numerous food assistance projects.

Some 18 regional warehouses have also been established within Rwanda to serve as extended food delivery points. Through utilization of these warehouses which can store almost 20,000 MT of food, WFP is able to ensure that required quantities of food are consistently available in various parts of the country. Food requirements for sudden emergencies can also be covered quickly, without resorting to the borrowing of commodities allocated for other regions or programmes.

### **Programme Activities**

During the period March to June 1995, WFP Rwanda prioritised the following programme strategies:

- a) assist areas where influxes of people occur;
- b) provide food for existing feeding operations;
- c) encourage refugees to repatriate to Rwanda;
- d) utilise food aid to help rebuild Rwanda through rehabilitation activities.

Returnees, both the "old and new caseload"<sup>1</sup>, as well as the internally displaced<sup>2</sup>, have been the major concern of WFP in Rwanda. The distribution of WFP food aid from way-stations, reception and resettlement

<sup>1</sup> Refugees who left Rwanda during and following the War of 1994 are frequently referred to as "the new caseload", while refugees originating from 1950's onwards are referred to as "the old caseload".

centres, benefited some 71,000 returnees each month. General distributions in home communities, primarily to returnees but to residents as well in some areas, have helped an additional 56,000 people per month.

Apart from projects for returnees, WFP has been regularly feeding 3,300 refugees from Burundi and 1,700 internally displaced persons who are still awaiting return and reintegration into their communes of origin.

The vulnerable populations in Rwanda have been another high priority of WFP. During each of the last four months, food was regularly distributed to an average of 1,800 hospital patients, 4,500 orphans and unaccompanied children, 13,000 nutritional centre patients and 21,500 various other vulnerable beneficiaries, such as the old, the sick, victims of war.

Another significant sector of WFP's intervention has been agriculture. In order to assist Rwandan farmers and their families during the planting seasons, and to prevent them from having to resort to eating seeds during food shortages, WFP has implemented a "Seeds Protection" programme. Before and during the planting season, food rations were distributed to around 300,000 farming families as a supplement to seeds and tools distributions by other aid agencies.

Assistance to public sector workers is another component of WFP's assistance strategy for Rwanda. Post-war low and irregular salary payments, or in the case of primary school teachers, no salaries at all, meant that between January and March, WFP assisted 18,000 of teachers through a food-for-work scheme. The ration WFP distributed was adequate to also assist an extra 72,000 people who were the teachers' family members. The project was restarted in June 1995 and is expected to continue for two months.

The same programme has been implemented country-wide in regard to the salaries of civil servants on the central and prefecture (province) level. During the May-June period of 1995, a monthly average of 53,000 beneficiaries (civil servants and their family members) benefited from such food-for-work rations. Due to a slight improvement in the financial situation of the public administration sector, WFP has started exploring possibilities to decrease significantly, or even phase-out, this project.

In order to assist the Rwandan society in post-emergency rehabilitation and reconstruction, but also to create additional jobs for those unemployed (people who would otherwise be fully dependent on food-aid), WFP has implemented a variety of other food-for-work projects throughout the country. These projects have been focusing primarily on increasing food production (land terracing, swamp drainage, seed multiplication, rehabilitation of fish ponds) and income-generating activities (production of vegetables, poultry and livestock - particularly involving women's groups). They have also been oriented towards the rehabilitation of basic infrastructure (reforestation, roads and water facility rehabilitation, construction of houses and schools). Each month, some 38,000 workers and their family members have been assisted in this manner. The aim of WFP is to increase the number and volume of these projects to include the continual flow of returnees - people who usually have no income, or who face long periods before being able to cultivate and benefit from their land.

Finally, WFP implemented a number of smaller-scale projects for particular emergency or rehabilitation purposes such as the provision of food for 1,800 demobilised children soldiers. Other projects provide food for 180 child prisoners who have been transferred from general prisons, for 340 labourers employed in the re-burial of genocide victims, for 300 gendarmerie cadets, and for students of public boarding schools.

During the last four months, WFP distributed a total of 12,106 MT of food to a monthly average of 322,000 beneficiaries in Rwanda. Most of the described programmes are still operational, and from July to December 1995, WFP plans to distribute approximately 5,100 MT of food to estimated 378,000 beneficiaries each month. Actual requirements will, however, be regularly re-assessed and distributions revised accordingly.

---

<sup>2</sup> Persons displaced from their home communities within Rwanda, very often accommodated in the camps.

As a gradual transition from emergency to rehabilitation and development, and to avoid food aid dependency, WFP has started to decrease "free" food distributions while increasing the number and volume of food-for-work and income-generating schemes. This will remain a key WFP strategy for the coming months. Vulnerable categories of the population, such as returnees in collective accommodation, orphans and unaccompanied children, will continue to be a high priority for WFP food assistance programmes.

### **Co-ordination of Food Assistance**

WFP's strategies and programmes have been regularly communicated and co-ordinated with Rwandan authorities at all levels, from respective Government ministries, to Prefectures (provinces) and Burgomasters (local authorities). Close cooperation also takes place with other international aid-agencies who are major food suppliers in the country. Regular bi-weekly food co-ordination meetings are attended by representatives of the food-aid-agencies, and are frequently attended by the representatives of major donors.

WFP's food distributions are implemented with co-operation and assistance by various implementing partners, ranging from UN Agencies and non-governmental organisations to local and prefecture authorities. To contribute to the rehabilitation and development of Rwandan society, WFP has started to decrease the involvement of NGOs in its food distributions, and instead increase the utilisation of the local authorities' services and capacities.

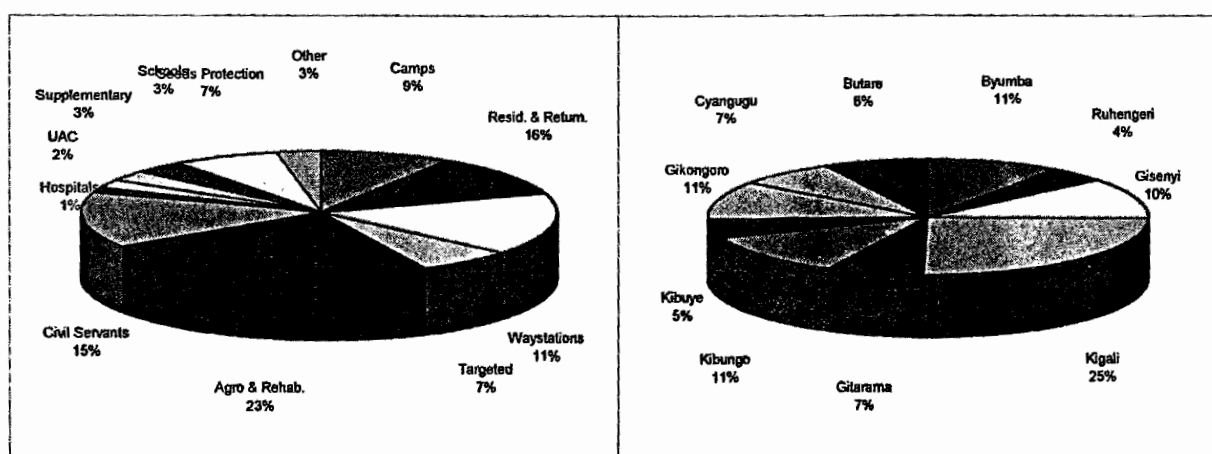
## WFP Distributions in Rwanda, March - June 1995

### Distribution by Programme

	Caseload	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Salt	Blend	Biscuits	Milk P.	Total
General/Camps	15,847	760.653	220.562	38.673	3.125	30.825	15.780		1069.618
General/Waystations	60,006	960.093	314.487	58.438	5.325	5.700	6.504		1350.547
General/Residents & Return	56,380	1353.130	445.956	93.192	5.615	2.225	34.922		1935.040
General/Targeted	21,532	516.760	229.694	40.413	0.850	30.000			817.717
FFW/Agro & Rehabilitation	37,574	1502.957	1037.426	207.980	0.100	3.700	1.014	0.025	2753.202
FFW/Civil Servants	52,854	1057.087	560.107	139.027	0.050	0.375	0.218		1756.863
Nutrition/Hospitals	1,794	71.779	29.567	6.762	1.000	34.050	18.449	0.909	162.516
Nutrition/UAC	4,370	102.290	65.228	11.597	1.100	44.139	27.554	8.499	260.407
Nutrition/Supplementary	13,130	132.500	47.702	16.956	0.600	97.666	45.928	5.285	346.637
Nutrition/Schools	7,196	287.850	97.119	14.526			0.144		399.639
Agro/Seeds Protection	46,276	402.280	410.048	68.579					880.907
Other	4,889	234.500	96.685	17.412	0.050	10.174	13.826		372.647
<b>Total</b>	<b>321,848</b>	<b>7381.879</b>	<b>3554.581</b>	<b>713.554</b>	<b>17.815</b>	<b>258.854</b>	<b>164.338</b>	<b>14.718</b>	<b>12105.739</b>

### Distribution by Location

	Caseload	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Salt	Blend	Biscuits	Milk P.	Total
Gisenyi	32,463	830.100	241.140	50.176	3.000	44.780	11.826	0.837	1181.859
Ruhengeri	10,629	343.910	134.460	25.410	0.050	8.350	2.988		515.168
Byumba	39,095	881.462	398.260	77.900		8.170	4.786	2.425	1373.003
Kigali	63,415	1743.080	1022.768	209.082	0.165	23.940	16.252		3015.287
Gitarama	40,450	396.950	381.975	68.970		41.700	1.236		890.831
Kibungo	39,945	920.170	366.972	69.756	0.400	16.370	10.572	3.275	1387.515
Kibuye	14,976	312.531	230.400	61.795		20.219	14.820		639.765
Gikongoro	32,361	853.830	297.723	67.679	8.850	29.275	30.939	1.325	1289.621
Cyangugu	20,171	476.346	241.867	45.439	2.400	66.050	36.300	6.856	875.258
Butare	28,343	623.500	239.016	37.347	2.950		34.620		937.433
<b>Total</b>	<b>321,848</b>	<b>7381.879</b>	<b>3554.581</b>	<b>713.554</b>	<b>17.815</b>	<b>258.854</b>	<b>164.338</b>	<b>14.718</b>	<b>12105.739</b>



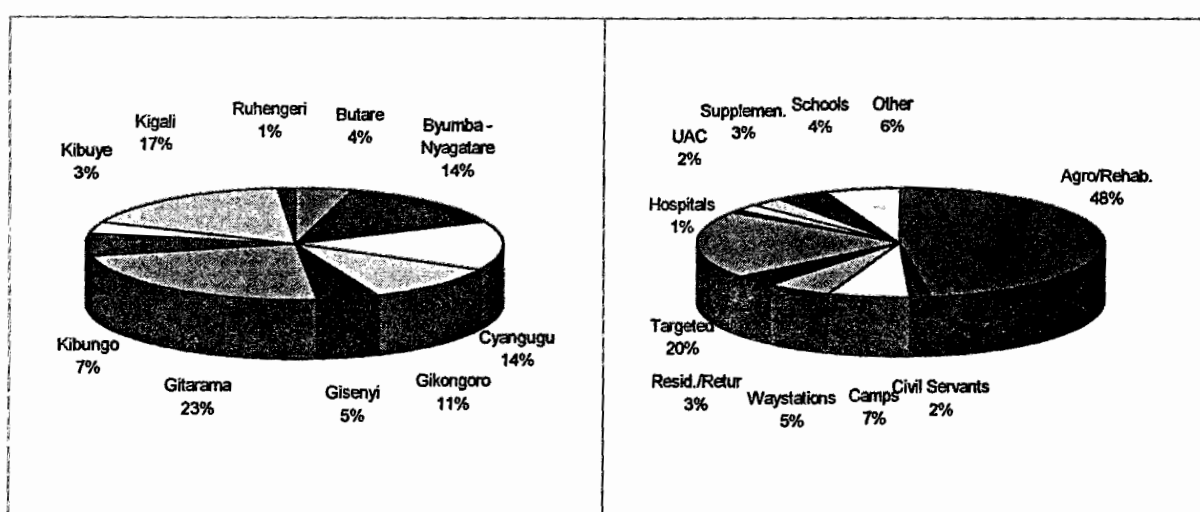
## Anticipated WFP Distributions in July 1995

### Projections by Locations

Location	Caseload	Grain	Flour	Pulses	Oils	Salt	Blend	Biscuits	Milk P.	Total
Butare	12,680	106.600	26.110	73.000	16.384		0.636	0.548	0.254	223.530
Byumba - Nyagatare	34,441	270.330	135.862	221.716	51.681		10.599	9.535	4.166	703.889
Cyangugu	61,993	351.850	67.436	183.723	46.039	0.300	30.841	28.310	9.435	717.934
Gikongoro	46,543	330.278	32.550	133.358	26.961		10.881	9.873	4.352	548.254
Gisenyi	20,334	157.751	11.475	59.534	10.842		2.843	1.381	1.137	244.963
Gitarama	85,250		709.500	369.900	81.970		3.100	3.100		1167.570
Kibungo	18,750	176.750	45.958	85.962	16.778		5.540	3.580	1.736	336.304
Kibuye	12,280	50.600	24.219	38.715	11.915		20.010	15.661	6.960	168.079
Kigali	81,295		572.307	244.151	48.284		0.832	0.757	0.273	866.605
Ruhengeri	4,194	33.330	8.968	22.635	4.728		2.153	1.064	0.321	73.199
<b>Total</b>	<b>377,760</b>	<b>1477.489</b>	<b>1634.384</b>	<b>1432.695</b>	<b>315.581</b>	<b>0.300</b>	<b>87.434</b>	<b>73.807</b>	<b>28.635</b>	<b>5050.326</b>

### Projections by Programmes

Programme	Caseload	Grain	Flour	Pulses	Oils	Salt	Blend	Biscuits	Milk P.	Total
FFW / Agro & Rehabilitatio	138,010	701.200	678.900	828.060	193.214					2401.374
FFW / Civil Servants	3,258	46.650		27.990	6.531					81.171
FFW / Primary Teachers	21,283	119.325	127.123	79.173	13.195	0.075				338.892
General / Camps	19,150	143.220	51.150	59.706	9.951	0.225				264.252
General / Resident & Return.	12,162	127.032		38.110	6.352					171.493
General / Targeted Vulnerab	144,407	280.032	454.262	239.757	39.960					1014.011
General / Waystations	2,065		22.406	7.682	1.002		6.277	3.139	0.112	40.617
Nutrition / HospitalsPatients	5,306		32.897	19.738	3.290		16.449	7.959	6.579	86.912
Nutrition / Schools	16,519				10.242		51.209	51.209	19.244	131.903
Nutrition / Supplementary	12,414		152.866	52.411	8.735					214.012
Nutrition / UAC	3,186	60.030	114.780	80.068	23.110		13.500	11.500	2.700	305.688
<b>Total</b>	<b>377,760</b>	<b>1477.489</b>	<b>1634.384</b>	<b>1432.695</b>	<b>315.581</b>	<b>0.300</b>	<b>87.434</b>	<b>73.807</b>	<b>28.635</b>	<b>5050.325</b>





## WFP Rwanda Stocks and Pipeline

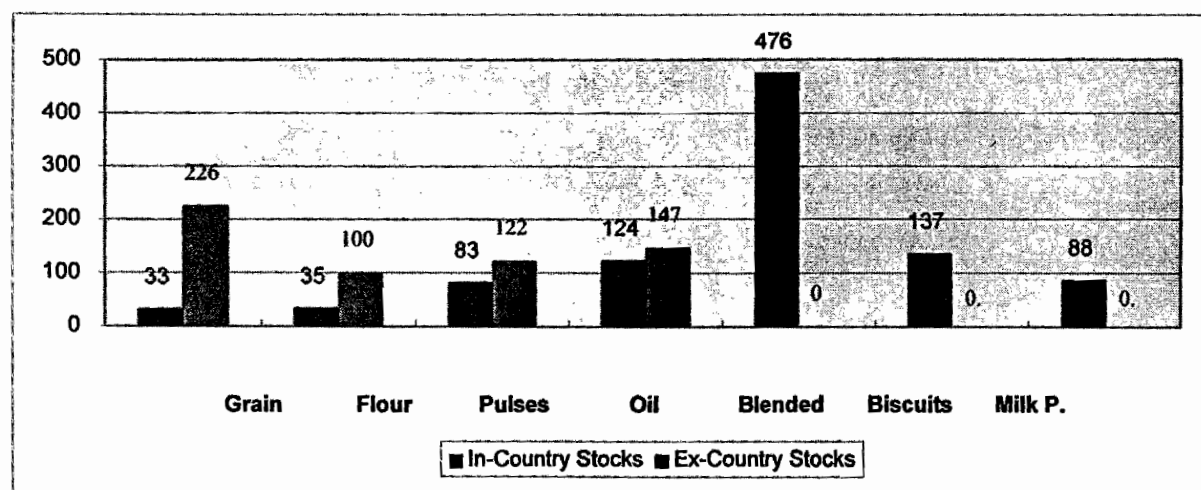
### In - Country Stocks

Location	Grain	Flour	Pulses	Oils	Salt	Blend	Biscuits	Milk P.	Total
Butare	0.250	60.800	421.400	107.030			2.510		591.990
Butare / Nyanza	694.500		909.760			155.000	39.960		1799.220
Byumba	106.200	115.900	115.700	11.970		18.280	8.930	5.280	382.260
Cyangugu	90.250	107.750	90.290	9.360	25.950	9.330	5.630	9.980	348.540
Gikongoro		182.740	52.020	1.970	3.000	7.030	2.580	1.530	250.870
Gisenyi	400.500	89.000	318.950	42.680		11.250	0.530	1.180	864.090
Gitarama	171.400	112.000	169.930	29.830		1.200	7.360		491.720
Kibungo		530.150	83.300	30.930	115.000	23.530	5.510	1.230	789.650
Kibuye	0.400	28.250	64.000	10.120		4.000	2.040		108.810
Kigali		608.700	1655.150	1051.040	14.600	1150.040	258.730	64.280	4802.540
Nyagatare	176.550	46.550	54.550	13.120		6.830	2.640	0.230	300.470
Ruhengeri	4.750	1.250	44.600	0.618	2.250	2.100			55.568
<b>Total</b>	<b>1644.800</b>	<b>1883.090</b>	<b>3979.650</b>	<b>1308.668</b>	<b>160.800</b>	<b>1388.590</b>	<b>336.420</b>	<b>83.710</b>	<b>10785.728</b>

### Ex - Country Stocks

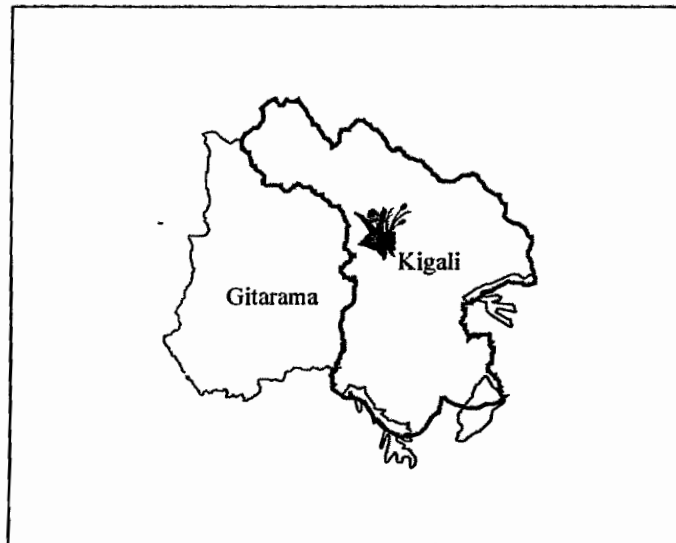
Location	Grain	Flour	Pulses	Oils	Salt	Blend	Biscuits	Milk P.	Total
Kenya / Mombasa		2535.000	4952.000	350.000					7837.000
Transit Mombasa		722.000	838.000	309.000					1869.000
Uganda / Kampala			6.000		142.000				148.000
Transit Kampala	0.500			48.000					48.500
Tanzania / Dar	11107.000	1500.000	40.000	400.000					13047.000
Transit Dar		250.000							250.000
Tanzania / Isaka		449.000	5.000	438.000					892.000
Transit Isaka									
<b>Total</b>	<b>11107.500</b>	<b>5456.000</b>	<b>5841.000</b>	<b>1545.000</b>	<b>142.000</b>				<b>24091.500</b>

### Number of Days Requirements Covered by Stocks





## Central Rwanda



### Overview

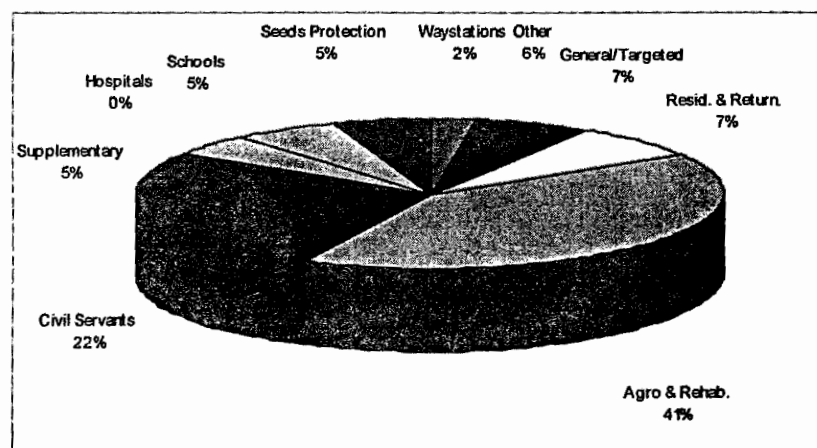
The WFP Rwanda Country Office was formally re-established in Kigali, in July 1994. Since then, the Kigali premises have been utilised as both the head office responsible for co-ordination of all WFP's operations in the country, and the sub-office responsible for the prefectures of Kigali and Gitarama. The Kigali office currently employs 10 international and 29 national staff members.

Two additional national staff members have been permanently assigned to the Kigali/Gitarama Sub-Office.

The main warehousing capacity of WFP Rwanda, comprising four warehouses, is also located in Kigali. It is used as the main recipient warehouse for the arrival of food in Rwanda, and secondly, as the despatching point for food destined for local warehouses in different regions of Rwanda. Together with an additional warehouse in Gitarama, it also acts as a regional warehouse for the prefectures of Kigali and Gitarama. The total warehousing capacity of WFP in Central Rwanda amounts to 10,600 MTs, and currently holds on stock: 892 MTs of cereals, 1,825 MTs of pulses, 1,081 MTs of oil, 15 MTs of salt, 1.151 MTs of blended food, 266 MTs of biscuits and 64 MTs of milk powder, a total of 5,294 MTs of food.

### Kigali and Gitarama Projects

As far as food distributions of WFP commodities are concerned, Central Rwanda has been the highest-supplied part of the country. This was primarily due to the serious disruption of government apparatus and severe infrastructure damages in the prefectures of Kigali and Gitarama during the mass killings and population displacements throughout the war. As a result, WFP implemented several rather massive food-for-work projects in the sectors of civil administration and housing construction/rehabilitation. Large distributions of targeted food aid for residents and returnees have also been carried out, supplemented by several other smaller-scale assistance schemes. As a result, a total of 3,906 MTs of food aid was distributed each month to an average of 104,000 beneficiaries in Central Rwanda.



## **General Projects**

General food projects, which are aimed at assisting returnees and residents who are unable to sufficiently support themselves, have been implemented in many parts of Central Rwanda. WFP has been regularly providing food to a monthly average of 3,900 returnees (former refugees and internally displaced) who passed through the Ndera Way-station. Some returnees spent only a few days in the way-station, while others had to be accommodated for longer periods until they had property to return to. An additional 8,500 residents and returnees per month also benefited from WFP's general distributions which were undertaken in several home communities. Finally, since the beginning of June 1995, WFP has started providing food to around 45,000 people in the Kigali prefecture, and to 16,000 in the prefecture of Gitarama.

It should be pointed out that there are additional Rwandan populations in need of food aid who are cared for by other food aid agencies, mainly ICRC and CRS.

## **Food-for-Work Schemes**

As previously mentioned, these projects have been greatly implemented in Kigali and Gitarama prefectures. They account for more than 60 per cent of the Central Rwanda food distributions. Apart from regular distributions to a monthly average of 26,000 civil servants and their family members, and a two-month salary supplement distribution to 17,700 primary school teachers and their families, both within a nation-wide programmes, WFP has also assisted with monthly food rations some 4,200 labourers who work on projects relating to agriculture rehabilitation and basic infrastructure repair. Also benefitting from the rations are 15,800 of the labourers' family members.

Many of these rehabilitation food-for-work projects have been noticeably contributing to the elevation of unemployment and improvement of infrastructure, however particularly successful is the Brick Confection Activity Project in Runda, Gitarama, where 2,500 are currently employed. Through this project, millions of bricks have been made, facilitating housing construction in both prefectures. WFP has also been assisting through several housing construction and road rehabilitation projects in Gitarama, which have achieved remarkable results.

## **Assistance to the Vulnerable**

Several supplementary feeding centres and hospitals in Kigali and Gitarama have been supplied with food from WFP. Some 7,300 beneficiaries benefited from such distributions on a monthly basis. In addition, within the nation-wide project to support students of public boarding secondary schools, WFP has started a two-month distribution for 5,500 students in Kigali and 8,000 in Gitarama.

Of the smaller-scale WFP assisted projects, most interesting one is the provision of food to a recently-established Children's Detention Centre in Gitagata (Kigali Rural) where 180 children have been transferred from general Rwandan prisons. Very soon, UNICEF is expected to transfer more child-prisoners to this and other centres at which time WFP will be ready to assist with the provision of food.

## **Seeds Protection Distributions**

In order to assist Kigali and Gitarama farmers in producing sufficient crops for their households, WFP has distributed food as part of a "seeds protection" project in several communes of the two prefectures. Prior to and during the last planting season, around 104,000 monthly food rations were distributed. To supplement these projects, WFP has also undertaken several "seed exchanges", whereby WFP beans were exchanged for bean seeds, and then distributed to farmers who did not have sufficient seeds to plant. WFP is prepared to repeat these two projects again should the need for such distributions arise during future cultivation seasons.

# World Food Programme Rwanda, July 1995

Kigali	Caseload	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Salt	Blend	Biscuits	Milk P.	Total	Implem. Partners
General/Waystations	3,919	62,700	26,760	4,200					93,660	Concern
General/Residents & Returnees	8,448	202,740	40,540	14,220	0,065				257,565	MOR, Prefecture
General/Targeted	2,100	50,400	79,030	13,700					143,130	MOR
FFW/Agro & Rehabilitation	16,511	660,440	571,718	87,876	0,050	0,700	0,696		1,321,480	ACORD
FFW/Civil Servants	21,048	420,950	207,000	75,708					703,658	MOR
Nutrition/Hospitals	95	3,800	1,620	0,270					5,690	ANS
Nutrition/Supplementary	5,033	89,000	20,250	4,768		13,310	5,546		132,874	RT
Nutrition/Schools	3,025	121,000	15,650	4,910					141,560	MOE
Agriculture/Seeds Protection	486	-	3,500	-	-	-	-	-	3,500	GTZ
Other	2,751	132,050	56,700	3,430	0,050	9,930	10,010	-	212,170	
<b>Total</b>	<b>63,415</b>	<b>1,743,080</b>	<b>1,022,768</b>	<b>209,082</b>	<b>0,165</b>	<b>23,940</b>	<b>16,252</b>		<b>3,015,287</b>	

Gitarama	Caseload	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Salt	Blend	Biscuits	Milk P.	Total	Implem. Partners
General/Targeted	3,000	72,000	37,850	3,847	-	29,250	-	-	142,947	Prefecture
FFW/Agro & Rehabilitation	4,104	164,150	84,850	27,273	-	3,000	-	-	279,273	ARDEC, FFH, SA
FFW/Civil Servants	4,563	91,250	47,775	9,894	-	-	-	-	148,919	Ministries, Prefecture
Nutrition/Supplementary	2,221	28,250	16,900	2,793	-	9,450	1,236	-	58,629	SA
Nutrition/Schools	883	35,300	10,600	1,763	-	-	-	-	47,663	MOE
Agriculture/Seeds Protection	25,556	-	184,000	23,400	-	-	-	-	207,400	GTZ, ADRA
Other	125	6,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,000	
<b>Total</b>	<b>40,450</b>	<b>396,950</b>	<b>381,975</b>	<b>68,970</b>		<b>41,700</b>	<b>1,236</b>		<b>890,831</b>	

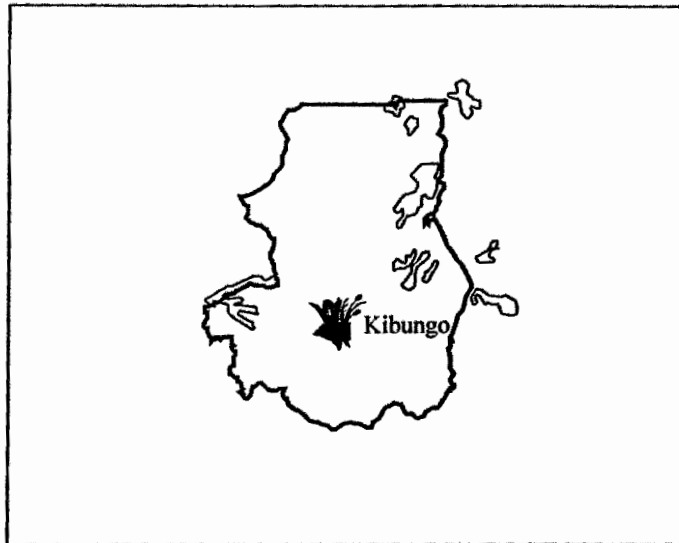
## Current and Future Activities

Presently, WFP projects in Central Rwanda include distribution to returnees in the Ndera Way-station and most of the home communities, food-for-work salary supplements for civil servants and primary school teachers, food-for-work salaries for labourers employed on brick confection, housing construction and road rehabilitation projects, targeted assistance to populations at risk and supplementary feeding through nutritional centres.

In the coming months, the projects relating to civil servants, primary school teachers and boarding school students are expected to be phased out, and most of WFP's efforts in the region will be focused on increasing the number and volume of food-for-work schemes. Provision of food to all vulnerable beneficiaries will also continue.

During July 1995, WFP is planning to distribute 2,054 MTs of food to 166,500 beneficiaries in Central Rwanda.

## The South East



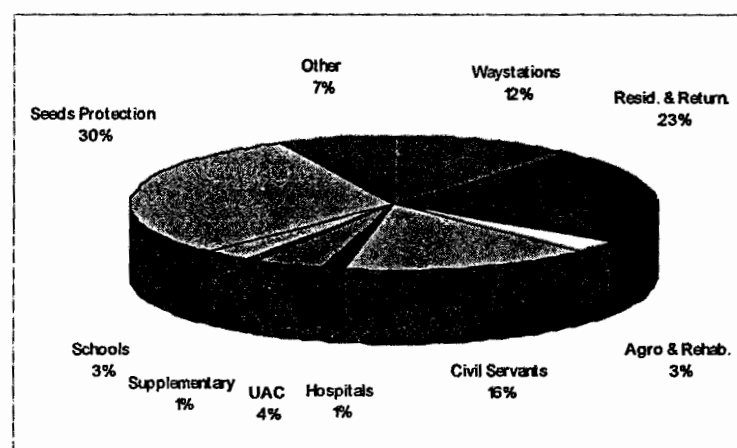
### Overview

The WFP Kibungo Sub-Office was established in late October 1994, mainly to assess the food needs and to organise food aid distributions to refugees returning to the region in large numbers. Most of the returnees were from the "old" caseload - people who had been out of the country for decades and therefore had no property to return to, and often no assets to support themselves. They therefore required prolonged food assistance until they could re-establish themselves. In addition, significant changes occurred in the population structure of Kibungo following the 1994 War, so much of the region's land had not been

cultivated properly, creating even higher food aid requirements.

WFP's Kibungo sub-office currently employs one international and one national staff member who are responsible for overseeing all of WFP's activities in the prefecture. The sub-office staff manage two warehouses where allocations for the South West region are stored. WFP's total warehouse capacity in Kibungo is 1,100 MTs, and current stocks include 530 MTs of cereals, 83 MTs of pulses, 31 MTs of oil, 115 MTs of salt, 24 MTs of blended food, 6 MTs of biscuits and 1 MTs of milk powder, a total of 790 MTs.

### Kibungo Projects



### General Projects

A regular WFP activity in the South West region has been provision of food to returnees who pass through the Aspek and Nyakarambi Way-stations on their way to home communities. Food has also been regularly distributed to returnees who had no identified home communities to return to, and who have therefore been accommodated in the Rwinkwavu Resettlement Centre, awaiting land allocation. Further to these distributions, WFP has also provided initial food rations to returnees after they have repatriated to local communities or have been resettled, to help them until they become self-sufficient.

The majority of WFP beneficiaries who participate in general projects were the "old caseload" refugees, but certain numbers of the "new caseload" and former internally displaced persons have also been assisted. In Kibungo, over 16,000 returnees benefited from WFP's food aid each month, including 6,000 returnees to whom land was allocated and who have successfully integrated into local communities.

### Food-for-Work Schemes

Most of WFP's food-for-work schemes in the South East have been implemented in the sector of road rehabilitation. Since March 1995, a monthly average of 700 persons were provided with food rations in this manner. Another type of similar projects are WFP income-generating activities, which target women's groups in particular. These projects provide food-for-work rations to beneficiaries involved in vegetable, livestock and poultry production until the people are able to sustain themselves. Around 1,300 women are currently involved in such projects.

Lastly, the provision of food-for-work salary supplements for around 6,700 civil servants and their families and 5,800 primary school teachers and their families has also been undertaken in this region.

### Assistance to the Vulnerable

WFP's assistance to the vulnerable sector is quite marked in Kibungo prefecture. More than 20 orphanages and other unaccompanied children's centres, plus hospitals and supplementary feeding centres were supplied with WFP food on a regular basis, thereby supporting more than 2,000 persons monthly. Orphans and other unaccompanied children alone accounted for 1,100 of such beneficiaries.

Additionally, a two-month project aimed at assisting the education sector has also been implemented throughout the entire prefecture, providing daily food rations for 2,600 public secondary boarding school students.

### Seed Protection Distributions

Due to significant population changes which occurred in the South West region following the 1994 war, the cultivation of land has been quite neglected. This has resulted in a much-reduced agricultural production during the last planting season than possible. For this reason WFP has put serious emphasis on the implementation of its Seed Protection programmes in this region; in March alone, some 51,300 food rations were provided to Kibungo farmers to encourage and assist in their agricultural activities. Consequently, the current agricultural situation is not perceived to be as alarming as before, therefore no further WFP projects in the agricultural sector are anticipated.

Kibungo	Caseload	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Salt	Bread	Biscuits	Milk P.	Total	Implem. Partners
General/Waystations	7,191	115,050	38,100	6,677	-	-	-	-	159,827	MOR,HCR,LWF
General/Residents & Returnees	9,070	217,680	85,424	13,837	-	-	-	-	316,941	MOR,LWF,AEF
FFW/Agro & Rehabilitation	634	25,350	15,250	3,666	-	-	-	-	44,266	MOR,HCR,CINS
FFW/Civil Servants	6,703	134,050	67,530	15,029	-	-	-	-	216,609	Prefecture
Nutrition/Hospitals	210	8,400	3,920	0,646	0,050	3,175	1,608	0,050	17,849	AEF,CINS,AHA
Nutrition/UAC	1,083	26,000	14,570	2,764	0,300	9,700	5,568	2,575	61,477	MOH,IRC,RB,CS
Nutrition/Supplementary	327	-	0,350	0,695	0,050	3,495	3,396	0,650	8,636	MOH,AEF,MSF
Nutrition/Schools	684	27,350	9,400	1,554	-	-	-	-	38,304	MOE
Agriculture/Seeds Protection	12,827	307,840	97,428	16,698	-	-	-	-	421,966	GAA
Other	1,218	58,450	35,000	8,190	-	-	-	-	101,640	
<b>Total</b>	<b>39,945</b>	<b>920,170</b>	<b>366,972</b>	<b>69,756</b>	<b>0,400</b>	<b>16,370</b>	<b>10,572</b>	<b>3,275</b>	<b>1387,515</b>	

### **Current and Future Activities**

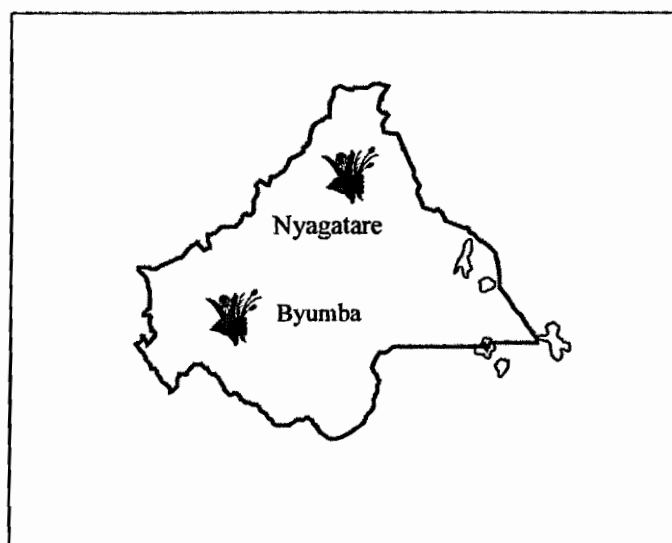
At present, WFP's activities in the South West include distributions to the two way-stations and to the resettlement centre, provision of food-for-work rations to labourers employed at road rehabilitation projects, women's income-generating activities, food-for-work to civil servants and primary schools teachers, and assistance to orphanages, hospitals and supplementary feeding centres.

In the future months, WFP will attempt to increase the number and volume of income-generating and food-for-work schemes, and will expand to other sectors aside from road rehabilitation. An additional aim is to include in these projects as many returnees as possible, as returnees who are continually unable to support themselves will remain one of the WFP's priorities. On the other hand, projects relating to civil servants and primary school teachers, as well as boarding school student feeding projects, are expected to be phased out in the near future.

During July 1995, WFP plans to distribute 336 MTs of food to 19,000 beneficiaries in the South East.



## The North East



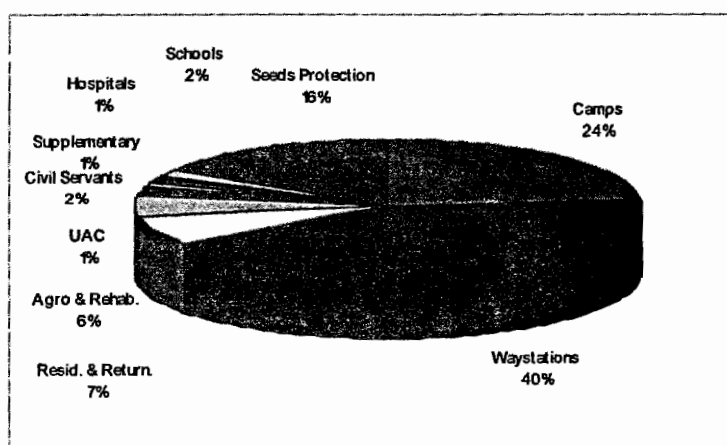
### Overview

During the war, North Eastern Rwanda was one of the few accessible areas in the country where WFP managed to deliver sizable quantities of food. In October 1994, WFP established a permanent presence in Byumba Prefecture by setting up a sub-office in Nyagatare. Since January 1995, when influxes of returnees from Uganda into the North East significantly intensified thereby causing increased needs for food assistance, WFP has strengthened its capacities in the region by establishing an additional sub-office in the town of Byumba. Supplementary to the problem of returnees has been the

overwhelming number of herds of cattle which were brought back to the country by the returnees. These represent a serious environmental threat to the region, which, if not dealt with quickly and adequately, could create significant problems for the population.

The Byumba and Nyagatare sub-offices currently employ one international and two national staff members. The two sub-offices are responsible for all of WFP's assessment, monitoring, liaison and distribution activities in the region. WFP also manages two local warehouses containing food stocks for the North East region. The total warehouse capacity of WFP in the area is 750 MT, and current stocks include 445 MTs of cereals, 170 MTs of pulses, 25 MTs of oil, 25 MTs of blended food, 12 MTs of biscuits and 6 MTs of milk powder, a total of 683 MTs.

### Byumba and Nyagatare Projects



### General Projects

The North East was one of the regions which experienced the highest rate of returnee influxes. For this reason WFP has emphasised programmes which deal directly with this category of beneficiaries. During the past four months, food was regularly provided to a monthly average of 29,000 returnees who passed through the

Nyagatare and Matimba Way-stations, or who were accommodated there until land was allocated to them. The returnees were mainly the "old" caseload, but some "new" caseload refugees and former internally displaced persons have also repatriated into the region.

Additionally, some 3,000 persons, mainly returnees who have integrated into their home communities or resettled onto newly-allocated land, have also benefited from WFP's general monthly food distributions to various local communities.

### **Food-for Work Schemes**

The implementation of WFP's food-for-work schemes in the prefecture was quite low until March 1995, when interest of the population for such projects increased. Since then, they have been expanding rapidly. Major sectors of WFP's intervention are road and water facility rehabilitation, and the construction of schools. School reconstruction projects have been particularly successful, and currently there are five schools being built in the Nyagatare area. A monthly average of 1,200 labourers and their families have benefited throughout the region from the food-for-work projects. The prime importance of WFP's food-for-work projects in the North East is that, following the authorities' consent, this was the first area in Rwanda where certain norms and standards for work were established as a criteria for WFP food distributions.

Civil servant salary supplements in food were also provided by WFP to a monthly average of 1,000 beneficiaries. Recently, WFP has begun providing rations to primary school teachers for a two-month period.

### **Assistance to the Vulnerable**

Categories of vulnerable people in the North East have also benefited from WFP's food assistance. Ten institutions assisting orphans, other unaccompanied children, malnourished children, pregnant and lactating mothers and the sick in general, which are located in different parts of the prefecture, have been regularly provided with basic and supplementary food commodities. Some 700 beneficiaries per month have been assisted in this manner.

Recently, WFP has started to increase the number of feeding-projects aimed at assisting the vulnerable in this region because funding shortages have prevented some other aid agencies, which used to provide food to the vulnerable sector, from continuing their operations.

In addition to the above, a two-month feeding project for public secondary boarding school students is presently being implemented in the North East. This project directly assists some 2,200 students.

### **Seed Protection Distributions**

A seed protection programme was not particularly emphasised in the North East region because it is not a traditional food deficit area. Nevertheless, around 16,000 food rations were distributed to Byumba farmers before the last planting season to assist them with agricultural production, as certain food shortages were present in some areas of the prefecture.

# World Food Programme Rwanda, July 1995

Byumba	Caseload	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Salt	Blend	Biscuits	Milk P.	Total	Implem. Partners
General/Camps	4,972	238 673	73 212	12 059					323 944	HCR,ADRA
General/Waystations	24,031	384 493	155 145	25 542			0 012		565 192	HCR
General/Residents & Returnees	2,985	71 640	22 135	3 086					96 861	MOR,Caritas
FFW/Agro & Rehabilitation	1,170	46 816	23 603	8 207					78 626	MOT,ADRA,Caritas
FFW/Civil Servants	943	18 850	11 350	2 849					33 049	Preecture
Nutrition/Hospitals	59	2 350	2 095	0 529		1 825	0 546	0 025	7 370	NPA,LA
Nutrition/UAC	194	4 650	3 750	0 830		4 045	2 092	1 900	17 267	ADRA,SOS,WV
Nutrition/Supplementary	410	3 700	1 750	0 432		2 300	2 136	0 500	10 818	SOS,WV,RT
Nutrition/Schools	396	15 850	5 100	1 165					22 115	MOE
Agriculture/Seeds Protection	3,935	94 440	100 120	23 201					217 761	ADRA
<b>Total</b>	<b>39,095</b>	<b>881,462</b>	<b>398,260</b>	<b>77,900</b>		<b>8,170</b>	<b>4,786</b>	<b>2,425</b>	<b>1373,003</b>	

## Current and Future Activities

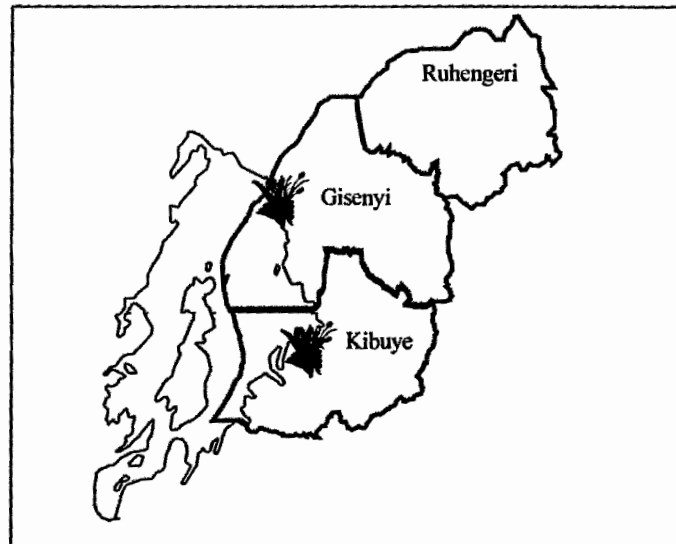
Present WFP activities in the North East include the way-station/reception centre project in Nyagatare (a new centre has replaced the way-stations in Nyagatare and Matimba), a smaller-scale general food distribution to returnees in some local communities, hospital feeding, assistance to three orphanages and five nutritional centres, and a wide range of food-for-work distributions in the sectors of road rehabilitation, school construction, water facility rehabilitation, and revitalisation of basic infrastructure in Byumba town.

Following the request of the authorities, WFP's food-for-work projects for civil servants were phased last month, and after two monthly distributions to primary school teachers and secondary boarding schools students, these projects will also be terminated, as they have been implemented only as exceptional, short-term projects.

WFP is currently analysing and discussing with the authorities about the possibilities of extending the road rehabilitation programme to several new locations as well as implementing several reforestation projects in the North East region. In an attempt to contribute to alleviation of the problem relating to overcrowded livestock conditions, WFP is also exploring food-for-work projects to assist in the production of milk and dairy products.

During July 1995, WFP is planing to distribute around 704 MTs of food to 34,400 beneficiaries in the North East.

## The North West



### Overview

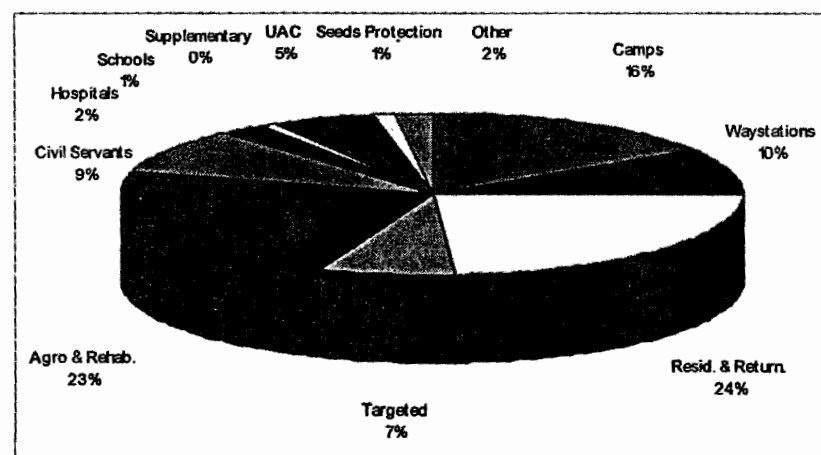
The prefectures of Ruhengeri and Gisenyi were another one of the areas in Rwanda where WFP managed to distribute some quantities of food before establishing permanent presence. In July 1994, several food distributions were conducted on an ad hoc basis. Later, in August 1994, WFP started providing food for the Gisenyi Way-station where returnees were temporarily accommodated. The first formal WFP post-war sub-office was established in Ruhengeri, in October 1994. Following this, and in connection with increased numbers of returnees arriving in the region, a WFP sub-

office was also established in Kibuye in December 1994.

The North West is the region in Rwanda where the largest influxes of returnees from Zaire have taken place. As UNHCR organised repatriation of refugees from Zaire began by focusing on Gisenyi, this prefecture quickly became the main returnee transit area in the country. As a result, WFP had no choice but to establish a more permanent presence in Gisenyi, and the sub-office was opened in May 1995. One month later, in an attempt to utilise resources as efficiently as possible, WFP closed the Ruhengeri Office, and transferred the Ruhengeri staff members to the Gisenyi Office.

WFP currently has two sub-offices in the region, one in Gisenyi and the other in Kibuye. One expatriate and three national officers are assigned full-time to the North West, and are responsible for assessment, monitoring, liaison and distribution activities related to WFP's work in all three prefectures. Food allocated for the North West is stored at two local warehouses in Gisenyi and Kibuye. The total storage capacity of WFP in the region amounts to 1,400 MTs, and current stocks include 524 MTs of cereals, 428 MTs of pulses, 53 MTs of oil, 2 MTs of salt, 17 MTs of blended food, 3 MTs of biscuits and 1 MTs of milk powder, a total of 1,028 MTs.

### Gisenyi, Ruhengeri and Kibuye Projects



## General Projects

As the North West represents not only the main transit area for returnees from Zaire, but also one of the major resettlement areas in Rwanda for the "old" caseload returnees, WFP's main focus in the region has been aimed at returnee-related food programmes. Apart from the Gisenyi Way-station which was established in August, the same facility has also been operational both in Kibuye and Ruhengeri. A monthly average of 10,100 returnees were regularly provided with WFP food rations through the three way-station projects. In addition, due to the organised resettlement operation which is taking place within and from the region, a Reception Centre was established in Gisenyi, accommodating at certain times up to 11,000 returnees. WFP provided food for this group of beneficiaries as well, covering 5,200 persons per month.

Returnees who resettled in the region, mostly in Mutura (Gisenyi), Nkuli and Kigombe (Ruhengeri) and several Kibuye communes, have usually had no immediate resources with which to sustain themselves. Therefore even after land was allocated, there has been a clear need to support them with food assistance. Through general food distributions in local communities, WFP provided food to a monthly average of 8,500 persons in Gisenyi, 4,800 persons in Ruhengeri and 2,500 persons in Kibuye.

There was also a need to support some of the resident population with food aid - those unable to obtain sufficient quantities of food on their own. WFP targeted food assistance projects in all three prefectures assisted some 5,000 beneficiaries each month.

## Food-for-Work Schemes

The proliferation of WFP food-for-work schemes in the North West was among the highest in the country. In all three prefectures WFP provided food-for-work salary supplement assistance to civil servants. In this manner, WFP supported some 2,400 public sector workers and their families in Gisenyi, 800 in Ruhengeri and 3,300 in Kibuye. Furthermore, since June 1995, a two-month distribution to primary school teachers and their families has also started throughout the region, and is expected to assist some 20,000 people.

A variety of food-for-work projects in the sectors of agriculture and infrastructure rehabilitation have also been implemented in the North West region. Agricultural projects included land reclamation and terracing, reforestation and seed multiplication. Seed multiplication projects implemented in Kibuye and Gisenyi, have been particularly appreciated by both the beneficiaries and authorities. By exchanging WFP beans for bean seeds, which were then planted and cultivated by labourers supported by WFP food-for-work rations, additional seeds were produced and distributed to farmers with land, but who lacked adequate quantities of seeds, to increase their agricultural production and improve food security of their households.

Other FFW projects, such as assisting in road rehabilitation, house construction, school rehabilitation and construction, and improvement of water facilities, have also been implemented on a wide-scale, with extremely good results in that several roads and public infrastructure facilities are once again properly functioning.

Furthermore, WFP has also implemented in the North West several income-generating projects which assist vulnerable beneficiaries to set up initial activities which lead them to self-sufficiency. Through similar schemes, WFP has also been involved in rehabilitation and stocking of fish-ponds.

Finally, as the police force of the country has been virtually non-existent following the war, WFP has been regularly providing food to 300 gendarmerie cadets, trained by UNAMIR. A new class of 400 cadets will also be assisted beginning July 1995.

During the March - June period of 1995, some 8,000 beneficiaries were assisted through rehabilitation and income-generating food-for-work schemes in the North Western region of Rwanda..

## Assistance to the Vulnerable

Assistance to the vulnerable portion of population in the three Western prefectures has also been quite important. This was mainly due to large numbers of returnees, accommodated in collective facilities, who have been resettled or reintegrated into local communities, and many of whom needed medical treatment or a supplementary diet. In Gisenyi prefecture, WFP provided food for two hospitals and five UACs centres. In Ruhengeri the number of projects was the same, while in Kibuye, four hospitals, five UACs centres and five supplementary feeding centres were assisted. An overall total of 3,000 vulnerable beneficiaries were assisted in this manner each month.

In addition, WFP is implementing a two-month feeding project for 2,000 public secondary boarding schools students in Kibuye.

## Seed Protection Distributions

The seed protection programme was not particularly emphasised in the North West Region because most of it is traditionally among the highest agriculture producing regions in the country. However, apart from the above mentioned food-for-work projects aimed at improving and strengthening the agricultural production, the seed protection programme was implemented in Kibuye, which is, however, a food deficit area. Before the last planting season, WFP distributed in Kibuye some 14,000 monthly food rations to assist farming activities.

<b>Gisenyi</b>	<b>Caseload</b>	<b>Cereals</b>	<b>Pulses</b>	<b>Oil</b>	<b>Salt</b>	<b>Blend</b>	<b>Biscuits</b>	<b>Milk P.</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Implem. Partners</b>
General/Camps	3,798	182.320	54.690	9.193		30.825			277.028	MOR,HCR,IOM
General/Waystations	9,513	152.200	27.650	11.340	2.300	5.700	2.460		201.650	CARE
General/Residents & Returnees	8,496	203.900	61.400	10.216	0.700	2.100	5.702		284.018	MOR,HCR,LA
General/Targeted	4,738	113.720	34.126	5.687					153.533	MOR,HCR
FFW/Agro & Rehabilitation	2,798	111.920	32.250	6.134			0.042		150.346	MOR,ARP,CINS
FFW/Civil Servants	2,402	48.040	22.100	6.105					76.245	MOR
Nutrition/Hospitals	48	1.900	0.674	0.121		0.350	0.150	0.483	3.678	MSF,GED
Nutrition/UAC	671	16.100	8.250	1.381		5.805	3.472	0.354	35.362	MSF,GED,MERLIN
<b>Total</b>	<b>32,463</b>	<b>830,100</b>	<b>241,140</b>	<b>50,176</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>44,780</b>	<b>11,826</b>	<b>0,837</b>	<b>1181,859</b>	

<b>Ruhengeri</b>	<b>Caseload</b>	<b>Cereals</b>	<b>Pulses</b>	<b>Oil</b>	<b>Salt</b>	<b>Blend</b>	<b>Biscuits</b>	<b>Milk P.</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Implem. Partners</b>
General/Camps	1,488	71.440	14.750	3.626					89.816	MOR,HCR,LA
General/Waystations	19	0.300	0.100	0.018					0.418	MOR,HCR,LA
General/Residents & Returnees	4,765	114.350	34.300	5.717					154.367	MOR,HCR,LA
General/Targeted	63	1.500	7.450	0.073		0.750			9.773	MOR,HCR,LA
FFW/Agro & Rehabilitation	2,005	80.200	56.810	12.385	0.050				149.445	ARP,UNAMIR,LA
FFW/Civil Servants	804	16.070	9.650	2.074					27.794	MOR
Nutrition/Hospitals	405	16.200	5.400	0.901		4.500	2.988		29.989	MSF
Nutrition/UAC	275	6.600	3.750	0.207		3.100			13.657	CS,TRIANGLE
Nutrition/Schools	180	7.200	2.200	0.363					9.763	MOE
Other	626	30.050	0.050	0.046					30.146	
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,629</b>	<b>343,910</b>	<b>134,460</b>	<b>25,410</b>	<b>0,050</b>	<b>8,350</b>	<b>2,988</b>		<b>515,168</b>	



Kibuye	Caseload	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Salt	Blend	Biscuits	Milk P.	Total	Implem. Partners
General/Waystations	563	9 000	10 500	1 870	-	-	-	-	21 370	HCR
General/Residents & Returnees	2,550	61 200	41 750	12 380	-	0 125	0 084	-	115 539	HCR
FFW/Agro & Rehabilitation	3,318	132 731	91 600	23 765	-	-	0 276	-	248 372	ADRA, LA
FFW/Civil Servants	3,335	66 700	34 750	8 498	-	-	-	-	109 948	Prefecture
Nutrition/Hospitals	229	9 150	5 200	2 268	-	3 400	1 688	-	21 706	ADRA, MSF, Memisa
Nutrition/UAC	1,067	25 600	17 647	4 031	-	12 425	7 900	-	67 603	ADRA, MDM, LA
Nutrition/Supplementary	270	0 500	0 300	1 110	-	4 025	1 188	-	7 123	MEMISA, Solidarite
Nutrition/Schools	83	3 300	1 450	0 392	-	-	-	-	5 142	MOE
Agriculture/Seeds Protection	3,472	-	25 000	5 280	-	-	-	-	30 280	SDR, LA
Other	91	4 350	2 203	2 201	-	0 244	3 684	-	12 682	
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,976</b>	<b>312,531</b>	<b>230,400</b>	<b>61,795</b>		<b>20,219</b>	<b>14,820</b>		<b>639,765</b>	

### Current and Future Activities

At present, WFP continues to implement most of the above projects in the North West. Returnee projects have, however, scaled down in the recent couple of months due to the low rate of returnees to Rwanda. However, as UNHCR organised repatriations from Zaire are expected to re-start in early July 1995, WFP has maintained operational capacity to facilitate further repatriations.

Assistance to vulnerable groups in the local communities will also continue, although discussions are currently underway with the authorities to replace as many of these projects as possible with food-for-work and income-generating schemes. Hospitals, UACs centres and nutritional centres will still be given regular assistance as necessary.

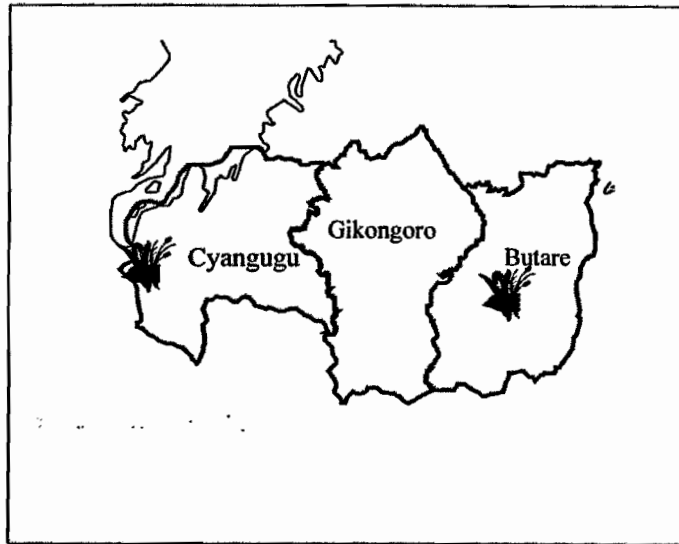
Food-for-work and income-generating projects in agriculture, food production and infrastructure rehabilitation will not only continue, but will increase in both number and volume.

Due to the improved financial situation of the Rwandan public administration, WFP food-for-work projects for civil servants will be discontinued soon, as will the incentive distributions to primary school teachers. Food assistance for students of public boarding schools will also be phased out after a further month of rations.

During the month of July, some 486 MTs of WFP food commodities are expected to be distributed to 36,800 beneficiaries throughout the North West.



## The South West



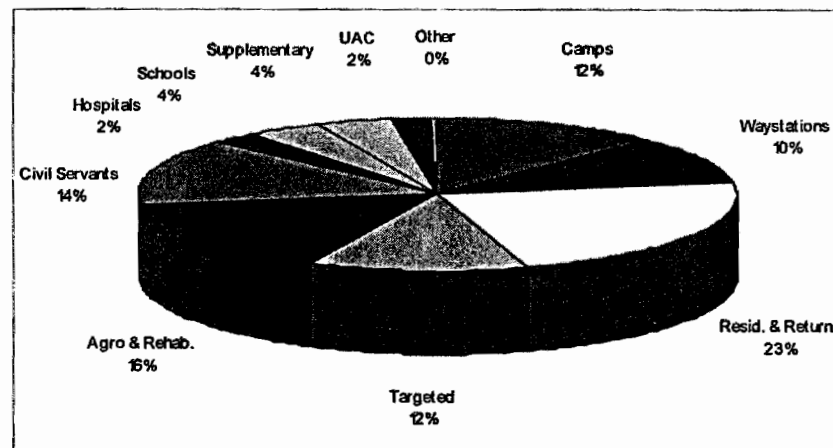
### Overview

The delivery of WFP commodities took place in the South West even during the war, as some quantities of food found their way through via Burundi. In July 1994, immediately after the cease in hostilities, the Rwanda Country Office established its operations and official presence in Gikongoro. This was due to the presence of internally displaced persons camps in the "Zone Turquoise", which at that time was controlled by the French troops.

Following a division of geographical responsibilities between WFP and ICRC regarding food supply to the camps, some 300,000 internally displaced people were provided with WFP food until January 1995, when these camps, located in the northern part of the prefecture, were closed. Following the establishment of the WFP Gikongoro sub-office, and due to an increased need for food assistance in many areas of Southern Rwanda, WFP opened two additional sub-offices in the South West. In August 1994, a WFP office was set up in Butare and in Cyangugu in November of the same year. However, following the closure of WFP supplied camps and a further decrease in WFP's activities, in Gikongoro, WFP closed the Gikongoro sub-office in June 1995, and transferred the staff members to the Butare Sub-Office.

At present, WFP has two sub offices in the region - in Butare and Cyangugu - which are responsible for all of WFP's activities in the entire South West region. The two sub-offices employ three international and three national staff members. The WFP-managed storage capacity in the region comprises two Butare warehouses, two in Cyangugu, two in Gikongoro and one in Nyanza, with a total warehousing space of 6,600 MT. Current stocks in the region include 1,136 MTs of cereals, 1,473 MTs of pulses, 118 MTs of oil, 29 MTs of salt, 171 MTs of blended food, 12 MTs of milk powder and 51 MTs of biscuits, a total of 2.991 MTs of food.

### Butare, Gikongoro and Cyangugu Projects



## General Projects

Despite the January 1995 closure of internally displaced persons camps in northern Gikongoro, which used to comprise the largest WFP programme in Rwanda, general food distributions in the South West have remained to be quite substantial. First of all, in January 1995, WFP started food distributions to Burundian refugees in Rwanda of whom 2,600 are currently accommodated in the Kigeme Camp in Gikongoro, and 500 in Bugarama, Cyangugu. Food has also been distributed to internally displaced persons originating from areas where Gikongoro IDP camps used to be located. Initially, around 10,000 of these IDPs were provided with food through an IDP camp located in Butare. In April 1994, this camp was closed and the IDPs were transferred to Gikongoro. Currently, 1,700 of these beneficiaries are at the Murambi Camp in Gikongoro, while the others have either repatriated or have temporarily settled in various local communities in the region.

Following the closure of the ICRC-supplied Southern Gikongoro IDP camps and the return of former population of these camps to their communities of origin, in April 1995, WFP started providing food to a caseload of 20,000 in Butare, and 3,000 in Gikongoro, as they had no immediate sources of income.

In addition, two way-stations - one in Cyangugu and one in Butare - have also been regularly assisted by WFP, supporting a monthly average of 15,000 persons passing through the way-stations on their way to home communities. The beneficiaries are mostly returning refugees from Burundi and Zaire.

Furthermore, because of large returnee influxes and the fact that the three prefectures are traditionally food deficit areas, WFP implemented several general distributions in the local communities, primarily to repatriated refugees and IDP returnees, but also to some local populations. In this manner, each month an average of 22,000 persons in the region were assisted. Finally, targeted distributions to population at risk have been regularly implemented in the entire South East region, providing with food 12,000 persons each month. These projects have recently increased in anticipation to assist around 34,000 beneficiaries in Gikongoro and 20,000 in Butare.

## Food-for Work Schemes

This section of WFP's programmes has been quite massive in the South West. A civil servant salary supplement programme was implemented, supporting 2,700 beneficiaries in Gikongoro, 8,000 in Cyangugu and 2,500 in Butare. Primary school teachers (supported prior to April) have again since June 1995, become a WFP's beneficiary group. During the two months in which this programme will be implemented, around 19,000 beneficiaries (teachers and their families) are expected to benefit.

The volume and number of food-for-work schemes related to income-generating activities and agricultural and infrastructure rehabilitation have been the highest in the whole of Rwanda. A particular example is Cyangugu, where around 20 food-for-work activities are currently supported by WFP. Food-for-work schemes in this prefecture have mostly focused on reforestation, land terracing and road rehabilitation. A monthly average of 5,000 labourers and their family members were provided with food in Cyangugu. An additional 2,000 beneficiaries in the remaining two prefectures (Butare and Gikongoro) were assisted through food-for-work schemes. In these areas, such projects are mainly related to land reclamation and roads rehabilitation, but noticeable projects relating to the rehabilitation of fish-ponds (20 were rehabilitated in Butare only), construction of schools, houses and bridges, were also implemented.

## Assistance to the Vulnerable

Vulnerable people have been another WFP priority in the South West. In Cyangugu and Gikongoro prefectures, WFP is providing food for almost all hospitals, orphanages and UACs centres, and supplementary feeding institutions. In total, there are more than 45 such institutions in the region which are regularly provided with food by WFP. WFP has provided full daily food rations for a monthly average of 7,000 such beneficiaries.

In addition, for a two-month period in the prefectures of Cyangugu and Butare, WFP is also feeding public secondary boarding school students.

An interesting project relating to vulnerable beneficiaries has been recently initiated in Butare. WFP has, in May 1995, started providing food to 1,800 demobilised unaccompanied children soldiers, who were transferred and accommodated by UNICEF in a centre in Butare. The project will last until these children are found better accommodation and hopefully fostering care.

### Seed Protection Distributions

In terms of food production, the South West is the least productive area in Rwanda, so WFP gave particular consideration to assisting agricultural activity in the region. Apart from the already-mentioned numerous food-for-work projects aimed at improving and preserving the productivity of the land (land reclamation, terracing), WFP also implemented wide-scale seed protection food distributions in the region as a contribution to farming activities.

Gikongoro	Caseload	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Salt	Blend	Biscuits	Milk P.	Total	Implem. Partners
General/Camps	4,014	192.670	55.947	9.292	2.850	-	15.780	-	276.539	Caritas
General/Residents & Returnees	11,211	269.070	94.751	23.556	4.850	-	-	-	392.227	CARE
General/Targeted	10,502	252.050	71.238	17.106	0.850	-	-	-	341.244	CARE
FFW/Agro & Rehabilitation	1,191	47.650	30.340	5.693	-	-	-	-	83.683	MOT,PDAG,Caritas
FFW/Civil Servants	2,739	54.770	33.276	7.580	0.050	0.375	0.189	-	96.240	CARE
Nutrition/UAC	434	10.420	7.407	0.894	0.250	4.225	3.506	1.325	28.027	SOS,WV,TDH
Nutrition/Supplementary	1,586	-	2.564	3.175	-	24.675	11.464	-	41.878	GOAL
Nutrition/Schools	680	27.200	2.150	0.360	-	-	-	-	29.710	MOE
Other	3	-	0.050	0.023	-	-	-	-	0.073	
<b>Total</b>	<b>32,361</b>	<b>853.830</b>	<b>297.723</b>	<b>67.679</b>	<b>8.850</b>	<b>29.275</b>	<b>30.939</b>	<b>1.325</b>	<b>1289.621</b>	

Cyangugu	Caseload	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Salt	Blend	Biscuits	Milk P.	Total	Implem. Partners
General/Camps	168	8.050	1.800	1.136	0.275	-	-	-	11.261	HCR
General/Waystations	1,200	19.200	5.400	0.386	0.075	-	0.120	-	25.181	HCR
General/Residents & Returnees	17	0.400	0.200	-	-	-	-	-	0.600	Prefecture,LA
General/Targeted	1,129	27.090	-	-	-	-	-	-	27.090	Prefecture,LA
FFW/Agro & Rehabilitation	4,769	190.750	87.436	23.807	-	-	-	0.025	302.018	MOR,CRWRC,LA
FFW/Civil Servants	7,815	156.307	114.403	8.453	-	-	0.029	-	279.192	Ministries,Prefecture
Nutrition/Hospitals	749	29.979	10.658	2.027	0.950	20.800	11.469	0.351	76.234	MSF,MDM,IRC,WR
Nutrition/UAC	538	12.920	8.304	1.491	0.550	4.839	3.720	2.345	34.169	GED,MDM
Nutrition/Supplementary	3,283	11.050	5.588	3.983	0.550	40.411	20.962	4.135	86.679	MSF,MDM,HELP
Nutrition/Schools	440	17.600	6.050	1.025	-	-	-	-	24.675	MOE,LA
Other	63	3.000	2.028	3.131	-	-	-	-	8.159	
<b>Total</b>	<b>20,171</b>	<b>476.346</b>	<b>241.867</b>	<b>45.439</b>	<b>2.400</b>	<b>66.050</b>	<b>36.300</b>	<b>6.856</b>	<b>875.258</b>	

Butare	Caseload	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Salt	Blend	Biscuits	Milk P.	Total	Implem. Partners
General/Camps	1,406	67.500	20.163	3.366	-	-	-	-	91.029	Caritas,FTC
General/Waystations	13,572	217.150	50.832	8.404	2.950	-	3.912	-	283.248	CARE
General/Residents & Returnees	8,840	212.150	65.456	10.180	-	-	29.136	-	316.922	FTC,CARE
FFW/Agro & Rehabilitation	1,074	42.950	43.569	9.174	-	-	-	-	95.693	Ministries,LA
FFW/Civil Servants	2,505	50.100	12.273	2.838	-	-	-	-	65.211	Prefecture
Nutrition/UAC	108	-	1.550	-	-	-	1.296	-	2.846	AICF,MSF
Nutrition/Schools	826	33.050	44.519	2.994	-	-	0.144	-	80.707	MOE
Other	13	0.600	0.654	0.391	-	-	0.132	-	1.777	
<b>Total</b>	<b>28,343</b>	<b>623.500</b>	<b>239.016</b>	<b>37.347</b>	<b>2.950</b>		<b>34.620</b>		<b>937.433</b>	

### **Current and Future Activities**

WFP's current activities in the South West include the provision of food to Burundian refugees in the two camps in Cyangugu and Gikongoro, assistance to returnees passing through the way-stations in Butare and Cyangugu, targeted assistance to returnees and residents in the home communities in all three prefectures, extensive feeding of orphans, other unaccompanied children, and the sick and malnourished in the whole region, and the implementation of a variety of food-for-work schemes in land reclamation, reforestation, road rehabilitation and housing construction.

Food distributions through food-for-work schemes are constantly increasing as WFP tries to deploy and incorporate as many returnees as possible into the projects, thereby decreasing the number requiring other types of food assistance. The results in achieving this so far have been very encouraging.

Considering the huge returnee influxes into several Butare communes (particularly by former internally displaced persons), where returnees account for more than half of the community's population, WFP is currently assessing needs and rationale for implementing short-term general distributions, particularly for those communities where it is difficult to differentiate between the returnees and the other vulnerable populations. This has also been the primary reason for increasing the volume of targeted food assistance distributions in Gikongoro prefecture.

Food-for-work activities in the public sector (civil servants and primary school teachers) are, on the other hand, expected to be finalised in the near future, as well as the school feeding programme.

WFP projections for July 1995, for the South West part of Rwanda, amount to 1,490 MTs of food to 121,000 beneficiaries.

## **Agricultural Situation**

Before the 1994 War, economy of Rwanda has been almost exclusively based on agriculture. The portion of the country's labour force which was agricultural was the highest in the world, as more than 90% of the economically active population derived their livelihoods from the production of food crops, or from some kind of industrial food processing activity. Of the total Rwanda's land area of 2,638,800 hectares, around 50% is cultivable, and main food crops produced in the country include bananas, sweet potatoes, cassava, sorghum, and various pulses. The climate of Rwanda, with two rainy and two dry seasons per year, has also been rather encouraging for agricultural activities.

Agriculture of Rwanda is based on low input subsistence farming, where land ownership has become a crucial factor. The size of the farms has been constantly decreasing during the last ten years, and currently an average size of the cultivated farming surface, per household, is only 0.67 hectares. Therefore, food security is heavily dependent on good climatic conditions and political stability. In the past, the country has been facing periodical famines, and since 1984, it has been considered as a chronic food deficit country.

The situation following the war, which left more than one million persons dead, two million refugees, and the majority of the remaining population internally displaced, has almost paralysed the agricultural activity in the whole country. An additional problem was a massive return of around 600,000 refugees originating from more than 30 years ago ("the old caseload"), majority of whom had no house or land to return to.

Since the immediate post war period, cultivation activity has improved significantly. This was partially due to massive international assistance in food, seeds, pesticides and tools, partly to the fact that many refugees and the internally displaced have returned and reintegrated into local communities, and most importantly because of the indisputable determination of both, the authorities and the population, in many areas, to produce as much food as possible.

During the month of June 1995, a WFP/FAO Team has undertaken the regular Crop and Food Supply Assessment Mission, and although the final report is not expected to be released before mid-July 1995, certain preliminary conclusions can already be drawn.

After visiting most areas of the country, the Assessment Team anticipates fairly good harvest of the 1995 season B crop. The climate conditions have been good, and much more land has been cultivated than during the 1995 A season. These factors will certainly have a positive impact on the total quantity of food produced. Successfulness of the harvest will, however, be different in different parts of the country. While some northern and central areas, particularly the prefectures of Ruhengeri and Byumba, are expected to have quite sufficient production of food, other, traditional food deficit areas such as Gikongoro, are expected to face certain food shortages. All portions of the population are not expected to equally benefit from the harvest, either, so certain vulnerable groups in need of food assistance are anticipated in all parts of Rwanda.

An overall impression of the assessment team was that level of cultivation was around the average pre-war level, but considering that less people participated in the cultivation, not more than 65% of the pre-war average food production will be achieved. The main crops expected to be harvested are sorghum, beans, bananas and tubers. Although the outcome of the season will be fairly positive, the production of cereals and pulses will still be in deficit. Food shortages, expected to arise in the following six months will, however, be lower than those in the first six months of 1995 (which were 150,000 MTs).

The final Report of the Assessment Mission Team is expected during July 1995.



*Khan*  
*DAO*

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*B.P. 1150*  
*Kigali Rwanda*

World Food Programme  
Rue Depute Kayuku / B.P. 1150  
Kigali. Rwanda  
Tel: 250-74688 / 73638  
Fax: 250-73550



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The Food Aid Agency of the United Nations

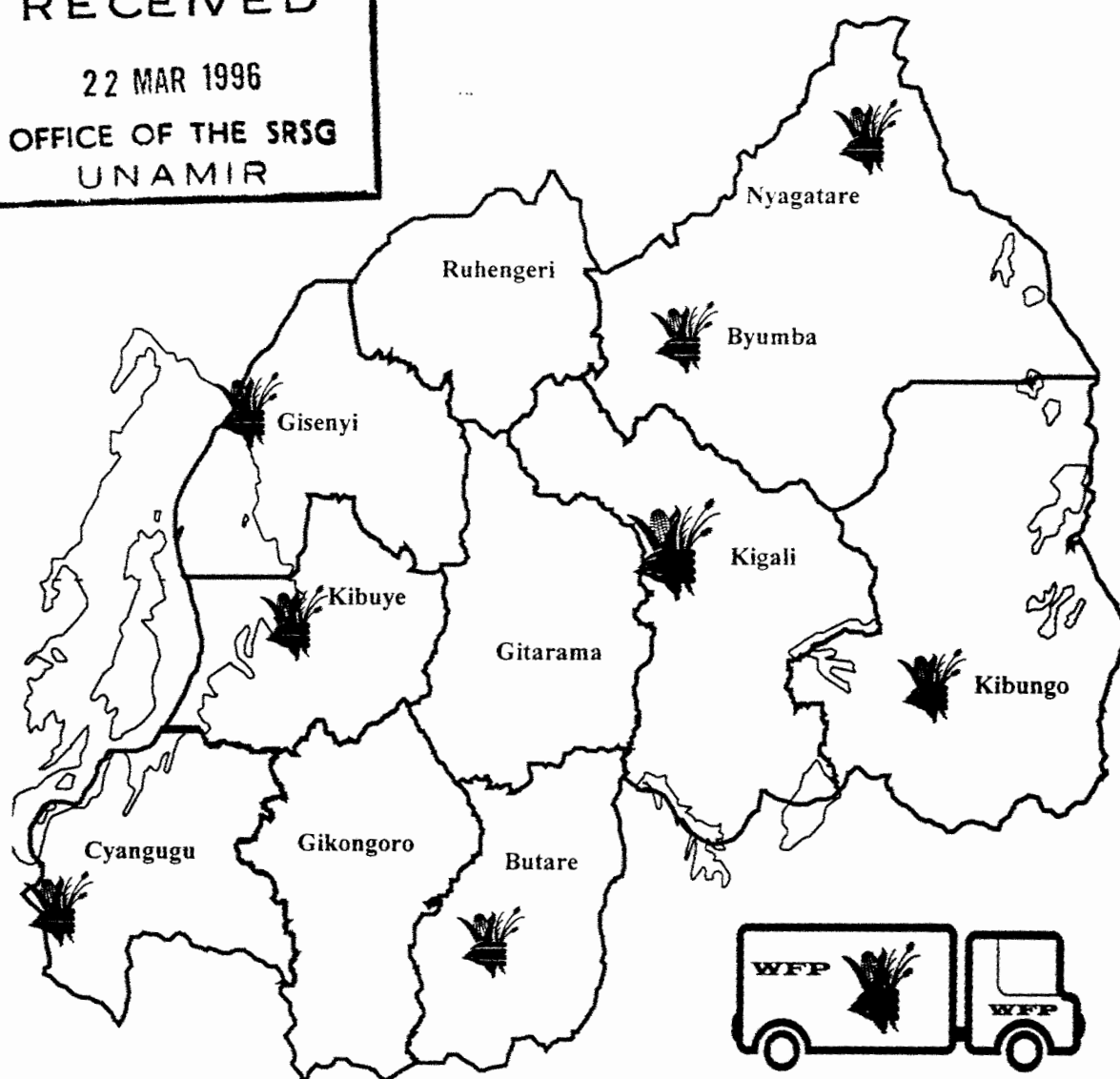


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UNAMIR



**Weekly Report # 11**  
18 March, 1996



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1. UNHCR and WFP are organising a four-day Training Programme on Food Aid and Nutrition. (26-29/03/96) in Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania. All sub-regional WFP and UNHCR Offices are expected to attend the Training. WFP Rwanda will be represented by the Head of Programming.
2. Africare (NGO) and Region Sanitaire (Ministry of Health) have conducted a nutritional survey of population in Nasho Resettlement Area (Kibungo). The application of the weight-for-height criteria in the survey pointed out a 35.6% malnutrition rate among the children under five. WFP will assist those in need through their inclusion into existing nutritional programmes in the prefecture.
3. Nutritional report regarding Kayove resettlement area (Gisenyi) was obtained by the Country Office. It points out a lower malnutrition rate in the area than the one reported by COOPI (NGO).

#### F. EMERGENCY NEEDS / ASSESSMENTS

1. WFP's Country Programming Unit is preparing a tentative plan for the follow-up assistance to returnees. The initial returnee food package (two month ration) will remain unchanged, and the plan, currently under preparation, is expected to uniform WFP's assistance to returnees following the initial two monthly period.
2. The withdrawal of UNAMIR from Rwandan prefectures has been causing inability of several WFP sub-offices to continue using various communications equipment, mainly fax. Such a situation is creating certain disruptions and delays in filing of reports from the field. The Country Office is assessing possibilities of pulling with other agencies to strengthen communication to and from Kigali.
3. The report of the Vulnerable Groups Identification Survey, undertaken jointly by WFP, FAO, EU and the Ministry of Agriculture, is currently under preparation. While awaiting for the final report, WFP Country Office has released a preliminary update on food security situation in each of the ten Rwandan prefectures.

#### G. RESOURCE SITUATION / LOGISTICS

1. During the past week, the CO received 1,295 mts of food and distributed 1,549 mts. Current food stocks (as at 18/03/96) include 7,609 mts of food. Of this total, 543 mts are commodities allocated for the implementation of the PAN (Project 4244), while the remaining 7,066 mts (3,640 mts of cereals, 2,639 mts of pulses, 161 mts of oil, 134 mts of salt, 345 mts of blended food, 84 mts of biscuits, 101 mts of milk powder and 17 mts of sugar) represent stocks available for the Emergency Operation. 1,671 mts of the emergency stocks have been allocated for the Returnees Programme and are stored at the transit centres locations. From the overall balance, the quantities of food not already allocated for the implementation of on-going programmes stand at 761 mts cereals, 883 pulses, 83 mts salt, 223 mts blended food, 2 mts

biscuits, 61 mts milk powder and 25 mts sugar. (For more information please refer to the attached Tables (1 - summary of food movements, 2 and 3 - food distributions, 4- requirements, 5 - stocks and pipeline).

2. A new border entry point, Kagitumba, has been opened for WFP transport. This is the third entry point into Rwanda made available to WFP, in addition to Rusumo (Kibungo) and Gatuna (Byumba). This change, which is expected to expedite WFP transport via Northern corridor (from Uganda), has already been legalised through an amendment to the existing Protocole d'Accord between WFP and Rwandan Ministry of Finance. WFP is assessing the Government's request to assist in the rehabilitation of customs offices at the border post.

3. The Country Logistics continue to conduct quick training sessions for newly recruited warehouse staff. Last week, training was undertaken in Kibuye, Cyangugu, Gisenyi and Ruhengeri.

4. The Country Office is assessing a possibility for closing one of the two WFP warehouses in Cyangugu, to decrease logistics costs in the prefecture. Within a wider action to increase the overall cost-effectiveness of WFP operations in Rwanda, several other warehouses in the country will be assessed for potential closing or replacement with smaller ones.

5. The Country Logistics continue rotation of stocks at WFP stores which are used to supply transit centres for returnees, in order to avoid spoiling of the commodities.

## H. PROGRAMMING

1. During the last week, WFP assisted with a monthly ration some 92,742 beneficiaries in all parts of Rwanda, by distributing 1,549 mts of food (1,068 mts cereals, 405 mts of pulses, 32 mts of oil, 1 mt of blended food, 28 mts of milk powder, and 16 mts of sugar). 70% of the food was distributed through food-for-work and income-generating activities, 9% to population at risk through targeted assistance and seeds protection programmes, 1% to returnees through transit centres, and 20% to the malnourished through unaccompanied children's institutions, hospitals and supplementary feeding centres (18% being within the PAN Project). (For more information on food distributions please refer to the attached Tables 2 and 3).

2. Targeted food distribution to 620 unsettled returnee families (3,100 persons) in Kibuye has been concluded. Targeted assistance has also started for 13,657 returnees in Kibungo. Both distributions are limited to a monthly ration only.

3. WFP and EU have jointly started the implementation of targeted assistance programme in Kanzenze and Gashora communes in Rural Kigali. The programme will provide seeds and food (as seeds protection mechanism) to 14,500 beneficiaries in the two communes.

4. Several WFP supported food-for-work projects have been monitored last week. The fish pond rehabilitation project in Gatara (Cyangugu) has been successfully concluded. Other achievement include the construction of 66 houses in Mubuga and rehabilitation of 26 kms of

## WFP Rwanda - Food Distribution

Table 2

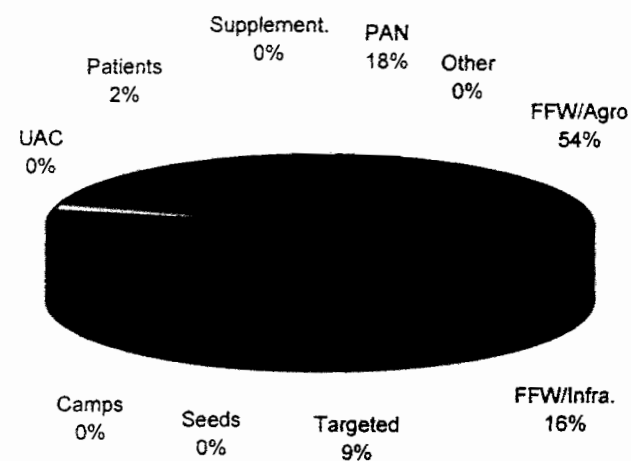
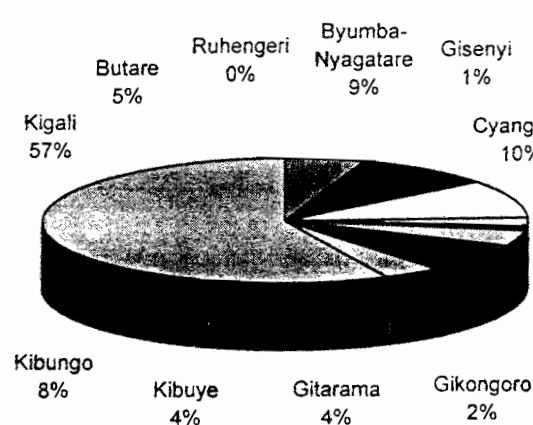
## By Location / Prefecture

11 / 03 / - 17 / 03/ 96 (Week 11)

Location / Prefecture	Caseload	Cereals	Pulses	Oils	Salt	CSB	HPB	DSM/Sug	Total
Butare	5,008	51	30	2	-	1	0	0	84
Byumba-Nyagatare	8,433	105	34	2	-	-	-	0	141
Cyangugu	8,900	95	49	5	-	-	0	-	149
Gikongoro	2,153	26	8	2	-	-	-	0	36
Gisenyi	1,041	10	6	1	-	-	-	1	17
Gitarama	3,860	46	18	1	-	-	-	-	64
Kibungo	7,024	68	46	4	-	-	-	0	117
Kibuye	3,637	43	15	2	-	-	-	-	61
Kigali	52,684	625	199	12	-	-	-	43	880
Ruhengeri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>92,741</b>	<b>1,068</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>1,549</b>

## Distribution by Location

## Distribution by Programme



## By Programme / Project Type

11 / 03 / - 17 / 03/ 96 (Week 11)

Programme / Project Type	Caseload	Cereals	Pulses	Oils	Salt	CSB	HPB	DSM/Sug	Total
FFW / Agro-Forestry	50,219	604	226	10	-	-	0	-	840
FFW / Infrastructure Rehabilitation	14,495	138	98	7	-	-	-	-	242
General / Camps	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
General / Seeds Protection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
General / Targeted Assistance	8,218	95	35	3	-	-	-	-	133
General / Transit Centres	726	22	1	0	-	-	-	-	24
Nutrition / Patients	1,316	22	1	0	-	-	-	1	23
Nutrition / UAC	337	4	0	0	-	1	0	1	5
Nutrition / Supplementary	143	1	0	0	-	-	-	0	1
Nutrition / PAN	17,207	180	43	12	-	-	-	43	279
Other	80	1	0	-	-	-	-	-	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>92,741</b>	<b>1,068</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>1,549</b>

## WFP Rwanda - Food Distribution (Cumulative)

Table 3

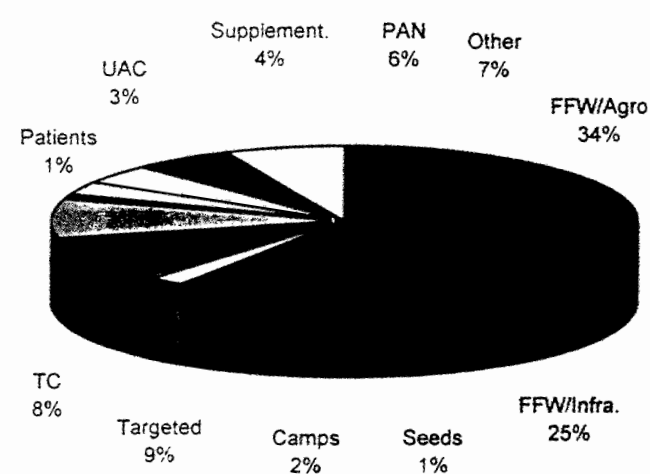
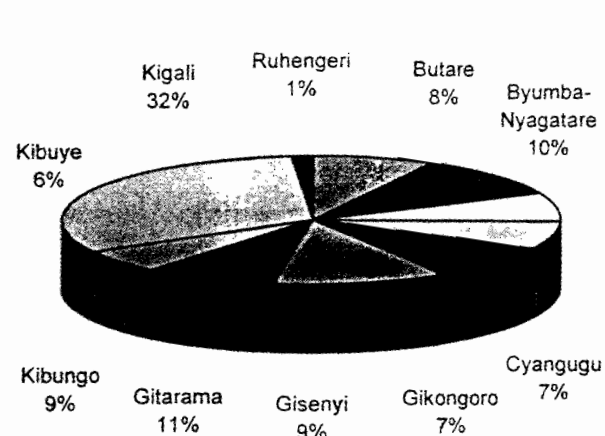
## By Location / Prefecture

01 / 01 - 17 / 03 / 96 (Weeks 1 - 11)

Location / Prefecture	Caseload	Cereals	Pulses	Oils	Salt	CSB	HPB	DSM/Sug	Total
Butare	20,223	569	231	38	-	21	2	6	866
Byumba-Nyagatare	27,364	789	329	46	0	-	4	4	1,172
Cyangugu	18,896	517	238	41	2	-	3	10	809
Gikongoro	18,381	484	250	48	1	1	0	3	787
Gisenyi	23,338	679	258	49	4	-	5	4	1,000
Gitarama	29,150	744	411	92	-	-	1	1	1,248
Kibungo	22,626	619	277	50	2	8	4	10	969
Kibuye	14,660	389	199	30	-	0	3	6	628
Kigali	83,269	2,403	850	196	22	5	13	78	3,566
Ruhengeri	3,460	82	56	8	-	-	1	0	148
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>261,368</b>	<b>7,273</b>	<b>3,099</b>	<b>598</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>11,194</b>

## Distribution by Location

## Distribution by Programme



## By Programme / Project Type

01 / 01 - 17 / 03 / 96 (Weeks 1 - 11)

Programme / Project Type	Caseload	Cereals	Pulses	Oils	Salt	CSB	HPB	DSM/Sug	Total
FFW / Agro-Forestry	89,113	2,383	1,230	211	-	-	1	0	3,824
FFW / Infrastructure Rehabilitation	65,843	1,714	942	169	-	-	0	0	2,825
General / Camps	5,700	187	44	6	1	-	-	-	237
General / Seeds Protection	2,905	39	20	2	-	-	-	-	60
General / Targeted Assistance	24,983	776	219	44	-	-	0	-	1,039
General / Transit Centres	11,316	689	201	41	8	-	2	-	941
Nutrition / Patients	2,371	78	19	4	-	0	3	4	108
Nutrition / UAC	7,680	202	60	11	0	8	14	24	319
Nutrition / Supplementary	18,407	312	83	13	-	15	14	29	466
Nutrition / PAN	15,193	424	85	27	22	8	1	64	632
Other	17,857	469	199	71	0	4	0	-	742
<b>Total</b>	<b>261,368</b>	<b>7,273</b>	<b>3,099</b>	<b>598</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>11,194</b>

## WFP Rwanda - Projected Food Requirements

Table 4

## By Location / Prefecture

( 4 Weeks of 18 / 03 / - 15 / 04 / 96 )

Location/Prefecture	Caseload	Cereals	Pulses	Oils	Salt	CSB	HPB	DSM/Sug	Total
Butare	51,250	420	235	32	-	-	-	1	688
Byumba - Nyagatare	39,540	369	221	27	-	-	-	-	617
Cyangugu	18,270	172	101	12	0	-	-	-	285
Gikongoro	10,005	99	51	7	0	-	-	-	157
Gisenyi	4,840	45	27	3	-	-	-	-	76
Gitarama	58,774	503	252	40	-	-	-	2	797
Kibungo	30,850	287	137	18	1	-	-	-	444
Kibuye	19,815	194	102	13	-	-	-	-	309
Kigali	138,911	951	405	56	0	-	-	3	1,415
Ruhengeri	10,335	96	58	7	-	-	-	-	161
<b>Total</b>	<b>382,590</b>	<b>3,135</b>	<b>1,591</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4,949</b>

## By Programme / Project Type

( 4 Weeks of 18 / 03 / - 15 / 04 / 96 )

Programme/Project Type	Caseload	Cereals	Pulses	Oils	Salt	CSB	HPB	DSM/Sug	Total
FFW / Agro & Rehabilitation	226,130	2,167	1,300	164	-	-	-	-	3,630
Agro / Seeds Protection	75,204	436	131	22	-	-	-	-	589
General / Camps	10,741	124	37	6	2	-	-	-	169
General / Resident & Return.	5,000	29	9	1	-	-	-	-	39
General / Targeted Vulnerable	55,410	344	103	17	-	-	-	-	464
General / Waystations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nutrition / Hospital Patients	509	5	2	0	-	-	-	1	8
Nutrition / Schools	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nutrition / Supplementary	3,857	22	7	1	-	-	-	3	33
Nutrition / UAC	5,739	8	2	3	-	-	-	2	16
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>382,590</b>	<b>3,135</b>	<b>1,591</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4,949</b>

Monthly Equivalent (30 days)

3,359

1,704

230

2

-

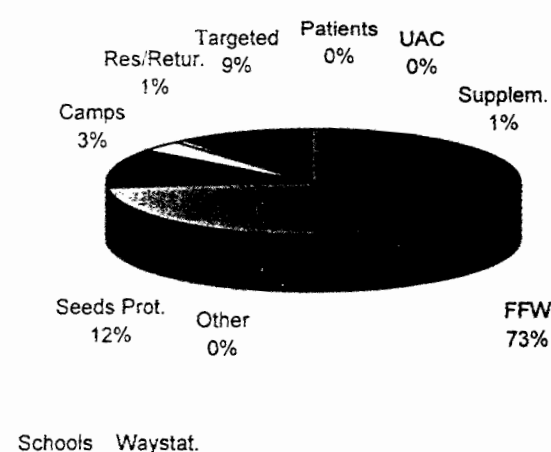
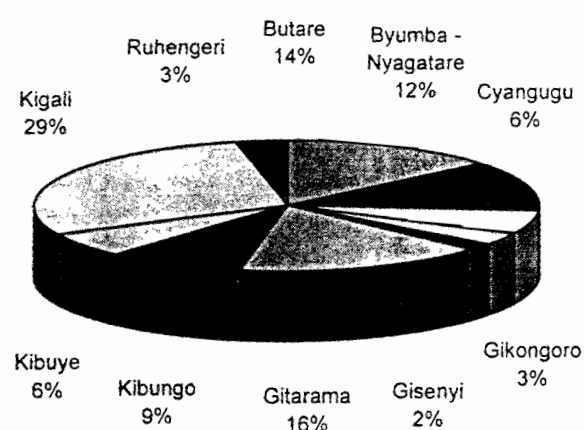
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5,302

## Requirements by Location

## Requirements by Programme



## WFP Rwanda - Stocks and Pipeline

Table 5

## In - Country Stocks

18 / 03 / 96

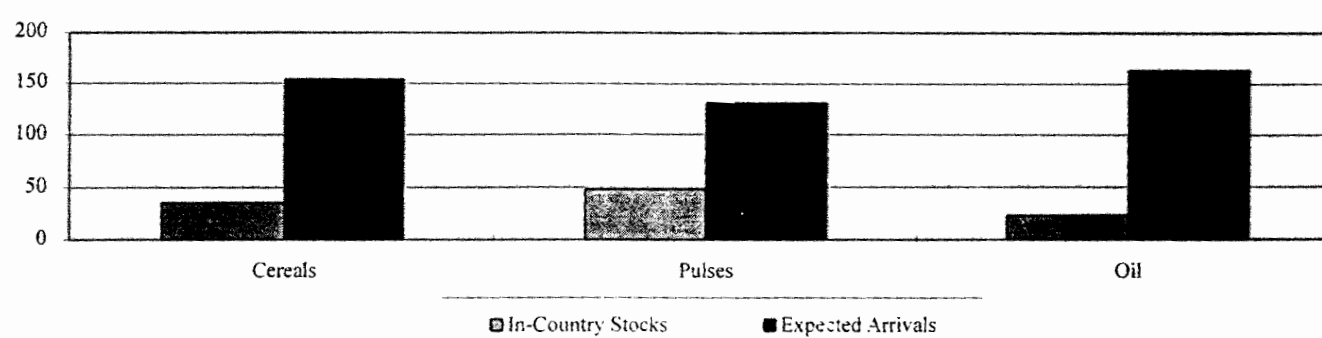
Prefecture/Location	Cereals	Pulses	Oils	Salt	CSB	HPB	DSM	Sugar	Total
Butare Warehouse	63	36	(0)	-	51	3	-	(0)	153
Butare Transit Centre*	194	93	1	2	-	3	4	2	210
Byumba Warehouse	146	84	9	1	1	2	12	4	258
Nyagatare Warehouse	156	100	0	1	6	3	3	2	271
Nyagatare Transit Centre*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cyangugu Warehouse	198	166	-	12	-	7	13	2	404
Cyangugu Transit Centre*	287	89	15	4	-	7	-	-	401
Gikongoro Warehouse	197	84	15	0	9	7	4	1	319
Gitarama Warehouse	234	281	3	-	14	4	2	1	537
Gisenyi Warehouse	24	83	6	22	3	23	4	2	167
Gisenyi College Tran. Centre*	235	61	19	-	-	-	-	-	315
Gisenyi Nkamira Tran. Centre*	342	166	12	4	-	8	-	-	531
Kibungo Warehouse	142	91	20	1	5	4	10	4	276
Kibungo Transit Centre	146	57	8	2	-	1	-	-	215
Kibuye Warehouse	64	71	14	1	30	9	11	4	204
Kigali Warehouse Complex	1,387	1,200	36	83	224	2	68	28	3,027
Ruhengeri Warehouse	171	66	12	-	2	-	2	1	252
In transit (within Rwanda)	68	-	-	-	-	(0)	-	-	68
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,962</b>	<b>2,728</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>7,609</b>
PAN (Project 4244) Stock	322	88	15	-	-	-	101	17	543
EMOP Stock	3,640	2,639	161	134	345	84	31	32	7,066
(Stored at Transit Centres*)	1,113	467	55	12	-	18	4	2	1,671
(Unallocated stocks)	-	-	-	83	224	2	-	-	308

## Pipeline

Expected Arrivals	Cereals	Pulses	Oils	Salt	CSB	HPB	DSM	Sugar	Total
April 1996	5,429								5,429
May 1996	1,096		335						1,431
June 1996	1,500	3,284	350						5,134
July 1996	800	2,100	569				120	135	3,724
August 1996	8,400	2,053							10,453
<b>Total</b>	<b>17,225</b>	<b>7,437</b>	<b>1,254</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>26,171</b>

NOTE: Pipeline quantities are subject to transfers for other WFP programmes in the region.

## Number of Days Requirements Covered by Stocks and Expected Arrivals





## WFP Rwanda - Explanations for Tables and Graphs

Annex 1

**General**

- All quantities of food are expressed in metric tons (MTs)
- All quantities marked 0 (zero) in the tables represent a figure higher than 0 but lower than 0.5 MTs.

**Table 1 - Food Situation Summary (Weekly and Cumulative)**

- |                               |  |
|-------------------------------|--|
| 1. Requirements (Needs)       | - Food required for distribution to WFP beneficiaries, weekly / cumulatively. Determined 1 month in advance.   |
| 2. Opening Stocks             | - Food available at WFP warehouses at the beginning of the week / year.  |
| 3. Arrivals In-Country        | - Food received by WFP warehouses during the week / year.  |
| 4. Loans (Borrowings) In      | - Food received as borrowing or repayment of loan.   |
| 5. Loans (Borrowings) Out     | - Food dispatched as loan or repayment of loan.  |
| 6. Surpluses / Back on Stock  | - Additional stocks found following physical stock-checks in the warehouses and food returned to WFP.  |
| 7. Losses                     | - Food stolen, lost during handling, or found unfit for human consumption.   |
| 8. Available for Distribution | - Total food available considering opening stocks, arrivals, loans / borrowings in and out, surpluses and losses.  |
| 9. Actual Distribution        | - Actual quantity of food distributed during the week / year.  |
| 10. Closing Stocks            | - Food available at WFP warehouses at the end of the week.   |
| 11. Projected 4 Week Needs    | - Expected food requirements/needs in the country during the 4 weeks to follow.  |
| 12. Stocks / Needs in Days    | - Number of days needs should be covered by closing stocks (considering the 4 week projection of needs).   |
| 11. % Distr. / Needs Covered  | - Percentage of needs covered by distribution. Needs are usually determined 1 month in advance, so some discrepancies between the figures used (for needs) and the real needs are unavoidable. |

**Tables 2, 3 and 4 - Distribution and Projected Requirements**

- |                                     |  |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| Caseload                            | - The number of beneficiaries covered through WFP programmes. It is determined on a monthly basis. For Distribution-Cumulative, a monthly average is used, and for Distribution-Weekly, the actual number of those distributed a monthly ration of food. |
| FFW / Agro-Forestry                 | - Food for work programmes in the sectors of agriculture and rehabilitation of infrastructure.   |
| General / Camps                     | - Distribution to population in camps and other collective accommodation facilities, excluding waystations.  |
| General / Seeds Protection          | - General distribution to residents and returnees (in the home communes).  |
| General / Targeted Assistance       | - Assistance to different vulnerable groups (excluding orphans and hospital patients).   |
| General / Transit Centres           | - Distribution to returning refugees and internally displaced persons in the transit centres.  |
| Nutrition / Patients                | - Feeding of patients in hospitals.  |
| Nutrition / UAC                     | - Feeding of secondary boarding schools students   |
| Nutrition / Supplementary           | - Supplementary feeding of nutritional centres patients.   |
| Nutrition / PAN                     | - Feeding of orphans and other unaccompanied children in the centers.  |
| FFW / Infrastructure Rehabilitation | - Distribution of food to farming families to ensure that seeds are used for planting, and not as food.  |
| Other                               | - All other food distributions and distributions where breakdown by programme was not available.   |

**Table 5 - Stocks and Pipeline.**

- |                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
| PAN (Project 4244) Stock | - These stocks relate to Development project 4244 and have been subtracted from the Total Stock for EMOP.   |
| Pipeline                 | - WFP stocks outside Rwanda, shipments at sea and planned local purchases, allocated for Rwanda. The arrival of these quantities to Rwanda is not absolutely certain because they might be re-allocated or exchanged with other WFP programmes in the Sub-Region, by the Regional Bureau. |



*Mr Khar*

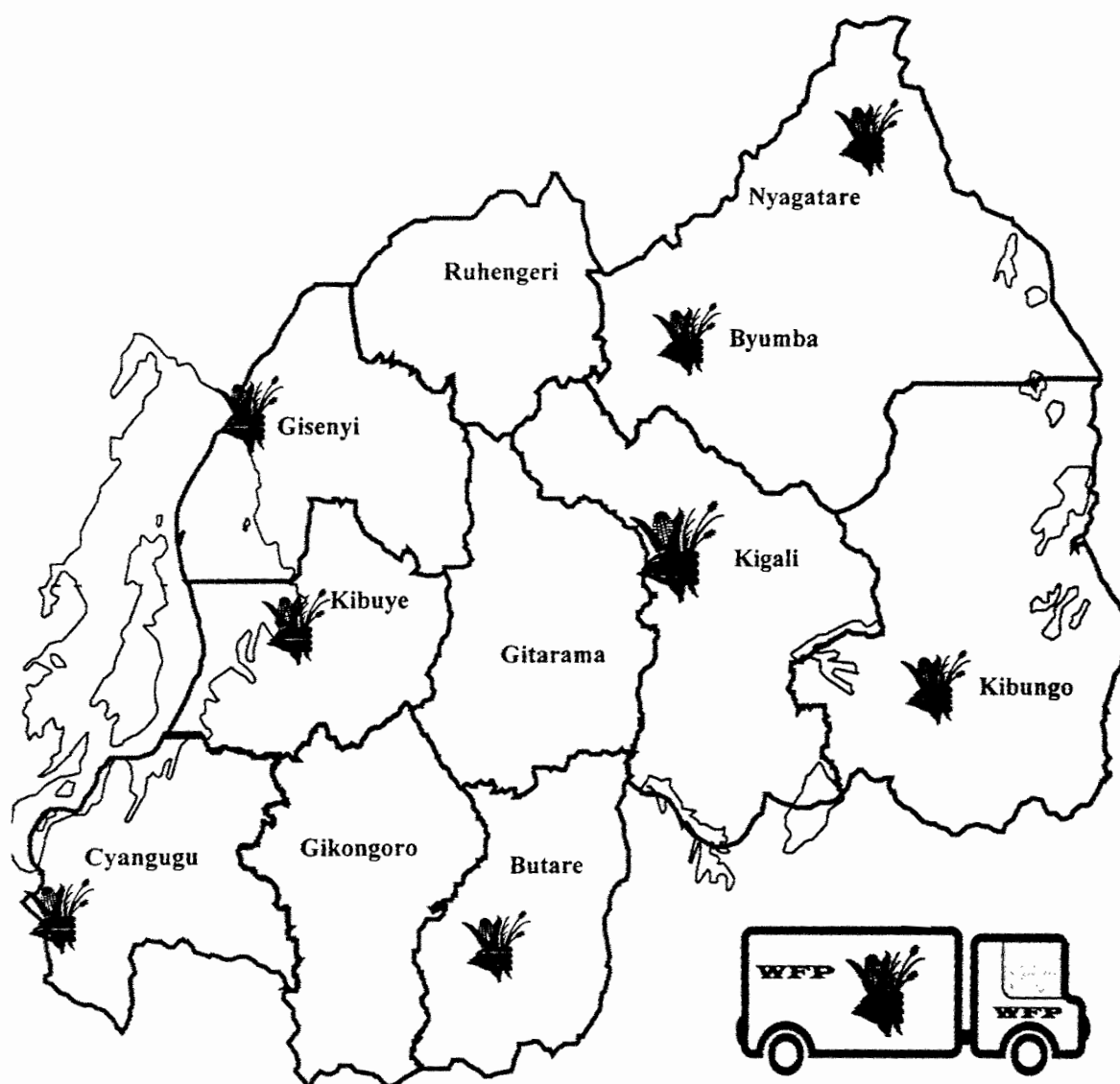
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Kigali, Rwanda  
Tel: 250-74688 / 73638  
Fax: 250-73550



**World Food Programme**  
The Food Aid Agency of the United Nations

**Rwanda Country Office**



**Weekly Report # 10**  
11 March, 1996

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## Weekly Situation Report

11 March 1996

### A. HIGHLIGHTS

1. UNAMIR mandate over. A small, political UN Office to replace the Mission.
2. A total of 3,404 refugees returned to Rwanda from neighbouring countries.
3. WFP distributed 1,070 mts of food to 67,000 beneficiaries in all prefectures of Rwanda.
4. Multi-Donor Evaluation Report of Emergency Assistance to Rwanda released.
5. Field part of the Vulnerable Groups Identification Survey concluded.
6. OME assessing possibility for ICRC donation of various food commodities to WFP.
7. Government of Rwanda / UNDP Evaluation Report of NGOs expected this week.
8. ECHO Commissioner and USAID Administrator expected to visit Rwanda in April.
9. February issue of the Consolidated UN Situation Report for Rwanda released.

### B. GENERAL / OVERVIEW

1. UN Security Council has decided not to extend the mandate of UNAMIR, whose troops are expected to withdraw from Rwanda by 19/04/96. UN presence will, however, be maintained in the country through UNOR, a small political office, headed by the Special Representative of the UN Secretary General. Radio UNAMIR is expected to be transformed into a new radio station and continue operations, but policies of the new radio station and its funding are not clear yet. Special Representative of the Secretary General held a press conference in Kigali to inform the public on the UNOR Mandate.
2. The Report of the Multi-donor Evaluation of Emergency assistance to Rwanda has been released. On behalf of executive heads of humanitarian agencies, the UN Under-Secretary General for Humanitarian Affairs has issued a statement acknowledging the findings of the study. The Steering Committee for Joint Evaluation of Emergency Assistance to Rwanda, as well as the Steering Committee for Humanitarian Response (an alliance for voluntary action of Caritas Internationalis, International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies International Save the Children Alliance, Lutheran World Federation, Oxfam and World Council of Churches), have also issued press releases regarding the study (All copies available at the Country Office).

3. ECHO Humanitarian Commissioner, Ms E. Bonino, and the Director / Administrator of USAID, Mr. B. Atwood, are expected to undertake a joint visit to Rwanda in early April.
4. The February issue of the UN Situation report for Rwanda has been released in Kigali by the Office of the UN Resident Coordinator. All UN Agencies operating in Rwanda have been actively involved in its preparation, through submission of inputs and participation at the editorial board.
5. The spokesperson of the UN Secretary General reported in New York that the report of the International Commission of Inquiry, formed to investigate reports of the sale and supply of arms to the Former Rwandan Government Forces, is expected to be released soon.
6. During his visit to the Northeast last week, Rwandan President Mr. P. Bizimungu visited WFP supported tree-nursery and vegetable production project in the area, and commended WFP's efforts in assisting local communities.

### C. SECURITY SITUATION

1. Security situation in the Southwest has pacified since the last week, but escalation of incidents has been recorded in the Northwest. Radio Rwanda reported that a Government official was killed Ruhengeri and two others wounded in Gisenyi. (These incidents follow the killing of two local authority officials in Gikongoro, the week before). WFP Gisenyi reported on three other incidents involving loss of human lives, both in Gisenyi and Ruhengeri. Security situation in other prefectures of Rwanda was reported relatively calm.
2. Following the withdrawal of UNAMIR from Rwanda, NORMED will stay and continue providing medical services, mainly to personnel of UNOR and the International Tribunal.

### D. CAMPS / REPATRIATION / RESETTLEMENT

1. During the past week, transit centres in Rwanda received a total of 3,404 returnees from the neighbouring countries; 691 returnees came from Zaire, 2,657 returnees from Burundi, and 56 from Tanzania. 407 of the returnees arrived via Gisenyi, 284 returnees via Cyangugu, 875 via Butare, 1,782 via Kigali (rural), and 56 via Kibungu.
2. UNHCR does not anticipate any significant increases in repatriation during next week.
3. Reuters reported that Rwandan Foreign Minister reiterated, in an interview, his government's determination to receive back all Rwandan refugees and stated that "force is a good solution" and "must be used because refugees in Zaire are victims of intimidators".

### E. NUTRITION

1. Following local authorities and COOPI reports that malnutrition is on rise in Kayove resettlement area (Gisenyi), WFP personnel visited the area and noticed no variations in malnutrition rates from the country's average. Nevertheless, considering all the difficulties facing the resettled returnees, it has been agreed by aid agencies that some seeds and non-food items distributions, and several food-for-work supported rehabilitation activities will be initiated. (The Country Office still awaits a written nutritional report from COOPI).
2. Nutritional survey in the Nasho Resettlement Area (Kibungo), has not started yet. MSF Spain, the partner expected to undertake the survey, is still clearing the implementation of the survey with the authorities.
3. The Country Office continues persuading organisations which operate nutritional centres in Rwanda to implement the weight-for-height criteria for admission and discharge of beneficiaries, instead of the weight-for-age criteria. Considering that the Rwandan Ministry of Health favours and insists of the latter criteria, some problems are unavoidable.

#### **F. EMERGENCY NEEDS / ASSESSMENTS**

1. The joint WFP/FAO/EU/MINIAGRI Vulnerable Groups identification survey has finished the field part of its assessment. Draft report is under preparation and is expected to be release in around three weeks.
2. A report (first draft) of the recently implemented Government of Rwanda / UNDP evaluation of non-governmental organisations' activities and programmes in Rwanda is expected to be released this week. The assessment was undertaken by a team which included three representatives of the Ministry of Rehabilitation, three independent Rwandan experts and a DHA seconded UN representative. The results of the evaluation are expected to be more constructive than expected at the outset.

#### **G. RESOURCE SITUATION / LOGISTICS**

1. During the past week, the CO received 1,605 mts of food and distributed 1,070 mts. Current food stocks (as at 11/03/96) stand at 7,890 mts. Of this total, 843 mts are commodities allocated for the implementation of the PAN (Project 4244), while the remaining 7,047 mts (4,177 mts of cereals, 2,118 mts of pulses, 189 mts of oil, 134 mts of salt, 346 mts of blended food and 83 mts of biscuits) represent stocks available for the EMOP. 1,692 mts of the EMOP stocks have been allocated for the Returnee Programme and are stored at the transit centres locations. (For more information please refer to the attached Tables (1 - summary of food movements, 2 and 3 - food distributions, 4- requirements, 5 - stocks and pipeline).
2. The WFP Regional Bureau is assessing the proposed possibility for an ICRC donation of various food commodities to WFP. The grand is expected to include 900 mts of cereals, 500 mts beans and 300 mts oil already in Kigali, and 5,800 mts of cereals and 1500 mts of oil in



Mombassa. The announced US\$ 20-per-metric-ton internal transport, storage and handling cost, which would be given with the commodities has been seen as insufficient to cover the expenses in Kigali, and WFP will try to identify other donors to supplement it up to the minimum necessary level. (The current ITSH cost applied by WFP in Rwanda is US\$ 55 / mt.)

3. Construction of a rubb-hall warehouse for storage of food has been finished at the Nyagatare Transit Centre (Cyangugu). In Butare, at the location of the new transit centre for returnees (currently under construction) the ground has been prepared for a rubb-hall warehouse. Both warehouses will exclusively serve the Returnee Programme of WFP.

4. WFP started using services of two local transport companies in Gisenyi. The capacity available (25 mts) is sufficient to cover the requirements of the two north-western prefectures, so no delays in food deliveries are anticipated there.

## H. PROGRAMMING

1. During the last week, WFP assisted with a monthly ration some 67,000 beneficiaries in all prefectures of Rwanda by distributing 1,070 mts of food (708 mts cereals, 288 mts of pulses, 35 mts of oil, 13 mts of blended food, 17 mts of milk powder, and 9 mts of sugar). 68% of the food was distributed through food-for-work and income-generating activities, 4% to population at risk through targeted assistance and seeds protection programmes, 8% to returnees through transit centres, and 20% to the malnourished through unaccompanied children's institutions, hospitals and supplementary feeding centres. (For more information on food distributions please refer to the attached Tables 2 and 3).

2. The achievements of the WFP assisted (food-for-work) cleaning activity of the town of Kigali, have already become noticeable. This is only one of a number of successfully implemented food-for-work projects in Central Rwanda.

3. Apart from attending some of the ceremonies organised by the Government to commemorate the International Women's Day, WFP also assisted the implementation of several exhibitions by providing 4.7 mts of food to facilitate preparatory works.

4. Due to apparent increases in malnutrition and high number of returnees who have been recently resettled at the Nasho, Musaza and Mulindi Resettlement Areas in Kibungo, WFP will implement a monthly general food distribution to 7,200 beneficiaries in Nasho, 2,000 in Musaza and 4,000 in Mulindi (a total of 13,200 beneficiaries). In addition, several food-for-work and income-generating projects in the agriculture and housing construction sectors have been also identified in these resettlement areas, and in Rwinkwavu, to facilitate the reintegration of returnees.

5. Country Office has signed a letter of understanding for a food-for-work support to a housing construction project in the Cyangugu communes of Gisuma and Kamembe. This project is expected to facilitate construction of 813 houses in the two communes.

## WFP Rwanda - Food Distribution (Cumulative)

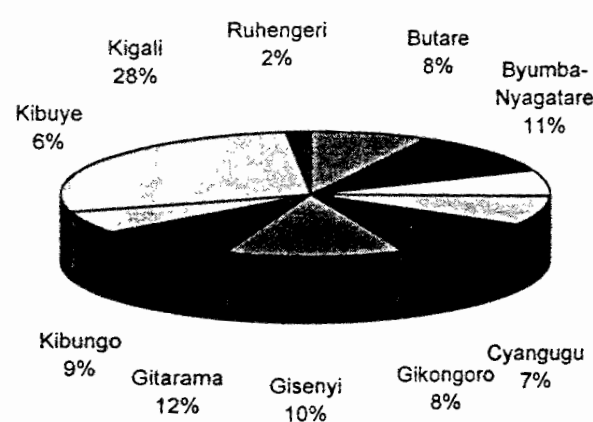
Table 3

By Location / Prefecture

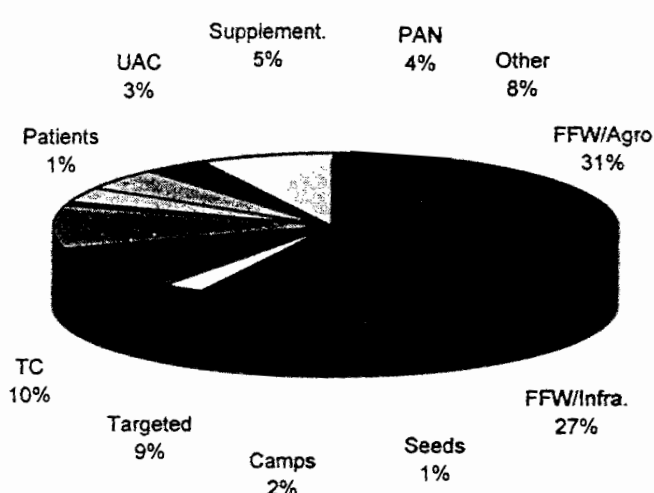
01 / 01 - 10 / 03 / 96 (Weeks 1 - 10)

Location / Prefecture	Caseload	Cereals	Pulses	Oils	Salt	CSB	HPB	DSM/Sug	Total
Butare	20,100	518	202	35	-	21	2	6	782
Byumba-Nyagatare	26,486	684	295	44	0	-	4	4	1,031
Cyangugu	16,970	422	189	35	2	-	3	10	661
Gikongoro	19,299	459	242	46	1	1	0	3	751
Gisenyi	25,228	669	252	48	4	-	5	3	982
Gitarama	30,413	699	393	91	-	-	1	1	1,184
Kibungo	21,879	551	231	47	2	8	4	9	852
Kibuye	14,568	346	184	28	-	0	3	6	567
Kigali	69,007	1,777	651	184	22	5	13	35	2,686
Ruhengeri	3,806	82	56	8	-	-	1	0	148
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>247,756</b>	<b>6,206</b>	<b>2,694</b>	<b>566</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>9,645</b>

## Distribution by Location



## Distribution by Programme



## By Programme / Project Type

01 / 01 - 10 / 03 / 96 (Weeks 1 - 10)

Programme / Project Type	Caseload	Cereals	Pulses	Oils	Salt	CSB	HPB	DSM/Sug	Total
FFW / Agro-Forestry	76,501	1,779	1,004	201	-	-	1	0	2,984
FFW / Infrastructure Rehabilitation	66,214	1,576	844	162	-	-	0	0	2,583
General / Camps	6,270	187	44	6	1	-	-	-	237
General / Seeds Protection	3,195	39	20	2	-	-	-	-	60
General / Targeted Assistance	23,959	681	184	41	-	-	0	-	906
General / Transit Centres	12,136	667	200	41	8	-	2	-	918
Nutrition / Patients	2,044	56	18	3	-	0	3	4	84
Nutrition / UAC	8,304	198	60	11	0	8	14	23	314
Nutrition / Supplementary	20,186	311	82	13	-	15	14	29	465
Nutrition / PAN	9,338	244	42	15	22	8	1	22	353
Other	19,608	468	198	71	0	4	0	-	741
<b>Total</b>	<b>247,756</b>	<b>6,206</b>	<b>2,694</b>	<b>566</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>9,645</b>

## WFP Rwanda - Projected Food Requirements

Table 4

## By Location / Prefecture

( 4 Weeks of 11 / 03 / - 08 / 04 / 96 )

Location/Prefecture	Caseload	Cereals	Pulses	Oils	Salt	CSB	HPB	DSM/Sug	Total
Butare	51,250	420	235	32	-	-	-	1	688
Byumba - Nyagatare	39,540	369	221	27	-	-	-	-	617
Cyangugu	18,270	172	101	12	0	-	-	-	285
Gikongoro	10,005	99	51	7	0	-	-	-	157
Gisenyi	4,840	45	27	3	-	-	-	-	76
Gitarama	58,774	503	252	40	-	-	-	2	797
Kibungo	30,850	287	137	18	1	-	-	-	444
Kibuye	19,815	194	102	13	-	-	-	-	309
Kigali	138,911	951	405	56	0	-	-	3	1,415
Ruhengeri	10,335	96	58	7	-	-	-	-	161
<b>Total</b>	<b>382,590</b>	<b>3,135</b>	<b>1,591</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4,949</b>

## By Programme / Project Type

( 4 Weeks of 11 / 03 / - 08 / 04 / 96 )

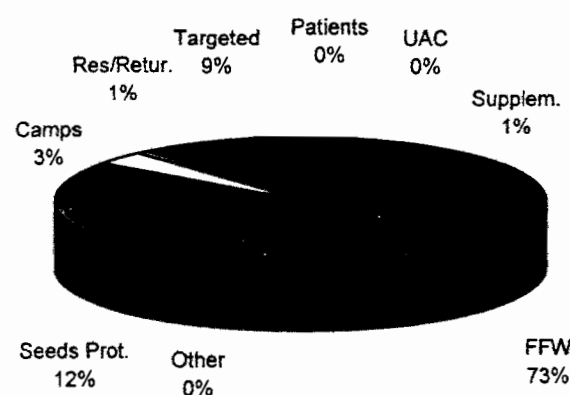
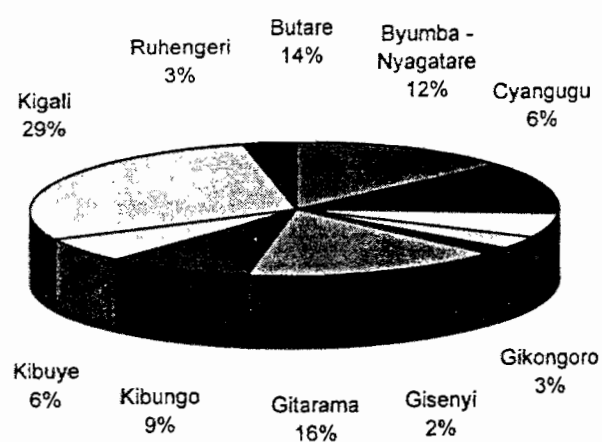
Programme/Project Type	Caseload	Cereals	Pulses	Oils	Salt	CSB	HPB	DSM/Sug	Total
FFW / Agro & Rehabilitation	226,130	2,167	1,300	164	-	-	-	-	3,630
Agro Seeds Protection	75,204	436	131	22	-	-	-	-	589
General / Camps	10,741	124	37	6	2	-	-	-	169
General / Resident & Return.	5,000	29	9	1	-	-	-	-	39
General / Targeted Vulnerable	55,410	344	103	17	-	-	-	-	464
General / Waystations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nutrition / Hospital Patients	509	5	2	0	-	-	-	1	8
Nutrition / Schools	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nutrition / Supplementary	3,857	22	7	1	-	-	-	3	33
Nutrition / UAC	5,739	8	2	3	-	-	-	2	16
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>382,590</b>	<b>3,135</b>	<b>1,591</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4,949</b>

Monthly Equivalent (30 days)

3,359 1,704 230 2 - - 7 5,302

## Requirements by Location

## Requirements by Programme



## WFP Rwanda - Stocks and Pipeline

Table 5

## In - Country Stocks

11 / 03 / 96

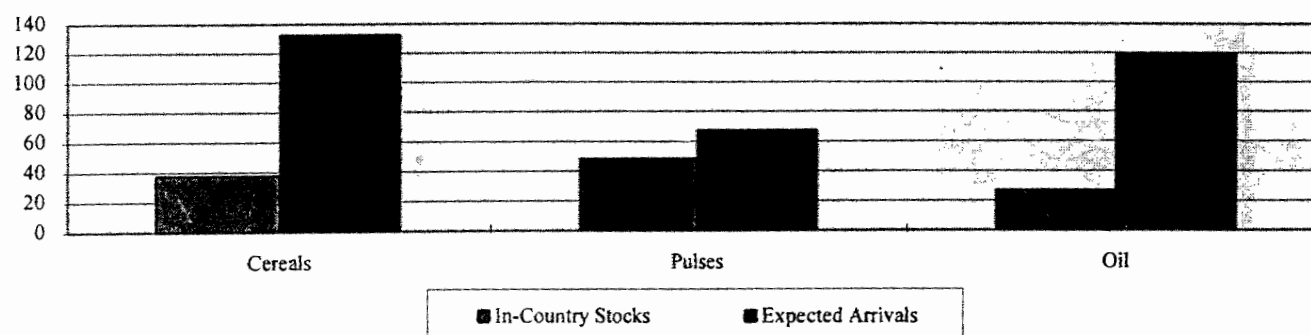
Prefecture/Location	Cereals	Pulses	Oils	Salt	CSB	HPB	DSM	Sugar	Total
Butare Warehouse	69	26	1	-	51	3	-	-	150
Butare Transit Centre*	74	78	3	2	-	3	4	0	164
Byumba Warehouse	93	35	8	1	1	2	7	1	149
Nyagatare Warehouse	109	80	1	1	6	3	3	2	204
Nyagatare Transit Centre*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cyangugu Warehouse	229	215	10	12	-	7	13	2	487
Cyangugu Transit Centre*	351	89	17	4	-	7	-	-	467
Gikongoro Warehouse	147	72	17	0	9	7	4	1	259
Gitarama Warehouse	256	268	4	-	14	4	0	1	548
Gisenyi Warehouse	34	89	6	22	3	23	4	2	184
Gisenyi College Tran. Centre*	235	61	19	-	-	-	-	-	315
Gisenyi Nkamira Tran. Centre*	342	166	12	4	-	8	-	-	531
Kibungo Warehouse	160	112	23	1	5	4	10	4	319
Kibungo Transit Centre	146	57	8	2	-	1	-	-	215
Mubuye Warehouse	52	66	16	1	30	9	11	4	190
Kigali Warehouse Complex	1,102	1,232	49	83	224	2	65	43	2,798
Ruhengeri Warehouse	141	46	12	-	2	-	2	1	202
In transit (within Rwanda)	662	43	-	1	-	(0)	1	2	708
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,199</b>	<b>2,734</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>346</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>7,890</b>
PAN (Project 4244) Stock	23	617	16	-	-	-	125	62	843
EMOP Stock	4,177	2,118	189	134	346	83	(0)	(0)	7,047
(Stored at Transit Centres*)	1,148	451	59	12	-	18	4	0	1,692
(Unallocated stocks)	-	-	-	83	224	2	-	-	308

## Pipeline

Expected Arrivals	Cereals	Pulses	Oils	Salt	CSB	HPB	DSM	Sugar	Total
March 1996	4,160							135	4,295
April 1996	2,000								2,000
May 1996			559						559
June 1996	8,700	1,725							10,425
July 1996		2,100	360						2,460
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,860</b>	<b>3,825</b>	<b>919</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>19,739</b>

NOTE: Pipeline quantities are subject to transfers for other WFP programmes in the region.

## Number of Days Requirements Covered by Stocks and Expected Arrivals



## WFP Rwanda - Explanations for Tables and Graphs

Annex 1

**General**

- All quantities of food are expressed in metric tons (MTs)
- All quantities marked 0 (zero) in the tables represent a figure higher than 0 but lower than 0.5 MTs.

**Table 1 - Food Situation Summary (Weekly and Cumulative)**

1. Requirements (Needs)	- Food required for distribution to WFP beneficiaries, weekly / cumulatively. Determined 1 month in advance.
2. Opening Stocks	- Food available at WFP warehouses at the beginning of the week / year.
3. Arrivals In-Country	- Food received by WFP warehouses during the week / year.
4. Loans (Borrowings) In	- Food received as borrowing or repayment of loan.
5. Loans (Borrowings) Out	- Food dispatched as loan or repayment of loan.
6. Surpluses / Back on Stock	- Additional stocks found following physical stock-checks in the warehouses and food returned to WFP.
7. Losses	- Food stolen, lost during handling, or found unfit for human consumption.
8. Available for Distribution	- Total food available considering opening stocks, arrivals, loans / borrowings in and out, surpluses and losses.
9. Actual Distribution	- Actual quantity of food distributed during the week / year.
10. Closing Stocks	- Food available at WFP warehouses at the end of the week.
11. Projected 4 Week Needs	- Expected food requirements/needs in the country during the 4 weeks to follow.
12. Stocks / Needs in Days	- Number of days needs should be covered by closing stocks (considering the 4 week projection of needs).
11. % Distr. / Needs Covered	- Percentage of needs covered by distribution. Needs are usually determined 1 month in advance, so some discrepancies between the figures used (for needs) and the real needs are unavoidable.

**Tables 2, 3 and 4 - Distribution and Projected Requirements**

Caseload	- The number of beneficiaries covered through WFP programmes. It is determined on a monthly basis. For Distribution-Cumulative, a monthly average is used, and for Distribution-Weekly, the actual number of those distributed a monthly ration of food.
FFW / Agro-Forestry	- Food for work programmes in the sectors of agriculture and rehabilitation of infrastructure.
General / Camps	- Distribution to population in camps and other collective accommodation facilities, excluding waystations.
General / Seeds Protection	- General distribution to residents and returnees (in the home communes).
General / Targeted Assistance	- Assistance to different vulnerable groups (excluding orphans and hospital patients).
General / Transit Centres	- Distribution to returning refugees and internally displaced persons in the transit centres.
Nutrition / Patients	- Feeding of patients in hospitals.
Nutrition / UAC	- Feeding of secondary boarding schools students
Nutrition / Supplementary	- Supplementary feeding of nutritional centres patients.
Nutrition / PAN	- Feeding of orphans and other unaccompanied children in the centers.
FFW / Infrastructure Rehabilitation	- Distribution of food to farming families to ensure that seeds are used for planting, and not as food.
Other	- All other food distributions and distributions where breakdown by programme was not available.

**Table 5 - Stocks and Pipeline.**

PAN (Project 4244) Stock	- These stocks relate to Development project 4244 and have been subtracted from the Total Stock for EMOP.
Pipeline	- WFP stocks outside Rwanda, shipments at sea and planned local purchases, allocated for Rwanda. The arrival of these quantities to Rwanda is not absolutely certain because they might be re-allocated or exchanged with other WFP programmes in the Sub-Region, by the Regional Bureau.



**World Food Programme**  
The Food Aid Agency of the United Nations

**Rwanda Country Office**



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**Weekly Report # 9**  
4 March, 1996

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## Weekly Situation Report (04 March 1996)

### A. HIGHLIGHTS

1. WFP distributed 615 mts of food to 37,075 beneficiaries in Rwanda.
2. UN Secretary General proposed that UNAMIR mandate in Rwanda not be extended. Security Council decision expected this week.
3. Rwandan Ambassador to the UN held a press conference in New York.
4. Several armed attacks on civilian vehicles in Cyangugu. Human casualties recorded.
5. 2,047 refugees repatriated to Rwanda last week. Lowest numbers in 1996.
6. UNHCR reported that 23,061 Rwandan refugees returned during February.
7. Latest UNHCR refugee statistics point out that over 1.6 mil. Rwandans are still in exile.
8. WFP will provide food to 3,850 returnees not assisted at UNHCR transit centres.
9. WFP's Regional Logistics Meeting held in Kigoma (Tanzania).
10. 412 houses built and 357 under construction through WFP supported FFW in Gitarama

### B. GENERAL / OVERVIEW

1. RFI reported on 02/03/96 that Secretary General of the UN has proposed to the Security Council not to extend the mandate of UNAMIR in Rwanda. Final Security Council decision is expected this week (prior to 08/03/96, when the current mandate expires). The options currently being studied are: complete UNAMIR withdrawal; renewal of the present mandate; and replacement of UNAMIR with a much smaller, non-military, political unit. Speaking on the matter, Rwandan Ambassador to the UN stated that his Government needs international community's help in reconstruction, but could handle the problems of security and repatriation of refugees on its own, so the mandate of a UN Mission could be changed to meet Rwanda's new needs.

2. Several radio and news agencies have reported that former Rwandan Minister of Interior, Mr Seth Sendashonga (relieved from duties in August 1995) has been shot and wounded in Nairobi, and that a Rwandan national has been detained by Kenyan authorities in connection to the attack. The Minister himself alleges that the RPA organised the attack. Speaking on the matter, Rwandan Ambassador to the UN ruled out that Rwandan authorities

were responsible for the shooting, which in the Ambassador's view could have been a result of the in-fighting among the elements of the Rwandan opposition. The Ambassador noted that the former Minister could have been assassinated during one of his many visits to Kigali, if the Rwandan Government had intentions of doing so.

3. Regional Summit on the humanitarian crises in the Sub-Region, originally scheduled to take place in Tunis (Tunisia), in early March, has been postponed. Rwandan Ambassador to the UN explained that his Government asked for a one-month postponement of the Summit and this motion has been accepted.

A one day meeting, back to back to OAU ministerial meeting, was held in Addis Abbaba, and attended by ex-president Nyerere, OAU Secretary General, UN High Commissioner for Refugees, Ms. Ogata, and delegations from Rwanda, Burundi, Zaire, Tanzania and Uganda.

4. French newspaper, Liberation, reported that more than 100,000 persons have been killed in revenge massacres in Rwanda since the RPA took over the power in July 1994. The newspaper explained to have come up with such a number by analysing lists of missing and dead kept by village authorities in Gitarama prefecture and then extrapolating the results around the country. In a press release on the matter the UN Human Rights Mission in Rwanda could not "corroborate nor refute allegations" from the Liberation, but they made public that among the 140 killings which had been reported to the Mission in the three months between October and December 1995, neither all of the killings were human rights violations, nor should they all be attributed to the Rwandan Government.

Speaking on the matter, Rwandan Ambassador to the UN stated that it was not possible to kill and bury so many people in areas where UN, journalists and NGOs have been freely visiting and that the method used to reach the number was faulty. Several NGOs operating in Rwanda, as well as UNHCR, have decried the Liberation report.

5. UN Security Council appointed Justice Louise Arbour of Canada as a new Prosecutor of the International Tribunal for Rwanda (and Former Yugoslavia). She will take over from Justice Goldstone on 01/10/96, when his resignation takes effect.

6. While in Rwanda a Swedish TV crew has visited and documented two WFP supported food-for-work housing construction projects in Gitarama prefecture.

7. Following the drying up of the Lake Muhazi (Byumba), Rwandan Minister for Tourism and Environment has, among other measures, called upon local population to stop agricultural activities at the Lake's surroundings. This might decrease agricultural production in the area.

8. A number of manifestations will take place in Kigali, throughout this week, to commemorate the International Women's Day (08/03). WFP will be represented at some of the manifestations.

## C. SECURITY SITUATION

1. A number of serious security incidents have been reported from Cyangugu Prefecture.

**G. RESOURCE SITUATION / LOGISTICS**

1. During the past week, the CO received 978 mts of food and distributed 615 mts. Current food stocks (as at 04/03/96) stand at 6,962 mts. Of this total, 345 mts are commodities allocated for the implementation of the PAN (Project 4244), while the remaining 6,617 mts ( 3,485 mts of cereals, 2,325 mts of pulses, 227 mts of oil, 135 mts of salt, 361 mts of blended food and 83 mts of biscuits) represent stocks available for the EMOP. 1,734 mts of the EMOP stocks have been allocated for the returnees programme and are stored at the transit centres locations.

From the overall stocks, quantities of food not already allocated for the implementation of on-going programmes stand at 668 mts pulses, 12 mts milk powder, 83 mts salt, 35 mts sugar and 2 mts biscuits. (For more information please refer to the attached Tables (1 - summary of food movements, 2 and 3 - food distributions, 4- requirements, 5 - stocks and pipeline).

2. Currently used WFP warehouse in Gisenyi will be vacated by the end of March. The Country Logistics are preparing a deployment of a new warehouse (500 mts capacity), owned by Oprovia.

An additional wiik-hall warehouse is under construction in Butare, due to the fact that current storage facilities in the prefecture are not sufficient to meet the needs of the existing distributions there.

**H. PROGRAMMING**

1. During the past week, WFP assisted with a monthly ration some 37,075 beneficiaries in all prefectures of Rwanda by distributing 615 mts of food (426 mts cereals, 149 mts of pulses, 34 mts of oil, 3 mts of blended food, and 2 mts of milk powder). 78% of the food was distributed through food-for-work and income-generating activities, 1% to population at risk through targeted assistance and seeds protection programmes, 18% to returnees through transit centres, and 3% to the malnourished through unaccompanied children's institutions, hospitals and supplementary feeding centres. (For more information on food distributions please refer to the attached Tables 2 and 3).

2. A number of food-for-work projects in Central Rwanda have been evaluated and the findings point out good results. The most remarkable achievements are 412 houses already built and additional 357 currently under construction in Gitarama Prefecture; the planting of 418 ha of rice plantation, cleaning of 60 kms of agricultural land drainage canals, maintenance of 10 kms of secondary roads in Kabuye Commune (Kigali) and construction of 100 houses in Rilima Commune (Kigali), 20 of which have already been roofed.

3. Other housing food-for-work projects have recorded the construction of 76 houses in the Butare communes of Mpungwe, Gishamvu and Maraba and the commencement of bricks-producing activities in the Kibuye communes of Gishyita and Rutsiro.

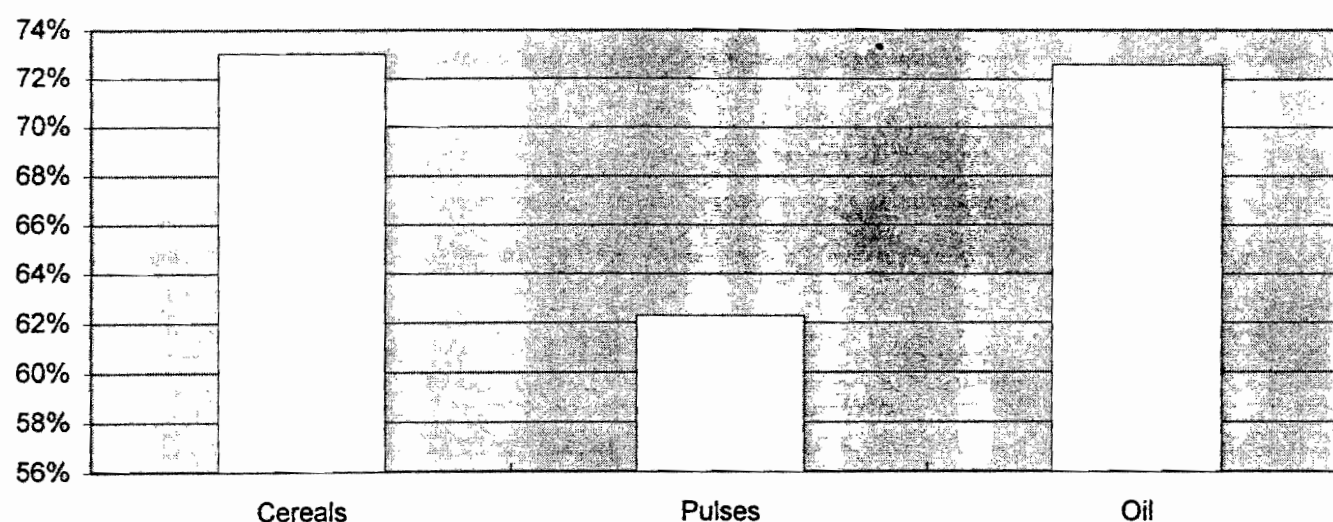
4. UNHCR has requested WFP to implement a targeted distribution to a number of returnee families in the Northeast ("new caseload") who were not able to cultivate because land disputes have not been resolved yet. The need for such a distribution, as well as the evaluation

**WFP Rwanda - Food Situation Summary****Table 1****Weekly Summary****26 / 02 / - 03 / 03 / 96 (Week 9)**

	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Salt	Blend	Bisc.	Milk	Sugar	Total
1. Requirements (Needs)	784	398	54	0	-	-	2	-	1,237
2. Opening Stocks	3,363	1,849	259	136	364	83	146	72	6,273
3. Arrivals In-Country	318	660	-	-	-	-	-	-	978
4. Loans (Borrowings) In	260	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	320
5. Loans (Borrowings) Out	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
6. Surpluses / Back on Stock	43	14	18	-	-	-	-	-	75
7. Losses	50	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	51
8. Available for Distribution	3,934	2,565	278	136	364	83	146	72	7,578
9. Actual Distribution	426	149	34	1	3	0	2	0	615
10. Closing Stocks	3,507	2,416	243	135	361	83	144	72	6,962
11. Projected 4 Week Needs	3,135	1,591	215	2	-	-	6	-	4,949
12. Stocks / Needs in Days	31	43	32						

**Cumulative Summary****01 / 01 - 03 / 03 / 96 (Weeks 1 - 9)**

	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Salt	Blend	Bisc.	Milk	Sugar	Total
1. Requirements (Needs)	7,528	3,865	733	1	76	59	5	-	12,265
2. Opening Stocks (01/01/96)	5,301	2,990	425	155	376	150	182	32	9,611
3. Arrivals In-Country	5,734	1,525	219	-	-	-	-	48	7,526
4. Loans (Borrowings) In	772	337	114	-	-	-	-	-	1,222
5. Loans (Borrowings) Out	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
6. Surpluses / Back on Stock	82,475	14	18	11	7	1	6	0	139
7. Losses	2,884	24	1	-	0	33	0	0	2,942
8. Available for Distribution	9,005	4,823	775	166	383	119	187	80	15,538
9. Actual Distribution	5,498	2,406	532	31	22	36	43	8	8,575
10. Closing Stocks	3,507	2,416	243	135	361	83	144	72	6,962
11. % Distr. / Needs Covered	73%	62%	73%						

**Percentage of Needs Covered by Distribution in 1996**

NOTE: 2,605 MTs of maize grain (cereals) have been found unfit for human consumption and taken off the stocks.

## WFP Rwanda - Food Distribution

Table 2

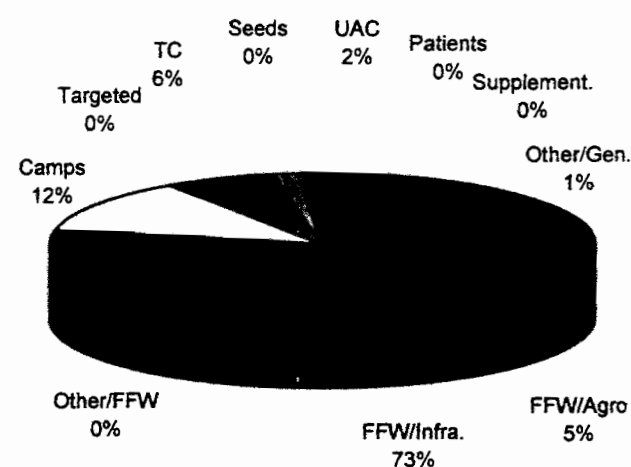
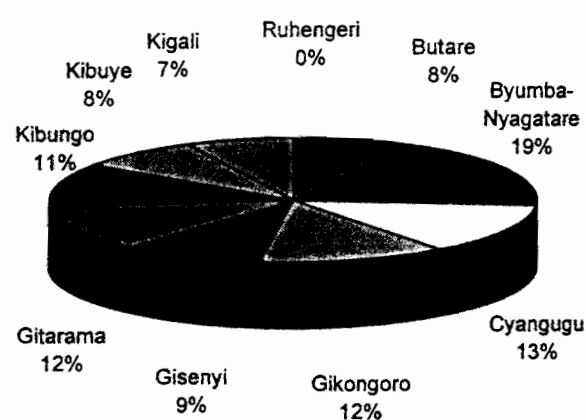
By Location / Prefecture

26 / 02 / - 03 / 03 / 96 (Week 9)

Location / Prefecture	Caseload	Cereals	Pulses	Oils	Salt	CSB	HPB	DSM/Sug	Total
Butare	2,898	31	13	3	-	1	0	1	48
Byumba-Nyagatare	6,874	82	27	5	0	-	-	0	114
Cyangugu	5,004	58	22	3	-	-	-	-	83
Gikongoro	4,617	55	19	2	0	-	-	-	77
Gisenyi	3,420	34	21	2	-	-	-	0	57
Gitarama	4,451	61	4	9	-	-	-	1	74
Kibungo	4,142	46	18	5	-	-	0	-	69
Kibuye	3,000	37	9	5	-	-	-	-	50
Kigali	2,669	24	16	2	0	2	0	0	44
Ruhengeri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>37,075</b>	<b>426</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>615</b>

## Distribution by Location

## Distribution by Programme



## By Programme / Project Type

26 / 02 / - 03 / 03 / 96 (Week 9)

Programme / Project Type	Caseload	Cereals	Pulses	Oils	Salt	CSB	HPB	DSM/Sug	Total
FFW / Agro-Forestry	1,944	15	14	4	-	-	-	-	33
FFW / Infrastructure Rehabilitation	26,898	313	113	25	-	-	-	-	450
General / Camps	4,575	59	12	3	1	-	-	-	74
General / Seeds Protection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
General / Targeted Assistance	170	2	1	0	-	-	-	-	3
General / Transit Centres	2,392	31	6	1	0	-	0	-	39
Nutrition / Patients	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nutrition / UAC	599	4	2	0	-	1	0	2	10
Nutrition / Supplementary	43	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
Other / General Programmes	409	2	2	1	-	2	0	-	7
Other / FFW	43	1	0	-	-	-	-	-	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>37,075</b>	<b>426</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>615</b>

## WFP Rwanda - Food Distribution (Cumulative)

Table 3

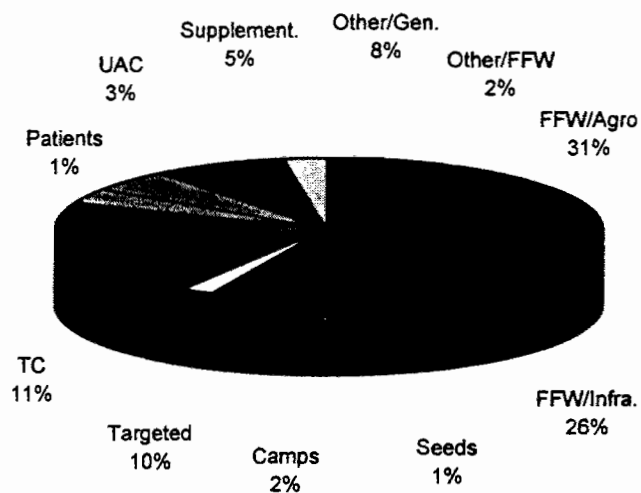
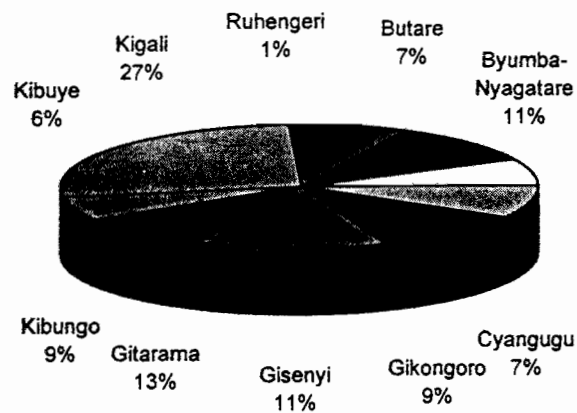
## By Location / Prefecture

01 / 01 - 03 / 03 / 96 (Weeks 1 - 9)

Location / Prefecture	Caseload	Cereals	Pulses	Oils	Salt	CSB	HPB	DSM/Sug	Total
Butare	18,703	420	160	28	-	10	2	6	625
Byumba-Nyagatare	27,179	582	278	40	0	-	4	3	908
Cyangugu	17,844	362	186	35	2	-	3	8	596
Gikongoro	21,849	443	236	46	1	1	0	3	730
Gisenyi	28,121	637	242	47	4	-	5	3	939
Gitarama	33,156	654	362	90	-	-	1	1	1,107
Kibungo	23,933	518	215	43	2	8	4	8	799
Kibuye	15,317	319	156	27	-	0	3	6	512
Kigali	68,382	1,513	547	173	22	3	13	13	2,284
Ruhengeri	2,290	48	23	4	-	-	1	0	76
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>256,774</b>	<b>5,498</b>	<b>2,406</b>	<b>532</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>8,575</b>

## Distribution by Location

## Distribution by Programme



## By Programme / Project Type

01 / 01 - 03 / 03 / 96 (Weeks 1 - 9)

Programme / Project Type	Caseload	Cereals	Pulses	Oils	Salt	CSB	HPB	DSM/Sug	Total
FFW / Agro-Forestry	75,657	1,579	880	196	-	-	1	0	2,656
FFW / Infrastructure Rehabilitation	63,565	1,350	732	149	-	-	0	0	2,232
General / Camps	4,879	121	39	6	1	-	-	-	166
General / Seeds Protection	2,709	32	14	1	-	-	-	-	46
General / Targeted Assistance	25,716	658	177	40	-	-	0	-	875
General / Transit Centres	26,731	661	198	40	8	-	2	-	909
Nutrition / Patients	1,992	48	16	3	-	0	3	3	74
Nutrition / UAC	8,610	185	57	10	0	4	14	22	293
Nutrition / Supplementary	20,468	289	76	12	-	7	14	26	424
Other / General Programmes	20,251	430	186	70	0	2	0	-	689
Other / FFW	6,197	144	32	4	22	8	1	-	211
<b>Total</b>	<b>256,774</b>	<b>5,498</b>	<b>2,406</b>	<b>532</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>8,575</b>

## WFP Rwanda - Projected Food Requirements

Table 4

## By Location / Prefecture

( 4 Weeks of 04 / 03 / - 01 / 04 / 96 )

Location/Prefecture	Caseload	Cereals	Pulses	Oils	Salt	CSB	HPB	DSM/Sug	Total
Butare	51,250	420	235	32	-	-	-	1	688
Byumba - Nyagatare	39,540	369	221	27	-	-	-	-	617
Cyangugu	18,270	172	101	12	0	-	-	-	285
Gikongoro	10,005	99	51	7	0	-	-	-	157
Gisenyi	4,840	45	27	3	-	-	-	-	76
Gitarama	58,774	503	252	40	-	-	-	2	797
Kibungo	30,850	287	137	18	1	-	-	-	444
Kibuye	19,815	194	102	13	-	-	-	-	309
Kigali	138,911	951	405	56	0	-	-	3	1,415
Ruhengeri	10,335	96	58	7	-	-	-	-	161
<b>Total</b>	<b>382,590</b>	<b>3,135</b>	<b>1,591</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4,949</b>

## By Programme / Project Type

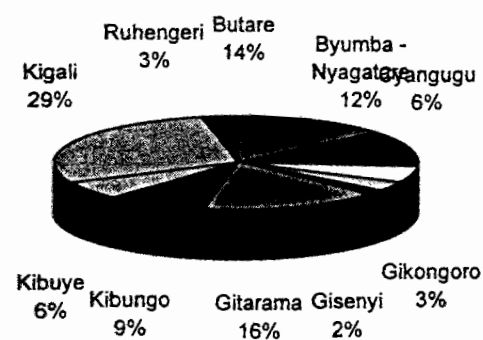
( 4 Weeks of 04 / 03 / - 01 / 04 / 96 )

Programme/Project Type	Caseload	Cereals	Pulses	Oils	Salt	CSB	HPB	DSM/Sug	Total
FFW / Agro & Rehabilitation	226,130	2,167	1,300	164	-	-	-	-	3,630
Agro / Seeds Protection	75,204	436	131	22	-	-	-	-	589
General / Camps	10,741	124	37	6	2	-	-	-	169
General / Resident & Return.	5,000	29	9	1	-	-	-	-	39
General / Targeted Vulnerable	55,410	344	103	17	-	-	-	-	464
General / Waystations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nutrition / Hospital Patients	509	5	2	0	-	-	-	1	8
Nutrition / Schools	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nutrition / Supplementary	3,857	22	7	1	-	-	-	3	33
Nutrition / UAC	5,739	8	2	3	-	-	-	2	16
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>382,590</b>	<b>3,135</b>	<b>1,591</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4,949</b>

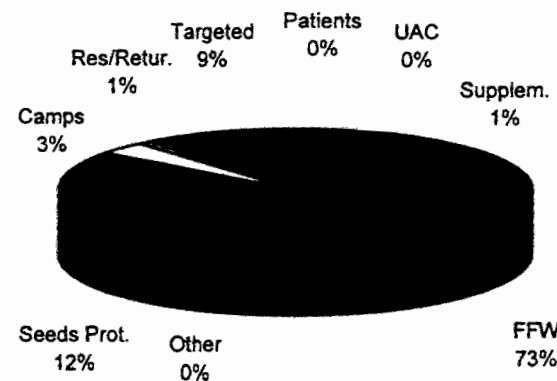
## Monthly Equivalent (30 days)

3,359	1,704	230	2	-	-	7	5,302
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## Requirements by Location



## Requirements by Programme





## WFP Rwanda - Stocks and Pipeline

Table 5

## In - Country Stocks

04 / 03 / 96

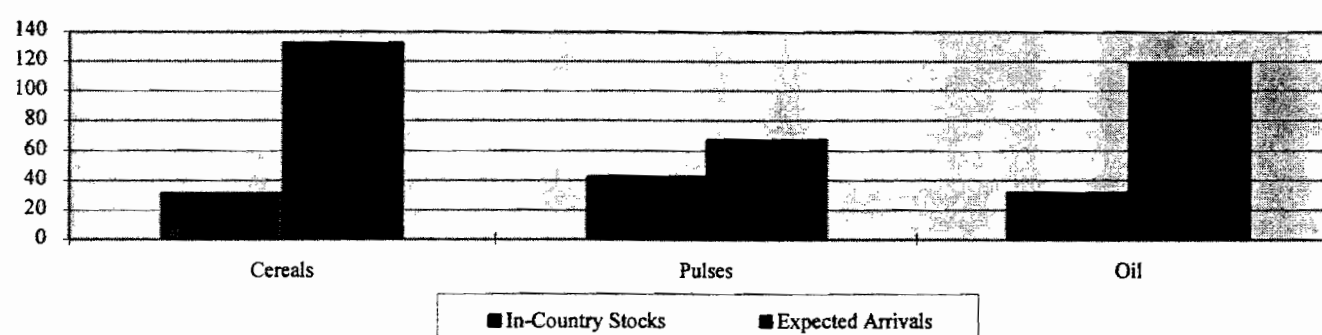
Prefecture/Location	Cereals	Pulses	Oils	Salt	CSB	HPB	DSM	Sugar	Total
Butare Warehouse	87	26	1	-	62	3	(0)	-	179
Butare Transit Centre*	97	54	10	2	-	3	4	0	171
Byumba Warehouse	76	27	8	1	1	2	8	2	126
Nyagatare Warehouse	96	58	1	2	6	3	3	2	171
Nyagatare Transit Centre*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cyangugu Warehouse	238	217	10	12	-	7	14	2	501
Cyangugu Transit Centre*	401	89	17	4	-	7	-	-	518
Gikongoro Warehouse	163	33	18	0	9	7	5	1	236
Gitarama Warehouse	151	220	4	-	14	4	1	1	394
Gisenyi Warehouse	53	106	11	23	3	23	6	3	226
Gisenyi College Tran. Centre*	235	115	19	-	-	-	-	-	369
Gisenyi Nkamira Tran. Centre*	327	112	12	4	-	8	-	-	463
Kibungo Warehouse	192	107	26	1	5	4	11	4	351
Kibungo Transit Centre	146	57	8	2	-	1	-	-	215
Kibuye Warehouse	54	44	14	1	32	9	11	4	169
Kigali Warehouse Complex	625	1,030	67	83	226	2	80	53	2,165
Ruhengeri Warehouse	175	79	16	-	2	-	2	1	274
In transit (within Rwanda)	392	43	0	1	-	(0)	-	-	435
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,507</b>	<b>2,416</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>6,962</b>
PAN (Project 4244) Stock	22	91	16	-	-	-	144	72	345
EMOP Stock	3,485	2,325	227	135	361	83	0	-	6,617
(Stored at Transit Centres*)	1,206	427	66	12	-	18	4	0	1,734
(Unallocated stocks)	-	-	-	83	226	2	-	-	311

## Pipeline

Expected Arrivals	Cereals	Pulses	Oils	Salt	CSB	HPB	DSM	Sugar	Total
March 1996	4,160							135	4,295
April 1996	2,000								2,000
May 1996			559						559
June 1996	8,700	1,725							10,425
July 1996		2,100	360						2,460
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,860</b>	<b>3,825</b>	<b>919</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>19,739</b>

NOTE: Pipeline quantities are subject to transfers for other WFP programmes in the region.

## Number of Days Requirements Covered by Stocks and Expected Arrivals



## WFP Rwanda - Explanations for Tables and Graphs

## Annex 1

**General**

- All quantities of food are expressed in metric tons (MTs)
- All quantities marked 0 (zero) in the tables represent a figure higher than 0 but lower than 0.5 MTs.

**Table 1 - Food Situation Summary (Weekly and Cumulative)**

1. Requirements (Needs)	- Food required for distribution to WFP beneficiaries, weekly / cumulatively. Determined 1 month in advance.
2. Opening Stocks	- Food available at WFP warehouses at the beginning of the week / year.
3. Arrivals In-Country	- Food received by WFP warehouses during the week / year.
4. Loans (Borrowings) In	- Food received as borrowing or repayment of loan.
5. Loans (Borrowings) Out	- Food dispatched as loan or repayment of loan.
6. Surpluses / Back on Stock	- Additional stocks found following physical stock-checks in the warehouses and food returned to WFP.
7. Losses	- Food stolen, lost during handling, or found unfit for human consumption.
8. Available for Distribution	- Total food available considering opening stocks, arrivals, loans / borrowings in and out, surpluses and losses.
9. Actual Distribution	- Actual quantity of food distributed during the week / year.
10. Closing Stocks	- Food available at WFP warehouses at the end of the week.
11. Projected 4 Week Needs	- Expected food requirements/needs in the country during the 4 weeks to follow.
12. Stocks / Needs in Days	- Number of days needs should be covered by closing stocks (considering the 4 week projection of needs).
11. % Distr. / Needs Covered	- Percentage of needs covered by distribution. Needs are usually determined 1 month in advance, so some discrepancies between the figures used (for needs) and the real needs are unavoidable.

**Tables 2, 3 and 4 - Distribution and Projected Requirements**

Caseload	- The number of beneficiaries covered through WFP programmes. It is determined on a monthly basis. For Distribution-Cumulative, a monthly average is used, and for Distribution-Weekly, the actual number of those distributed a monthly ration of food.
FFW / Agro-Forestry	- Food for work programmes in the sectors of agriculture and rehabilitation of infrastructure.
General / Camps	- Distribution to population in camps and other collective accommodation facilities, excluding waystations.
General / Seeds Protection	- General distribution to residents and returnees (in the home communes).
General / Targeted Assistance	- Assistance to different vulnerable groups (excluding orphans and hospital patients).
General / Transit Centres	- Distribution to returning refugees and internally displaced persons in the transit centres.
Nutrition / Patients	- Feeding of patients in hospitals.
Nutrition / UAC	- Feeding of secondary boarding schools students
Nutrition / Supplementary	- Supplementary feeding of nutritional centres patients.
Other / General Programmes	- Feeding of orphans and other unaccompanied children in the centers.
FFW / Infrastructure Rehabilitation	- Distribution of food to farming families to ensure that seeds are used for planting, and not as food.
Other / FFW	- All other food distributions and distributions where breakdown by programme was not available.

**Table 5 - Stocks and Pipeline.**

PAN (Project 4244) Stock	- These stocks relate to Development project 4244 and have been subtracted from the Total Stock for EMOP.
Pipeline	- WFP stocks outside Rwanda, shipments at sea and planned local purchases, allocated for Rwanda. The arrival of these quantities to Rwanda is not absolutely certain because they might be re-allocated or exchanged with other WFP programmes in the Sub-Region, by the Regional Bureau.



*With the Compliments of*

*Mr. J. Khan*

World Food Programme  
Rue Depute Kayuku / B.P. 1150  
Kigali, Rwanda  
*Tel: 250-74688 / 73638*  
*Fax: 250-73550*

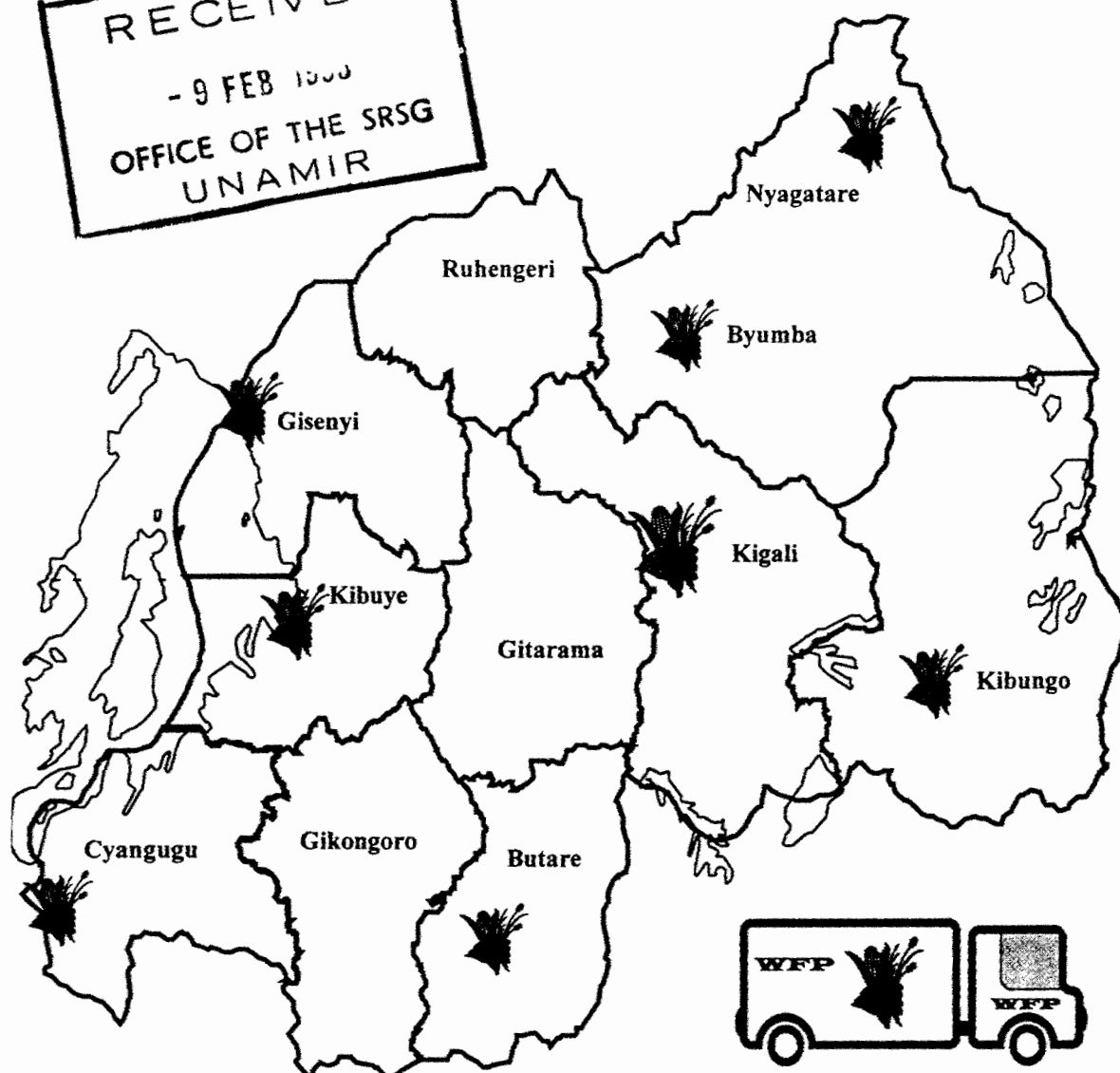


**World Food Programme**  
The Food Aid Agency of the United Nations



**Rwanda Country Office**

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**Weekly Report # 5**  
5 February, 1996

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## Weekly Situation Report

5 February 1996

### A. HIGHLIGHTS

1. Increased repatriation from Burundi. The same expected from Goma and Bukavu. Many of the arriving returnees are reportedly children and elderly.
2. Last week the CO distributed 1,076 MTs of food. Current stocks are at 7,419 MTs.
3. The issue of crop failure and food-aid distribution in Kigali Rural still under discussion.
4. WFP plans to borrow 4,000 MTs of cereals, 2,000 pulses and 500 oil from the EU.
5. Regional Logistics Units ready to implement the Contingency Plan for Repatriation
6. Theft and attempted theft of commodities reported at three WFP warehouses.
7. International Tribunal personnel attacked and beaten by RPA. The attackers arrested.
8. Mr. J. Nyerere visited Rwanda as a follow-up on the Cairo Conference.
9. GoR decided to introduce English as the country's third official language.
10. GoR unhappy with the UN Secretary-General's statements on reconciliation.

### B. GENERAL / OVERVIEW

1. The Permanent Representative of the GoR to the UN announced at the press conference in New York that his government has decided to introduce English as its third official language (in addition to Kinyarwanda and French).
2. Rwandan Minister for Rehabilitation denied the allegations of the UN Secretary-General that the GoR is not pursuing the policy of reconciliation anymore and that the hard-liners have the upper hand (linked to the unwillingness of the GoR to extent UNAMIR mandate and the decision to expel a number of NGOs). He also claimed that such statements of the Secretary-General could be very damaging to repatriation efforts as they might discourage the return of refugees.
3. The Governor of the Rwandan Central Bank has left the country for Belgium. While he explained his departure by worsening insecurity for his tribe (the Hutus), the Rwandan Minister for Information attributed the Governor's self-imposed exile to the disappearance of large amounts of money from the central bank valutes.

4. Following its position that the current UNAMIR mandate is not viable given the authorised military force of the UN present in Rwanda, the Canadian Government has, upon informing the Secretary General of the UN, started complete withdrawal of its forces contributed to the UNAMIR contingent. Canadian Government stressed that this action does not, in any way, lessen Canada's willingness to participate in a search for stability and security in the Great Lakes region, or its commitment to assist the GoR in rebuilding the country.

5. An RPA sergeant has been court-martialed for last December's killing of three and injuring of one civilian in Rwerere district of Gisenyi prefecture. The sentence follows the statement of the Rwandan Vice President/Minister for Defence, Major-General Paul Kagame, that "We are going to start shooting our soldiers who killed people...". Amnesty International, an agency which opposes death sentence without reservation, appealed to the authorities not to execute the sentenced sergeant. There are around 125 RPA officers and soldiers in custody, awaiting trials for murder.

6. All UNAMIR troops have been withdrawn from Kibungo. The MILOBS remain present in the prefecture.

7. The US Government has appointed a new ambassador to Rwanda, while the Government of the UK has appointed its first ambassador to the Country.

8. Former Tanzanian president, Mr. J. Nyerere visited Rwanda in a follow-up on the Cairo Conference held in December 1995. He met with the officials of the GoR and discussed the issues relating to repatriation of Rwandan refugees.

9. Following the UNESCO supported concepts for establishment of an independent radio station in Rwanda, discussions are still under way about possible transformation of the current Radio UNAMIR into an independent Rwandan radio station.

### C. SECURITY SITUATION

1. Three investigators of the International Tribunal for Rwanda have been attacked and beaten by RPA soldiers last week. The government of Rwanda has condemned the behaviour of these soldiers, who have been arrested and await disciplinary measures. The attack has raised security concerns among some UN agencies and NGO's present in Rwanda, as previous incidents usually did not involve violence.

2. Several incursion related killings, robberies and mine explosions were reported in Gisenyi and Ruhengeri prefectures, last week. Some incidents also occurred in Gikongoro. No security incidents have been reported from Butare, Byumba, Kibuye and Cyangugu.

3. A representative of the UNAMIR Clinic in Kigali informed UN Agencies and NGOs present at the weekly HACU meeting that from 01/02/96 medical services at the clinic would not be provided to non UNAMIR personnel, except in urgent cases. She advised the Agencies that in the future medical services for their personnel be sought at the UNDP managed UN dispensary. This measure is a reflection of the expected UNAMIR withdrawal due early next month.



**D. CAMPS / REPATRIATION / RESETTLEMENT**

1. 12,000 Rwandan refugees have reportedly returned to the Ntamba camp in Northern Burundi, following their flee to Tanzanian border last month. Around 4,800 of them have already registered with UNHCR to return to Rwanda. The remaining 7,200 have left the camp again and it is believed that the majority of them went to Tanzania (over 9,000 newly registered refugees in Tanzania claim to be from Ntamba). All those who opted for repatriation have already returned to Rwanda by UNHCR organised truck-convoys (via Butare and Gashora). Willingness of the refugees to come back follows the visit to Ntamba camp of Rwandan and Burundian ministers who guaranteed repatriation in safety and dignity.

2. Following a Tripartite Commission Meeting in Geneva, (between UNHCR, GoR and GoZ), UNHCR announced a beginning of a Targeted Voluntary Repatriation from Zaire. The elements of the operation are: targeting of particular camps, registration of refugees by communes of origin and separation of intimidators in these camps (with the 'administrative' assistance of 250 Zairian police force), and eventual closure of the camps. Two camps, Kashusha and Kibumba, are being targeted. The beginning of the operation had been scheduled for the last week, but no significant movements into Rwanda have been reported yet. Nevertheless, UNHCR expects a return of a large portion of the current 45,000 refugees in Kashusha and 180,000 in Kibumba, in the coming weeks. As voluntariness remains a precondition for repatriation, there has still been no clear answer what would happen to refugees who do not wish to repatriate.

3. During the last week (until 04/02/96), transit centres in Rwanda received a total of 5,065 returnees from the neighbouring countries. 1,235 returnees arrived to Gisenyi, 342 to Cyangugu and 14 to Kibuye, from Zaire. 1,609 returnees arrived to Butare, 1,612 to Gashora-Kigali and 33 to Kibungo, from Burundi. 220 returnees arrived to Nyagatare, from Uganda.

4. UNHCR is looking into a possibility of opening another transit centre in Gisenyi. The centre would be in the Mutura commune, just across the border from the Kibumba camp - one of the two camps targeted for repatriation in the coming weeks.

5. The number of Burundian refugees in the Gikongoro camp of Kigeme has decreased from the last month's 2,006 to 1,993 persons. The reason for the decrease is not yet known.

**E. NUTRITION**

1. Following reported appearances of malnutrition among the "old caseload" returnees in the Nasho resettlement area (Kibungo), WFP has contacted MSF/S about their possible involvement in undertaking a nutritional survey in the resettlement area.

**F. EMERGENCY NEEDS / ASSESSMENTS**

1. Following the wave of 4,800 returnees from Burundi, last week, it has been reported that the majority of them are either too old or too young to be self-sufficient following repatriation. Therefore it is highly unlikely that they would be able to participate in post-repatriation FFW activities. The exact level of those who could not be included in productive FFW activities is difficult to determine at this stage, but their presence will certainly create additional concerns and require additional resources from both, the GoR and aid agencies operating in Rwanda. At this stage, the WFP CO is following the developments and determining the most adequate responses to the problem.

2. To ensure timely delivery of food-aid to all projected beneficiaries in Rwanda, the CO has requested the HQ to explore the possibility of borrowing 4,000 MTs of cereals, 2,000 MTs of pulses and 500 MTs of oil from the EU DG VIII regional stocks. The loan would be repaid from the expected WFP's arrivals for Rwanda.

3. A joint commission, comprising MINIAGRI, FAO, WFP and COOPI, is currently in a process of determining locations and beneficiaries for a seeds distribution programme.

4. WFP Kibungo reported a decrease in the prices of dried beans and oil on the markets.

5. Following some difficulties with WFP assisted FFW activities in the sector of housing construction the CO has visited the areas in question and assessed the problems. The findings so far have been that Butare projects are now going very well, Kibungo projects still have slight delays, and some projects in Kibuye and Nyagatare, although improving, are still in the preparatory stage with no actual construction being done yet. Other WFP assisted housing construction projects in Rwanda are proceeding in accordance with the plan.

#### **G. RESOURCE SITUATION / LOGISTICS**

1. During the past week, the CO received 342 MTs of food and distributed 1,076 MTs. Current food stocks (as at 05/02/96) stand at 7,419 MTs. Of this total, 495 MTs are commodities allocated for the implementation of the PAN (Project 4244), while the remaining 6,923 MTs ( 3,723 MTs of cereals, 2,243 MTs of pulses, 326 MTs of oil, 152 MTs of salt, 359 MTs of blended food and 121 MTs of biscuits) represent stocks available for the EMOP. 1,986 MTs of the EMOP stocks have been allocated for returnees and are stored at transit centres locations. In-country stocks are sufficient to meet 35 days of requirements in cereals, 45 days in pulses and 40 days in oil. The quantities of food not already allocated for the on-going programmes are: 641 MTs pulses and 173 MTs of oil.

(For more information please refer to the attached Tables (1 - summary of food movements, 2 and 3 - food distributions, 4- requirements, 5 - stocks and pipeline).

2. Following the movement of Rwandan refugees from the Burundian camp of Ntamba back into Rwanda, the CO Logistics have undertaken a mission to Gashora to reconfirm WFP's preparedness for the increased number of arriving refugees. The same action has been taken in anticipation of increased repatriation from Bukavu (Kashusha) and Goma (Kibumba) camps. The findings of the missions were that WFP's stocks and personnel are sufficient and ready to cope with the expected level of repatriation.

3. Regional Logistics Units of WFP are on a stand-by to implement the Contingency Plan for Repatriation agreed upon during the regional meeting in Kigali, in December 1995. All units are ready to undertake their part of the responsibility as soon as the increased repatriation from Zaire starts. The only concern represents the lack of required trucks for secondary deliveries of food-aid commodities, as only five of the requested 33 trucks have been provided for, so far.

4. A physical stock check has been done or is currently under way in WFP's warehouses in Kigali, Gisenyi, Ruhengeri, Byumba and Nyagatare.

5. Upon the arrival of oil shipment from Kampala (SI No. 9510380) last week, the Kigali Logistics have discovered that 2.2 MTs were missing. All oil cartons received have already been opened, one container was taken from each carton, and the cartons were then glued again. It is believed that the theft took place before the trucks crossed the border into Rwanda. An investigation into this theft has been started.

Kigali logistics also reported an attempted theft of 30 MTs of oil, which was stopped by immediate actions of the Kigali storekeeper, supervisor and commodity manager. The incident has been reported to the police.

WFP Butare reported a theft of 5.4 MTs of oil from the Butare warehouse. The warehouse clerk who allegedly took the oil without authorisation has been apprehended by the police. The oil has not been recovered yet.

Mismanagement of food-aid has also been reported in Gisenyi and the employees involved in the event will most likely not have their contracts renewed.

6. The CO has signed a contract with MINIAGRI for the utilisation of a new warehouse (300 MTs capacity) in Butare. Currently there are two warehouses in use, but the old one will be vacated by the end of the next month, leaving the total storage capacity in the prefecture at 300 MTs.

7. A local transporting company with a 10 MTs capacity has been contracted to assist WFP's secondary distributions in Cyangugu.

8. Following the change of the Sub-Office Head in the Northeast, WFP has closed the Byumba office and replaced the old and temporary Nyagatare office with a more permanent one. In the future, the Nyagatare office will be the only WFP office in the region. The warehouses have been retained at both locations, Nyagatare and Byumba.

9. Heavy rains in Kibuye have created some difficulties in the secondary transportation of food-aid commodities.

## H. PROGRAMMING

1. During the last week, the CO distributed 785 MTs of cereals, 213 MTs of pulses, 67 MTs of oil, 2 MTs of biscuits and 9 MTs of milk powder/sugar (a total of 1,076 MTs), sufficient to meet the requirements of 232,330 beneficiaries in Rwanda. Of this total 62% was

## WFP Rwanda - Explanations for Tables and Graphs

### General

- All quantities of food are expressed in metric tons (MTs)
- All quantities marked 0 (zero) in the tables represent a figure higher than 0 but lower than 0.5 MTs.

### Table 1 - Food Situation Summary (Weekly and Cumulative)

1. Requirements (Needs)	- Food required for distribution to WFP beneficiaries, weekly / cumulatively. Determined 1 month in advance.
2. Opening Stocks	- Food available at WFP warehouses at the beginning of the week / year.
3. Arrivals In-Country	- Food received by WFP warehouses during the week / year.
4. Loans (Borrowings) In	- Food received as borrowing or repayment of loan.
5. Loans (Borrowings) Out	- Food dispatched as loan or repayment of loan.
6. Surpluses / Back on Stock	- Additional stocks found following physical stock-checks in the warehouses and food returned to WFP.
7. Losses	- Food stolen, lost during handling, or found unfit for human consumption.
8. Available for Distribution	- Total food available considering opening stocks, arrivals, loans / borrowings in and out, surpluses and losses.
9. Actual Distribution	- Actual quantity of food distributed during the week / year.
10. Closing Stocks	- Food available at WFP warehouses at the end of the week.
11. Projected 4 Week Needs	- Expected food requirements/needs in the country during the 4 weeks to follow.
12. Stocks / Needs in Days	- Number of days needs should be covered by closing stocks (considering the 4 week projection of needs).
11. % Distr. / Needs Covered	- Percentage of needs covered by distribution. Needs are usually determined 1 month in advance, so some discrepancies between the figures used (for needs) and the real needs are unavoidable.

### Tables 2, 3 and 4 - Distribution and Projected Requirements

Caseload	- The number of beneficiaries covered through WFP programmes. It is determined on a monthly basis. For Distribution-Cumulative, a monthly average is used, and for Distribution-Weekly, the actual number of those distributed food.
FFW / Agro & Rehabilitation	- Food for work programmes in the sectors of agriculture and rehabilitation of infrastructure.
Agro / Seeds Protection	- Food for work programmes in the public sector (national level and prefectures).
General / Camps	- Distribution to population in camps and other collective accommodation facilities, excluding waystations.
General / Resident & Return.	- General distribution to residents and returnees (in the home communes).
General / Targeted Vulnerable	- Assistance to different vulnerable groups (excluding orphans and hospital patients).
General / Waystations	- Distribution to returning refugees and internally displaced persons in the transit centres.
Nutrition / Hospitals Patients	- Feeding of patients in hospitals.
Nutrition / Schools	- Feeding of secondary boarding schools students
Nutrition / Supplementary	- Supplementary feeding of nutritional centres patients.
Nutrition / UAC	- Feeding of orphans and other unaccompanied children in the centers.
Other	- Distribution of food to farming families to ensure that seeds are used for planting, and not as food.
Total	- All other food distributions and distributions where breakdown by programme was not available.

### Table 5 - Stocks and Pipeline.

PAN (Project 4244) Stocks	- These stocks relate to Development project 4244 and have been subtracted from the Total Stock for EMOP.
Pipeline	- WFP stocks outside Rwanda, shipments at sea and planned local purchases, allocated for Rwanda. The arrival of these quantities to Rwanda is not absolutely certain because they might be re-allocated or exchanged with other WFP programmes in the Sub-Region, by the Regional Bureau.

## WFP Rwanda - Stock Update (by SI number)

Annex I

## Arrivals In-Country

29 / 01 / - 04 / 02 / 96 (Week 05)

SI No.	Commodity	Quantity (MT)	Vessel	Route	Remarks
9510307	cer/maz	205.90		Dar-Kigali	Rotten
9510742	pul/len	20.00		Isaka-Kigali	
9510380	oil/veg	116.51		Kampala-Kigali	
TOTAL		342.41		Arrivals to Rwanda	

## Closing In-Country stocks

05 / 02 / 96

SI No/Commodity	Total	Kigali	Gisenyi	Ruhe.	Byumba	Nyagat.	Gitara.	Kibung.	Kibuye	Gikon.	Cyang.	Butare
9510203 cer/sor	15.55		1.80								13.75	
9510204 cer/sor	109.30		73.10								35.00	1.20
9510225 cer/maz	37.10										37.10	
9510226 cer/maz	282.95		77.30		33.80	36.50		55.35			80.00	
9510227 cer/maz	89.90		14.90								75.00	
9510307 cer/maz	1979.30		645.55	182.15	120.25	25.40	55.00	343.55	122.20	187.75	297.45	
9510307C cer/maz	159.60		52.60				37.00				70.00	
9510306 cer/maz	406.18		40.00			84.20	68.85	88.55			66.40	58.18
Subtotal grain	3079.88		905.25	182.15	154.05	146.10	160.85	487.45	122.20	187.75	674.70	59.38
9510125 cer/mml	35.75				22.00		7.35				6.40	
9510234 cer/mml	492.20		6.45		84.90	51.85	71.90	40.00		140.60	30.00	66.50
9510239 cer/mml	23.63		0.58								23.05	
Subtotal flour	551.58		7.03		106.90	51.85	79.25	40.00		140.60	59.45	66.50
9410828 pul/len	28.09						28.09					
9430434 pul/len	1.85	1.85										
9510219 pul/bea	94.73		43.05	5.72							45.97	
9510310 pul/bea	832.68	598.75	112.00		12.60		16.48	23.30			69.55	
9510391 pul/mix	902.48		201.15	72.85	71.10	44.15		135.95	63.05	27.45	174.40	112.38
9510426 pul/bea	6.03										6.03	
9410737 pul/bea	27.10	7.40	19.70									
9510272 pul/pea	190.05	8.45	51.00	10.93	4.30		57.60	53.73		4.05		
9410742 pul/bea	58.35	24.75	33.60									
9510146 pul/bea	38.10						32.30	5.80				
EU/1184 pul/bea	178.45			5.00	41.50	64.55		10.00	2.40		55.00	
Subtotal pulses	2357.91	641.20	460.50	94.49	129.50	108.70	134.47	228.78	65.45	31.50	350.95	112.38
9310576 oil/but	36.06	13.79	0.43		1.73		2.16		10.39	0.39	6.86	0.31
9410607 oil/veg	13.20	13.20										
9410770 oil/veg	1.39											1.39
9510201 oil/veg	56.51	30.34	17.78			1.62		5.89				0.88
9510216 oil/veg	0.08			0.08								
9510392 oil/veg	39.13	2.71	7.82				1.83	26.78				
EU/1431 oil/veg	104.82		18.84	19.20	4.58	9.57	15.95	15.19		4.43	17.05	
9530380 oil/veg	94.76	94.76										
ICRC80B oil/veg	21.25	18.14	3.05						0.07			
Subtotal oils	367.20	172.94	47.92	19.28	6.31	11.19	19.94	47.85	10.45	4.83	23.91	2.59
9410361 msc/sal	13.12		11.97								1.15	
9410799 msc/sal	138.65	109.30	7.90		1.00	1.70		4.05	1.10	0.20	13.40	
Subtotal salt	151.77	109.30	19.87		1.00	1.70		4.05	1.10	0.20	14.55	
9410179 mix/csb	4.30		1.33				2.98					
9410421 mix/csb	163.58	114.23	2.50					5.25	32.48	9.13		
9410669 mix/csb	37.94	36.04		1.90								
9410670 mix/csb	79.43	79.43										
9410734 mix/csb	74.01						11.13					62.88
Subtotal CSB	359.26	229.70	2.50	1.90	1.33		14.10	5.25	32.48	9.13		62.88
9430316 mix/hpb	39.46	23.18	1.79		4.40	0.32	4.43			1.34		4.00
9510082 mix/hpb	81.10	14.55	28.42			3.99		5.45	9.37	5.98	13.35	
Subtotal HPB	120.56	37.73	30.21		4.40	4.31	4.43	5.45	9.37	7.32	13.35	4.00
9510198 dai/dsm	149.46	117.73	3.28		5.00	0.03	0.13	6.93	1.85	2.78	8.65	3.10
Subtotal milk	149.46	117.73	3.28		5.00	0.03	0.13	6.93	1.85	2.78	8.65	3.10
9510200 msc/sug	27.35	24.10	1.30					1.95				
9510530 msc/sug	30.00	30.00										
9510433 msc/sug	18.40	18.40										
Subtotal sugar	75.75	72.50	1.30					1.95				
Total Warehouse	7213.37	1381.10	1477.84	297.82	408.48	323.87	413.16	827.71	242.90	384.10	1145.57	310.82

Additional 115 MTs of cereals, 75.25 MTs of pulses and 15 MTs of oil (a total of 205.25 MTs) are in transit within Rwanda.



*With the Compliments of*

*J. Khan*

World Food Programme  
Rue Depute Kayuku / B.P. 1150  
Kigali, Rwanda  
*Tel: 250-74688 / 73638*  
*Fax: 250-73550*

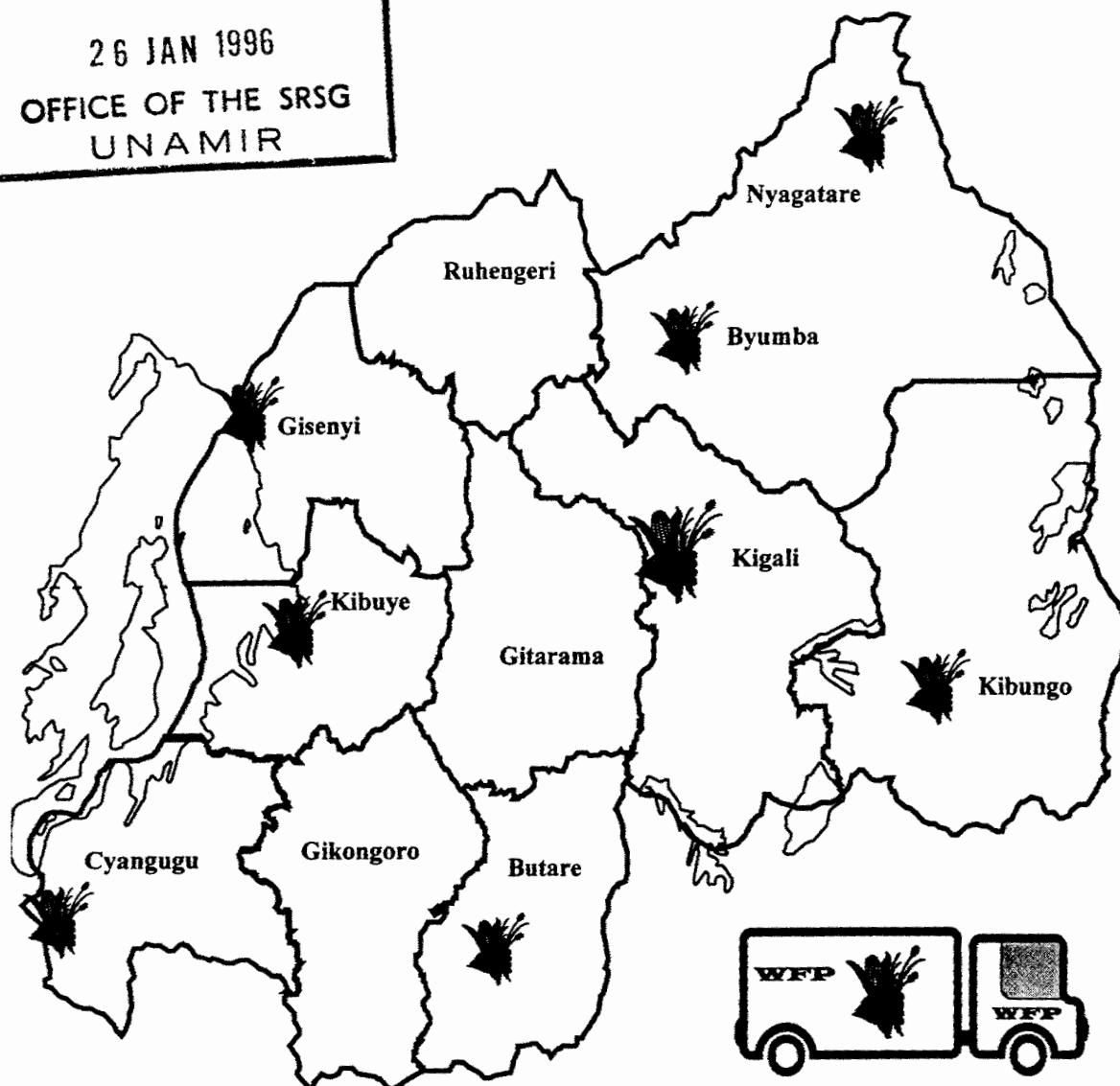


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The Food Aid Agency of the United Nations

**Rwanda Country Office**



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**Weekly Report # 3**  
16 - 22 January, 1996



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**Weekly Sitrep # 3**

16 - 22 January, 1996

**A. HIGHLIGHTS**

- **400 MTS OF MAIZE GRAIN WHICH CAME FROM KAMPALA HAS NOW BEEN EXAMINED, PLUS AN ADDITIONAL 1400 MTS (RECEIVED FROM TANZANIA) IS PRESENTLY UNDER INSPECTION NOW.**

400 Mts of maize grain from Kampala (EX-EU) stocks, against the 855 Mts received in-country, have been checked and sorted out with only 4.77 Mts being fit for human consumption. As far as EX-PROMINA (Dar-es-Salam) stocks (SI# 9510271), of the 1401 Mts which is already in country, it is presently being checked and sorted out by a laboratory, as has been done with Kampala's maize. However recently there has been 168 Mts received, of the same consignment, which is of acceptable quality. All of these are out of several consignments which total up to 11,000 Mts of maize grain over the past three months.

- **760.65 MTS OF FOOD AID TO BE DISTRIBUTED FOR THE PAN PROJECT IN THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1996 TO 40 NUTRITIONAL CENTERS AND 26 UACs CENTERS IN RWANDA.**

The first installment of PAN food for 1996 is to be delivered to 40 nutritional centers (13,481 children and 1,538 women) and 26 UACs centers (3953 children) in all of Rwanda's prefectures.

- **LOCAL JOURNALISTS AND PRESS PRAISE WFP'S EFFORTS IN HELPING TO BUILD HOUSES FOR WIDOWS AND ORPHANS.**

Local journalist and press corps visited WFP/ARDEC's housing program in the communes of Runda and Taba (Gitarama prefecture) on the 15th. They were impressed with the work that WFP is doing, as stated on Radio Rwanda the following day.

- **FLOW OF WATER INCREASE FROM 0 TO 7 METERS CUBED/ MINUTE BY FFW PROJECT.**

WFP's Gikongoro water rehabilitation program has proceeded well since it began in October, 1995. Two of the four springs have been rehabilitated, with two more remaining to be rehabilitated. There are also two new springs to be added to this system, which is the lifeblood to the town of Gikongoro.

- **CLEAN WATER UNTIL THE YEAR 2001 FOR KIGALI, GISENYI AND BUTARE PROVIDED VIA WFP FFW PROJECT.**

Thanks to WFP, three of Rwanda's major cities will have clean water, as a FFW project in Butare is preparing 2500 Mts of clean sand which is used as the main means of cleaning water

for the cities of Kigali, Butare and Gisenyi. This sand is enough to keep the water clean for 5 years according to ElectroGaz Butare's treatment plant.

• **115 KMS OF ROADS TO BE REHABILITATED BY MID-MAY IN GIKONGORO**

Two new road rehabilitation projects in the communes of Rukondo and Karama in Gikongoro prefecture have been started. Besides these two there is also a 29 kilometer forest road, now under construction, in the commune of Mudasomwa, and another 30 kilometer long road in the commune of Kinyamakara, all which are being done using WFP FFW. Thus by mid-May, there will be 115 kilometers of newly rehabilitated, meaning widened, surfaced and having proper drainage in this one prefecture. WFP has FFW road rehabilitation projects going-on in all the prefectures of Rwanda.

• **10 KILOMETER LONG ROAD REHABILITATED IN NE RWANDA**

The 10 kilometer long Matimba- Nyabwishongwezi-Matimba road in the Mutara (NE Rwanda) has been completed using FFW, in conjunction with the NGO ADRA.

## **B. GENERAL / OVERVIEW**

1. GOR and the international community are preparing for the yearly Round Table, which may be held from 2 - 3 May, 1996. The various government agencies are presently preparing their proposed projects for submission to the various GOR ministries by the end of January, which will then be submitted to the Council of Ministers for their approval by mid-February. The Council will then finalise the approved documents and send them to the Round Table participants by the end of March.

In preparation for the Round Table, a GOR ministerial meeting was held at the end of December in which preparations for this were discussed, as well as documents which would be presented at it. The meeting proposed to present a document entitled (in French) "Document cadre de politique pour le développement". At this same meeting it was also decided to organise several workshops on the following themes:

- + Justice and the state of law, with the emphasis being upon personal and material security.
- + The role of technical assistance and the reinforcement of national capacities.
- + Going from humanitarian assistance to development, with the main points being repatriation and reintegration of refugees; vulnerable groups; and food security.

It is thus upon this basis that WFP has been and will continue to work on throughout the country,

2. The Grand Duché of Luxembourg has given a gift of 2 million USD, of which 800,000 USD is for preparing land for the installation of refugees.

## **C. SECURITY SITUATION**

All is calm, as there have only been a few isolated security incidents in the western part of Rwanda.

**D. EMERGENCY NEEDS / ASSESSMENTS**

Once ARC finishes their nutritional survey in the Mutara, the results should be available by the 24th, then WFP will be able to start their targeted food aid assistance to the region.

**E. RESOURCE SITUATION / LOGISTICS**

1. During the past week, the CO received 672 MTs of food and distributed 1063 MTs. Current food stocks (as of 21/01/96) stand at 7827 MTs. Of this total, 541 MTs are commodities allocated for the implementation of the PAN (Project 4244), 2083 MTs for the Transit Centers, while the remaining 5203 MTs (2472 MTs of cereals, 1888 MTs of pulses, 230 MTs of oil, 141 MTs of salt, 359 MTs of blended food and 113 MTs of biscuits) represent stocks available for the EMOP. The in-country stocks are sufficient to meet 35 days of requirements in cereals, 44 days in pulses and 30 days in oil. (For more information please refer to the attached Tables (1 - summary of food movements, 2 and 3 - food distributions, 4 - requirements, 5 - stocks and pipeline).

2. Butare has a new warehouse with a capacity of 500 MTs, with enough space in the compound to erect a Rubb hall for the returnees operation. This will solve the storage problem that WFP has had for both the returnee and the regular programs.

3. WFP/Gisenyi is to move into their new warehouse once rehabilitation of the building is completed.

4. Four Toyota Land Cruisers are being sent to WFP Kigali by the beginning of February, having had mobile radios installed in them by WFP/Nairobi.

5. Concerning the bad maize grain:

a) *EX-EU stocks (SI # 9510556) from Kampala* - 400 Mts have been checked and sorted out with the following results:

- + 4.77 Mts are in good condition.
- + 385.33 Mts are for animal feed
- + 9.99 Mts is to be destroyed

b) *EX-PROMINA stocks (SI# 9510271) from Tanzania* - 1401 Mts, which are in country, are currently being checked and sorted out, as has been done with Kampala's. Whereas the most recent receipt of 168 Mts, from the same consignment, is of acceptable quality.

Thus all of the shipments of maize grain which are coming into Rwanda out of these consignments are having to be sorted bag by bag in order to know what can be milled and what is to be regarded directly as unfit for human consumption. Only 40 Mts of grain can be sorted/day, using two controllers, who are the only 2 available in Rwanda. However WFP/LU would like to increase the number of controllers from 2 to 8 in order to finish this task a.s.a.p. In order to finish this job quicker, assistance from Burundi and Uganda may be needed.

**F. CAMPS / REPATRIATION / RESETTLEMENT**

1. During the past week, transit centres/waystations in Rwanda received a total of 4127 returnees from the neighbouring countries. 2511 returnees arrived from Zaire (1508 was organised by UNHCR), 1563 returnees arrived from Burundi, 30 returnees arrived from Tanzania, and 23 arrived from Uganda.
2. A visit by WFP, UNHCR, MSF and COOPI to the new transit center located 4 kms from Butare, where it was concluded that 50 Mts WFP trucks are not capable of reaching the new center. Thus it was suggested that UNHCR and COOPI should ensure the transport of food from WFP's Rubb Hall (that is to be erected in WFP's new warehouse compound) to the transit center.
3. Gisenyi reports that there were 1508 returnees (old caseload) who came into Rwanda from the Masisi area of Zaire, plus an additional 786 new caseload returnees, this past week. Those from the Masisi represented 36% of the total number of arrivals into Rwanda this past week.
4. Out of 1100 returnees who have refused to move from Gisenyi to Kibungo because they wanted to get land in this area, GOR was able to convince 800 of them to return to Kibungo. All of these have been receiving WFP food aid while they have been in Gisenyi.

**G. NUTRITION**

1. The final distribution list of PAN centers in the country, for the first quarter of 1996, has been sent to WFP/LU in order to be transported by local transporters. The total quantity is 760.65 Mts of food aid, which is 556.70 Mts of maize meal, 72.65 Mts of pulses, 64.15 Mts of milk powder, 33.85 Mts of v/oil and 33.40 Mts of sugar. This will be for 40 nutritional centers, and 26 UACs centers throughout the country.
2. Besides the PAN project, WFP provided food to 20,500 infants in the last quarter of 1995. WFP has had more requests for supplying food to nutritional centers since UNICEF stopped giving food aid to nutritional centers. However WFP does not have the resources to handle all of these needs, as they are already providing food for 41% of the nutritional centers in the country (out of a total of 263 centers).

**H. COORDINATION**

A meeting was held in Nyagatare, attended by WFP, UNHCR, LWF, ARC, Minireiso and staff from the Nyagatare hospital, in which it was stated that the targeted distribution for the Mutara is still held-up waiting for the lists of the vulnerable population before proceeding with the actual distribution. ARC was requested to carry out a nutritional survey with the results being available by the 24th, as a basis for the WFP targeted food aid intervention.

## I. PROGRAMMING

1. During the past week, the CO assisted 86,372 beneficiaries in all prefectures of Rwanda by distributing 668 MTs of cereals, 307 MTs of pulses, 66 MTs of oil, no blended foods, 13 MTs of biscuits, 10 MTs of milk powder/sugar and 1 MT of salt, for a total of 1063 MTs. Of this total 57 % was distributed through FFW and IGA, 5 % to population at risk through targeted assistance, 9 % through waystations and 3 % to returnees. (For more information on food distributions please refer to the attached Tables 2 and 3).

2. *Housing Construction* - a) African Revival Ministries, which works in SOVU (Butare) has been requested by the sub-office to present a new housing project, respecting WFP work norms.

b) A visit was made by the head of housing projects for WFP to Bwiza (Kibuye prefecture near the Gishwati forest) where 400 houses are being constructed for old caseload refugees.

c) Kibungo is reportedly having difficulties with their housing project. Thus the CO currently has a mission there now evaluating the situation in order to resolve the problems.

d) Local journalists and press visited the WFP/ARDEC housing project in Runda and Taba communes (Gitarama) on the 15th, commenting on how well it is going. The majority of the project beneficiaries are widows and orphans. At the same time, the group visited the SEVOTA association where WFP food is supports the participation of women in agricultural projects and training projects.

4. *Agro/Forestry* - a) The Muvumba project has 60,000 seedlings, with a large part of them being ready for planting. These are to be distributed to farmers around the area. The combined poultry project, which started in 1995, has 500 layer chicks at present.

5. *Social Infrastructure* - a) The rehabilitation of the road from Mulindi to Nyamugali (Rusumo) in Kibungo prefecture started this past week.

b) ARC has started constructing one, out of 6, classroom blocks at the Nyagatare primary school.

c) ADRA has finished the rehabilitation of the 10 kms long Matimba-Nyabwishongwezi-Kagitumba road. They will soon be starting the rehabilitation of the 20 kms long Nyagatare-Tabagwe road.

d) Two new road rehabilitation projects have been approved for Gikongoro prefecture with communal authorities. One is a 15 kms long secondary road in Rukondo commune, and the other one is a 12 kms secondary road in Karama commune. These are both communes which had had large IDP camps during 1994-95, and are thus now being rehabilitated using FFW projects with the local vulnerable population.

e) As a result of close collaboration with the local communal governments, WFP/Gikongoro has made significant improvements on a major secondary road which goes along the edge of the Nyungwe forest to the boundary with Kibuye prefecture. 4 kms out of 29 have been completed. The road width has gone from 4 meters to 8 meters, with drains, and all weather surfacing being put on using only WFP FFW. Similar to this is the 30 kms long Kinyamakara road in the eastern part of the prefecture.

f) The Gikongoro town water rehabilitation project is proceeding well, having increased the flow of water, when the project started, from 0 cubic meters/minute to 7 cubic meters/minute

now. The final result will be a flow of 10 cubic meters/minute. The project is over half completed.

g) As a result of a recent WFP mission to Butare, the amount of sand which is being cleaned, to be used in water treatment for Butare, Kigali and Gisenyi for the next 5 years, has been increased from 800 Mts to 2500 Mts. At least two thirds of the laborers are women, out of a total of 454 workers. Their tasks involve digging the sand, sorting it and cleaning it with water and then letting it dry. Once it's dry, it'll be shipped to each of the three cities. The laborers work 10 hours a day, 5 days a week. The number of man days has doubled whereas the amount of work has tripled.

h) The rehabilitation/clean-up of the local Gikongoro market has started. The project is financed by WFP, the local authorities and Trocaire. Public toilets, drains, widening of roads and basic cleaning-up of rubbish is scheduled for the project.

6. *Women's Projects* - WFP/Gisenyi will soon have a large number of women's projects, as there is a large interest in this in the prefecture.



## ACRONYMS

ARC	- American Refugee Committee
ARP	- Austrian Relief Program
CENA	- Centre Nutritionnel
CEPGL	- La Communauté Economique des Pays des Grands Lacs
CO	- Country Office
EMOP	- Emergency Operation
FFW	- Food-for-work
FTC	- Feed the Children
GoR	- Government of Rwanda
GoT	- Government of Tanzania
ha	- hectares
IGA	- Income generating activities
ISAR	- Institute of Science and Agricultural Research
kg	- kilogram
km	- kilometre
MINIREISO	- Ministry of Rehabilitation and Social Integration (GoR)
MINITRAP	- Ministry of Public Works (GoR)
MDM	- Médecins du Monde
MSF/F	- Médecins sans Frontière (France)
MT(s)	- Metric ton(s)
NGO(s)	- Non-Governmental Organisation(s)
NORMED	- Norwegian Medical Unit (UNAMIR)
OT	- Transport and Logistics Division (WFP Rome)
PAN	- Programme Alimentaire et Nutritionnel
PNAS	- Programme National d'Actions Sociales
SNV	- Service Nederland des Volontaires
UNAMIR	- United Nations Assistance Mission in Rwanda
UNHCR	- United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

## WFP Rwanda - Food Situation Summary

table 1

## Weekly Summary

15 Jan - 21 Jan 1996 (Week 03)

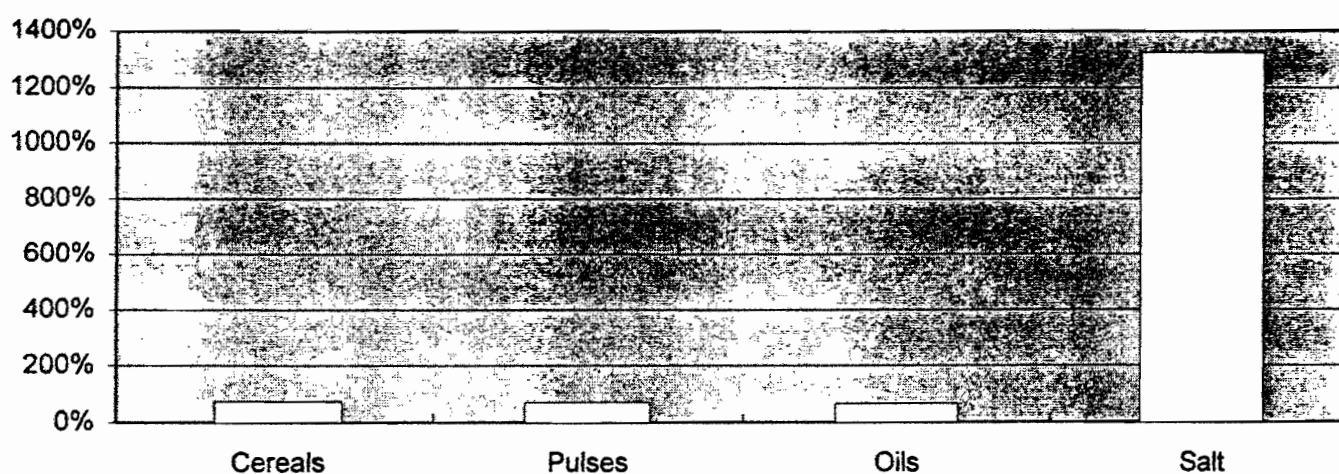
	Cereals	Pulses	Oils	Salt	CSB	HPB	DSM	Sugar	Total
1. Requirements (Needs)	759	402	93	0	25	20	1	n/a	1,300
2. Opening Stocks	3,795	2,518	395	154	359	140	179	32	7,573
3. Arrivals In-Country	672	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	672
4. Loans (Borrowings) In	-	118	30	-	-	-	-	-	149
5. Loans (Borrowings) Out	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Surpluses / Back on Stock	216	281	0	-	-	-	-	-	497
7. Losses	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0
8. Available for Distribution	4,682	2,918	426	154	359	140	179	32	8,891
9. Actual Distribution	668	307	66	1	0	13	10	-	1,063
10. Closing Stocks	4,015	2,611	360	153	359	127	170	32	7,827
11. Projected 4 Week Needs	3,035	1,607	373	0	101	78	4	n/a	5,198
12. Stocks / Needs in Days	37	46	27	n/a	100	46	n/a	n/a	n/a

## Cumulative Summary

01 Jan - 21 Jan 1996 (Weeks 1 - 3)

	Cereals	Pulses	Oils	Salt	CSB	HPB	DSM	Sugar	Total
1. Requirements (Needs)	2,277	1,205	280	0	76	59	3	-	3,899
2. Opening Stocks	5,301	2,990	425	155	376	150	182	32	9,611
3. Arrivals In-Country	2,271	174	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,444
4. Loans (Borrowings) In	-	208	85	-	-	-	-	-	294
5. Loans (Borrowings) Out	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Surpluses / Back on Stock	486	384	49	-	1	1	-	-	921
7. Losses	2,364	300	19	-	-	0	0	-	2,684
8. Available for Distribution	5,693	3,456	540	155	377	151	181	32	10,586
9. Actual Distribution	1,678	844	180	2	18	24	12	-	2,758
10. Closing Stocks	4,015	2,611	360	153	359	127	170	32	7,827
11. % Distr. / Needs Covered	74%	70%	64%	1324%	24%	41%	390%	n/a	n/a

## Percentage of Needs Covered by Distribution in 1996



NOTE: Please refer to the last page of the report regarding the meanings and explanations of the tables and graphs.

## WFP Rwanda - Food Distribution

table 2

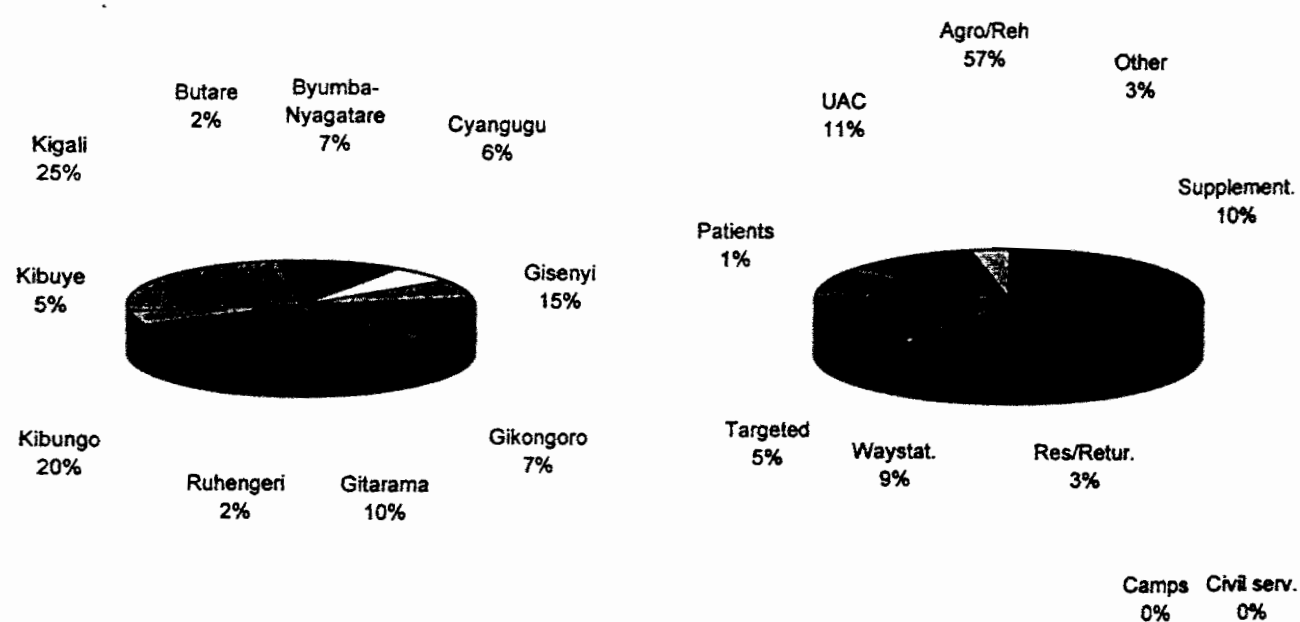
## By Location / Prefecture

15 Jan - 21 Jan 1996 (Week 03)

Location / Prefecture	Caseload	Cereals	Pulses	Oils	Salt	CSB	HPB	DSM/Sug	Total
Butare	1,620	13	8	3	-	-	-	-	24
Byumba-Nyagatare	1,595	18	48	8	-	-	1	1	76
Cyangugu	8,032	47	15	1	-	-	-	3	67
Gikongoro	4,089	33	31	6	-	0	-	0	70
Gisenyi	18,875	107	38	7	1	-	5	1	158
Gitarama	6,423	74	29	5	-	-	1	-	109
Kibungo	18,150	139	62	11	0	-	-	2	214
Kibuye	4,254	39	12	4	-	-	0	1	55
Kigali	20,029	181	58	20	-	-	5	2	266
Ruhengeri	3,304	17	6	1	-	-	1	0	25
<b>Total</b>	<b>86,372</b>	<b>668</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1,063</b>

## Distribution by Location

## Distribution by Programme



## By Programme / Project Type

15 Jan - 21 Jan 1996 (Week 03)

Programme / Project Type	Caseload	Cereals	Pulses	Oils	Salt	CSB	HPB	DSM/Sug	Total
FFW / Agro & Rehabilitation	32,559	341	211	52	-	-	-	0	604
FFW / Civil Servants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
General / Camps	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
General / Resident & Returnee.	3,972	25	5	2	-	-	-	-	32
General / Targeted Assistance	7,099	41	17	-	-	-	-	-	58
General / Waystations	16,415	75	15	5	1	-	-	-	96
Nutrition / Patients	618	9	3	0	-	-	1	0	14
Nutrition / Schools	126	1	1	0	-	-	-	-	2
Nutrition / Supplementary	16,062	72	22	2	-	-	6	4	106
Nutrition / UAC	7,251	76	25	4	-	-	5	6	115
Other	2,270	26	9	2	0	0	0	-	37
<b>Total</b>	<b>86,372</b>	<b>668</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1,063</b>

## WFP Rwanda - Food Distribution (Cumulative)

table 3

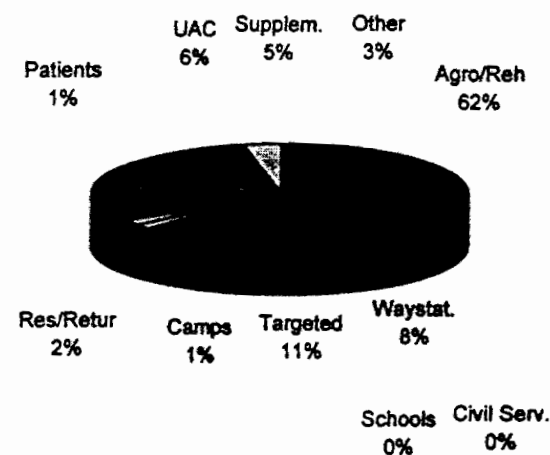
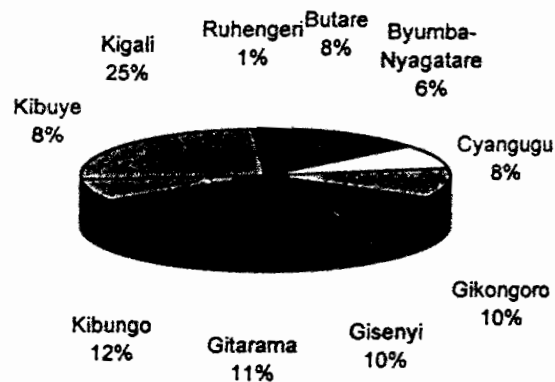
## By Location / Prefecture

01 Jan - 21 Jan 1996 (Weeks 1 - 3)

Location / Prefecture	Caseload	Cereals	Pulses	Oils	Salt	CSB	HPB	DSM/Sug	Total
Butare	19,695	152	51	11	-	9	-	-	222
Byumba-Nyagatare	2,582	82	70	16	-	-	3	1	172
Cyangugu	18,589	140	65	13	-	-	3	4	224
Gikongoro	26,307	183	79	24	0	1	0	0	287
Gisenyi	31,751	178	67	14	1	-	5	1	266
Gitarama	18,182	193	94	22	-	-	1	-	310
Kibungo	27,747	204	102	18	0	8	2	2	336
Kibuye	13,589	116	86	11	-	0	0	1	214
Kigali	52,068	426	209	51	-	-	10	2	697
Ruhengeri	3,559	20	7	1	-	-	1	0	30
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>214,067</b>	<b>1,694</b>	<b>828</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>2,758</b>

## Distribution by Location

## Distribution by Programme



## By Programme / Project Type

01 Jan - 21 Jan 1996 (Weeks 1 - 3)

Programme / Project Type	Caseload	Cereals	Pulses	Oils	Salt	CSB	HPB	DSM/Sug	Total
FFW / Agro & Rehabilitation	93,622	964	624	132	-	-	-	0	1,720
FFW / Civil Servants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
General / Camps	2,404	29	8	1	0	-	-	-	39
General / Resident & Return.	5,851	33	13	2	-	-	0	-	47
General / Targeted Vulnerable	36,118	210	60	22	-	-	-	-	293
General / Waystations	35,366	172	27	8	1	-	-	-	209
Nutrition / Hospitals Patients	1,620	23	8	1	-	0	2	1	35
Nutrition / Schools	126	1	1	0	-	-	-	-	2
Nutrition / Supplementary	22,390	92	30	5	-	7	10	4	148
Nutrition / UAC	11,071	112	37	6	0	3	11	7	176
Other	5,498	57	20	3	0	8	1	-	89
<b>Total</b>	<b>214,067</b>	<b>1,694</b>	<b>828</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>2,758</b>

# WFP Rwanda - Projected Food Requirements

table 4

## By Location / Prefecture

( 4 Weeks of 22 Jan 1996 - 18 Feb 1996 )

Location/Prefecture	Caseload	Cereals	Pulses	Oils	Salt	CSB	HPB	DSM	Total
Butare	38,343	362	205	47	-	3	1	1	620
Byumba - Nyagatare	26,612	219	130	32	-	10	9	0	400
Cyangugu	28,189	232	117	27	0	17	15	-	409
Gikongoro	25,043	229	122	29	0	5	5	0	390
Gisenyi	19,445	180	107	26	-	2	1	1	317
Gitarama	73,327	649	323	74	-	4	4	-	1,054
Kibungo	51,627	425	236	56	-	11	5	0	734
Kibuye	25,921	123	66	15	-	34	33	1	273
Kigali	76,104	549	261	58	0	13	3	0	885
Ruhengeri	7,179	67	39	9	-	1	1	0	117
<b>Total</b>	<b>371,790</b>	<b>3,035</b>	<b>1,607</b>	<b>373</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5,198</b>

## By Programme / Project Type

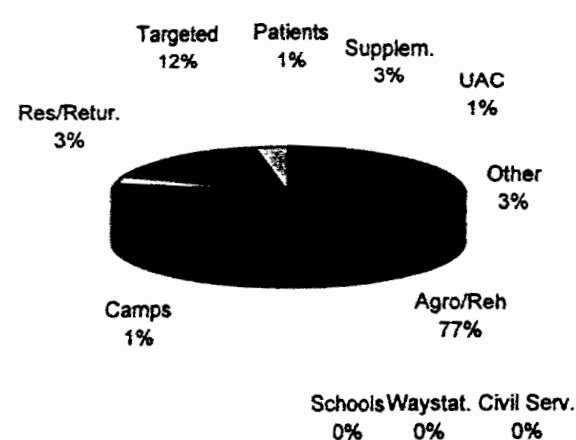
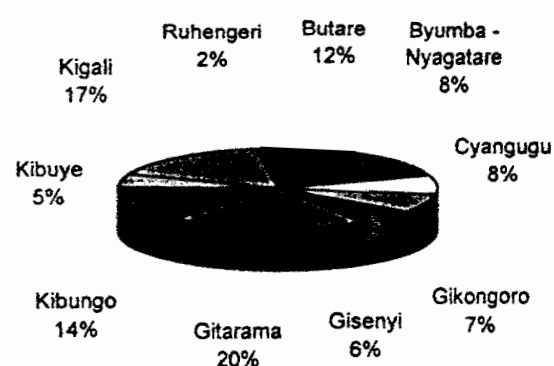
( 4 Weeks of 22 Jan 1996 - 18 Feb 1996 )

Programme/Project Type	Caseload	Cereals	Pulses	Oils	Salt	CSB	HPB	DSM	Total
FFW / Agro & Rehabilitation	233,640	2,295	1,377	340	-	-	-	-	4,012
FFW / Civil Servants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
General / Camps	2,727	32	9	2	0	-	-	-	43
General / Resident & Return.	16,372	108	33	5	-	-	-	-	146
General / Targeted Vulnerable	77,140	446	134	22	-	-	-	-	603
General / Waystations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nutrition / Hospital Patients	2,769	28	10	0	-	8	4	-	50
Nutrition / Schools	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nutrition / Supplementary	23,847	-	-	0	-	69	69	-	138
Nutrition / UAC	3,662	21	13	0	-	11	5	4	54
Other	11,633	104	32	3	-	13	-	-	153
<b>Total</b>	<b>371,790</b>	<b>3,035</b>	<b>1,607</b>	<b>373</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5,198</b>

Monthly Equivalent	371,790	3,252	1,722	400	0	108	84	4	5,570
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## Requirements by Location

## Requirements by Programme



# WFP Rwanda - Stocks and Pipeline

table 5

## In - Country Stocks

21 January 1996

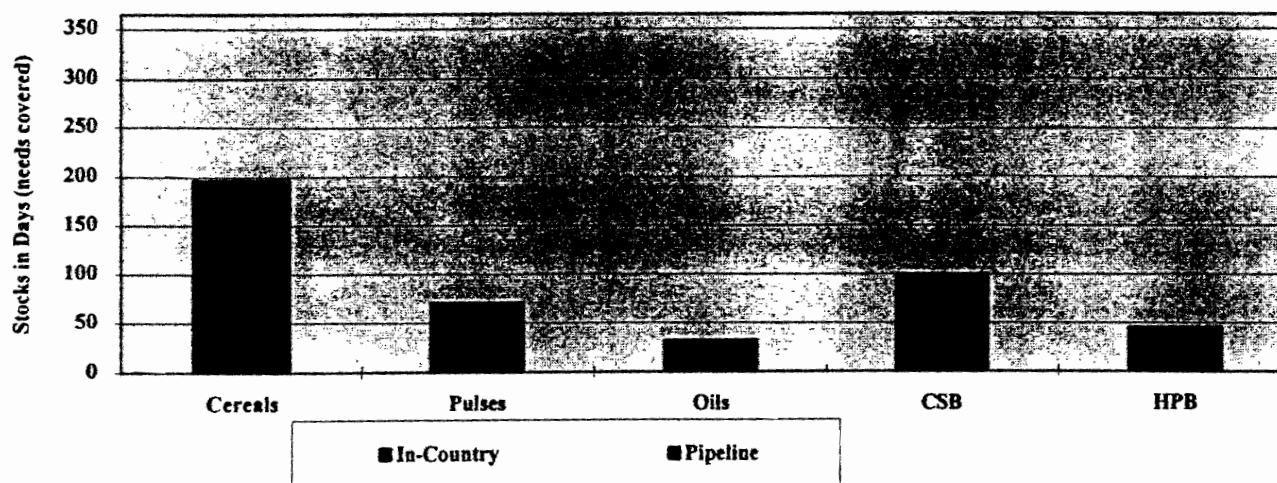
Prefecture/Location	Cereals	Pulses	Oils	Salt	CSB	HPB	DSM	Sugar	Total
Butare	200	118	13	-	63	4	-	-	397
Byumba	211	130	6	1	1	4	5	-	358
Nyagatare (Byumba)	343	157	22	2	-	5	0	-	529
Cyangugu	666	378	26	15	-	13	11	-	1,110
Gikongoro	173	35	15	0	9	7	3	0	243
Gisenyi	987	394	57	21	3	31	0	-	1,492
Gitarama	264	222	45	-	14	4	0	0	550
Kibungo	468	221	55	4	5	6	10	-	769
Kibuye	70	78	19	1	32	12	7	0	220
Kigali	451	783	82	109	230	40	133	32	1,859
Ruhengeri	183	95	19	-	2	-	-	-	299
In transit (within Rwanda)	-	(0)	0	(0)	(0)	-	(0)	-	(0)
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,015</b>	<b>2,611</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>359</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>7,827</b>
PAN (Project 4244) Stock	72	199	68	-	-	-	170	32	541
<b>Total Stocks for EMOP</b>	<b>3,943</b>	<b>2,412</b>	<b>292</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>359</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>(0)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7,287</b>

## Pipeline

Expected Arrivals	Cereals	Pulses	Oils	Salt	CSB	HPB	DSM	Sugar	Total
January 1996	10,916	1,457	70	-	-	-	-	15	12,458
February 1996	6,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,400
March 1996	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
April 1996	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
May 1996	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
June 1996	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>17,316</b>	<b>1,457</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>18,858</b>

NOTE: Pipeline quantities are subject to transfers for other WFP programmes in the region.

## Number of Days Requirements Covered by Stocks and Expected Arrivals



## WFP Rwanda - Explanations for Tables and Graphs

### General

- All quantities of food are expressed in metric tons (MTs)
- All quantities marked 0 (zero) in the tables represent a figure higher than 0 but lower than 0.5 MTs.

### Table 1 - Food Situation Summary (Weekly and Cumulative)

4. Loans (Borrowings) In	- Food required for distribution to WFP beneficiaries, weekly / cumulatively. Determined 1 month in advance.
5. Loans (Borrowings) Out	- Food available at WFP warehouses at the beginning of the week / year.
6. Surpluses / Back on Stock	- Food received by WFP warehouses during the week / year.
7. Losses	- Food received as borrowing or repayment of loan.
8. Available for Distribution	- Food dispatched as loan or repayment of loan.
9. Actual Distribution	- Additional stocks found following physical stock-checks in the warehouses and food returned to WFP.
10. Closing Stocks	- Food stolen, lost during handling, or found unfit for human consumption.
11. Projected 4 Week Needs	- Total food available considering opening stocks, arrivals, loans / borrowings in and out, surpluses and losses.
12. Stocks / Needs in Days	- Actual quantity of food distributed during the week / year.
#REF!	- Food available at WFP warehouses at the end of the week.
Cumulative Summary	- Expected food requirements/needs in the country during the 4 weeks to follow.
	- Number of days needs should be covered by closing stocks (considering the 4 week projection of needs).
13. % Distr. / Needs Covered	- Percentage of needs covered by distribution. Needs are usually determined 1 month in advance, so some discrepancies between the figures used (for needs) and the real needs are unavoidable.

### Tables 2, 3 and 4 - Distribution and Projected Requirements

Caseload	- The number of beneficiaries covered through WFP programmes. It is determined on a monthly basis. For Distribution-Cumulative, a monthly average is used, and for Distribution-Weekly, the actual number of those distributed food.
General / Camps	- Food for work programmes in the sectors of agriculture and rehabilitation of infrastructure.
General / Resident & Return.	- Food for work programmes in the public sector (national level and prefectures).
General / Targeted Vulnerable	- Food for work programmes for primary school teachers (finished in March 1995).
General / Waystations	- Distribution to population in camps and other collective accommodation facilities, excluding waystations.
Nutrition / Hospitals Patients	- General distribution to residents and returnees (in the home communes).
Nutrition / Schools	- Assistance to different vulnerable groups (excluding orphans and hospital patients).
Nutrition / Supplementary	- Distribution to returning refugees and internally displaced persons in the transit centres.
Nutrition / UAC	- Feeding of patients in hospitals.
#REF!	- Feeding of boarding schools students.
Other	- Supplementary feeding of nutritional centres patients.
Total	- Feeding of orphans and other unaccompanied children in the centers.
	- Distribution of food to farming families to ensure that seeds are used for planting, and not as food.
	- All other food distributions and distributions where breakdown by programme was not available.

### Table 5 - Stocks and Pipeline.

PAN (Project 4244) Stocks	- These stocks relate to Development project 4244 and have been subtracted from the Total Stock for EMOP.
Pipeline	- WFP stocks outside Rwanda, shipments at sea and planned local purchases, allocated for Rwanda. The arrival of these quantities to Rwanda is not absolutely certain because they might be re-allocated or exchanged with other WFP programmes in the Sub-Region, by the Regional Bureau.



## WFP Rwanda - Stock Update (by SI number)

Annex I

## Arrivals In-Country

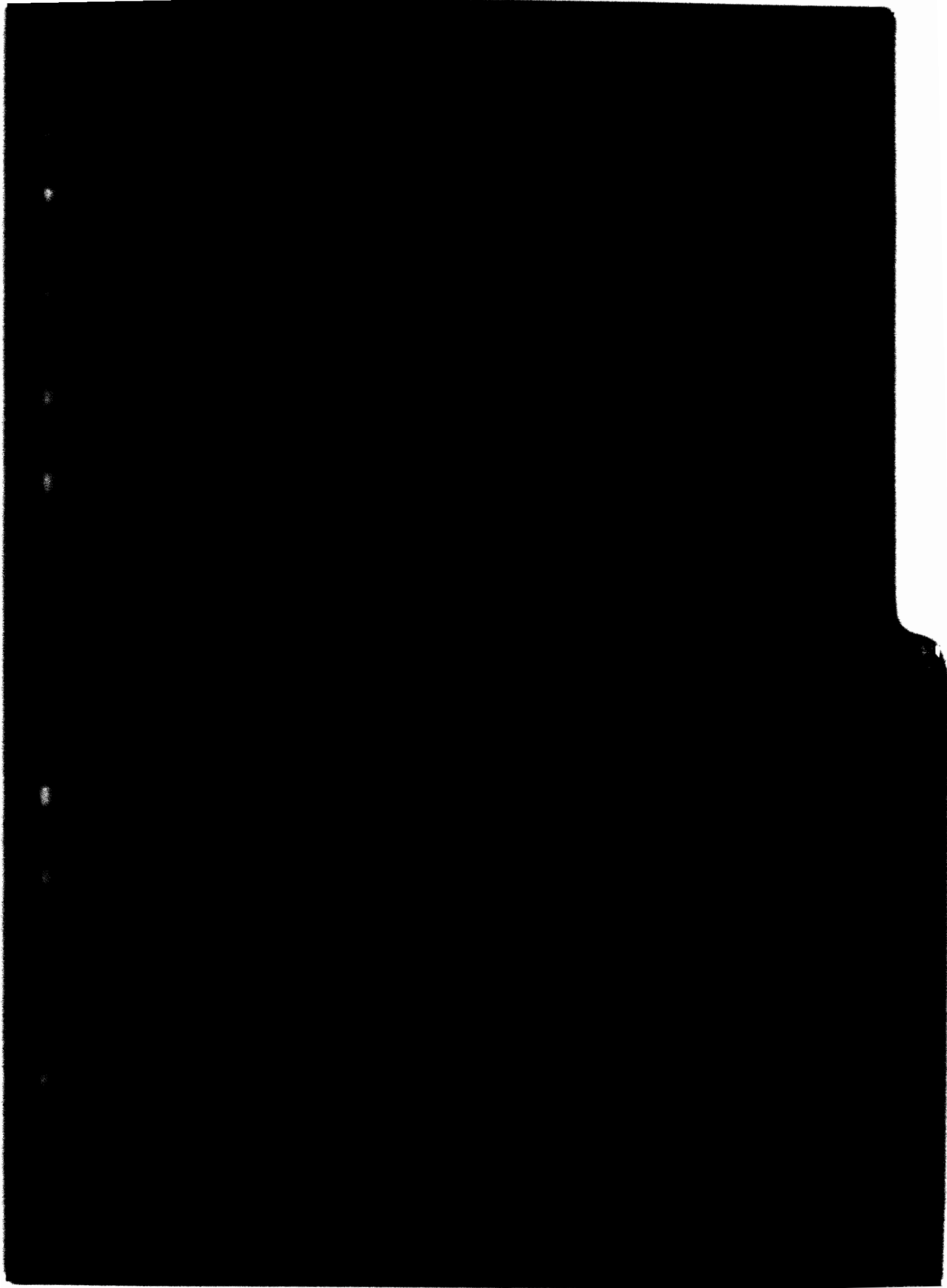
15 Jan - 21 Jan 1996 (Week 03)

SI No.	Commodity	Quantity (MT)	Vessel	Route	Remarks
9510307	Cemaz	504.00		Dar-Kigali	
9410742	Pullen	42.00		Isaka-Kigali	
9510226	Cemaz	40.00		Isaka-Kigali	
9510234	Cemml	293.25		Isaka-Kigali	
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>879.25</b>		<b>Arrivals Into Rwanda</b>	

## Closing In-Country stocks

21 January 1996

SI No/Commodity	Total	Kigali	Gisenyi	Ruhe.	Byumba	Nyagat.	Gitara.	Kibung.	Kibuye	Gikon.	Cyang.	Butare
9410602 cer/maz	1.75						1.75					
9510203 cer/sor	32.80		19.05								13.75	
9510204 cer/sor	110.20		73.10				0.90				35.00	1.20
9510225 cer/maz	42.20						0.10				42.10	
9510226 cer/maz	376.15		89.60		33.80	63.40		109.35			80.00	
9510227 cer/maz	92.20		14.90							2.30	75.00	
9510244 cer/maz	5.49										5.49	
9510307 cer/maz	2173.78	436.75	717.55	182.60	70.25	169.60		211.80	66.75	7.55	272.00	38.93
9510306 cer/maz	607.30		55.00			105.00	206.10	88.55			82.65	70.00
<b>Subtotal grain</b>	<b>3441.87</b>	<b>436.75</b>	<b>969.20</b>	<b>182.60</b>	<b>104.05</b>	<b>338.00</b>	<b>208.85</b>	<b>409.70</b>	<b>66.75</b>	<b>9.85</b>	<b>605.99</b>	<b>110.13</b>
9510065 cer/mml	0.20									0.20		
9510125 cer/mml	42.55				22.00		14.15				6.40	
9510234 cer/mml	458.35	13.80			84.90	4.80	40.65	58.15	3.35	162.70		90.00
9510239 cer/mml	71.90		17.80								54.10	
<b>Subtotal flour</b>	<b>573.00</b>	<b>13.80</b>	<b>17.80</b>		<b>106.90</b>	<b>4.80</b>	<b>54.80</b>	<b>58.15</b>	<b>3.35</b>	<b>162.90</b>	<b>60.50</b>	<b>90.00</b>
9410706 pul/lent	1.99						0.14		1.85			
9410828 pul/len	27.50						27.50					
9430434 pul/len	1.85	1.85										
9510219 pul/bea	94.73		43.05	5.72							45.97	
9510310 pul/bea	1054.26	619.70	112.00		12.60	87.60	76.13	30.00	4.15		85.80	26.28
9510391 pul/mix	905.50	98.10	117.00	72.85	71.10	49.10	21.45	121.35	48.00	29.50	185.60	91.45
9510426 pul/bea	6.03										6.03	
9410737 pul/bea	48.70	7.40	41.30									
9510272 pul/pea	199.35	8.45	51.00	11.18	4.30		64.70	53.80		5.93		
9410742 pul/bea	77.40	47.40	30.00									
9510146 pul/bea	38.20						32.30	5.90				
EU/1184 pul/bea	155.90			5.00	41.50	20.00		10.00	24.40		55.00	
<b>Subtotal pulses</b>	<b>2611.41</b>	<b>782.90</b>	<b>394.35</b>	<b>94.74</b>	<b>129.50</b>	<b>156.70</b>	<b>222.22</b>	<b>221.05</b>	<b>78.40</b>	<b>35.43</b>	<b>378.40</b>	<b>117.73</b>
9310576 oil/but	43.32	13.99	0.43		1.73		2.16	0.20	13.13	1.57	8.82	1.30
9410607 oil/veg	13.20	13.20										
9410770 oil/veg	3.39	0.71					0.42					2.27
9510201 oil/veg	68.05	30.34	20.00			9.12		7.67				0.92
9510216 oil/veg	0.40			0.17			0.22					
9510392 oil/veg	59.13	5.83	9.81				13.99	29.50				
EU/1431 oil/veg	132.98		18.84	19.20	4.58	12.75	28.56	17.98		13.52	17.55	
ICRC80B oil/veg	39.49	18.14	7.59						5.56			8.19
<b>Subtotal oils</b>	<b>359.97</b>	<b>82.21</b>	<b>56.67</b>	<b>19.38</b>	<b>6.31</b>	<b>21.86</b>	<b>45.35</b>	<b>55.35</b>	<b>18.70</b>	<b>15.09</b>	<b>26.37</b>	<b>12.68</b>
9410361 msc/sal	14.02		12.87								1.15	
9410799 msc/sal	139.25	109.30	7.90		1.00	1.85		4.35	1.10	0.35	13.40	
<b>Subtotal misc/sal</b>	<b>153.27</b>	<b>109.30</b>	<b>20.77</b>		<b>1.00</b>	<b>1.85</b>		<b>4.35</b>	<b>1.10</b>	<b>0.35</b>	<b>14.55</b>	
9410179 mix/csb	4.30				1.33		2.98					
9410421 mix/csb	163.58	114.23	2.50					5.25	32.48	9.13		
9410669 mix/csb	37.94	36.04		1.90								
9410670 mix/csb	79.43	79.43										
9410734 mix/csb	74.01						11.13					62.88
<b>Subtotal CSB</b>	<b>359.26</b>	<b>229.70</b>	<b>2.50</b>	<b>1.90</b>	<b>1.33</b>		<b>14.10</b>	<b>5.25</b>	<b>32.48</b>	<b>9.13</b>		<b>62.88</b>
9430316 mix/hpb	40.15	23.18	2.48		4.40	0.33	4.43			1.34		4.00
9510082 mix/hpb	87.09	16.82	28.42			4.89		5.61	12.01	5.98	13.37	
<b>Subtotal HPB</b>	<b>127.24</b>	<b>40.00</b>	<b>30.89</b>		<b>4.40</b>	<b>5.22</b>	<b>4.43</b>	<b>5.61</b>	<b>12.01</b>	<b>7.32</b>	<b>13.37</b>	<b>4.00</b>
9510198 dai/dsm	169.55	132.72	0.10		5.00	0.23	0.13	9.53	7.25	3.28	11.33	
<b>Subtotal milk</b>	<b>169.55</b>	<b>132.72</b>	<b>0.10</b>		<b>5.00</b>	<b>0.23</b>	<b>0.13</b>	<b>9.53</b>	<b>7.25</b>	<b>3.28</b>	<b>11.33</b>	
9510200 msc/sug	31.75	31.70							0.05			
<b>Subtotal sugar</b>	<b>31.75</b>	<b>31.70</b>							<b>0.05</b>			
<b>Total Warehouse</b>	<b>7827.309</b>	<b>1859.080</b>	<b>1492.285</b>	<b>298.618</b>	<b>358.481</b>	<b>528.659</b>	<b>549.867</b>	<b>768.992</b>	<b>220.081</b>	<b>243.336</b>	<b>1110.499</b>	<b>397.411</b>



NGOS



TO: Mr. Dan Toole  
UNICEF Representative  
Kigali

FROM: Isel Rivero, Special Assistant to SRSG  
Kigali *[Signature]*

DATE: 12 March 1996

SUBJECT: Visit by President of IBUKA

Mr. Rutajengwa, President of a Rwandan NGO called IBUKA, came to see the SRSG this morning.

The Organization claims to represent a collective of other private organizations which deals with the problems of widows and orphans following the genocide. It was established, according to Mr. Rutajengwa, in December 1995.

Has this Organization already approached you for assistance? Are you aware of their activities?

Any information you may have will be very helpful.

Also, do you have a list of duly registered national NGOs with whom UNICEF has worked or that UNICEF knows first hand as being bona fide?

Thanks.

REPUBLIQUE RWANDAISE  
MINISTERE DU PLAN  
B.P. 46  
KIGALI

Kigali, le 22 JAN. 1996  
N° 058 /96/14.00.01

Excellence Monsieur l'Ambassadeur

Madame, Monsieur le Chef de Mission  
de Coopération

Madame, Monsieur le Représentant de  
l'Organisation Internationale

Madame, Monsieur le Représentant de  
l'ONG

Excellence, Madame, Monsieur,

En vue d'une meilleure coordination  
de l'aide au développement, le Gouvernement Rwandais représenté par  
le Ministère du Plan et le Ministère de la Réhabilitation et de  
l'Intégration Sociale, en collaboration avec le Programme des  
Nations Unies pour le Développement (PNUD), procède à l'évaluation  
des flux d'aide au développement en provenance des partenaires  
extérieurs pour les exercices 1992-1995.

C'est dans ce cadre que vos services  
sont sollicités pour collaborer à cette évaluation en remplissant  
le questionnaire ci-joint dont les réponses serviront à actualiser  
les données macro-économiques et à élaborer le Rapport sur la  
Coopération au Développement du Rwanda.

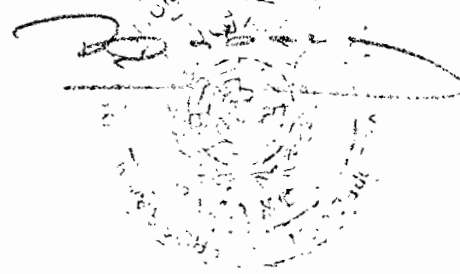
Avec nos remerciements anticipés,  
veuillez agréer, Excellence, Madame, Monsieur, l'assurance de notre  
considération distinguée.

Le Ministre du Plan  
BIRARA Jean Berchmans



Le Ministre de la  
Réhabilitation et de  
l'Intégration Sociale  
Patrick MAZIMLAKA

Le Représentant  
Résident du PNUD  
Sukehiro HASEGAWA



QUESTIONNAIRE RELATIF AUX FLUX D'AIDE AUX DEVELOPPEMENT EN  
FAVEUR DU RWANDA 1992-1995 (APD, Y COMPRIS L'ASSISTANCE ET LES  
SECOURS D'URGENCE, ET L'ASSISTANCE DES ONG EXTERIEURES)

1. Donateur:
2. Nom du projet avec n° d'appelation:
3. Ministère compétent:
4. Institution bénéficiaire:
5. Institution exécutante:
6. Type d'assistance:
  - PROJETS D'INVESTISSEMENT  
Comprenant un élément de CT /\_/ (IPT)  
Sans élément de CT /\_/ (IPA)
  - COOPERATION TECHNIQUE  
Autonome /\_/ (FTC)  
Liée à des projets d'investissement /\_/ (ITC)
  - AIDE PROGRAMME / AIDE BUDGETAIRE  
OU A LA BALANCE DES PAIEMENTS /\_/ (PBB)
  - AIDE ALIMENTAIRE /\_/ (FAO)
  - ASSISTANCE ET SECOURS D'URGENCE /\_/ (ERA)
7. Emplacement du siège du Projet:
8. Délai d'exécution  
Date d'approbation    Date de démarrage    Date d'achèvement  
  
  J  /  M  /  A  /        J  /  M  /  A  /        J  /  M  /  A  /

## INFORMATION FINANCIERE

9. Contribution du donateur (monnaie de référence):

	ENGAGEMENTS	Débursements			
TOTAL		1992	1993	1994	1995
- Investissement					
- Assistance technique					
- Formation					
- Appui à la Balance des Paiements					
- Autres y compris l'aide alimentaire et secours					

10. Condition de l'aide : Dons /\_/ Prêts /\_/

11. Confinancement (le cas échéant) : \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

## AUTRES INFORMATIONS

12. Objectifs du projet: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

13. Bénéficiaires visés (cocher autant de cases que nécessaire):

- Exploitants agricoles /\_/
- Communautés rurales défavorisées /\_/
- Communautés urbaine défavorisées /\_/
- Entrepreneurs /\_/
- Femmes /\_/
- Enfants /\_/



- Populations urbaines /\_/\_/
- Populations rurales /\_/\_/
- Autres à préciser :
  - . Déplacés
  - . Réfugiés
  - . Orphelins
  - . Veufs (ves)
  - . Ecoles
  - . Hôpital
  - etc..

14. Thèmes (cocher autant de cases que nécessaire):

- |                                  |  |
|----------------------------------|--|
| - Environnement /_/_/            | Lutte contre la drogue /_/_/                 |
| - Appui au secteur privé /_/_/   | Femmes /_/_/                                 |
| - Assistance aux ONG /_/_/       | Transfert et adaptation de technologie /_/_/ |
| - Lutte contre le SIDA /_/_/     | Coordination de l'aide /_/_/                 |
| - CTPD** /_/_/                   | Lutte contre la pauvreté /_/_/               |
| - Gestion du développement /_/_/ | Autres (à préciser) /_/_/                    |

#### INFORMATION SUR LE PERSONNEL ET LA FORMATION

15. Personnel de coopération technique

Catégorie 1	Qualification 2	Spécialité 3	Affectation		Durée Mois 6	Nombre		
			Début M/A 4	Fin M/A 5		H 7	F 8	TOT 9

\*\*CTPD: Coopération Technique entre Pays en Développement.

16. Formation

Catégorie	Qualification	Domaine de formation	Affectation		Durée	Nombre		
1	2	3	Début M/A 4	Fin M/A 5	Mois 6	H 7	F 8	TOT 9

17. Information sur l'évaluation; date prévue ou achevée
- Système d'évaluation: Rapport, autoévaluation, évaluation externe
  - Fréquence de l'évaluation: mensuel trimestriel semestriel annuel  
/ / / /
  - Indicateurs de l'impact.

18. Niveau de participation de la communauté de base  
Elaboration, exécution, suivi des projets, post\_projet  
/ / / /

19. Rapport des activités

Activités	Progrès de chaque activité à cette date

20. Impacts sur l'environnement.

## DIRECTIONS POUR REMPLIR LE QUESTIONNAIRE

Un questionnaire standard sur l'assistance extérieure doit être rempli pour chaque projet/programme assisté par des donateurs. Les informations fournies doivent porter uniquement sur l'assistance extérieure (aide publique au développement, secours d'urgence et assistance, organisations non gouvernementales extérieures)

### IDENTIFICATION DES PROJETS

1. Indiquer le nom du donateur (Bilatéral, multilatéral ou ONG)
2. Indiquer le nom du projet et le numéro connu du donateur et/ou du bénéficiaire. Si le projet ne peut pas être identifié clairement, assigner un nom à l'activité: "appui à l'éducation", "assistance budgétaire", "appui au processus de réhabilitation", etc..
3. Identifier le Ministère de tutelle du gouvernement bénéficiaire (un nom complet et non une abréviation)
4. Indiquer le nom de l'institution qui reçoit l'assistance, le type d'institution, par exemple (Ministère, ONG locale, établissement de recherche, établissement d'enseignement, organisation d'encadrement des orphelins, etc...). Marquer le nom complet. Dans le seul cas où il s'agit d'une aide au programme sans bénéficiaire précis, indiquer gouvernement. S'il y a plus d'une institution, indiquer chacune d'elles.
5. Indiquer le nom et le type d'institution extérieure ou locale, qui exécute le projet ou le programme pour le compte du donateur. S'il y a plusieurs institutions exécutantes, indiquer chacune d'elles (marquer toujours le nom entier et non en sigle).
6. Indiquer uniquement un seul type d'assistance si le donateur concerne fournit plus d'un type d'assistance pour le projet considéré, remplir un questionnaire distinct pour chaque type d'assistance. Pour les projets en cofinancement, ne classer que l'assistance fournie par le donateur considéré.
7. Donner des renseignements aussi détaillés que possible par exemple la préfecture, la commune, le secteur ou tout autre circonscription.
8. Préciser les dates d'approbation, de démarrage et d'achèvement du projet. Il ne faut rendre compte que des activités pour lesquelles on dispose d'information financière. Pour les années antérieures à 1995, précisez que le projet est achevé ou en cours. Pour les dates préciser si c'est prévue ou effective.

\* colonne 3 indiquer aussi précisément que possible la fonction de l'agent de coopération technique, par exemple macro-économie, chirurgie, enseignement de mathématique dans le secondaire, etc....

\* colonne 4 indiquer le mois et l'année de l'entrée en fonction pour les postes d'expert et de volontaire uniquement

\* colonne 5 indiquer le mois et l'année de fin d'affectation pour les postes d'expert et de volontaire uniquement

\* colonne 6 indiquer la durée d'affectation pour les consultants uniquement

\* colonne 7 indiquer le nombre d'agents de coopération technique de sexe masculin

\* colonne 8 indiquer le nombre d'agents de coopération technique de sexe féminin

\* colonne 9 indiquer le nombre total d'agents de coopération technique.

16. Rendre compte des activités de formation financées de 1992 à 1995 par le donateur.

\* colonne 1 choisir l'une des catégories énumérées ci-dessous

IL formation international de longue durée (sup. à 1 an)

NL " nationale de longue durée (sup. à 1 an)

IS " internationale de courte durée (inf. à 1 an)

NS " nationale de courte durée (inf. à 1 an)

\* colonne 2 indiquer le niveau de diplôme ou certificat dont les stagiaires seront titulaires : UNIV pour un diplôme universitaire, ou POST-SEC pour d'autres diplômes ou certificats d'études post secondaires.

\* colonne 3 indiquer aussi précisément que possible le domaine de formation, par exemple, économie, médecine, agronomie, droit, formation d'enseignant, etc....

\* colonne 4 indiquer le mois et l'année de démarrage pour la formation de longue durée.

\* colonne 5 indiquer le mois et l'année de fin de formation de longue durée.

\* colonne 6 indiquer la durée de formation pour la formation de courte durée uniquement

\* colonne 7 indiquer le nombre de stagiaire de sexe masculin

\* colonne 8 indiquer le nombre de stagiaire de sexe féminin

\* colonne 9 indiquer le nombre total des stagiaires.

17. Préciser si votre projet a fait l'objet d'une évaluation ou si elle est en vue d'être faite.
  - le système utilisé à savoir un rapport officiel, une auto-évaluation ou s'il s'agit d'une évaluation externe.
  - la fréquence, s'agit-il d'un rapport mensuel, trimestriel, semestriel ou annuel?
  - les indicateurs de l'impact sur le groupe bénéficiaire.
18. Préciser dans quel sens le projet répond aux souhaits de la communauté de base; ce qui suppose sa participation dès la conception jusqu'au suivi en passant l'exécution et les perspectives après projet (post project) c'est-à-dire si la population peut assurer la continuité (durabilité).
19. Il s'agit des activités menées dans le cadre du projet comme par exemple, la reconstruction des écoles primaires, la distribution des vivres et intrants agricoles, etc... Pour ce qui est du progrès réalisé, il s'agit de quantifier si possible ou faire référence à vos critères d'évaluation est ce que l'activité a été réalisée à 20 %, 50 %, 75 %, etc...?
20. Préciser quels indicateurs seront utilisés pour mesurer l'impact sur l'environnement.

MINISTERE DE LA REHABILITATION  
ET DE L'INTEGRATION SOCIALE

Kigali, le 22.01.1996

UNITE DE COORDINATION DE  
L'ASSISTANCE HUMANITAIRE

Aux Responsables des ONG (tous)

Objet: Evaluation des ONG

Madame,  
Monsieur,

Veillez trouver ci-joint le programme des visites de terrain que va effectuer l'équipe chargée par le Ministère de la Réhabilitation et de l'Intégration Sociale d'évaluer l'action des ONG.

Nous vous demandons d'être au chef-lieu de la Préfecture (ou de déléguer les chefs de programmes exécutés dans la préfecture visitée) le 1er jour de la visite pour préciser le calendrier de visite des différentes réalisations.

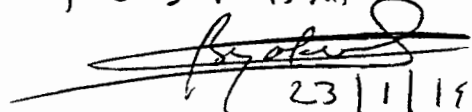
Nous espérons que durant leur présence dans la préfecture où sont vos projets, vous resterez à leur disposition pour les appuyer dans la collecte des données de terrain et de toutes les informations nécessaires.

Je vous prie d'accepter Madame, Monsieur, l'expression de ma franche collaboration.

Antoine SENDAMA

Directeur du HACU

P.O J N BYAKWEI

  
23/1/19

**CALENDRIER DES VISITES DES ONG PAR  
L'EQUIPE D'EVALUATIDU MINIREISO**

DATE	PREFECTURE	PERSONNES A CONTACTER
Du 22-23-24 Janvier 1996	Kigali Rural & Kigali Ville	-Autorités administratives, préfectorales et Communales. -Responsables des Ministères Techniques -Responsables des ONG
Du 25-26-29 Janvier 1996	Kibungo	"
Du 30-31 Janvier 1996	Byumba	"
Du 2-3-5 Février 1996	Ruhengeri	"
Du 6-7 Février 1996	Gisenyi	"
Du 8-9-10 Février 1996	Gitarama	"
Du 12-13-14 Février 1996	Butare	"
Du 15-16-17 Février 1996	Gikongoro	"
Du 19-20 Février 1996	Cyangugu	"
Du 21-22 Février 1996	Kibuye	"

Date de retour à Kigali : le 23 Février 1996



## TERMS OF REFERENCE

### I. INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this evaluation is to present information and identify alternatives which may facilitate the making of better decisions and help MINIREISO and the NGO concerned to learn from the mistakes. It is not simply measuring the increase for example in agricultural production but more looking into the social and physical infrastructure and the social impact both to the immediate beneficiaries and to the community as a whole. In the final analysis the evaluation must demonstrate the success or failure of the project in relation to its objective and be able to disseminate information about project experience and outcome

The following guidelines have been prepared but these guidelines are by no means comprehensive and should be used as reminders of the major points that MINIREISO is interested in the final report must be supported by documents and evidences. It must have data, figures and wherever needed annexes of statements. The questionnaire is only a guideline. The answer to these and related questions should lead to an analytical response which touches upon various aspects the issue. The final report must clearly demonstrate the progress, the constraints and identify the bottle necks. It must provide recommendations and indicate in what areas government and NGOs should attempt to improve the design, implementation, management and coordination of projects.

### NGO PROJECT EVALUATION QUESTIONNAIRE

1. What is the name of the NGO?
2. When did it arrive?
3. Has it been registered?
4. Where is its head quarter?
5. How many staff does it have
  - expatriate
  - local
6. What is the source of its fund?
7. How did it identify the project?
8. How was the project designed?
9. Is the project a priority for the prefecture?

10. How is the reporting system?  
Has the NGO submitted periodic report to HACU
11. Is there a balance between the stated objectives of the project and the available fund?
12. When did implementation of project start?
13. What problems did it encounter?
14. How is the project managed?
15. How are local staff involved in implementation of project?
16. Is there community participation?
17. Does the project have an impact on the community?
18. Is the project relief or development?
19. Does the project contribute to sustainable development?
20. Is there a plan for the government or community to take over the programme after the NGO leaves the country?
21. Is there a training component in the project?
22. How does the NGO plan to build local capacity?
23. What is the budget of the project?
24. What is the accounting system?
25. What are the salaries and benefits of local staff?
26. Provide an inventory of the equipment at the site of project
27. Are gender issues considered in the project design and implementation?
28. What is the overall relationship between the project and MINIREISO?
29. What are the constraints?
30. Recommendations.

#1. 1001  
8-  
J. 1001

**NGOs, who have been registred within the  
Ministry of Rehabilitation and Social  
Integration:**

Action Internationale Contre la Faim/USA  
Action Nord-Sud  
Action Technique pour le Developpement Communautaire (ATEDEC)  
Adventist Development Relief Agency (ADRA)  
APIDERBU  
AEF International  
Africa Evangelistic Enterprise (AEE)  
Africa Humanitarian Action (AHA)  
Africa Muslim Agency (AMA)  
African Medical and Research Foundation (AMREF)  
Africair - Rwand  
Agence Rwandaise pour le Developpement et la Cooperation  
Agro - Action Allemande  
Aid et Action  
Amanda Marga Universal Relief Team (AMURT)  
American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee (AJJDC)  
American Refugee Committee (ARC)  
AMIDOR  
Armee de Salut  
ASEAO Wihogora  
ASOFERWA  
Association BENIMPUHWE  
Association Finisterienne de Solidarite avec le Rwanda  
Association pour la Protection & le Developpement de l'Enfant  
Association pour le Developpement Agro-Pastoral (ADAP)  
Assiciation of Medical Doctors of Asia (AMDA)  
Association Rwandaise pour le Developpememt/Bugesera (ARDEBU)  
ACORD  
ARAMET  
Association Rwandaise pour le Bien Etre Familial (ARBEF)  
Association des Scouts du Rwanda (ASR)  
ARDI  
Associazione Solidarieta'per lo Sviluppo  
Associazione Volontari per il Servizio Internazionale (AVSI)  
AVODI  
British Direct Aid

Care International  
Catholic Relief Service (CRS)  
Centre Canadien d'Etudes et de Cooperation Internationale  
Centre des Services Cooperatives/UGAMA  
Centre Veterinaire des Volcans (Morris Animal Fondation)  
Children Relief  
Christian Unity Fellowship  
Church World Service (CWA)  
CINS (Cooperazione Italiana Nord-Sud)  
Compagnie Fontainiers du Rwanda (COFORWA)  
Compassion International Inc.  
Concern World Wide  
Cooperazione Italianna (COOPI)  
Croix Rouge de Belgique  
CWA/ACIST  
Dian Fossey Gorilla Fund  
Disaster Relief Agency (DRA)  
Duhamic Action pour le Developpement Rural Integre (ADRI)  
Duterimbere  
Enfants du Monde  
Feed the Children - Europe  
Fondation Aide Dentaire Africaine (FADA)  
Fondation BARAKABAHO  
Food for the Hungry  
Fourth Waves Mission  
German Emergency Doctors  
Goal Ireland  
HAGURUKA  
Healt Aid UK  
Help e.v.  
INADES Formation  
Initiative Humanitaire Africaine  
International Hilfsfond e.V.  
International Gorilla Conservation Program  
International Rescue Committee (IRC)  
International Medical Corps (IMC)  
Juristes Sans Frontieres  
Kora asbl  
Lay Volunteer International Association (LVIA)  
Lutheran World Federation (LWF)  
Malteser -Hilfsdienst  
Medecine poue le Tiers Monde

**Medecins Sans Frontieres Belgique**  
**Medecins Sans Frontieres Espagne**  
**Medecins Sans Frontieres Hollande**  
**Medicus Mundi - Espagne**  
**Medicos en Catastrophe**  
**Memisa Medicus Mundi (MMM) - Hollande**  
**Medical Emergency Relief International (MERLIN)**  
**Norwegian People's Aid**  
**Nutripa**  
**Oxfam Quebec**  
**OXFAM Quebec**  
**OXFAM UK**  
**Prefed**  
**Population Services International (PSI)**  
**Project Suisse-Rwanda. "Enfant de Gahini"**  
**Red Barnet Danemark**  
**Refugee Trust**  
**Reseau des Citoyens**  
**Reseau des Femmes Ouvrant pour le Developpement**  
**Salem Rwanda**  
**Samaritan's Purse**  
**Save the Children USA**  
**Save the Children UK**  
**Sentinelle**  
**Service Social International (SSI)**  
**SNV (Netherlands Development Organization)**  
**Solidarites**  
**SOS Children's Village**  
**Tear Fund**  
**Trocaire**  
**Wild Life Conservation Society**  
**World Concern**  
**World Relief International**  
**World Vision**  
**Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA)**  
**zoa Refugee Care**

(jette Isaksen 29.12.95)

ASSOCIATION JÂ ENFANT RWANDA ( A.S.B.L ) KIGALI LE 19/09/1995  
AVENUE DE KIYOVU N° 28  
EX-ECOLE FRANCAISE SAINT EXUPERY  
B.P 3147 KIGALI  
TEL./FAX 72125

NREF: MINUAR1/HP/119/95/MH

Monsieur le Représentant de la MINUAR  
KIGALI

Monsieur le Représentant,  
Nous accusons réception de l'enveloppe de 893 \$ et 89.600 FRW,  
don du personnel de la MINUAR à l'Association JÂ ENFANT RWANDA  
collectionné le 09/09/1995.

Ainsi avec les 89.600 FRW nous avons pu acheter:

- du bois pour la cuisine : 25.000 FRW
- les dentifrices : 15.000 FRW
- Papiers de toilette 12.000 FRW
- Serviettes hygiéniques pour les grandes filles : 8.000 FRW
- Lait pour nourrissons 28.000 FRW
- Transport 1.600 FRW

TOTAL 89.600 FRW

Avec les 830 \$, nous avons pu ouvrir un compte à la Banque  
Commerciale du Rwanda ( compte n° 010-13183 01-91 ) pour permettre à  
nos bienfaiteurs de nous faire parvenir des fonds.

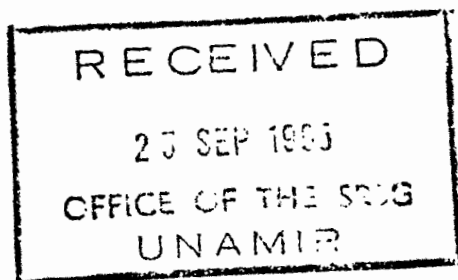
Nous tenons à vous exprimer notre gratitude pour tout ce travail.

Nos enfants ont été très heureux d'être en contact avec le monde extérieur,  
chose rare pour eux, mais qui est indispensable pour leur épanouissement.

Nos portes sont largement ouvertes à tout le monde qui peut apporter  
un brin d'espoir à nos enfants. Soyez les bienvenus pendant vos heures  
creuses.

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur le Représentant, l'expression de mes  
sentiments respectueux.

MURENZI Honoré  
Président de l'Association



NGO -  
Document

SECR. TECH. PER. DU SUIVI  
DE LA TABLE RONDE  
BP 48 KIGALI RWANDA  
3(250) 75777 FAX

REPUBLICQUE RWANDAISE

MINISTERE DU PLAN

SECRETARIAT TECHNIQUE PERMANENT  
POUR LE SUIVI DE LA TABLE RONDE  
(PROJET PNUD/UNOPS/RWA/95/002)

ETUDE SUR LE BILAN DE L'ACTION  
DES ORGANISATIONS NON-GOUVERNEMENTALES  
AU RWANDA DEPUIS JUILLET 1994

RAPPORT PRÉLIMINAIRE

Kigali, juin 1995



## **I. INTRODUCTION**

1. Le présent document est élaboré dans le cadre de l'étude sur le bilan de l'action des Organisations Non-Gouvernementales (ONGs) au Rwanda depuis juillet 1994. Commandée par le Ministère du Plan (MINIPLAN) en collaboration avec le Ministère de Réhabilitation et de l'Intégration Sociale (MINIREISO), cette étude s'insère dans les travaux de préparation de la réunion de revue à mi-parcours de la Table Ronde des bailleurs de fonds du Rwanda prévue en début du mois de juillet 1995.

2. L'étude a été confiée à un Consultant Indépendant, en la personne de M. Jean Marie MBONIMPA, qui a associé à sa réalisation un autre expert, en la personne de M. Théodore MUVUNYI. Elle est exécutée sous la supervision du Directeur Général du MINIPLAN et représentant du Secrétariat Technique Permanent pour le suivi de la Table Ronde (STP).

3. D'après les termes de référence de cette étude, celle-ci a pour objectifs de dresser le bilan physique et financier des interventions des ONGs dans le pays depuis un an, d'esquisser le cadre d'une coordination plus efficace entre les instances publiques et les divers autres intervenants.

4. Selon le calendrier initial, l'étude devait se dérouler du 06 juin au 03 juillet 1995. Cependant, en raison d'imprévus d'ordre administratif, et surtout à cause de l'ampleur du travail à faire, la durée de la consultation a été portée de 4 à 6 semaines, de sorte que la publication du rapport définitif est prévue pour la mi-juillet.

5. Toutefois, pour les besoins de ladite revue à mi-parcours de la Table Ronde, il a été convenu entre le STP/MINIPLAN et le Consultant, de disponibiliser à la fin du mois de juin 1995, des résultats préliminaires incluant notamment une description sommaire des mécanismes de coordination des ONGs et une première analyse des activités déclarées par ces organisations au moment de leurs demandes d'enregistrement.

6. C'est ainsi que le présent document contient deux parties relatives respectivement à la présentation générale du cadre des activités des ONGs et des structures de coordination, ainsi qu'à la description et à l'analyse de leurs interventions telles que relatées dans les dossiers disponibles à l'Unité de Coordination de l'Assistance Humanitaire (UCAH) du MINIREISO.

7. Il convient d'insister sur le caractère provisoire des résultats ici présentés. En effet, ceux-ci proviennent principalement de l'exploitation de la documentation fournie par l'UCAH et des entretiens avec quelques bailleurs de fonds et un certain nombre de Départements Ministériels, alors que pour dresser un véritable bilan physique et financier de l'action des ONGs, il faudra multiplier les contacts et opérer les descentes sur le terrain auprès des ONGs elles-mêmes et de nombreux autres intervenants.

8. Les résultats définitifs attendus au cours de la deuxième quinzaine du mois de juillet 1995 seront élaborés en tenant compte de ces impératifs et, nous osons l'espérer, répondront aux besoins du Gouvernement Rwandais et de ses partenaires quant à la rationalisation des interventions des ONGs dans le pays.

9. Nous voudrions d'ores et déjà compter sur l'accueil chaleureux et la franche collaboration des ONGs et des autres intervenants dans l'assistance humanitaire que nous nous proposons de visiter sous peu. A l'instar de l'UCAH/MINIREISO, du STP/MINIPLAN, du PNUD/UNOPS, de l'UNREO, de l'ECHO et d'autres organismes en place à Kigali qui ont généreusement collaboré à l'élaboration des présents résultats préliminaires et auxquels toute notre gratitude est exprimée, nos futurs interlocuteurs, en particulier les ONGs, voudront bien eux aussi, nous l'espérons, apporter leur précieuse contribution à la disponibilisation des résultats définitifs de la présente étude. Nos remerciements anticipés leur sont adressés.

24. Les premiers considèrent que pour plus de cohérence, de transparence et d'efficacité, les ONGs doivent être soumises à une réglementation stricte et au besoin être passibles de sanctions extrêmes allant jusqu'à l'expulsion du pays. Certains départements ministériels trouvent même que les accords de base et de projets signés entre l'UCAH/MINIREISO et les ONGs ne suffisent pas pour "encadrer" valablement ces organisations, et préconisent l'institutionnalisation des contrats spécifiques à conclure entre les ONGs et les Ministères autres que le MINIREISO en fonction des secteurs d'intervention pour lesquels ces Départements sont compétents (santé, éducation, assainissement,...). L'objectif visé serait d'amener toute ONG à se conformer obligatoirement à la politique nationale adoptée pour le secteur dans lequel l'organisation est appelée à travailler.

25. Quant aux intervenants non étatiques, ils estiment qu'un minimum de réglementation est nécessaire, sans pour autant introduire des procédures "dirigistes". Selon certains d'entre eux, la coordination des ONGs devrait viser uniquement l'efficacité et se faire dans un esprit libéral avec pour objectifs de favoriser l'échange d'informations et une meilleure répartition des tâches entre tous les intervenants. Toutefois, il est des acteurs non gouvernementaux qui considèrent que les procédures en vigueur au Rwanda ne sont pas plus contraignantes que celles appliquées sous d'autres cieux, et que les ONGs suffisamment expérimentées en matière d'aide d'urgence ne devraient pas éprouver de grosses difficultés à se conformer à cette réglementation.

26. Il conviendrait de souligner que de ces divers points de vue et d'autres à recueillir prochainement auprès des différentes ONGs opérationnelles au Rwanda, le Consultant dégagera un système de coordination relativement souple qui puisse garantir effectivement la cohérence et l'efficacité des interventions des ONGs tout en permettant aux services gouvernementaux d'orienter et de suivre de près l'action de ces organisations. C'est d'autant plus important que la contribution des ONGs à la mise en œuvre des programmes tant d'assistance humanitaire que de réhabilitation socio-économique est reconnue par tous les observateurs avisés comme étant incontournable de nos jours.

### **III. ANALYSE DES ACTIVITES DES ONGs AU RWANDA DEPUIS JUILLET 199**

#### **III.1. Provenance des ONGs opérant au Rwanda**

27. Dès la fin des hostilités, beaucoup d'Organisations Non-gouvernementales ont accouru pour secourir la population qui était en détresse. Ainsi qu'il ressort du tableau n° ci-après, ces ONGs proviennent de plus d'une vingtaine de pays, mais les plus représentés sont les Etats-Unis d'Amérique et l'Union Européenne: France, Allemagne, Pays-Bas, Royaume Uni, ...

28. De nombreuses associations de droit rwandais communément appelées "Associations sans but lucratif" (ASBL) se sont également mobilisées pour les actions humanitaires à côté des ONGs étrangères, même si la plupart de ces ASBL ne sont pas faibles enregistrées au MINIREISO.

#### **III.2. Les secteurs d'intervention**

29. Le tableau n° 1 laisse également constater que les ONGs interviennent dans presque tous les secteurs de la vie socio-économique du pays. Beaucoup d'entre elles réalisent des projets multi-sectoriels visant le développement intégré des régions dans lesquelles elles opèrent: réhabilitation des infrastructures communautaires telles que les adductions en eau potable, les établissements scolaires ou de santé, la promotion d'activités génératrices de revenus, etc...

30. D'autres mènent des actions spécialisées, notamment dans les secteurs suivants

##### **a. La santé:**

- réhabilitation et équipement des formations sanitaires;
- fourniture de médicaments et de matériel médical;
- assistance technique, formation et contribution au paiement des salaires du personnel de santé, ...

##### **b. Aide d'urgence:**

Fourniture et distribution d'aides alimentaires et/ou non-alimentaires (couvertures, ustensiles de cuisines, savons, sheetings, ...) aux nécessiteux: déplacés de guerre, anciens réfugiés rapatriés, etc...

##### **c. Enfants non-accompagnés:**

- construction, réhabilitation, équipements et gestion d'orphelinats;
- traitement de traumatismes;
- insertion d'enfants dans des familles, etc...

d. Agriculture et élevage:

- fourniture et distribution de semences, d'intrants et de matériel agricole;
- aménagement des marais;
- services vétérinaires et réhabilitation d'infrastructures de santé animale;
- etc...

e. Education/Formation:

- réhabilitation et équipement des établissements scolaires;
- fourniture de matériel scolaire aux enseignants et aux élèves;
- contribution au paiement des salaires des enseignants;
- etc...

31. Les ONGs qui étaient déjà établies au Rwanda avant la guerre poursuivent la réalisation de différents programmes dans leurs domaines traditionnels d'intervention, mais elles participent également aux secours d'urgence et à diverses actions de réhabilitation.

### **III.3. Les projets déclarés pour l'année 1995**

32. Le MINIREISO conditionne l'agrément des ONGs à la présentation de projets qu'elles comptent réaliser durant leur présence au Rwanda. Les documents de projets doivent contenir des programmes d'activités avec indications de la durée, la localisation, les groupes cibles, les coûts, ainsi que d'autres éléments susceptibles de faciliter leur appréciation.

33. Les tableaux n° 3 et 4 montrent la répartition par zone géographique et par secteur d'activité des projets déclarés par les ONGs à l'occasion de la présentation des dossiers de demande d'enregistrement au MINIREISO. Cependant, toutes les ONGs ne se conforment pas rigoureusement à cette exigence, surtout celles intervenant dans les secteurs où le pays ne pourrait pas se passer de leur intervention tels que la santé et l'aide d'urgence. C'est ainsi que d'après le tableau n° 4, on pourrait avoir l'impression qu'aucun projet n'est en cours en préfecture de Gikongoro, alors qu'elle a figuré longtemps parmi les zones de concentration des activités des ONGs, en raison surtout des camps de déplacés qui s'y trouvaient jusqu'en avril 1995.

### **III.4. Les groupes cibles et les zones de concentration des ONGs**

34. D'une manière générale, toute la population bénéficie de l'aide des ONGs, mais les groupes les plus concernés sont:

- les déplacés de guerre et les anciens réfugiés récemment rapatriés;
- les enfants non-accompagnés;
- les femmes chefs de ménages: veuves et autres.

35. Concernant particulièrement l'assistance aux déplacés et aux rapatriés, les ONGs concentrent leur action dans des zones où se trouvent le plus de personnes non encore socialement intégrées:

- . Gikongoro (avant la fermeture des camps de déplacés);
- . Byumba, Kibungo et Kigali: les trois préfectures ont accueilli beaucoup d'anciens réfugiés en provenance des pays limitrophes: Ouganda, Burundi, Tanzanie et Zaïre.

### **III.5. Les sources de financement des ONGs**

36. Les ONGs étrangères bénéficient du soutien de leurs sièges, mais la plus grande partie de leurs moyens matériels et financiers est fournie par d'autres donateurs. En moyenne, leurs fonds propres représentent 20 % du budget alloué à leurs activités. Les autres financements proviennent:

- des agences onusiennes: UNHCR, UNICEF, FAO, OMS, ...
- de l'Office Humanitaire de la Communauté Européenne (ECHO),
- des organismes gouvernementaux: USAID, ODA, GTZ, les ministères chargés de la Coopération, etc...;
- d'autres ONGs.

37. Quant aux ONGs locales, elles ont été sérieusement éprouvées par la guerre et disposent de très peu de ressources propres. Si elles parviennent à participer activement à l'assistance humanitaire, c'est qu'elles bénéficient de l'appui des ONGs étrangères et des agences onusiennes.

### **III.6. Bilan financier à la fin décembre 1994**

38. Le tableau N° 2 montre que jusqu'au 31 décembre 1994, les 104 ONGs objets de la présente étude venaient de dépenser dans l'exécution de leurs programmes d'assistance humanitaire et de réhabilitation un montant de plus de 185 millions de dollars US. Quant au coût des activités prévues pour l'exercice 1995, il est estimé à plus de 133 millions de dollars US.

39. Soixante-dix pour cent (70 %) de ces montants sont utilisés dans les activités dont bénéficient directement les populations assistées, tandis que les 30 % autres représentent les coûts de gestion des ONGs.

#### **IV. CONCLUSION**

40. Les résultats présentés dans ce rapport sont issus non seulement de l'exploitation des dossiers exigés des ONGs qui ont demandé d'être enregistrées par l'Unité de Coordination de l'Assistance Humanitaire (UCAH) du Ministère de la Réhabilitation et de l'Intégration Sociale (MINIREISO), mais aussi des contacts que le Consultant a menés auprès de quelques organismes et départements ministériels travaillant étroitement avec les ONGs engagées dans l'assistance humanitaire et la réhabilitation socio-économique au Rwanda.

41. Si ces informations sont incomplètes eu égard aux termes de référence de la présente étude qui commandent un bilan physique et financier des interventions des ONGs au cours de la période annuelle qui vient de s'écouler, c'est parce qu'elles sont produites à la demande du Ministère du Plan, alors que toutes les phases de la consultation ne sont pas encore achevées.

42. Cependant, ces résultats offrent l'avantage de donner des indications certes sommaires, mais utiles, sur le cadre général dans lequel les activités des ONGs sont exercées au Rwanda, les principaux secteurs d'intervention, les montants alloués aux différents projets déclarés, ainsi que quelques appréciations du système de coordination en place. En outre, l'élaboration du présent rapport préliminaire a permis au consultant de confectionner une base informatique de données qui sera enrichie au fur et à mesure de la collecte d'autres informations utiles, notamment auprès des ONGs non encore visitées, ce qui va accélérer la disponibilisation des résultats définitifs attendus au cours de la deuxième quinzaine du mois de juillet 1995.

43. Le rapport définitif de l'étude donnera des informations approfondies sur le cadre des activités des ONGs et les problèmes rencontrés, décrira en détail leurs principales réalisations sur le terrain et en dressera un bilan physique et financier sous forme de tableaux analysés et commentés. Il émettra également des recommandations pour une coordination souple et efficace des interventions de ces organisations non gouvernementales dans les programmes tant d'assistance humanitaire que de réhabilitation socio-économique au Rwanda.

44. Nous voudrions réitérer nos sincères remerciements à toutes les personnes physiques et morales qui ont daigné apporter leur contribution à la réalisation de ce travail, tout en les priant de bien vouloir maintenir leur franche collaboration pour la phase finale de l'étude qui sera entamée en début de ce mois de juillet. Les autres intervenants non encore contactés et qui le seront bientôt, en particulier les ONGs, les agences onusiennes et autres intervenants non étatiques, ainsi que les services gouvernementaux, sont également priés de collaborer à l'élaboration des résultats définitifs de la présente étude, en accueillant spontanément le Consultant et en lui fournissant généreusement les informations dont il aura besoin pour la finalisation du présent rapport.

ICRC



**INFORMATION**

MR PAO / MR Khan 24/2/96  
**ICRC**

IN RWANDA RECEIVED

24 FEB 1996

OFFICE OF THE SRSG

**ICRC BIMONTHLY NEWSLETTER No. 2**

23 FEBRUARY 1996

**FINDING THE PARENTS OF 60,000 RWANDAN CHILDREN**

As part of the essential task of reassuring members of dispersed families and re-establishing communication with them, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) has to date registered 88,000 unaccompanied Rwandan children in its database.

But almost two years after the genocide and despite major tracing efforts throughout the Great Lakes region, nearly 60,000 of them have not been reunited with their families. These children do not have any news from their parents.

**The traditional tasks entrusted to the ICRC Central Tracing Agency under the Geneva Conventions are:**

- obtain, centralize and communicate all information on civilian and military victims in enemy hands;
- ensure the transmission of correspondence between prisoners and their families, as well as the exchange of Red Cross messages between members of families separated by conflict;
- trace persons reported missing or whose relatives are without news;
- issue certificates of captivity, sickness or death;
- transmit legal documents, such as powers of attorney and wills;
- issue travel documents.

In addition, the central database has information on more than 35,000 parents searching for their children that do not match up with information on registered children.

Most of Rwanda's lost children live in orphanages or with foster families in Zaire, Rwanda, Tanzania, Burundi and Uganda. A few have found shelter in European countries such as Italy, Belgium and France.

"22 months of separation is an extremely long time for small children," comments ICRC tracing coordinator Elizabeth Twinch on the institution's race against time.

She continues: "And the longer they have to stay in orphanages, foster families or refugee camps, the more difficult it will be for them to readjust to their own families."

The joint effort made by the ICRC and other organizations such as UNICEF and Save the Children Fund (UK) in identifying lost children and helping them find their parents constitutes the world's biggest tracing programme since the 2nd World War after the former Yugoslavia.

Of the magnitude of the problem of Rwanda's children and with more lost minors still being found every week, Elizabeth Twinch says it's too early to give up hope of finding the parents alive.

Délégation du CICR Kigali  
Avenue de Kiyovu-Quartier Rugunga

B.P. 735  
KIGALI/Rwanda

Tél: (00250) 72.781/5-75.993  
Fax: 72.783

## ICRC BIMONTHLY NEWSLETTER No. 2

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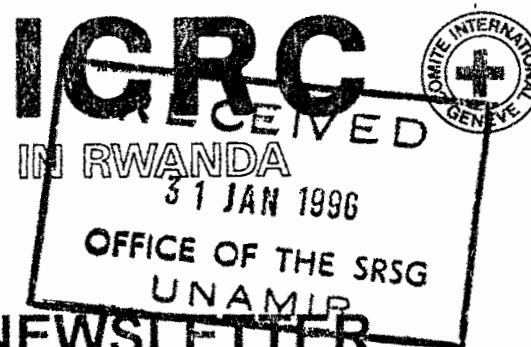
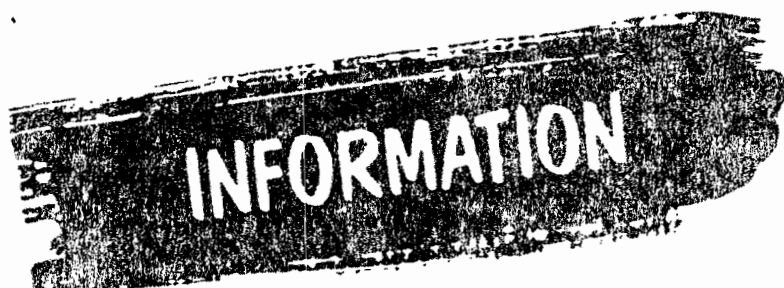
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She continues: "And the longer they have to stay in orphanages, foster families or refugee camps, the more difficult it will be for them to readjust to their own families."

The joint effort made by the ICRC and other organizations such as UNICEF and Save the Children Fund (UK) in identifying lost children and helping them find their parents constitutes the world's biggest tracing programme since the 2nd World War after the former Yugoslavia.

Of the magnitude of the problem of Rwanda's children and with more lost minors still being found every week, Elizabeth Twinch says it's too early to give up hope of finding the parents alive.



## 1995 RETROSPECTIVE NEWSLETTER

26 JANUARY 1996

**Human resources:** In 1995, an average of 155 ICRC delegates and about 1'600 local staff were working to assist and protect the vulnerable groups within the population by assessing conditions of detention and registering detainees for their protection, re-establishing family ties, restoring water supplies, distributing food and seeds and rebuilding health centres.

**Budget:** At the end of June, ICRC issued a new emergency appeal for its activities in Rwanda for 1995. Due mainly to the unexpected level of protection activities, the ICRC budget was increased from 53 million USD to 82 million USD.

**Main concern:** Says Philippe Lazzarini, ICRC Chief Delegate for Rwanda, about the situation in the detention centres at the end of the year: "The prison population in nearly all prisons and communal lock-ups exceeds their intended capacity manyfold. The need to identify and open new detention sites is as urgent as ever. I appeal to the international community and to the Rwandan government not to neglect this humanitarian responsibility in 1996."

**Presence:** The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) set up a delegation in Rwanda in October 1990 and was the only international humanitarian organisation that remained throughout Rwanda to aid the population during the genocide in 1994.

### DETENTION

#### MORTALITY REDUCED, OVERCROWDING REMAINS A CONCERN

In 1995, the appalling conditions of detention remained ICRC's primary concern in Rwanda. ICRC, in cooperation with the government, embarked on a massive assistance program in all central prisons to save lives and had in the autumn succeeded in significantly reducing the alarming mortality rates. There was, however, a marked increase in the number of detainees accused of having participated in the genocide and

consequently a growing problem of lack of space in the prisons.

**At the beginning of 1995, ICRC was visiting slightly more than 18,000 detainees throughout Rwanda. At the end of December, the number of detainees registered by ICRC had increased to 63,000 detainees.**

*Délégation du CICR Kigali  
Avenue de Kiyovu-Quartier Rugunga*

*B.P.735  
KIGALI/Rwanda*

*Tél: (00250) 72.781/5-75.993  
Fax: 72.783*

On a visit to Rwanda, the ICRC President Cornelio Sommaruga on 28 October appealed to the international community and to the Rwandan government. He warned that the situation in the country's places of detention urgently needed to be addressed. The appeal followed previous pleas in December 1994 and in March 1995.

- But all over the country, ICRC delegates continue to describe conditions of detention as inhuman and degrading, comments detention co-ordinator Brigitte Troyon. She says although people are no longer dying, there is a constant danger of epidemics as hygiene conditions are extremely poor.

**ICRC remains concerned with the overcrowding. Even once all new sites are operational, the level of overpopulation in the Rwandan prisons will remain unacceptably high. When completed, the new facilities will only be able to take in about one fourth of the excess.**

Visits were regularly carried out to all places of detention and reports entailing the delegates' recommendations submitted to the authorities. ICRC witnessed severe overcrowding of up to four detainees to one square metre. This meant that detainees were unable to lie down and it made their access to basic requirements such as water food, latrines and health care very precarious. In the extreme cases, the poor conditions resulted in infections, gangrene and the subsequent amputation of the limbs.

Throughout the year, ICRC tried to upgrade the living conditions by providing detainees with water, food, other aid, and medical care.

However, as the judicial system had not been restored and all places of detention became increasingly overcrowded, the set up of new locations was the only way to alleviate the appalling conditions for the detainee population.

The opening of rehabilitated (Gitarama, Nyanza, Rilima) or completely new detention centres (Nsinda) brought a partial and short-term easing to the problem of lack of space. ICRC had, in view of the extreme urgency, helped the Rwandan authorities extend or construct these centres of detention.

At the end of 1995, five others sites were undergoing work in order to host the excess of detainees in Rwanda. In all these places, ICRC contributed to water, sanitation and kitchen facilities as well as tents for Nsinda and another site (Onatracom in Kigali).

Towards the end of the year, ICRC payed particular attention to the alarming conditions in communal detention centres. Due to the overcrowding in the prisons and the lateness of the judiciary, an ever higher number of detainees were spending more the three months in locations designed to house individuals for only a few days. In a separate and positive development, ICRC welcomed the Rwandan authorities' increased participation in the food assistance to the prisons towards the end of the year.

ICRC assisted vulnerable groups in detention. The institution participated in the transfers of over 180 detained minors under 15 to the reeducation centre of Gitagata. Furthermore, 364 women and 72 accompanying children were at the end of September transferred from the old overcrowded women's ward in Kigali prison to new, less cramped quarters built with the aid of ICRC.

**TRACING****TENS OF THOUSANDS OF CHILDREN ARE STILL LOST**

As tens of thousands of children still had no news of their families after the horrific events of 1994, ICRC stepped up its efforts to find their parents or other family members. In its efforts, ICRC worked closely with international, national and non-governmental organisations.

ICRC launched a mass tracing campaign in co-operation with other organizations and the local authorities. It brought lists with names of unaccompanied children to community meetings in villages where the children lived before the war, and to refugee camps in Rwanda's neighbouring countries. The lists were read aloud, and often, somebody would recognize the name of a child. In some villages, ICRC found more than half of the children's families or relatives.

**At the end of the year, 83,000 Rwandan children were listed as unaccompanied in orphanages, foster families and refugee camps in the Great Lakes Region.**

"Many parents have given up hope that their children are still alive and have simply stopped searching for them," said tracing coordinator Elizabeth Twinch. "They do not come to ICRC to check if we have any information on their kids - that's why we started seeking out parents in their home communes."

The community meetings also offered an excellent opportunity to get in touch with many unaccompanied children who had still not been registered by an organization involved in the vast tracing programme.

Once a child was registered, ICRC could then try to track down relatives.

**When connection was made between parents and a child, ICRC arranged for the child to be reunited with the family. Since August 1994, ICRC has carried out over 2,500 family reunions.**

Red Cross messages between family members established the whereabouts of many persons and provided a vital link between family members. The essential character of ICRC's service was shown by the fact that as many as 1,300,000 messages had been distributed by the end of 1995, and 1,500,000 collected. An average of 130,000 RCMs a month were exchanged in the Great Lakes region.

Nevertheless, there were local suspensions of the collection and distribution of RCMs which took time to resolve. The strict control by ICRC on the content of the messages and the difficulties for distribution caused by the terrain and the weather also affected the number of messages in circulation.

**With thousands of unaccompanied children living in foster families still not registered, and with tens of thousands of children and parents still to be traced, tracing programmes and the exchange of RCM need to continue in 1996.**

During 1995, ICRC increased the staff for the tracing services in the region and there are now over 600 local staff and 40 expatriates working in offices in Rwanda, Burundi, Tanzania, and Zaire.

## **WATER/SANITATION**

### **PROVIDING CLEAN WATER**

The urban population in Rwanda had access to potable water largely thanks to essential chemicals supplied by ICRC, who covered more than half of Rwanda's needs of water treatment chemicals in cities. The ICRC assistance included 800 tons of aluminium sulphate, 39 tons of calcium hypochlorite and 100 tons of lime.

**More than 300,000 people in rural areas had access to clean water thanks to projects carried out by the American, Australian and Swedish Red Cross societies working under the auspices of ICRC.**

In cooperation with MINITRAPE, ICRC rehabilitated sources, rerouted pipelines, constructed standposts and reservoirs, and repaired treatment plants.

ICRC arranged training courses for local water personnel and hygiene education for the local population. To enable the population itself to maintain its water systems, ICRC and Rwandan authorities appointed and trained local water caretakers. They collect taxes in order to finance the maintenance of the water systems.

A theatre play written by the American Red Cross delegates in Kibuye and performed by local artists explained the importance of clean water and toured several Prefectures.

Two rural water projects were completed in the prefectures of Ruhengeri and Kibuye while two other projects benefitting the rural population are still on-going in Gisenyi and Butare / Gikongoro.

Joint projects with Electrogaz were carried out in both Kigali and Kibuye to rehabilitate and construct water supply schemes. The project in Kibuye alone cost over 100,000 US dollars and will nearly double the flow of clean water to the town.

ICRC worked in all 13 prisons under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Justice. Six ICRC water/sanitation engineers upgraded the water supply and sanitary facilities in order to provide sufficient quantities of drinking water and basic hygiene to the inmates. Toilets were installed, septic tanks rehabilitated or constructed and water storage tanks built. The cost of upgrading the sanitary facilities of the existing prisons exceeded 750,000 USD excluding logistics and salaries.

## **RELIEF**

### **AID HALTED AS RWANDANS BECOME SELF-SUFFICIENT**

As more Rwandans became self-sufficient in 1995, ICRC was able to gradually step down its massive food assistance in the country. ICRC relief assistance was planned to respond to different categories of people in need through emergency rehabilitation programs for internally displaced (IDP's), for the general population (including distribution of seeds and tools), for secondary school pupils and for detainees.

After a peak in the number of beneficiaries of 1,2 million in 1994, ICRC in 1995 carried out distributions for approximately 220'000 internally displaced in camps in



the southern Gikongoro Prefecture from the beginning of the year until April, when these camps were forcibly closed. ICRC emergency assistance then focused on water, biscuits and weekly or bi-weekly rations of food to 90,000 people as they walked to their communes of origin.

Last summer, these distributions were replaced by general food aid, benefitting the resident population (in all, regular distributions to 360'000 persons) most of whom had recently returned to their homes. This aid was discontinued as planned at the end of the year.

**In 1995, ICRC distributed 11,155 MT in the camps and 23,000 MT in the communes. In all, 1,3 million rations were handed out.**

ICRC helped farmers generate a minimum level of household food security and self-reliance. It handed out seeds and agricultural implements to 66,000 Rwandan families in Gitarama, Butare, Bugesera and Cyangugu Prefectures. Along with the seeds, these families received supplementary food rations to help ensure that the seeds would not be eaten ("seeds protection").

**To bolster the government's efforts to restore the education system, ICRC, since April, distributed 1,470 MT of food to 20,000 secondary school pupils in four prefectures. In October, the responsibility for the program was passed on to the Rwandan Red Cross through an agreement.**

All year long, ICRC assisted prisoners with food (6'000 MT) and non-food items. The food aid was towards the end of the year increasingly taken over by the Ministry of Justice.

## **MEDICAL**

### **IMPROVING PUBLIC HEALTH**

ICRC focused on the reconstruction of health centres and the medical needs in places of detention.

Under the auspices of ICRC and in agreement with the Ministry of Health, the French and German Red Cross assisted 14 health centres in Kigali rural and Byumba which were damaged during the events of 1994. ICRC also supported one health centre in Kibuye. These centres cover the basic medical needs of 450,000 Rwandans.

The buildings of the health centres were repaired, the water and electricity re-established and new medical equipment and furniture purchased. The Red Cross supplied medicine and trained the local personnel.

By the end of the year, the health centres provided services for pre- and post natal care, deliveries, vaccinations, family planning, health education and AIDS prevention. In 1996 the health centres should be able to function without ICRC involvement.

ICRC doctors and nurses worked in the prisons treating detainees in need of medical assistance. They helped set up dispensaries where Rwandan staff carried out day-to-day medical consultations and treatments. This remained a major task as inmates in some locations lived in disastrous conditions due to lack of space.

At the beginning of the year, the high mortality rate in all prisons prompted ICRC to engage in a vast assistance program that in the autumn drastically had reduced the mortality rate. At the end of the year, the most common diseases were dysentery, tuberculosis, malaria and respiratory infections.

Following the closure of camps for internally displaced in the south of Rwanda in April, ICRC set up a surgical unit at the Butare University Hospital. This unit became operational in a matter of 48 hours, and ICRC surgical teams treated more than 200 wounded patients. The unit remains on stand-by in case of future emergencies.

#### **DISSEMINATION**

##### **PROMOTING IHL**

In 1995, ICRC initiated a program aimed at creating awareness of international humanitarian law (IHL) within the army and the gendarmerie.

In February, a seminar was held in Kigali for political commissioners and officers of the Etat-Major. In July and August, a similar program was organised at the National Police School (EGENA) in Ruhengeri.

**Throughout the year, ICRC conducted regular dissemination session for authorities in the Prefectures such as mayors, judicial police officers and prison directors.**

ICRC launched a radio campaign to heighten public awareness on ways of re-establishing family links. Radio spots were aired and advertisements printed in four newspapers.

Printed material, such as leaflets and pocket calendars informing about ICRC activities, as well as posters teaching people about the importance of hygiene and clean water, were printed in Kigali and distributed widely.

**For more information, please contact the ICRC press officer in Kigali, Nina Winqvist.**

**Kigali, tel: + + 250 72781**



**INFORMATION**

**ICRC**   
**IN RWANDA**

*JNK*  
*See*  
*2/11*  
**INFORMATION TO THE PRESS**

**ICRC ASSISTS IN FIRST MAJOR TRANSFER,  
OVERCROWDING EASES IN RWANDAN PRISONS**

KIGALI (21.11.95) The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) has since Friday assisted Rwandan government officials in transferring more than 3,000 detainees, including women and children, from the old overcrowded prison in Kibungo to new, more spacious quarters in the Nsinda detention centre.

ICRC checked the identities of the detainees and registered those who had not been previously registered, UNAMIR transported them and the UN Human Rights Field Operation accompanied the convoys. ICRC also distributed blankets, soap, plastic mugs and plates to the detainees.

The Nsinda detention centre now houses more than 4,000 inmates. Additional transfers are expected to take place throughout this week.

- We welcome this long-awaited move as a significant step to reducing the inhumane overcrowding in the Rwandan prisons, said the ICRC chief delegate in Rwanda, Philippe Lazzarini.

ICRC is currently carrying out regular visits to 59,700 detainees in 248 places of detention. The organisation has provided basic assistance to the prison population in Rwanda since August of last year.

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For further information, please contact Nina Winqvist, ICRC Kigali: (250) 72781/72785.

**Délégation du CICR Kigali**  
**Avenue de Kiyovu-Quartier Rugunga**

**B.P. 735**  
**KIGALI/RWANDA**

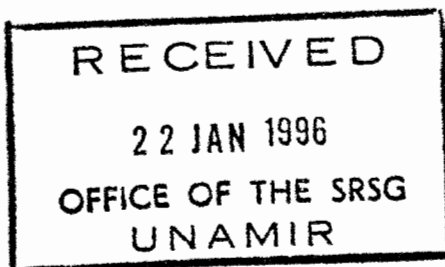
**Tél (00250) 72.781/5-75.993**  
**Fax: 72.783**

IOM



INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION (IOM)  
ORGANISATION INTERNATIONALE POUR LES MIGRATIONS (OIM)  
ORGANIZACIÓN INTERNACIONAL PARA LAS MIGRACIONES (OIM)

Telephone: 717 91 11  
Cable Address: Promigrant Geneva  
Telex: 415 722  
Telefax: 798 61 50



17, route des Morillons  
P.O. Box 71  
CH - 1211 GENEVA 19  
SWITZERLAND

Kigali, le 10/1/1996

*ED  
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Khan  
22-1-96*

KG/Adm/001/96

L'Organisation Internationale pour les Migrations présente ses compliments à la Présidence et à la Vice-Présidence de la République Rwandaise, à la Primature, au Ministère des Affaires Etrangères et de la Coopération, au Ministère de Réhabilitation et Intégration Sociale, au Ministère de l'Intérieur, à la Nonciature Apostolique, aux Missions Diplomatiques et Consulaires ainsi qu'aux Organisations Internationales accréditées au Rwanda et a l'honneur de les informer qu'elle a changé son adresse à partir du Vendredi le 22/12/1995.

En effet, l'OIM a déménagé du quartier Kiyovu à Kacyiru comme vous l'indique le petit schéma en annexe. La nouvelle adresse est la suivante :

**OIM Kigali**  
**B.P. 24 93 (reste la même)**  
**Fax N° : 8 29 78**  
**Tél. N° : 8 27 80, 8 29 91**

L'Organisation Internationale pour les Migrations saisit cette occasion pour renouveler à la Présidence et à la Vice-Présidence de la République Rwandaise, à la Primature, au Ministère des Affaires Etrangères et de la Coopération, au Ministère de Réhabilitation et Intégration Sociale, au Ministère de l'Intérieur, à la Nonciature Apostolique, aux Missions Diplomatiques et Consulaires ainsi qu'aux Organisations Internationales accréditées au Rwanda, les assurances de sa haute considération.

  
**Joost van der Aalst**  
**Chef de Mission**

**La Présidence et la Vice-Présidence  
de la République Rwandaise/KIGALI,**

**La Primature/KIGALI,**

**Ministère des Affaires Etrangères et de la Coopération/KIGALI,**

**Ministère de Réhabilitation et Intégration Sociale/KIGALI,**

**Missions Diplomatiques  
et Consulaires/KIGALI,**

**Nonciature Apostolique/KIGALI,  
Ministère de l'Intérieur/KIGALI,**

**Organisations Internationales  
accréditées au Rwanda.**

*Shahryar Khan / UNAMIR.*



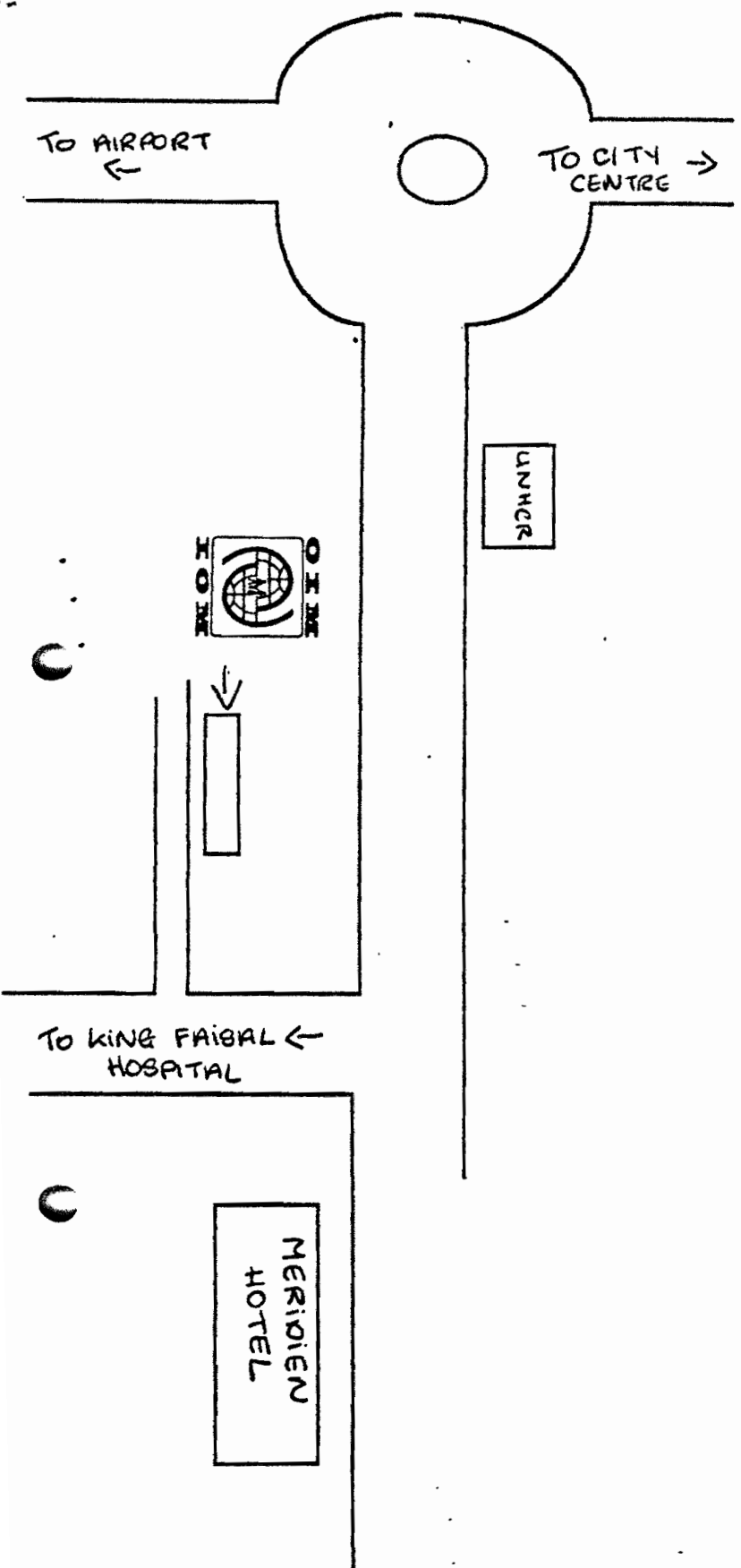


INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION (IOM)  
ORGANISATION INTERNATIONALE POUR LES MIGRATIONS (OIM)  
ORGANIZACIÓN INTERNACIONAL PARA LAS MIGRACIONES (OIM)

IOM would like to inform you of our change of address. In the future all IOM functions in Kigali will work from our new office premises in Kacyiru, Kigali.

Our new telephone numbers are as follows: 82780, 82991

You can find us close to the Meridien Hotel (see below)



IMF

June 13, 1995

IMF Mission--Summary Observations

The IMF mission that visited Kigali during June 2-16, 1995 concluded the 1995 Article IV consultation discussions and deepened the dialogue on Rwanda's possible use of IMF resources under the compensatory and contingency financing facility (CCFF). The mission was also able to firm up financial support for the technical assistance program in the macroeconomic field and it liaised closely with the consultants that were fielded at about the same time to assist the National Bank of Rwanda (NBR) to improve its accounting system and the capacity for financial and economic analysis. The mission would like to thank the authorities for the cordial and fruitful exchange of views and the support extended to the members of the IMF team.

The substance of the policy discussions is reflected in the attached updated draft Statement of Economic Policies which the Government would need to send to the IMF in support of Rwanda's request for financial support under the CCFF. In essence, the draft statement outlines the Government's efforts in reconstructing and rehabilitating the economy, in implementing suitable macroeconomic policies for 1995, and in rebuilding the capacity for economic management. The mission recommends that the draft statement be reviewed by the Council of Ministers and that a final version that is also agreeable to the IMF staff be sent together with a duly signed cover letter (draft attached) to the Managing Director of the IMF. In this regard, the mission will remain in close contact with the Government and propose an appropriate time to forward the CCFF request to the IMF. The intention is to have the reports on the Article IV consultation and the CCFF request (together with the policy statement) issued to the Executive Directors of the IMF around July 20, in time for an Executive Board meeting on Rwanda in September.

For the purpose of the CCFF request and of a successful implementation of the macroeconomic framework for 1995, there are three important issues that need to be addressed. First, financial support from donors needs to be mobilized to reduce the annual cost to Rwanda of the use of the CCFF resources from about 6 percent to 0.5 percent. To that end, the IMF staff will directly contact donors on Rwanda's behalf. Second, the Government should have a budget for 1995--appropriately modified along the line discussed with this mission--approved by the Council of Ministers and the National Assembly, preferably by early July. Finally, the implementation of the budget and other aspects of the macroeconomic framework for 1995 will need to be monitored closely so as to ensure that the policy objectives highlighted in the draft policy statement and described in greater detail in the attached technical memorandum are attained.

In the course of its work, the IMF mission's attention was drawn to a range of specific budgetary, monetary, structural, and statistical issues that need to be addressed quickly in order to ensure the attainment of the Government's economic objectives in 1995.

In the budgetary area, there are five issues. First, there has been a worrisome high turnover of senior staff, with severe adverse consequences on treasury management,

budgetary control and other aspects in the Ministry of Finance. Without a stable and competent staff in this ministry, the budget could easily become the source of financial instability and the effectiveness of some of the financial and technical assistance from the donor community could be severely compromised.

Second, there is a lingering uncertainty regarding the adoption of, or the modalities relating to, certain important revenue-enhancing measures. For coffee, there is a need for prompt clarification of the tax system in effect (as described below), as well as for enhancing the transparency in the handling and accounting for the tax resources owed to the Government. Tax exemptions on petroleum and other imports need to be severely curtailed. Moreover, the recommendation of the Fiscal Affairs Department of the IMF concerning the handling of the company tax for FY93 and FY94 should be adopted as soon as possible.

Third, a monthly monitoring system for budgetary outlays on wages and salaries as well as on goods and services should be initiated as soon as possible with a view to ensuring strict compliance with the budget. Fourth, during the second half of 1995, there will be a need for a tighter coordination of the execution of the budget with the disbursement of donor assistance and the evolution of budgetary receipts, in order to ensure an orderly liquidation of arrears to the African Development Bank; the settlement of overdue domestic obligations, notably in respect of the wages and salaries for military personnel and of domestic suppliers; and reserve some resources for the 1996 budget, as it might be more difficult to obtain quick-disbursing support on the scale being anticipated from the World Bank and the African Development Bank in the course of 1995.

Finally, the enhanced monitoring of budgetary developments will require a substantial strengthening of data gathering and analysis in the Ministry of Finance. This can be achieved by asking the Ministry's Department of Studies to develop a "flash" reporting system, including the computerization of attendant data.

In the monetary area, there are three issues that would need to be followed closely in the course of the year. First, the excess liquidity position of the reopened commercial banks has declined substantially, implying that over the coming months the NBR might have to extend substantial rediscounting facilities for the financing of crops. In this context, the NBR should stand ready to adjust the rediscount rate in line with changes in bank lending rates. There might also be a need for reviewing the obligatory reserve requirements and for practical steps aimed at fostering the development of an interbank market.

Second, there will be a need for greater coordination of monetary and budgetary policies, particularly in regard to the NBR's targeted accumulation of gross and net foreign assets and to an orderly intervention in the exchange market. The relevant variables and considerations in this regard are outlined in the attached technical memorandum. Finally, the NBR will also need a "flash" reporting system, aimed at generating information that would form the basis for timely actions by management.

1) Liquidity Position...

In the external field, the mission has reviewed Rwanda's overdue external debt obligations. Since the introduction of the market-determined exchange system in March 1995, all external current account transactions are free of restrictions. The mission is of the view that Rwanda should consider accepting the obligations under Article VIII of the Articles of Agreement of the IMF.

In regard to structural issues, the mission has been informed that a decision has been taken to liberalize the domestic marketing and processing as well as the exporting of coffee, and that because of the difficult budgetary situation in 1995, the Government has opted for the adoption of a graduated export tax. In particular, the recommended tax increases from a minimum of US\$850 per ton for an export price of 140-145 cents per pound, to a maximum of US\$1,400 per ton for an export price of 170 cents and above. The authorities have also pointed out that this tax structure is presently consistent with the maintenance of a minimum producer price of RF 300 per kilo in Rwanda that is higher than in the neighboring countries, implying a minimal risk for smuggling. The mission would recommend that the authorities review this tax structure with a view to clarifying the applicable tax in case the export price were to fall below 140 cents per pound.

The mission urges the Government to adopt clear guidelines concerning its role and approach for dealing with the problems in the public enterprise sector. In particular, it recommends that the Government act promptly on the recommendations of the World Bank team in regard to the adoption of a basic policy framework for the sector as well as the Law on the Statute of Public Enterprises. For the period immediately ahead, the IMF mission urges the Government to avoid, or strictly limit subsidies to the public enterprises and to start liquidating the entities that are now closed and that had a previous record of poor performance. Decisive and early steps should also be taken toward the privatization of some enterprises.

A most pressing structural issue for the Government is the resettlement of returnees, including the development of suitable housing in urban and rural areas; the creation of employment opportunities; the fostering of security; and the resolution of issues relating to property rights. The mission has taken note of on-going efforts in these areas; a further substantial progress is indispensable for sustained economic recovery and social stability.

In the statistical areas, the mission has again been apprised of the need for further assistance in the compilation of the balance of payments and for urgent help in the collection of economic statistics; this matter has already been brought to the attention of the concerned department in the IMF.

The mission recommends that the next Article IV consultation discussions take place 12 months from now.

Attachments