

UNAMIR

SECTOR 2A, BYUMBA

22 SEPT - 17 OCT 1995

WEEKLY HUMANITARIAN REPORTS

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Kigali

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17 October, 1995

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WEEKLY HUMANITARIAN REPORT FOR THE PERIOD 23 - 29 SEP 95

GENERAL SITUATION

1. The main problems observed in the country in the humanitarian point of view are lack of housing, food, water, seeds and tools, health care and medicines. Also, there is no visible improvement in the system of education and justice. Prisons continue to be a matter of concern and abuses against prisoner's human rights seem to be a method of silent revenge for the genocide. The environment of on the west bank of Kivu lake is affected by the insurrectional menace that could paralyse the NGOs aid.

HAC ACTIVITIES

2. The requests dealt with by HAC during the week are as follows:

a. Land Levelling for Housing Settlement in Kigali. A request was received by SRSG, from the organisation HABITAT, for engineer support in developing housing settlements in Rwanda. The first settlement planned was for Kigali and initial requirement was for land levelling. The requirement was sent to FEO for urgent assistance. The FEO has informed that the work has been started with dozers and is likely to be completed by end of the week.

b. Transportation of Seeds. A request was received from sector 5B to transport 22 tons of seeds from Kigali to Gisenyi. The task was completed with transport arranged from other organisations.

c. Transport of Returnees. A request was received from sector 5B for transportation of about 400 returnees per day from Nkamira transit camp to the communes. The camp authorities have been informed that UNAMIR will undertake transportation only from border crossing points to the transit camps and that too once rate of returnees is more than 5000 per day.

d. Recce of Bridge. The FEO has been requested for recce of a bridge on the road Gitarama - Ruhengeri, as the bridge is in an unstable condition and may not last the oncoming rainy season. The requirement is of a recce for assessment of the present condition and need of repairs of the bridge so as to

B

provide advice to government agencies dealing with the matter.

e. Repair of Water Pump and Water Collection System. A request was received for repair of water pump in Gakoni Orphanage (sector 2A). The humanitarian Officer has been asked to bring the water pump to Kigali for repairs.

3. UHAAG. The following requests have been considered by the UHAAG meeting on 27 Sep 95:

a. Engineering Support in Canal Construction. A request was received by SRSB, from the Ministry of Public Works, for engineer support in construction of canal in Gikongoro. The requirement was sent to FEO for recce. The FEO informed that the proposed canal is about 600m long and will require a dozer and excavation effort of about ten days. The work can be undertaken once the current task in Kibuye, which is likely to take another one week, is completed.

b. Reactivation of Electricity Supply. A request has been received from sector 2A for assistance in reactivation of electricity supply in Kibali orphanage in Byumba prefecture. The electricity wiring within the orphanage is existing and power supply lines are passing quite close to the place. The CAO representative informed that he will be sending a technician to assess and if possible reactivate the electricity supply.

c. Biogas Tanks in orphanage. A request has been received from SOS Children's village orphanage in Kigali for emptying the old biogas tanks in the orphanage as there exists a possibility of some child falling down into these tanks and getting asphyxiated. The Chairman said that emptying the tank may not be of much use with the oncoming rains and suggested that a better option is of providing a cover. The FEO informed that a visit will be made to see the tanks and if possible, provide a cover.

4. Sector 1A

a. Gen Situation. The area in general is showing signs of normalising. There has been an increase in the inflow of returnees transiting through Ndera transit camp. There is no tension or large scale insecurity created by the influx in various communes so far.

b. HAC Activities. The Humanitarian Team attended a meeting at Nyamata on 23 Sep 95 to coordinate humanitarian activities in the area with representatives of UNHCR, Human Rights and RPA. Joint patrols were also organised with representatives of UNHCR to visit prisons in various communes. Other major activities carried out were:

(1) The distribution of seeds, agricultural tools and building/repair materials in the commune of Mbogo. (Track maintenance by locals was in progress between Ntyaba (0201) and Rulindo (9210)).

(2) Bicumbi Commune Prison was visited along with representatives of UNHCR and found extremely overcrowded and unhygienic. There were approximately 200 prisoners kept in three small rooms, some children were also observed whose details are being ascertained.

(3) The prison in Musasa commune holds 130 prisoners, investigations into the alleged beating of prisoners are still in progress. NORD-SUD supplied seeds to cooperatives in the area.

(4) Kanzanze Commune. UNHCR was supplying one plastic sheet per family of five members in Kanzanze commune in order to provide some temporary shelter to fresh returnees. UNHCR was also willing to assist in the distribution of seeds to areas not being covered by ICRC.

(5) There was distribution of food and seeds in various sectors of Gashora commune. A total of 718 tons of food and seed were distributed in the commune. 23870 hoes were also distributed amongst 12935 families. 2 and 8 refugees were forcibly repatriated from Tanzania and Burundi respectively over the past week. A total of 1179 returnees arrived at the Rutete border crossing point on 26 Sep 95. The capacity of Dihiro transit camp has been increased to cater for upto 6,000 returnees at a time.

(6) The distribution of seeds in Ngenda commune had not yet commenced. Limited quantities of food were being distributed to disabled people of the commune by ICRC. The orphanage at Ngenda which housed 230 children, is being looked after by World Vision.

(7) The orphanage next to Rubunga commune office was being looked after by German Emergency Doctors and has 250 orphans. The orphanage at Masaka has 208 orphans and is being looked after by Compassion.

(8) The number of returnees transiting through Ndera transit camp increased over the past week. A total of 2559 returnees arrived in the week mainly from Gisenyi, of these 2231 were despatched to their home commune.

c. General Living Conditions

(1) Food. The availability and supply of foodgrains and

11

seeds had improved but a lot more needs to be done to bring it to the desired level. Certain remote communes like Bicumbi, Ngenda, Gikoro and Butamwa need urgent assistance in supply of seeds.

(2) Water. The supply of water in remote communes is meagre and has led to a lot of water borne diseases. This condition is likely to remain so until the rains.

(3) Health Care. The supply of medicines in most medical centres is inadequate to cater for the large numbers of patients. Essential drugs which are in short supply are chloroquine, flagyl and antibiotics.

(4) Housing. There is scarcity in the availability of houses in most communes. UNHCR is providing plastic sheets for fresh returnees.

(5) Education. Most schools have re-opened but they lack teaching material and furniture. UNICEF is providing some assistance to schools in Bicumbi commune.

(6) Farming Activities. This activity has increased with the onset of the rains.

d. People with Special Needs

(1) Orphanages. Details of orphanages in our area of responsibility are being collated to identify those which require urgent assistance.

(2) Hospitals. The medical centre at Mugambazi Commune requires urgent assistance in supplies of medicines as the NGO assisting it has recently withdrawn its support. The medical centre at Nyamata requires assistance in supply of medical equipment and medicines for handling maternity cases.

(3) Returnees. The capacity of Dihiro and Ndera transit camps have been increased to handle 6,000 and 2,500 transients respectively.

(4) Farmers. The Bourgmestre of Gashora commune requested for urgent assistance in tackling the spread of locusts and worms which are destroying all crops in the commune. An area of approximately 2,000 hectares has been affected so far.

e. Relations with Other UN Agencies/NGOs. The relationship with other UN agencies/NGOs is very healthy and cordial. MILOBS have started going on selected joint patrols with UNHCR representatives to obtain specific information on aspects

8/7

hitherto not accessible/obtainable.

f. Relations with Local Authorities. The relationship with local authorities is cordial as own team has mostly been extending cooperation to requests made.

5. Sector 1B

a. Gen Sit. The general situation has not noticeably changed during the last week. People are strongly complaining that UNAMIR only asks them about their problems without rendering real aid or doing anything about it.

b. HAC Activities. The following activities were carried out within the period.

(1) Delivery of school material from Gitarama to the communes. (16 boxes were moved to Rutobwe commune (7781), 16 boxes to Ntongwe commune (9057), 16 to Bulinga (6679) and 17 to Kigoma (7649).

(2) Delivery of a generator belonging to "Group l'Ecole" at Nyabikenke" after it was repaired in the UNAMIR's workshop.

(3) Investigation of a case of arrest of a 14 year-old boy accused of stealing a bicycle without sufficient evidence. The boy was initially imprisoned in the Nyamabuye commune jail but later released pending the completion of investigation into the case.

(4) Delivery of one bag of second hand clothes for orphans in Rugalika sector (9574), Runda commune provided by HCHR officer.

c. General Living Conditions

(1) Food. Food still remains one of the main problems reported from the various communes.

(2) Water. Water situation in Gitarama town has normalized. ICRC delivered 40,000 litres of water to "Centre Rwandais de Formation de Cadres" thereby solving the acute water problem.

(3) Health Care and Health Problems. The Karambi Health centre in Masango commune is presently being supported by MEMISA. It has 45 beds with an average per day attendance of 50 patients. It needs mattresses, gynaecological chair and some other equipment for nutrition for babies and an ambulance vehicle.

(4) Housing. "Agency Rwandese for Development and Cooperation" (ARDEC), a Rwandese NGO, is conducting houses construction survey in Runda commune (9882) with a view of constructing 764 houses thereat. According to their representative, it claimed to have constructed about 100 already.

(5) Education. The only Secondary school in Bulinga commune (6679) cannot be opened because of shortage of funds to repair the building and purchase necessary equipment. The Minister of Education had been contacted by the Bourgmestre for possible assistance.

(6) Farming Activities. Shortage of agricultural implements and seeds still remain the main problems reported from various communes. 50 tons of fertilizers awaits transportation from Kigali to Gitaram.

(7) Electricity. The electricity situation in Gitarama town has normalized. The generator belonging to Kanyaza parish was transported to the UNAMIR workshop for repair assistance.

d. People With Special Needs

(1) Orphanages. All the orphans hitherto kept at Runda commune were reported to have been accommodated by the local families.

(2) Refugees. The main problem facing 163 returnees in Ntongwe commune is food.

e. Relations with NGOs. This has been very good. "Salvation Army" require transportation of 25 tons of food from Gitarama to Kayenzi commune (8389).

f. Relations with UN Agencies. Constant contact was maintained with HCHR and UNHCR officers. UNHCR representative has 34 tons of seeds and 3,400 hoes for distribution among the returnees but transportation inhibits their action.

6. Sector 2A

a. General Situation. The situation in the sector remained calm with no major humanitarian problems. The influx of returnees from Zaire, Tanzania, Burundi and Uganda continued.

b. HAC Activities. The Urumuli orphanage was visited with the Force Commander on 27 Sep 95. The NGOs' monthly meeting was held at Nyagatare on 27 Sep 95.

c. General Living Conditions

(1) Food. There was a general shortage of food for returnees in the commune through WFP distributed 35 tons of food items to all the communes. The Rutare commune also distributed additional 12 tons of potatoes, brought from Ruhengeri to the secteurs within the commune.

(2) Health Care. The Bwisige Dispensary (GR 66262) reported an outbreak of dysentery. A total of 200 dysentery patients were seen during the week.

(3) Education. The Mukarange Primary school (0931) which was seriously damaged during the war requires urgent rehabilitation. There is no single furniture in any of the 12 classrooms.

(4) Farming Activities. People are busy preparing the land for cropping. However there is a general need for seeds, especially for the returnees.

d. People with Special Needs

(1) Orphanages

(a) Urumuli Orphanage. This orphanage has a population of 93 children. There is no electricity supply to the place.

(b) SOS Ngarama. The centre has 168 children. Two children were reunited with their families during the week through ICRC efforts.

(c) Gakoni Orphanage. The centre has 232 children. The main problem of this centre is water. Efforts are under way by 95 CSMG, UNAMIR to provide a bigger water pump to restore water to the centre.

(2) Refugees. Refugees continued coming into Rwanda through Kagitumba, Buziba and Gatuna border posts. Others also came in through other posts in other secteurs. Records for the week were Kagitumba 145, Buziba 24, Gatuna 14 while Nyagatare transit camp has a population of 950.

7. Sector 2B

a. General Situation. The humanitarian situation in the sector during the period under review remained stable. The



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week saw an increased influx of returnees from Zaire who are being re-settled in Nasho area. The local administration and UNHCR were however under tremendous pressure to suitably re-settle these old case of refugees. The movement of returnees from Burundi and Tanzania was however restricted. Intensive agricultural activity was observed all over the prefecture. The security situation in the sector was marked by isolated incidents of infiltration and attacks from across the border. Odd cases of cattle thefts were also reported in areas adjacent to the border.

b. HAC Activities. Progress on humanitarian activities planned during the previous week was closely monitored. The following major activities were carried out during the week:

(1) Bi-weekly meetings with other UN agencies and NGOs where they were appraised of the requirements of humanitarian assistance in various parts of the prefecture.

(2) Visit to Nyakarambi and Birenga transit camps where the situation in Nyakarambi transit camp was found to be slightly volatile due to the resettlement problems of the old case load of returnees coming from Zaire.

(3) Assisting the Human Rights in investigating the reported attacks on settlers in the border areas.

(4) Carting food items provided by WFP from Rwamagana 4784 to Rwinkavu and Sake on 24 Sep 95. We performed a similar task from Rwamagana to Musumba 6286 on 27 Sep 95 using GHANBATT trucks.

c. General Living Conditions

(1) Food. Food shortage continued to be experienced by a majority of the returnees. The food for work programme initiated by ARDEC (Association Rwandese De Construction) does not seem to have been very successful as the workers complained of not receiving the earned rations in time for the past one month.

(2) Water. There was re-curring problem of water at the Nyakarambi transit camp (7384). A meeting on supply of drinking water was held between NGOs and local authorities on 28 Sep 95 at Sake commune. A 100 millimetre pipeline is planned to be laid by a Canadian NGO Tere Sans Frontiers (TSF) for a distance of 23 km from Sq (4756) to (3662) to supply water to Gatunzo (4353), Gituma (3559), Rukumbeli (3662) and Rugenda (3757). It is due to be completed by June 96. IRC is presently repairing the gravity water systems at

8

Nyamugali 8544 and Gisenyi 8952. Plans for the repairs of the water pump at Mugesera 4664 and restoration of water supply system in Nirenga rural 5959 in early 1996 are underway by TSF. A Japanese NGO called Association to Aid Refugees proposed to drill five bore holes to assist in restoration of water supply in Rwinkwavu area. OXFAM and LEF are already active in the area on a similar task.

(3) Health Care. The newly arrived returnees in the Nasho area are receiving adequate medical attention from NGO called AFRICARE. The most common disease amongst these returnees are reported to be malaria and respiratory infections. The repairs of the hospital complex at Nyabubare is almost complete and AFRICARE plans to inaugurate the hospital on 15 Oct 95. Rwinkavu hospital which was till now well stocked with drugs has of late been facing a shortage of the same due to a disruption in supply. The drugs were being supplied by OFAR based at Kigali.

(4) Housing. At Mugesera commune the Roman Catholic church of Zaza was distributing 30 roofing sheets per family gratuitously to persons whose houses were destroyed during the war. WFP is sponsoring construction of 50 and 100 houses at Rwinkwavu Sake commune respectively under its food for work programme. At Sake, the programme is being executed on its behalf by ARAMET. German Agro Action is executing a similar project in Kigerama commune.

(5) Education. Schools in the prefecture continued to function normally, however the shortage of essential materials like text books and furniture continues to be felt. The food for work programme for teachers in Kigerama commune has not yet taken off. There has also been a reported drop in number of students attending school due to inability to pay the requisite fees.

(6) Farming. Large scale cultivation has been observed all over the prefecture. Distributions of seeds and farming implements are being undertaken by the NGOs. However the old caseload of returnees being resettled in the Nasho area would need extended support for food and agriculture supply. This is to allow them attain self-sufficiency through personal cultivation.

d. People with Special Needs

(1) Refugees

(a) A total of 2,612 returnees was recorded at the

18

prefecture during the week 1,143 from Burundi, 305 from Tanzania and 1,964 from Zaire. A total of nearly 14,500 old caseload returnees are to be resettled at Nasho. A team from the Ministry of Rehabilitation is at present in Nasho area to carry a survey and assess the feasibility of resettlements in the area.

(b) On 27 Sep 95, 48 persons (including 03 women and 05 children) were brought under armed escort by Tanzanian soldiers to Bukoba border post and handed over to RPA for questioning. Two of them were confirmed to have taken part in genocide. Contrary to this report the people claimed they had been in Tanzania since the eighties and were being expelled so that their lands could be confiscated.

(c) Work is under way to increase the capacity of Nyakarambi transit camp from 1,500 to 2,000 by constructing another five large huts for the returnees.

(5) Prisoners. The expected inauguration of Nsinda prison which was initially scheduled for 25 Sep 95 has now been postponed. No transfer of prisoners from other prisons has taken place. The training of civil prison guards is said to have been completed. However, the watch towers and work on electrification is yet to be completed.

(6) Orphans. There is a total of four orphanages in the sector located at Kibungo, Abatangana, Gahini and Rwamagana commune. Human Rights has reported probable problems in the internal administration and day to day functioning of Abatangana orphanage. There is reportedly increased disenchantment amongst the orphans.

e. UN Agencies and NGOs

(1) UNHCR is presently concentrating on resettlement of old caseload of returnees in the earmarked areas.

(2) AEF is continuing the expansion of Nyakarambi transit camp.

(3) IRC is carrying on with the restoration of water supply in Sake and Rusumo in Rutonde commune.

(4) ICRC is carrying out registration of prisoners in the commune caches.

(5) WFP is sponsoring 'Food For Work' programmes in

11

Sake, Kayonza and Kigerama communes.

(6) Human Rights is investigating cases of assault on settlers in the border areas.

(7) LWF is concentrating on community development schemes in Kayonza, Kabarondo and Rukira communes.

(8) AFRICARE is providing medical assistance to settlers in Nasho area.

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

8. Sector 3A

a. Sit Gen. The general situation is calm except for the recent shooting which happened in KITABI (3520) where 3 people were killed and one was seriously injured.

b. HAC Activities. The sector monitored and coordinated HAC activities in the sector. The following are the major activities carried out:

(1) Provision of transport to RPA for redeploying their troops.

(2) Identifying needy areas for the construction of houses by CARITAS. (So far 10 houses have been constructed and 1,000 more are to be constructed in phases by CARITAS).

(3) Recce of an irrigation canal to be constructed by force engineers for use by locals in MUBUGA (5202).

c. General Living Conditions. The general living conditions is satisfactory except for the people in Kitabi (35020) and Musebeya (4038) communes who are living under fear of the recent shooting and mine blast incidents.

d. People with Special Needs

(1) Orphans. CARITAS is currently able to house between 30 - 100 orphans in Cyanika (5630), 40 - 60 in Gatera (5737) and 20 - 80 in Kaduha (4743). Efforts are being made to coordinate the care of the orphans in the sector.

9. **Sector 3B**

a. **Gen Situation.** The general situation during the period under review was reported calm. On 26 Sep 95 there was a robbery in Bureau de change office in Butare at around 1030 hrs. The sums of \$20,000, 250,000BF and some millions of Rwandese FR were stolen. These robbers though chased by RPA managed to escape. The Humanitarian Officer attended the coordination meetings with NGOs at MILOB sector HQ on Monday and Friday with a view to make necessary liaison on the requests made by communes. He also attended coordination meetings with Human Rights on daily basis.

b. **HAC Activities.** Following are the activities performed by the MILOBS team within the period:

(1) Visit to Shyanda to assess the number of houses that have been reconstructed. A large quantity of land was observed tilled for the next cropping.

(2) Attendance at a reburial ceremony in Muganza commune. The President of Rwanda, Ministers and some NGOs participated in the ceremony. The President donated one million FR for Muganza and Kibayi communes which will be used to improve the condition of refugees' families, children and orphans.

(3) Visit to Huye commune where the locals were observed in collaboration with commune authorities to have started to rebuild the houses for those who do not have. Commune authority requested assistance with some materials like bricks, cement and iron sheets.

(4) Visit to Muyaga commune where the Bourgemastre requested for plastic sheets for roofing of some newly constructed houses which are being given to the returnees.

(5) Visit to Gishamvu commune where 50 people were seen renovating abandoned houses in Sheke secteur for the returnees expected from Burundi.

c. **People with Special Needs**

(1) **Prison.** The Nyanza prisons still holds 1,765 inmates as against its established capacity for 700.

d. **Miscellaneous**

(1) **Situation in Rehabilitation Centre, Butare.** The DCOS (Ops) visited the centre and commended the work being done by the Force Engr team. Work on the

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sanitation system is completed while works on the water and electricity supply systems are in progress. The Director of the school requested for security fence around the complex to control the children from sneaking out unnoticed.

(2) NGOs Activities by Commune. Following are the NGOs activities observed by commune.

(a) ICRC distributed bean seed and farming tools to the locals at Nyakizu.

(b) 'Feed the children' distributed seeds to locals on 'food for work' project at Mbazi.

(c) OXFAM is working on the gravity-fed water system. They were also found repairing a water reserver and pipe lines in Ntyazo.

(d) 'Feed the children' was found attending about 1,276 children in a day care centre. The children are mostly orphans. The children are being kept by forester parents because there is no orphanage in Gishamvu commune.

(e) LVIA has completed the rehabilitation of a clinic in Kibayi commune. They have also provided medicines and equipment thereat.

(3) Detainees figure by Commune. Following are the updated figures of detainees by communes, Gishamvu 152, Kibayi 36, Maraba 205, Muganza 112, Muyaga 180, Huye 239, Kigembe 84, Mbazi 82, Mugusa 318, Muyira 97, Ndora 55, Ntyazo 116, Nyakizu 63, Ruhashya 196, Rusatira 180, Ngoma 73, Nyabisindu 59, Nyaruhengeri 158, Runyinya 542 and Shyanda 88.

(4) State of Returnees. Following are the figures of returnees that reported to the communes during the period under review, Nyaruhengeri 20, Muganza 34, Gishamvu 14, Muyaga 19, Kibayi 66, Kigembe 40 and Nyakizu 15.

#### 10. Sector 4

a. Gen Situation. The humanitarian situation in sector 4 is stable and under control relatively. The refugee situation has stabilized over the last week and is being monitored continuously.

#### b. HAC Activities

(1) On Monday 23 Sep 95 the Humanitarian Officer

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attended a meeting at the Human Rights office at Cyangugu. Representatives of almost all UN agencies, NGOs located in Cyangugu prefecture and the RPA liaison officer were in attendance. The humanitarian situation in the prefecture was discussed amongst other things.

(2) A special meeting of all Sub-Sector Commanders was conducted. The Sector Commander tasked all the Sub-Sector Commanders to pay special attention to all humanitarian matters.

(3) During the period under review HAC team visited Nyarushishi transit camp, orphanages in Kamembe, Kibogora, Rusayo and Nyamasheke, hospitals in Kibogora, Bugarama and Mushesha, and a number of schools in the prefecture.

(4) The HAC Cell has undertaken intensive efforts to locate suitable sites for construction of water points.

(5) Details of a project to reclaim 80 acres of marshy land in the commune was discussed between the Bourgmestre Gisuma commune and officials of WFP. If approved by the WFP and local officials, it envisages provision of employment to 1,000 men for about 30 days.

c. General Living Conditions

(1) Food. The Burgomestres of Ghishoma, Bugarama and Nyakabuye communes have expressed grave concern about provision of food to returnees. At present, the returnees are being provided with 30 days supply of food and seeds at the transit camp. As the crops will not be harvested before 3 - 4 months, they are concerned about what the returnees will do for food after one month. They therefore requested for additional 3 months supplies. This problem exists all over the prefecture.

(2) Water. IRC in coordination with the UNHCR is constructing water pipelines in all the communes. However Gishoma commune lacks water sources thereby creating problem for provision of water. It is recommended that water points be constructed in Gishoma commune in the following areas, Gishoma Bureau comm, Rwimbogo, Gisagara and Kiranga.

(3) Health Problems. A private hospital run by the Swedish government and supported by the Pentecost church located in Nyakabuye was visited. Since the war no support seems to be forthcoming for this hospital. Currently the hospital is functioning by charging the locals for its services. As most patients cannot afford

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to pay, the hospital lacks medicines and the doctors/staff go for weeks, even months without pay. The hospital has a capacity of 32 beds and treats about 250 patients daily.

(4) Education. Gitambi primary school has 755 students and 13 teachers who have not been paid for the last two months. Several classrooms have no doors, windows and one does not even have a roof. There is no water or sewage system. There is an acute shortage of all school materials and stationery. The school is being run by the Catholic church.

11. Sector 5A

a. Gen Situation. The general situation has not changed from what was hitherto the case last week. The border post between Uganda and Rwanda at Cyanika remained open and the number of returnees in this period was 184.

b. HAC Activities. The Humanitarian Officer visited the following places, Ruhengeri hospital, Ruhengeri UNHCR office, Cyanika border post, Kigombe commune, 'SOEUR DE MARIE' orphanage at Ruhengeri, Salem Rwanda transit centre at Ruhengeri, Ruhengeri MINIREISO office and Nemba hospital.

c. General Living Conditions

(1) Food. ARP delivered a corn mill to Ndusu commune on 23 Sep 95. Shortage of food has been reported by Burgmasters in most of the communes in the Ruhengeri prefecture.

(2) Water. In Ruhondo commune at Remera (6929) and Kamubuga (7626) secteurs the water pipe line is broken. It requires to be repaired of all the secteurs, only Butete sector (7145) has drinking water. Two (2) water points require rehabilitation in Janja (6314) and Muzo (6712) secteurs of Ndusu commune. The Cyeru commune has 238 water points, 102 of which are not functioning. The water point in Kabere secteurs of Nyakinama commune requires rehabilitation. In Nkumba commune the greatest problem is to obtain water. The nearest place to collect water from the commune offices is 10 kms away. Some people sell water at 50 francs per jerricane. In Kinigi commune out of twelve (12) secteurs only three (3) have drinking water. The Burgmaster informed MILOBS team that on 11 Oct 95 there will be a meeting which he has invited MILOBS, ICRC, MSF and UNHCR to attend. Humanitarian Officer will attend. According to an engineer from ICRC water system between Maya (6740) to Basumba (7042) is now ready. However, it will take two (2) months to



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rehabilitate the supply system from Basumba to Cyanika.

(3) Health Care. A vaccination programme is going on at Butaro MSF clinic. The health centres in Murandi and Mucaca communes have no qualified personnel, resort is thus to auxiliaries. The doctor visits Murandi health centre only on an occasion monthly.

(4) Housing. The resettlement project in Kimonyi sector (5533) of Mukingo commune has 250 hectares cleared for resettlement. In Kigombe commune land has been cleared to resettle the 59/60 returnees. Presently 58 hectares of land had been cleared for 52 families. Construction of the houses have started and the ARP are assisting the returnees. It was however observed that about 20 families are yet to show interest to commence work.

(5) Education. At Mutego school (6110) in Kabingo secteur of Ndusu commune 720 pupils attend the school. The main problem is lack of text books and furniture. WFP is building two primary schools in Cyeru commune at Ndago (7938) and Musasa (7435) secteurs following its 'FFW' programmes. There are 1,164 children at the Muko secteur primary school. In Nyakinama the school has 19 teachers who so far received salary regularly but some of their problems are inadequate desks, broken classroom doors and lack of toilet facilities. The primary school in Gatete secteur of Nkumba commune was completely destroyed during the war. Former drinking places are now used as classrooms. A primary school established in 1992 is still under construction at Murama secteur of Nyamutera commune. There are 250 pupils and 12 teachers who complained of inadequate text books. In Nkumba commune/Burera secteur/Gafumba village at a school which was destroyed during the war, pupils learn outside and experience difficulties during this rainy season. There are 235 pupils and 5 teachers thereat.

(6) Farming Activities. World Vision distributed 1,000 hoes in Cyeru commune on 26 Sep 95.

d. People with Special Needs

(1) Orphanages

(a) Camp 'FOYER CHARITE CARMEL' located in Ruhondo commune which belongs to the French Catholic church was closed because the owners were afraid of the situation in Rwanda. Triangle generation humanitarian, an NGO requested to use this camp as an orphanage but were refused to do so by the Rwandese authorities.

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(b) In Butte secteur (7145) Kidaho commune and at a Protestant church there are 7 children being cared for by the church.

(c) The orphanage at Jaja secteur in Ndusu commune has 56 children. They also assisted 200 other children with food and clothing. 3 Sisters are responsible for the orphanage. They get food assistance from WFP. Their main problem is paying salary to the workers, soap and clothing for the children.

(d) SALEM Rwanda transit centre in Ruhengeri received 2 new children from Ndusu commune who will soon be transferred to Kigali where their families are believed to live. Present strength is 35 children. Since Aug 95, 37 children were reunited with their families. The orphanage intend to conduct vocational training for the children in future and has accordingly applied to organisation like UNDP for assistance. Some of the problems being encountered at the centre are chairs/benches for the classrooms, beds and clothings.

(e) There are about 119 orphans living with different families in Nkuli commune.

(f) The 'SOEUR DE MARIE' orphanage in Ruhengeri was visited by a MILOBS team. This orphanage has been under rehabilitation. Its rehabilitation was sponsored by the World Bank. The rehabilitation work has been completed and was inaugurated on 27 Sep 95. There are 199 children and 43 Staff employed thereat. Among the problems faced by the orphanage are means of transport (vehicle) and the salary for the staff.

(2) Refugees

(a) 50 Returnees (1994) in Remera sector (6929), Ruhondo commune are in need of food but have no problem with accommodation.

(b) In Nyamutera commune, Tubungu sector some returnees from Goma (1994) reportedly found their property intact. They were busy in their fields.

(c) In Nyakinama commune, Nkotsi secteur about 300 to 400 hectares have been cleared for the resettlements of 59/60 returnees.

(d) At Kidaho commune only 8 returnees were

reported by 28 Aug 95 (1994). 3 came through Cyanika and 5 through Gisenyi.

(e) At Butaro commune 159 families (of 1994 set) returned in Aug and Sep 95. Their houses were destroyed during the war. They require assistance in building material to reconstruct the damage house.

(f) In Mukingo commune at Gataraga secteur 20 returnees (1994 set) who came back on 23 Aug 95 from Zaire require assistance in food and building material since they found their property destroyed.

(1) Miscellaneous. The IPJs (INSPECTEUR DE POLICE JUDICIAIRE) from Cyeru and Butaro communes have received motorcycles from the Ruhengeri prefecture.

12. Sector 5B

a. Gen Situation. The situation remains reasonably stable.

b. HAC Activities. Activities for the week included constant monitoring of the situation in Nkamira transit camp. The sea containers hitherto packed in the camp has been moved to improve space in the camp. The request for security lighting to be installed in the Gisenyi prison has still not been received at their level while the lighting at the main border post was installed and is functioning. A number of orphanages and centres for homeless children were visited. All these organisations need clothes, shoes, toys and blankets. Some mattresses were got through local sources for one orphanage.

b. General Living Conditions

(1) Water. A water/sanitation meeting would hold 19 Oct at the MINERESO offices. Representatives of the ICRC and other implementing partners would be in attendance as well. Its aim is to improve the water situation.

c. People with Special Needs. As more and more of the returnees attempt to resettle or reoccupy their homes the constant problems of land allocation and resources to begin farming cropped up.

d. NGO's

(1) COOPI. Continues its work with the development of the two transit camps.

(2) ICRC. Will open a local office within the next two weeks in the prefecture.

(3) Food for the Hungry. This NGO distributed a total of 43,241 kgs of seed, 4,180 hoes to 4,054 families in 6 of the 12 communes in the Gisenyi prefecture.

e. UN Agencies. UNHCR continues with the work of receiving and transporting of returnees.

f. Local Authorities

(1) The monthly inter-agency meeting was held yesterday. Representatives of all NGOs, local government and UNAMIR attended. There were two main points of discussion throughout the meeting. Firstly, the very slow process of land redistribution and secondly the lack of resources provided by the various NGOs.

(2) The first problem is the main contributing factor to the second problem. MINIREISO seems unable to commit land resources to the returnees on a permanent basis. As a result UNHCR and other agencies cannot concentrate on either the rehabilitation or construction of new infrastructures.

(3) There are two camps in the Kayove area of the Gishwati forest that have existed for some three months. These people were moved there from the college transit centre on MINIREISO's request and need to be catered for by the government. However they are receiving little or no assistance. As a result they are being provided medical care by NICOY while they live in UNHCR sheeting. The government's inaction to resolve the issue of settlements in the Gishwati and Kora camps is stalling the probable provision of infrastructures for the returnees by the NGOs.

### 13. Sector 5C

a. Gen Situation. The over all quality of life for the citizens of Kibuye Prefecture remains poor. People continued to display a general lack of confidence, community spirit and motivation to improve their conditions. This week no new returnees arrived. The water and electricity in the village and the health centre of Mushubati (3279) required repairs in order to keep the medical supplies from spoiling. Visits cannot be made to Kinanira and other villages due to an impassable/defective bridge there. One team accompanied Swiss Disaster Relief Staff to Kilinda hospital (SC 5358) in Bwakira commune. Reports were made of dysentery, malaria and measles as the main illness currently being treated at the health

VS

centre in Nyaubuye.

b. HAC Activities

(1) Murunda hospital reports increased cases of dysentery and malaria. This problem is expected to increase as the rainy season continues. This hospital requires 100 blankets and sheets. Their X ray machine and generator require repair.

(2) A Humanitarian team composed of MILOBS, the Prefect, UNHCR and WFP representatives visited the returnees in Bwiza (SC 3794).

(3) In Mahembe (3658 of Gisovu commune 50 houses need to be repaired. Doors, windows and roofs have been stolen during the war. Measles, dysentery and malaria continue to be of major health concern here. There is a shortage of seeds, primarily peas and beans. Bisesero had no electricity since the war. The area is sparsely populated as a result of the heavy losses during the war.

c. NGOs in Kibuye. The main NGOs operating in Kibuye remains ADRA, ACIST, CARITAS, ENFANTS DU MONDE, SDR, ICRC, MSF, SOLIDARITY, HUMAN RIGHTS and WFP.

b. General Living Conditions

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

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

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

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

(d) Supplementary food to nutrition centres in Gisovu, Rwamatamu and Bwakira.

(e) Returnees as directed by UNHCR.

(2) However this NGO face difficulties in distributing the required quantities of food to needy area in the prefecture due to frequent breakdowns of their trucks resulting from the poor quality of the roads in the prefecture.

(3) In Rutsiro commune NGOs are still hesitant to

12

transport aids because of the previous mine incidents. This has reduced significantly the inflow of aid into the commune. The RPA, local government and MILOBS have since adjudged the route to be clear of mines and safe for normal travels.

(4) Agriculture. The local government and NGOs continued to encourage the rehabilitation of Kibuye's agricultural sector in the hope of restoring self-sufficiency. Beans, sweet potatoes, mixed vegetables and sorghum continued to be the staple crops in Kibuye. Cash crops continue to recover and coffee, banana and tea production is increasing modestly.

(5) Health. The quality of health care provided is poor as overcrowding, untrained staff, broken equipment, inadequate water and latrine facilities and lack of transportation for the injured exasperate this bad situation. Malaria and dysentery continue to be the main illnesses in the prefecture.

(6) Water and Sanitation. ICRC is installing new water points monthly and repairing broken pipes. However shortfalls in water still occur daily throughout the prefecture. MILOBS are coordinating probable the use of UNAMIR resources to establish 10 water points in the prefecture.

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

(8) Returnees. A total of 2616 old and new caseloads respectively of returnees were recorded in the prefecture. A shortage of available housing still exists. Returnee camps are generally in good order but require more cooking containers, mats, machetes, hoes, blankets and food.

(9) Internally Displaced Persons. IDP's may become a problem in future as old caseload personnel are occupying houses belonging to some returnees. At present this is not a major problem.

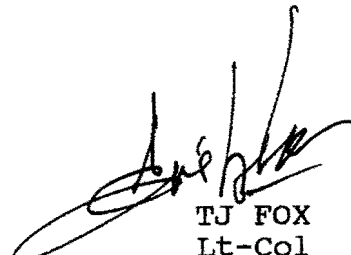
(10) Justice. The proper justice system is still not in place to begin the trials of prisoners accused of genocide. Prosecutors and defence lawyers are still

required. We have two judges in Kibuye.

(11) Prisons. The only prison in Kibuye continues to house approximately 2100 people. This facility was designed to hold 250 people so problems of over crowding, poor hygiene and poor nutrition make the quality of life very poor for the inmates. A proper security fence around the prison is still required to improve the quality of life for inmates as this will allow them to expand out of their cramped up situation.

#### CONCLUSION

14. The humanitarian situation in Rwanda is improving but the pace is very slow. There is a requirement of paying special attention to the conditions in orphanages, hospitals and prisons. With the slow flow of aid money from different countries the situation may improve for the better.



TJ FOX  
Lt-Col  
CHAO

Distribution:

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HUMANITARIAN REHABILITATION OFFR (O SRSG)  
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MILOB HQ SEC 1A (HUM OFFR)  
MILOB HQ SEC 1B (HUM OFFR)  
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SHEET NO.1      SUMMARY OF THE WEEKLY HUMANITARIAN REPORT  
 Date: 23 - 29 SEP 95

SECTOR	FOOD	WATER	ELECTRICITY	HEALTH	ROAD/BRIDGE
1.	Supply of food inadequate in rural areas.	Water supply insufficient in rural areas.		Inadequate supply of medicines.	
2.	Food shortage experienced by the majority of returnees.	Recurring problem water problem in Nyakarambi transit camp.		Outbreak of dysentery reported at Bwisige dispensary.	
3.					
4.	Insufficient food supply to returnees.	Gishoma commune lacks water sources.			
5.	Food shortage in most communes of Rehengeri prefecture.	Ruhondo commune and Kamubuga secteurs pipeline needs repairs.		Health centres in Sec 5A and 5C needs qualified staffs.	

SUMMARY OF THE WEEKLY HUMANITARIAN REPORT  
SHEET NO. 2

EDUCATION	PRISON	ORPHANAGES	RETURNEES	HOUSING	REMA
Bulinga Secondary school cannot be opened due to lack of funds for rehab works.				Scarcity in availability of houses in most communes.	
Mukarange primary school needs rehab.		Urumuli orphanage centre needs electricity.	Returnees facing food problem at Ntongwe commune.		
Gitambi primary school needs rehab. 13 Teachers not paid for last 2 months.					
Many school buildings require rehab works and lack of educational materials.		Orphanage facing transport and salary problems.	Returnees needs food, farming tools and clothings.		

TO : FHQ - HAC

FROM : SECTOR 2A (BYUMBA)

INFO : MILOBS GP HQ

DATE: 15 OCT 95

SUBJECT : WEEKLY HUMANITARIAN SITREP  
FOR PERIOD 07 - 13 OCT 95

### GENERAL

1. The general situation remained calm. The number of returnees coming into the sector has reduced considerably.

### OWN HAC ACTIVITIES

2. The Sector assisted the KIVUYE Commune with two pick-ups for the distribution of food items to 12 families of 51 people on 09 Oct 95. The items distributed included the following:

- a. Maize - 150kg.
- b. Rice - 150kg.
- c. Beans - 200kg.
- d. Biscuits - 2 Boxes.
- e. Powdered Milk - One Bag.

3. Ghanbatt provided a truck to the NGO GOAL Ireland through this Sector for the conveyance of building materials for the BYumba Transit Camp. The truck worked for one week.

4. Muturwa Commune requested for transport to convey 200 bags of cement, 850kg of food items and school materials from KISALI to Muturwa. The request was forwarded to Force HQ-HAC and it has since been granted.

5. At KINYAMI GR 1418, on 07 Oct 95, a woman gave birth to a baby girl and threw it into a public latrine. The cry of the baby attracted attention and it was rescued by the locals. MILORDS patrol in the Commune assisted in conveying the baby, her parents and the Secretary of the Commune from Kinyami to Byumba Hospital. The baby was admitted for medical attention and the woman was later handed over to the Gendarmerie by the Secretary. The baby is doing well.

## GENERAL LIVING CONDITIONS

6. Food. WFP distributed food items within the Ngarama Commune on 12 Oct 95. On the same day, ADRA also distributed seeds and hoes to farmers in the Commune.

7. Water. MILOB patrols continued to team up with Bourgmestres to locate water points for possible rehabilitation by UNAMIR. The water pump at Gicreganya GR2113 is unserviceable and the Bourgmestre of Rutare Commune has requested for UNAMIR assistance to repair it.

8. Health Care. In the Bugoga Commune, AMREF was rehabilitating the Bugoga Health Centre. The Health Centre in the Muhura Commune GR301081 was still without any NGO support.

9. Housing. NTR.

10. Education. A high powered German Delegation called DONNERSBERGKEIS visited the Rutare Commune on 11 Oct 95 and promised to rehabilitate the Secondary School and also provide furniture

for the primary schools. In the Bwisige Commune, the Government of Germany had promised a grant of 33,000 DM to the Bwisige Secondary School. The grant was to be channelled through an organization called RENAN PALATINA, a sister Commune of Bwisige based in Germany. Primary Schools in most Communes have broken for one month recess to enable the pupils assist their parents on the farms.

11. Farming Activities. Cultivation of farm lands are in progress throughout the Prefecture.

#### PEOPLE WITH SPECIAL NEEDS

12. ORPHANAGES. NTR.

13. HOSPITALS NTR.

14. HANDICAPS. NTR.

15. IDPS. NIL.

#### REFUGEES

16. In the Muhura Commune, 11 families of 18 people returned from the Nyagatare Reception Centre to settle with their families during the week. And

in Rutare Commune, one person returned from Zaire to settle on 09 Oct 95 while two people returned from Zaire on 10 Oct 95 to settle in the Bugoga Commune.

17. RELATION WITH OTHER UN AGENCIES. Cordial.

18. RELATION WITH OTHER NGOs. Cordial.

19. RELATION WITH LOCAL AUTHORITIES. Good.

#### CONCLUSION

20. The week under review was calm. The number of returnees settling in the Prefecture had reduced considerably.

21. Milobs continued to provide transport assistance to Communes from the Sector resources whenever possible.

#### RECOMMENDATION

22. An NGO should be persuaded to support the Muhura Health Centre.



M K ADAMA  
Maj  
Hum Offr

To : MILOBS Sec 2A ←

File: 5000.1(HAC)/A/1


Info : MILOBS GP HQ

From : HAC, UNAMIR HQ

Date: 13 Oct 95

Subject : WEEKLY HUMANITARIAN REPORT FOR  
THE PERIOD 30 SEP - 6 OCT 95

1. The above mentioned subject as received from your end is incomplete as its page 3 is missing. This inhibits our compilation action for the period.
2. You are please requested to send the missing page 3 to this cell by the fastest means most possible.
3. Grateful treat this request with the highest degree of urgency it deserves.

  
L ADEKAGUN  
Major  
for CHAO



6 Pages

TO: FORCE HQ - HAC

FROM: SECT 2A - BYUMBA

INFO: MILITARY GP HQ

Date 08 Oct 95

SUBJECT: WEEKLY HUMANITARIAN SITREP FOR  
PERIOD 30 SEP - 06 OCT 95

GENERAL

1. The general situation remained calm in respect of Humanitarian Activities. Returnees continued to come into the Prefecture and settled in their former Communes.

OWN HAC ACTIVITIES

2. Provided two pick-ups from Sector 2A resources to KIBALI Commune for the distribution of household items to returnees in the GATEBE sector (9432) on 06 Oct 95. Each of the 14 families that benefited received the following:

- a. Blankets - 2
- b. Kitchen Set (5x plates, 5x spoons, 2x pans).
- c. Bucket - 1
- d. Kerosine lamp - 1
- e. Soap - 5 cakes.

3. UNAMIR Force Engineer Coy assisted the NGO GOAL in clearing a site for a new Transit Camp at BYUMBA. The clearing lasted for five days. One bulldozer was used in the work.
4. Assisted the BYUMBA Prefecture with transport to distribute 2.5 tons of beans, maize and cooking oil to returnees in the KIBALI Commune on 04 Oct 95.
5. The Bourgmestre of Muthura Commune, Mr Hitiimana Timothy requested for a recovery vehicle to recover the Commune's accident vehicle at NYAMIHARA GR 155137 on 02 Oct 95. Request was forwarded to HAC HQ for further action. The vehicle was yet to be recovered.

#### GENERAL LIVING CONDITIONS

6. Food. ADRA distributed 20 tonnes of food items within the MUTHURA Commune during the week and are yet to distribute additional 850kg of food.
7. Water. The local authorities at MUKARANGE Commune made a request to UNAMIR to repair a broken down water pump that serves the Commune.
8. Health Care. An outbreak of meningitis related disease was reported in the MUTHURA Commune. Available records indicated that

the death toll so far is as following:

- a. Gahara Sector (3004) — 15 people.
- b. Muhura Sector (2908) — 03 people.
- c. Rumuli Sector (3109) — 09 people.

There is no NGO supporting the Muhura Health Centre at the moment. The Health Centre relies on donations from well wishers and little money that is paid by the patients as Consultation fees. The centre has no ambulance and has to rely on locally improvised stretcher bearers to transport seriously ill patients to the nearest hospital in BYUMBA, about 50km away. Medical staff were reported to have visited the Muhura Health Centre on 29 Sep 95 and took blood samples for analysis. They were from Kigali.

9. Housing. There is still no elaborate housing policy of the central government. The local authorities have a policy to allow legitimate house owners to take possession of their properties upon their return.

10. Education. NTR.

11. Farming Activities. Incidents of landmine explosions are keeping farmers off some farmlands in Mukarange, Bwisige, Murambi, Ngarama, Muhura and Cyumba Communes.

## PEOPLE WITH SPECIAL NEEDS

### 12. ORPHANAGES

a. Urumuli Orphanage. The population of the centre remained 93 children. Following the visit of the Force Commander to the orphanage on 27 Sep 95, a team from UNAMIR Electrical Unit visited the centre to assess the efforts and material requirements for the provision of electrical power to the place. The team assessed that a 15-25 KVA generator would be required and also rewiring of the centre would need to be done.

b. SOS Ngarama. NTR.

c. Gakoni Orphanage. The 95 CSMG installed a bigger water pump for the orphanage on 02 Oct 95. The water problem of the centre has thus been solved.

13. HOSPITALS. NTR.

14. HANDICAPS. NTR.

15. IDPS. NTR.

### REFUGEES

16. The recorded figures of returnees for the period are as below:

4

- a. Kagitumba Boarder Post - 25
- b. Buziba Boarder Post - Nil.
- c. Katuna Boarder Post - 28.

17. RELATION WITH OTHER U. AGENCIES. Cordial.

18. RELATION WITH OTHER NGOS. Cordial.

19. RELATION WITH LOCAL AUTHORITIES. Good.

### CONCLUSION

20. The week was calm. The sector provided transport to the Kibali Commune to distribute food and household items and UNAMIR HQ provided transport assistance to the NGO GOAL.

21. The Mutura Bourgmestre requested for recovery services at Nyamiyaga. The request is still pending.

22. There was an outbreak of meningitis related disease in the Mutura Commune which has claimed 27 lives so far in the Gahara, Muhura and Rumuli Sectors.


23. Landmine incidents are keeping farmers off some farmlands.

24. ADRA distributed 20 tonnes of food items within the Mutura Commune.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

25. The following are recommended:

- a. Demining exercise to be undertaken in the affected Communes to enable farmers take advantage of the coming rains.
- b. Provision of electrical power to the Urumuli Orphanage should be speeded up.
- c. The request for the recovery of the Muhura Commune accident vehicle should be given attention.

  
MK ADAMA  
Maj  
Hum Offr



To: Force HQ-HAC

From: Sector 2A (Byumba)

Info: Milob Gp HQ

Date: 4 Oct '95

Subject: WEEKLY HUMANITARIAN SITREP FOR PERIOD 23 - 29 SEP '95

**GENERAL**

1. The situation in the Sector remained calm with no major humanitarian problems. The influx of returnees from Zaire, Tanzania, Burundi and Uganda continued.

**OWN HAC ACTIVITIES**

2. Visited Urumuli orphanage with the Force Comd who promised the orphanage a generator for the supply of electricity on 27 Sep 95.

3. Attended NGOs' monthly meeting at Nyagatare on 27 Sep 95.

4. Visited the Nyagatare Reception Centre.

**GENERAL LIVING CONDITIONS**

5. a. **Food** There was a general shortage of food for returnees in the commune. WFP distributed 35 tons of food items to all communes. The Rutare Commune also distributed additional 12 tons of potatoes, brought from Ruhengeri, to sectors within the commune.

b. **Water** . NTR.

ATTN HAC

c. **Health Care.** The Bwisige Dispensary Gr166262 reported an out break of dysentary. A total of 200 dysentary patients were seen during the week.

d. **Housing** . NTR.

e. **Education** . The Mukarange Primary School (0931) which was seriously damaged during the war requires urgent rehabilitation. There is no single furniture in any of the 12 classrooms.

f. **Farming activities** . People are busy preparing the land for cropping . However there is a general cry for seeds , especially for the returnees.

#### **PEOPLE WITH SPECIAL NEEDS**

##### **6. Orphanages.**

a. **Urumuli Orphanage.** The orphanage has a population of 93 children. There is no electricity supply to the place but when the Force Comd visited the centre on 27 sep 95, he promised the centre a generator . Electricians from the Forces Engineers Coy were yet to go and access the requirements .

b. **SOS Ngarama.** The centre has 168 children. Two children were reunited with thier families during the week through ICRC efforts.

c. **Gakoni Orphanage.** The centre has 232 children. The main problem of this centre is water . Efforts are under way by 95 CSMG ,UNAMIR to provide a bigger water pump to restore water to the centre.

##### **7. HOSPITAL.** NTR

##### **8. HANDICAPS.** NTR.

##### **9. IDPS.** NTR



10 **REFUGEES** Refugees continued coming into RWANDA through Kagitumba, Buziba and Gatuna border posts. Others also came in through other posts in other sectors. Records for the week were as following

- a. Kagitumba - 145
- b. Buziba - 24
- c. Gatuna - 14
- d. Nyagatare transit camp has a population of 950.

11. **RELATION WITH OTHER UN AGENCIES.** NTR .

2. **RELATION WITH OTHER NGOS** NTR.

13. **RELATION WITH LOCAL AUTHORITIES** Good.

**CONCLUSION.**

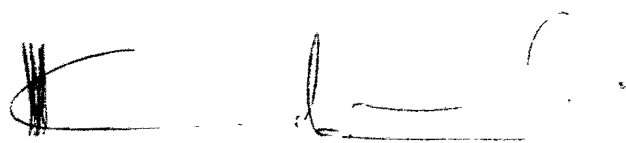
14. The week was generally calm. The visit of the Force Comd boosted the image of UNAMIR in this sector greatly. The acute water problem in all the Communes, particularly at the Gakani Orphanage require attention.

ATTN - HAE

**RECOMMENDATIONS**

15 . The following are recommended :

- a. Farmers, particularly ,returnees should be assisted with seeds to enable them take advantage of the rains.
- b 95 CSMG should speed up work on the water pump for the Gakoni orphanage.



M K ADAMA  
Maj  
Hum Offr

To : See Distribution

File: 5000.1(HAC)/A/1

From : HAC, UNAMIR HQ

Date: 6 Oct 95

Subject: WEEKLY HUMANITARIAN REPORTS

1. It has been observed that reports are made on meetings attended for the period without necessarily bringing out a brief insight into what were discussed and decisions taken.

2. You are please requested to always give a brief gist of whatever humanitarian meeting attended from date in subsequent reports.

3. Grateful treat as very important.



TJ FOX  
Lt Col  
CHAO

Distribution:

External:

Action:

MILOBS Sec 1A  
MILOBS Sec 1B  
MILOBS Sec 2A  
MILOBS Sec 2B  
MILOBS Sec 3A  
MILOBS Sec 3B  
MILOBS Sec 4  
MILOBS Sec 5A  
MILOBS Sec 5B  
MILOBS Sec BC

To : MILOBS Sec 2A  
MILOBS Sec 5B

File: 5000.1(HAC)/A/1

Info : MILOBS GP HQ

From : HAC, UNAMIR HQ

Date: 5 Oct 95

Subject: WEEKLY HUMANITARIAN REPORT FOR  
THE PERIOD 23 - 29 SEP 95

1. The above mentioned subject was due from your end at the latest by Mon 2 Oct 95. Paradoxically, we are yet to receive it as at date.
2. As its late receipt is delaying our compilation for the period, you are please requested to forward the report to this Cell immediately without any further delay.
3. Grateful treat as very important.



L. ADEKAGUN  
Maj  
for CHAO

To : MILOBS Sec 2A  
MILOBS Sec 5B

File: 5000.1(HAC)/A/1

Info : MILOBS GP HQ

From : HAC, UNAMIR HQ

Date: 5 Oct 95

Subject: WEEKLY HUMANITARIAN REPORT FOR  
THE PERIOD 23 - 29 SEP 95

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3. Grateful treat as very important.



L ADEKAGUN  
Maj  
for CHAO

(V.M. obs 2A

VS

HAC  
UNAMIR HQ  
Kigali

5000.1(HAC)/A/1

29 September, 95

See Distribution

WEEKLY HUMANITARIAN REPORT FOR THE PERIOD 16 - 22 SEP 95

GENERAL SITUATION

1. The situation in Rwanda is reported calm with occasional incidents of banditry and harassment of the locals. There is observed increase in the influx of the returnees.

HAC ACTIVITIES

2. The weekly meeting with all the UN agencies to disseminate information on security was held. Also the weekly meeting of UHAAG was held and various requests received were evaluated with a view of taking actions on them.

3. Sector 1A

a. Gen Situation. The area remains calm and is showing gradual signs of improving. Agricultural activities have increased in order to take advantage of the sowing season. Various NGOs are in the process of distributing seeds in the communes. There has been no incident of intimidation or large scale insecurity of fresh returnees in their home communes.

b. HAC Activities. The Humanitarian Team planned its activities in accordance with the directions elucidated in the monthly HAC meeting of 15 Sep 95. Liaison was also carried out with UNHCR field officer for Kigali and we conducted joint patrols. Major activities carried out were as follows:

(1) Musasa Commune. Food was delivered for the orphanage at Musasa. A total of 1400 kgs of foodstuff was donated by the Indian Force Engr Coy to the orphanage on 21 September.

(2) Tare Commune. MILOBS distributed 2000 tablets each of Flagyl and Chloroquine to the medical centre at Tare. These medicines were provided by the Indian Medical Section. The transfer of prisoners from Tare to Kigali Prisons by the RPA was continuing in batches of 10 prisoners, as earlier reported.

18

(3) Kanzenze Commune. There was distribution of seeds to families by WFP in the commune at the rate of 10 kgs of seeds per family. 130 returnees are presently staying at Nyamata and require assistance for shelters.

(4) Gikomero Commune. A security meeting was held at the commune office on 16 September with MILOBS in attendance. It was reported that Conditions generally were relatively calm with isolated cases of banditry and violence. CARITAS helped in repairing damaged water pumps and pipes in the commune. A limited govt sponsored Nutrition Programme for children is being organised for malnourished children.

(5) Humanitarian Activities Liaison. Liaison was carried out with the offices of World Vision, FAO and EEC in order to ascertain details of humanitarian assistance being provided by various NGOs in the communes.

(6) Improvement of Tracks. The Force Engr Coy effected repairs to the track south of the bridge over Nyabarongo river (GR 0972).

(7) Shyonggi Commune. A meeting of councillors was held in order to coordinate education, security and health services in the commune. The medical centre at Rutonde (GR 9790) was visited where vaccination of children was seen in progress.

(8) Ngenda Commune. A total of 70 returnees arrived from Burundi in the past week and have been re-settled in Ngenda and Gashora communes.

(9) Rubungo Commune. The prison being constructed by ICRC in area of Remera (GR 7984) was still in the final stages of construction.

(10) Ndera Transit Camp. Visit to Ndera Transit Camp revealed the conditions there was satisfactory. A total of 90 returnees were transferred from Butare and 48 returnees arrived from Zaire on their way to their home communes.

c. General Living Conditions

(1) Food. The availability and supply of foodgrains in the rural areas is still not satisfactory. The local population needs to be encouraged to become self reliant in this respect through cultivation to meet their needs.

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

88

commences.

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

(4) Housing. The availability of houses in most accessible communes is a problem. Limited govt assisted projects to repair damaged houses in Gikomero commune was observed.

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

(6) Farming Activities. This activity is still not at the desired level and needs to be encouraged in order for the locals to become self sufficient in food supply.

d. People with Special Needs

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

(2) Hospitals. The medical centre at Mugambazi Commune lacks medicines as the NGO hitherto supporting it has recently withdrawn its support. A request has been received from Butamwa Commune for the provision of a mobile medical van on a bi-weekly coverage to remote sectors of the commune.

(3) Returnees. The situation of fresh returnees in various communes is being regularly monitored, there have been no cases of large scale intimidation or insecurity reported.

e. Relations with Other UN Agencies/NGOs and Local Authority. The relations with other UN Agencies/NGOs are very healthy and sound. Joint patrols are being planned with NGO field officers to coordinate humanitarian assistance. The relations with local authorities are cordial as help is normally extended to all their requests.

4. Sector 1B

a. Gen Sit. The general situation has not noticeably changed from the position of last week.

b. HAC Activities

(1) The delivery of school materials from Gitarama to the communes continued. This week 16 boxes were moved to Tambwe commune (7653) and 22 to Kigoma commune (7649).



8

(2) Hum Offr attended two meetings with the NGOs organized in the Prefecture Bureau and Ruhango Sous-Prefecture Bureau.

c. General Living Conditions

(1) Food. No changes from the reported position of last week.

(2) Water. Gitarama town is still suffering from acute shortage of water supply. Water comes for a short time once in two or three days.

(3) Health Care and health Problems

(a) Remera-Rukoma hospital (8986) in Taba commune needs repair of their water pump. Details of the required spares will be forwarded soon.

(b) Ruhango health centre in Tambwe commune (7553) is being well run by ICRC and "Caritas" and it is not facing any serious difficulties. Attendance there per day is 150 patients while the hospital has 25 beds (including five in the maternity section).

(3) Farming Activities

(1) Shortage of agricultural implements and seeds was reported from Nyabikenke commune (7292), Bitare (8383) and Murama (8589) secteurs of Kayenzi commune, Tambwe sector (7653) of Tambwe commune, Rwerama, Rubona and Joma secteurs of Murama commune.

(2) The Prefecture of Gitarama received three tons of vegetable seeds. The seeds are donated by EU and have been transported thereto with INDBATT truck.

(4) Electricity. The break down in Cyangugu power station caused serious problems in this Prefecture. In the towns of Gitarama and Ruhango the electricity comes for several hours during the night time only.

d. People With Special Needs

(1) Refugees

(a) The returnees who had been arrested were all accused of having participated in the genocide, the majority have been arrested immediately they

18

returned. In some cases the arrests took place after the individual returned to the secteur of origin. According to the information provided by IPJs the cases are being investigated and the dossiers are being compiled.

(a) Three tons of vegetable seeds will be distributed to the vulnerable population including returnees as soon as possible. UNHCR requested FAO regarding seeds and agricultural tools for the returnees.

(1) Prisoners

(a) The sanitary situation is poor in the jail house at Musambira commune (8274) because the latrines are filled.

(b) At Mugina commune (9267) the Bourgmestre requested MILOBS for transfer of six prisoners, four to Kibuye and two to Gisenyi Prefectures, as they belong to these Prefectures.

e. Relations with NGOs. The Hum Offr along with the NGOs attended two meetings organised in the Prefecture Bureau and Ruhango Sous-Prefecture Bureau.

f. Relations with the Local Authorities. Hum Offr met with the Prefect of Gitarama and Sous-Prefect of Ruhango and requested them to give their proposals concerning construction of ten water points.

5. Sector 2A

a. General Situation. The situation in the sector was calm. Nothing out of ordinary happened.

b. HAC Activities. The Humanitarian team visited Urumuli orphanage, transported 14.6 tons of food from ADRA Kigali to Muhura commune on 20 Sep 95 using GHANCOY vehicles and conducted patrols to Nyagatare.

c. General Living Conditions

(2) Water. The situation now is a bit better as most of the people now depend on rain water.

(3) Health Care/Problem

(a) Gituwa Health Centre with a capacity of 35 beds require mattresses for the beds as the old ones are damaged beyond use.

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(b) Dysentery was reported at Nyagisozi dispensary (289171) while the place lack medicines for the treatment of the disease.

(c) Musenyi dispensary in Buyoga commune is in a state of disrepair. The place attends to about 60 people a day.

(4) Farming Activities. People in all the communes are busy cultivating but in some communes like Buyoga they expressed the feeling that people require seed particularly potato and bean seeds.

d People with Special Needs

(1) Orphanages

(a) At Urumuli One Child was re-unified with his parents and 10 children were brought from closing down Gikongolo orphanage on 21 Sep. The place presently has 93 children.

(b) SOS Ngarama. This place has 170 children now. The Kigali SOS headquarters (SOS) gave them a non-operational generator which requires repairs.

(2) Refugees. Returnees continued coming into Rwanda through Kagitumba, Buziba and Gatuna border posts as well as through other routes. Figures of the entries are:

(a) Kagitumba	-	12 - 18 Sep = 171
(b) Buziba	-	14 - 20 Sep = 49
(c) Gatuna	-	16 - 21 Sep = 19

6. Sector 2B

a. General Situation. The humanitarian situation in the sector during the week was calm and stable. Even though there was a steady flow of returnees, the numbers expected from Tanzania continued to belie expectations.

b. HAC Activities

(1) Extensive liaison and patrolling were undertaken by the MILOBS teams to identify focal areas for humanitarian assistance.

(2) The following major activities were carried out during week:

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(a) Bi-weekly meetings was held with other UN agencies/NGOs and necessary co-ordination regarding humanitarian assistance was carried out with them

(b) The Humanitarian team visited the Nyakarambi and Birenga Transit Camps. The situation in both the camps was stable and under control.

(c) The orphanages at Gahini and Rwamagana were visited for in-depth assessment of the problems facing them.

(d) A patrol visited Rwamagana hospital. The conditions at Rwamagana hospital were normal. However no improvement has taken place in the problems highlighted in previous reports.

(e) Two trucks were made available to WFP by GHANBATT on 17 Sep 95 for distribution of food items in Sake, Rukara and Kabarondo communes.

c. General Living Conditions

(1) Food. The general food situation in the sector remained manageable, however there was reported food shortage being experienced in the Nasho area where 1959 caseload of refugees are being resettled. UNHCR/WFP require vehicles for transporting the necessary food items to the said area.

(2) Water. The water situation in the transit camps was stable, but the communes continued to face acute shortage of water. Construction of a rain water tank is in progress at Rwinkavyu hospital 6782 which would considerably ease the recurring water shortage problem thereat. A water pipe line is being laid from a spring water source to meet the water needs of Mulindi Health centre 7768.

(3) Health Care. The large scale incidence of Meningitis in Rwinkavyu area 6782 has been contained and no fresh cases have been reported. MSF and MEC jointly carried out mass vaccination of over 5,500 people in the area. MSF also carried out a vaccination programme in the Musaza area (6943) for tuberculosis, polio and tetanus. The returnees in Sake commune (4354) have been getting inadequate medical attention during the transit stage as the health centre there is unable to cope up with the increased number of patients.

(4) Housing. Special emphasis was placed during the week on resettlement of 1959 caseload of refugees in the

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Nasho - Mulindi area. A total of 600 families consisting of 3114 returnees are being re-settled in the area. A further 625 returnees who have returned from Zaire on 22 Sep 95 are to be settled in the area.

(5) Education. The schools in the Prefecture continued to function normally, however shortage of essential furniture and text books continued to be felt.

(6) Farming Activities. Increased cultivation activity was observed all over the sector.

d. People with Special Needs

(1) Returnees. The inflow of returnees from Tanzania was not as expected after the talks held by UNHCR representatives with them on 09/10 Sep 95. However, the returnees from Burundi have been coming in appreciable numbers. UNHCR is presently air-lifting the old caseloads from Burundi, while the new caseloads are being brought by road. UNHCR is also facing a problem of transporting the returnees after 1700 hours through the Rutete (2142) - Gashora (2755) belt due to persistent objections by RPA over move through its military area during hours of darkness for security reasons. As a result the returnees have had to often spend the night at the border. UNHCR is now negotiating with RPA to send its escort with the refugees through the belt after last light.

(2) Orphans

(a) The number of children in the orphanages during the week are:

i. Gahini - Out of the total number of 100 children, 73 are attending school.

ii. Abatangana, in Gahini area, 136 out of the total number of 196 children are attending school.

iii. Rwamagana recorded 101 school-going children out of a total number of 121.

(3) Prisoners. There are reported 3,078 prisoners in Kibungo prison as against its capacity for 450. The available space per prisoner is not more than 47 by 47 centimetres. The prison conditions are unhygienic as there is only one toilet per 500 prisoners. There is a very high incidence of swelling of feet due to continued standing. Malaria is reportedly to be rampant. In the

18

commune caches of Muhazi and Rukura there are approximately 352 and 186 prisoners respectively. Gendarmerie is reportedly holding a total of 60, 45 and 80 at Rwamagana, Kibungo and Kabarondo.

e. UN Agencies and NGOs

(1) UNHCR is assisting in the transportation and resettlement of 1959 caseload of returnees in the Nasho area.

(2) OXFAM is assisting in the construction of water tanker for collecting rain water in Rwinkavyu hospital.

(3) LWF is assisting in laying water pipelines to Mulindi Health centre.

(4) IMC and AEF are assisting in health screening at Birenga and Nyakarambi transit camps respectively.

(5) MSF is carrying out vaccination and immunization programmes in Rwinkavyu and Musaza areas.

(6) UNHCR team visited Kibungo prison along with representatives of UNDP, UNREO and Ministers of Justice and Rehabilitation.

(7) IRC is carrying out community development programmes which include shelter construction, livestock support, bicycle loan schemes, training of tailors and support to farm cooperatives in Rutonde (4884) commune.

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

7. Sector 3A

a. Sit Gen. The general situation in the Sector is calm.

b. HAC Activities

(1) The HAC branch of the sector monitored and coordinated humanitarian activities within the sector. In carrying out its duties the cell observed the following activities:

(a) Construction of 150 houses for refugees/returnees by CDD in Rukondo commune (5538).

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(b) Construction of 80 houses for returnees by CDD in Musebeya commune (4033).

(c) Construction of 80 houses by WFP for returnees and survivors of genocide in Rwamiko commune (4914).

(d) Construction of various houses (number unknown) by CARITAS for returnees in Karama commune (5631).

(e) Moulding of bricks for the construction of houses in Kibeho sector (5107) by WFP.

(2) These stated humanitarian activities by UN agencies and NGOs have greatly improved the general accommodation situation. This has also improved the relationship of UN and local authorities with feasible aid being given.

(3) The HUMO asked and was given (by the local authorities) suitable sites for constructing water points in each commune. The Bourgmestre of Rukondo commune requests the UN to rehabilitate their commune office which the UN used as ZAMBATT location.

c. General Living Conditions. The general living condition in the sector is satisfactory except for Rwamiko and Mubuga communes where people are living in great fear of arrest. Recently 85 Hutus were arrested in Rwamiko for cases related to genocide.

d. People with Special Needs. People with special needs are returnees, survivors of genocide and elderly people/orphans. These people require food, medical care, agriculture implements and accommodation.

e. Relations with Local Authorities. This is very good especially with the Prefect and the Commanding Officer of RPA.

8. Sector 3B

a. Gen Situation. The general situation during the period under review was reported to be calm. The Humanitarian Officer of the sector as usual attended a coordinating meeting with NGOs at MILOBS sector HQ on Monday and Friday, and the coordinating meetings with Human Rights on daily basis.

9. Sector 4

a. Gen Situation. The returnees situation has stabilized over the last two weeks and is being monitored continuously.

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b. HAC Activities

(1) On Monday 17 Sep, the Humanitarian Officer attended a weekly meeting at the Human Rights office at Cyangugu. Representatives of almost all UN agencies and NGOs operating in Cyangugu Prefecture were in attendance. The Company Commander of the Malawi Company said that he would pass on all urgent messages to all the NGOs at Cyangugu by a special radio set which he intends to earmark for the purpose.

(2) On Tuesday 12 Sep, a group of 38 unaccompanied children were brought from Zaire at Rusizi-1 under a program of children reunification sponsored by ICRC.

(3) On Tuesday 19 Sep, the Humanitarian Officer visited Gihundwe hospital to see two victims recently injured in mine accidents. Enquiries revealed that they are being adequately cared for by their families.

(4) A HAC team attended a reburial ceremony at Karengera commune in memory of 270 local victims of the genocide. The Prefect of Cyangugu and other local authorities were in attendance.

(5) A 28 year old woman, named Teresa Kayitsee formerly of Cyangugu Prefecture, Gatare commune, Limafu secteur, who had fled to Burundi when the war began, returned. She had lost her husband and three children in KIBITUCHI camp in Burundi. She was emphatic about not wanting to return to her original home in Gatare commune.

(6) The Humanitarian Officer arranged for Air MEDEVAC to Kigali on 21 Sep 95 of a RPA soldier who got injured during an accidental discharge from his weapon on 20 Sep 95.

c. General Living Conditions


(1) Food. The ICRC is providing food to 900 IDPs and 1200 refugees in Gatare commune. The supplies are insufficient.

(2) Water. Serious water shortages are being experienced at Gishoma, Gisuma and Gatare communes.

(3) Health Problems. At the Hanika Medical centre in Gatare commune, there is a report of an outbreak of measles and diarrhoea. The centre needs additional medicines and a frigidaire to store vaccines.

(4) Housing. Some returnees are being denied land





ownership rights they had before the war as well as housing rights. It appears the property was grabbed by those who stayed in Rwanda during and immediately after the war.

d. People with Special Needs

(1) Orphanages. The transfer of the APEEDUC - orphanage at (KAMEMBE commune) to NOVICIAT site (the same commune) has been completed. The orphanage in Kibogora (Kirambo commune) has 225 orphans and needs large sized window panes. There is a large manhole (5m x 5m) within the premises that needs to be covered with a concrete or a steel cover urgently as it is posing a danger to the children's movement in the area

10. Sector 5A

a. Gen Situation. The general situation has not changed during the last week. The border post between Uganda and Rwanda at Cyanika remained open and the number of returnees for this period was 113.

b. HAC Activities

(1) On 18 Sep 95 the Humanitarian Officer provided transport assistance to representatives of MINIREISO to Nyamugali and Cyeru communes for allotments of land to the 1959/60 case returnees. In Nyamugali commune, at Muvumo (8719) and Kabingo (8130) secteurs, some lands were identified but dimensions are not yet available. In Cyeru commune the Burgmaster reported that there are some acres available for allotments.

(2) On 19 Sep 95 the Humanitarian Officer visited the Episcopal primary school in Ruhengeri town. The school has 600 students and 14 teachers. They have requested for assistance from UNHCR who have not yet confirmed the availability of the aid required.

(3) On 19 Sep 95 a MILOB team and the Humanitarian Officer visited the Ntaruka central Hydro electric (7136) at Nkumba commune where they were told of three machines and three turbines that were out of order. The repairs are being sponsored by the European Union for the first phase and Germany for the second phase. The first phase is for repairing one engine and is scheduled to be completed on 05 Oct 95.

(4) On 20 Sep 95 the Humanitarian Officer provided transport assistance to the representatives of MINIREISO to visit Butaro commune where acres of land were being

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identified.

(5) On 21 Sep 95 an ambulance was obtained from NICOY to MEDEVAC an RPA soldier with broken spine from Ruhengeri hospital to Kigali (Kanombe camp hospital).

(6) On 22 Sep 95 the Humanitarian Officer provided transport assistance to the representatives of MINIREISO to visit Nyarutovu commune in order to identify land for resettlement. The Subprefect of Musengo, under which Nyarutovu commune falls, complained about damages done by TUNBATT in the area of Nemba. He complained that no compensation had been paid to date.

b. General Living Conditions

(1) Food. The Nkumba Assistant Burgmaster requested for food for the commune staff as they have not been paid for some time. At Cyabingo commune food is not enough for the people. The reason being that people can no longer afford to buy fertilizer for crops resulting in poor yields. The majority of the people lost their cattle during the war. This was their main source of income.

(2) Water. There is problem of drinking water in Nkumbo commune. The ICRC are still working on the water system along the Nkuli, Mukingo, Kinigi and Nkumba communes.

(3) Health Care. It is reported that the French Minister for Humanitarian who visited Ruhengeri on 19 Sep 95 promised to take care of Ruhengeri hospital when MSF contract expires in Dec 95.

(4) Health Problems. Malaria cases have increased in Cyeru commune.

(5) Housing

(a) CARITAS is to build 80 houses for the 1959/60 case returnees at Butaro commune but have problems of wood for roofing. MINIREISO could provide the woods but they do not have transport. 2000 Iron sheets have already been delivered to the commune (each house will have 25 iron sheets).

(b) On 19 Sep 95 the French Minister for Humanitarian Affairs visited Ruhengeri commune. He met the Prefect of Ruhengeri. Among other places he visited the hospital and the area in Kigombe commune where ARP, WFP and UNHCR will construct 52 houses for the 1959/60 caseload returnees. The Minister promised to assist in this project.

18

(c) CARITAS and ARP are building houses for widows in Cyeru and Butaro communes.

(6) Farming Activities. The Cyabingo Burgmaster requested assistance of seeds supply for his subjects. World Vision will start the distribution of seeds in Nkuli, Nyarutovu, Nyamugali, Butaro and Cyeru communes next week.

c. People with Special Needs

(1) Orphanages

(a) 'SOEUR THE MARIE' - (Catholic Congregation) is running an orphanage in Ruhengeri town and another at Janja sector (6413) of Ndusu commune. There are 200 orphans in Ruhengeri orphanage of these number 22 are babies, 16 are attending primary school and 12 are attending Secondary school in Ruhengeri. The (43) workers from the Ruhengeri orphanage have not been paid since October 94. CARITAS, PAM and World Vision are the NGOs assisting there. ICRC and STC are working on the registration of the orphans. The situation of the orphans is good while the Director of the Orphanage requested assistances of 179 mattresses and to bring 2 tents to Ruhengeri from Nemba.

(b) SALEM Rwanda is running a transitory orphanage centre in Ruhengeri town with 34 orphans there now. Last month 6 children were reunited with their mothers/relatives by ICRC and STC. These 2 mentioned organisations are working on the registration of the orphans. PAM SALEM Germany and SALEM Austria are providing assistance. There are 20 workers who are receiving their salaries normally and the situation of the orphans is good.

(c) ICRC informed conducted a family reunion for 15 children from Ruhengeri and Gisenyi Prefectures in Zaire.

(2) Refugees

(a) In Butaro sector (8142), Butaro commune, 176 families of old caseload are living in homes of those who are in Zaire awaiting allocation of land for their own resettlement.

(b) In Nyamutera commune only one returnee of the 1994 case arrived on 19 Sep 95.



(c) In Ndusu commune, 46 returnees have arrived to the commune since Aug 95.

(d) The Burgmaster held a meeting with up to 2500 people in Karambo secteur on 21 Sep 95. An RPA Battalion Commander based in Nemba also attended the meeting. The agenda was co-habitation between the locals and returnees. The locals indicated that they had no problems with returnees and that they welcomed them. Another meeting on the same agenda was held at Nemba (7619) by the Battalion Commander on 20 Sep 95.

(e) In Nyakinama commune a total number of 39 returnees have come back to the commune so far.

(f) On 22 Sep 95, 20 returnees were brought to Mukungwa transit camp (6231) from Gisenyi by UNHCR. The next day they were transferred to Kibungo and Kigali Prefectures.

11. Sector 5B

a. Gen Situation. The situation remains stable. Organised repatriation continues.

b. HAC Activities. Activities for the week included constant monitoring of the situation in Nkamira transit camp. The containers of food that were to be moved to make more room in the camp have now been moved. In addition the work for the installation of two more food tents has been completed. At the Gisenyi prison they are still awaiting direction regarding the security lighting. The issue has been turned over to the ICRC from UNAMIR. Septic service was also provided to the prison. Finally lighting at the main border crossing will be installed on the Rwandan side.

b. General Living Conditions

(1) Food. In the area of Nyamyumba, returnees are experiencing food shortages.

(2) Water. The 10 water point locations proposed this week by the UHAAG are in the process of being identified.

(3) Farming Activities. In Gaseke commune, the returnees had land allocated to them but no tools to work with.

c. People with Special Needs. As mentioned earlier the numbers of returnees this week was not significant.

18

d. NGOs

(1) COOPI. Continued its work with the development of the two transit camps being constructed in the Prefecture.

(2) ICRC. The issue of security lighting for the Gisenyi prison has been turned over to the ICRC.

12. Sector 5C

a. Gen Situation. The over all quality of life for the citizens of Kibuye Prefecture remains poor. People continued to display a general lack of confidence, community spirit and motivation to improve their conditions.

b. HAC Activities

(1) On 15 Sep 95 a follow-up visit made to the Murunda hospital revealed an urgent need for a doctor to attend to serious cases. Hospital sources also intimated that power supply to the hospital has been cut off completely on Mon 11 Sep 95 by Electro-gas officials for reasons of non-payment of electricity bills. The consequential problem is how to conserve drugs, especially vaccines, in the cooler.

(2) As at 18 Sep 95 the seed availability is generally low throughout the Prefecture. Bean, potato, and pea seeds are particularly in short supply. An investment in seed now will no doubt pay dividends in the future. UNHCR has been informed of this concern.

c. NGOs in Kibuye. The main NGOs operating in Kibuye remain ADRA, ACIST, CARITAS, ENFANTS DU MONDE, SDR, ICRC, MSF, SOLIDARITY, HUMAN RIGHTS, WFP and various others who played a smaller role here.

d. General Living Conditions

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

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

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

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

18

(d) Supplementary food to nutrition centres in Gisovu, Rwamatamu and Bwakira.

(e) Returnees as directed by UNHCR.

(2) However they continued to face difficulties in distributing the required quantities of food to needy areas in the Prefecture due to frequent breakdowns of their trucks resulting from the poor quality of the roads in this Prefecture.

(3) In Rutsiro commune NGOs are still hesitant to transport aid because of the previous mine incidents. This has reduced significantly the flow of aids into this commune.

(4) Agriculture. The local government and NGOs continued to encourage the rehabilitation of Kibuye's agricultural sector in the hope of restoring self-sufficiency. Beans, sweet potatoes, mixed vegetables and sorghum continued to be the staple crops in Kibuye. Cash crops continue to recover especially coffee, banana and tea productions which are increasing modestly.

(5) Health. MSF and UNICEF continued to work diligently to improve and run hospital facilities throughout the Prefecture. In general there are problem with the quality of health care provided due to overcrowding, untrained staff, broken equipment, inadequate water and latrine facilities, and lack of transportation for the injured which exasperate this bad situation. MSF vaccinated the new returnees this week and will continue to do so as and when they enter the Prefecture.

(6) Water and Sanitation. ICRC continued with the repairs of broken pipes towards improving the availability of water. They are installing new water points monthly however shortfalls in water still occur daily throughout the Prefecture.

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

(8) Returnees. UNHCR, Human Rights and indirectly UNAMIR continued to assist personnel to return to the

prefecture. A shortage of housing still exists. Returnee camps are generally in good order but require more cooking utensils and materials, mats, matchets, hoes, blankets and food. The medical problems is mainly malaria. The UNHCR rep is aware of their problems and is attempting to meet their needs.

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

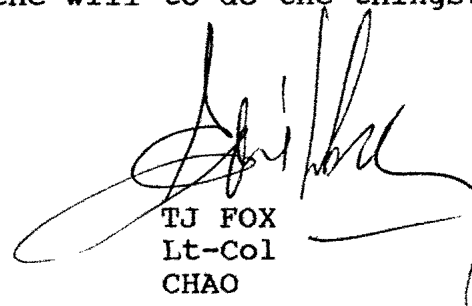
(10) Justice. The proper justice system is still not in place to begin the trials of prisoners accused of genocide. Prosecutors and defence lawyers are still required.

(11) Prisons. The only prison in Kibuye now houses approximately 2092 people. This facility was designed to hold 250 people so the problems of over crowding, poor hygiene and poor nutrition makes the quality of life very difficult for these inmates. A proper security fence around the prison is still required to improve the quality of life for inmates as this will allow them to expand out of their cramped quarters.

(12) The mine incidents reported in Rutsiro commune continued to cause NGOs to restrict their movement in this commune. As a result of this food aid and medical supplies are not getting through to the needy.

#### CONCLUSION

13. Efforts will be made to meet the various requests within available resources on priority basis. It is requested that the Sectors realize the importance of planning the Humanitarian Assistance tasks and to send same ASAP. It could be by way of an organised job and consequently an organised support to carry it out. It is a challenge for us but as military people, we have to accept challenges and shows our capacity. We will start support from HAC to those that showed more interest in the humanitarian tasks. And finally remember, that we can do many things, and more than the resources, we have to have the will to do the things.



TJ FOX  
Lt-Col  
CHAO

Distribution:

Internal:

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

External:

UNREO  
UNICEF  
UNHCR  
WFP  
HACU



SUMMARY OF THE WEEKLY HUMANITARIAN REPORT

SHEET NO.1      Date: 16 -- 22 SEP 95



SECTOR	FOOD	WATER	ELECTRICITY	HEALTH	ROAD/BRIDGE
1.	Unsatisfactory availability supply of food in rural areas.	Insufficient water supply in rural areas.		Supply of medicines inadequate in almost all health centres. Remera-Rukoma hospital needs repair of their water pump.	
2.	Food shortage experienced at Nasho area.	Acute water shortage prevails in the communes.		Lack of medicines and medical equipment in sector 2A	
3.		Reactivation of water system at Kivu Commune.			
4.	Insufficient food supply.	Serious water shortage hits Gishoma, Gisuma and Gatara commune.		Outbreak of measles and diarrhoea in Gatara commune.	
5.	Food shortage experienced in sectors 5A and 5B.	Problem of drinking water in Nkumbo commune.		Malaria cases increased in Cyeru commune. Inadequate medical facilities in sector 5c.	

24

SUMMARY OF THE WEEKLY HUMANITARIAN REPORT  
SHEET NO. 2

EDUCATION	PRISON	ORPHANAGES	RETURNEES	HOUSING	REMARKS
Teaching material & Furniture are required in most schools.		Gikoro Orphanage requires food and clothing for 26 orphans.		Non-availability of houses in most accessible communes.	
Lack of furniture and text books,	Unhygienic conditions prevails at Kibuye prison.	Abatanga orphanage faces water problem.		Resettlement of refugees at Nasho – Mulindi area.	
		Orphans requires food, medical care, accommodation and agriculture implements.	Returnees lacks food, accommodation and medical care in sector 3A.		
Many school buildings require rehab works and lack of educational materials.			Returnees facing house, clothing and medical problems.	CARITAS facing wood problem for 80 houses of returnees.	

MILOBS CC 2A

*[Handwritten signature]*

HAC  
UNAMIR HQ  
Kigali

22 September, 95

See Distribution

WEEKLY HUMANITARIAN REPORT FOR THE PERIOD 03 - 09 SEP 95

GENERAL SITUATION

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

HAC ACTIVITIES

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

Sector 1A

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

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

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

18

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

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

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

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

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

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

c. General Living Conditions.

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

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

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

(4) Housing. Available houses in most communes have

18

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

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

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

d. People with Special Needs.

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

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

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

5. Sector 1B

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

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

c. General Living Conditions

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

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

(3) The Humanitarian Team visited Sainte-Bernadette

18

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

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

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

d. People With Special Needs.

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

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

6. Sector 2A

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

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

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

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

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

(2) Water. All communes have water problem.

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

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

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

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

7. Sector 2B

a. General Situation.

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

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

b. HAC Activities

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

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

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

c. General Living Conditions.

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

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

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

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

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

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

d. People with Special Needs.

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



18

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

e. UN Agencies and NGOs

(1) The IRC and IMC carried out medical screening of returnees at Birenga transit camp.

(2) UNHCR water tankers filled up the water tanks at Birenga and Nyakarambi transit camp.

(3) IMC carried out evacuation of RPA soldiers injured in a firefight at Idagaza on 05 Sep 95.

(4) OXFAM is carrying out repairs of water pumps at Rwinkavu 6782.

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

8. Sector 3A

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

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

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

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d. People with Special Needs.

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

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

9. Sector 3B

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(3) The passing out parade of RPA.

c. General Living Conditions

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

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building which the team accomplished with their own transport.

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

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

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

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

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

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

(8) Shyanda (GR 7718). Acute water problem facing commune.

d. Miscellaneous

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

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

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

18

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

e. NGO Activities

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

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

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

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

10. Sector 4

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

b. HAC Activities.

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

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

c. General Living Conditions.

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

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

88

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

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

d. People with Special Needs

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

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

11. Sector 5A

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

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

c. General Living Conditions

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

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

8

d. UN Agencies/NGOs

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

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

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

12. Sector 5C

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

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

c. General Living Conditions.

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

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

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

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

and other educational materials.

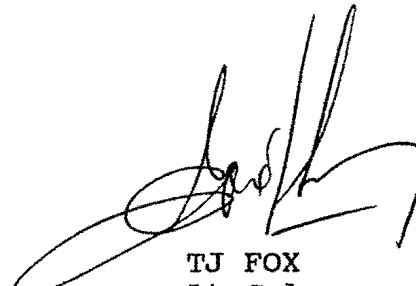
(5) IDPs. IDPs may become a problem in future as old caseload personnel are occupying housing belonging to some returnees.

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

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

#### CONCLUSION

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



TJ FOX  
Lt-Col  
CHAO

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SHEET NO.1      SUMMARY OF THE WEEKLY HUMANITARIAN REPORT  
Date: 03 – 09 SEP 95

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

SUMMARY OF THE WEEKLY HUMANITARIAN REPORT  
SHEET NO. 2

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