UNAMIR HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE [1 NOV 1993] - 4 MAR 1994

[1 CONFIDENTIAL]

EL/WG APR 2009

PLEASE RETAIN ORIGINAL ORDER

UN ARCHIVES
SERIES S-1120
BOX 43
FILE 2
ACC. 1998/0278

NATIONS UNIES

MEMORANDUM INTERIEUR

UNITED NATIONS

INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: *S.E. Monsieur Jacques Roger BOOH-BOOH*
A: *Représentant Spécial du Secrétaire Général des Nations Unies au Rwanda*
THROUGH: ***ATTENTION*** *: Dr. Abdul KABIA, Directeur Exécutif, et M. Ngijol, Attaché de Liaison Humanitaire.*
S/C de:

DATE : *4/3/1994*

REF.:

DR KABIA

FROM: *Ahmadou A. LY,*
De: *Coordonnateur Résident des Activités Opérationnelles du Système des Nations Unies au Rwanda*

SUBJECT: ***Programme Humanitaire***
Objet:

Suite à votre demande, veuillez trouver, ci-joint, les documents sur la situation humanitaire dans le pays, préparés par l'Unité d'Urgence PNUD/DHA. L'Unité est en train de préparer par ailleurs une carte pour l'ensemble du pays pour les camps de déplacés et de réfugiés, donnant leur population, et le nom des organismes qui y travaillent. Ces informations vous seront communiquées dès que possible.

Vous trouverez également en annexe la copie d'un fax que nous avons communiqué à Genève pour une réunion des agences et des opérateurs qui a eu lieu le 24 février 1994 et qui a traité entre autres du Rwanda.

Il est de mon intention de vous communiquer désormais toutes les informations que nous recevons, afin de renforcer notre collaboration.

Meilleures salutations.

SRSG.
Please process
11-15 March 4/3

RECEIVED
OFFICE OF SRSG
Date 4-3-94
No. 701 By PF

PROGRAMMES D'ASSISTANCE HUMANITAIRE

AU RWANDA

1. Les programmes couvrent quatre catégories de bénéficiaires, nommément les victimes de la sécheresse, les déplacés internes, les réfugiés en provenance du Burundi, et le rapatriement spontané de réfugiés auparavant en Ouganda et en Tanzanie.

DEPLACES INTERNES

2. Quelques 200,000 personnes déplacées en février 1993 et retournées dans leur résidence d'origine en zone démilitarisée continueront de recevoir une assistance alimentaire ciblée de la part du CICR, dû aux mauvaises récoltes (6 communes ouest Byumba).

3. Les livraisons alimentaires pour le reste des déplacés retournés chez eux est interrompue cette semaine, ayant atteint l'autosuffisance alimentaire. Les programmes de suivi nutritionnel et médical sont continues, soutenus par les ONG travaillant dans le nord.

4. Il reste 400 000 déplacés dispersés dans les camps en deça de la zone démilitarisée. Les besoins de cette population sont à peu près couverts grace aux financements reçus en janvier. La situation alimentaire, qui était demeurée précaire depuis l'afflux des réfugiés burundais, devrait se stabiliser avec l'apport de haricots dans les rations du CICR fin mars.

RAPATRIEMENTS SPONTANES

5. Suite a une mission inter-agence PAM/HCR/DAH, le HCR a décidé d' apporter une assistance ponctuelle le 21 février aux 7 000 rapatriés situés dans la vallee du Mutara, autour de Karama. Le PAM a livré 100 Tonnes de nourriture (la même ration que pour les réfugiés burundais mais sans les haricots) et le HCR a complété la distribution avec des jerricans, et des couvertures. Il est prévu de continuer l'assistance une fois que les recensements de bénéficiaires seront faits.

6. L'ONG ACORD a lancé un appel d'urgence, appuyé par l'Eglise Méthodiste Libre du Rwanda, pour des livraisons alimentaires d'urgence pour 9 000 rapatriés de Tanzanie à Nyabwishongezi dans le nord.

7. Il demeure possible que de nouveaux mouvements de rapatriements aient lieu dans ces régions d'accès difficile par camion. Cela devra amener les organismes opérationnels à se poser la question d'un effort logistique fait à partir de l'Ouganda.

REFUGIES

8. En janvier le taux de mortalité pour les 275 000 personnes en camp est tombé de 3,49/10 000 à 2,14/10 000, grace à l'effort alimentaire et médical du HCR et de ses partenaires opérationnels. L'exception dans cette amélioration demeure le camp de Burenge, où la distribution alimentaire est difficile, et les conditions sanitaires mauvaises. La malnutrition continue d'augmenter dans certains camps dans le Bugesera, et demeure très supérieure globalement à celle des camps de déplacés.

9. Le PAM a fait de gros efforts pour obtenir un supplément de haricots sur les marchés internationaux, et les premiers arrivages devraient avoir lieu en mars. Les distributions actuelles de haricots ne reflètent pas les rations coutumières des réfugiés. Le déficit est dû à l'explosion des besoins dans la sous-region, en particulier au Kenya et en Tanzanie, en plus du Burundi et des besoins du Rwanda.

VICTIMES DE LA SECHERESSE

10. Des poches de sécheresse sont apparues en décembre dans tout le pays, augmentant l'insécurité alimentaire des populations affectées par les troubles, et élevant les taux de morbidité pour la malaria et la dysenterie, dus à une plus grande vulnérabilité. La sécheresse a été particulièrement forte dans le sud ouest du pays. 91% des cultivateurs dans le Runyinya n'ont rien planté pour la prochaine saison, selon une estimation UNICEF/Ministère de la Famille. Les prix des produits de base sont en augmentation. Des sommes substantielles du fond de contrepartie ont été allouées aux agences de l'ONU pour répondre en urgence aux besoins les plus importants. Cette initiative inter-agence de janvier, élaborée lors d'une réunion des Représentants, était fondée sur une première évaluation faite avec l'assistance du Ministère du Plan et du Directeur Agricole de la région de Kigali. La mission FAO/PAM qui s'est conclue le 17 février, et dont le rapport officiel doit sortir en mars, a donné une estimation non officielle et provisoire de 900 000 personnes ayant besoin de livraisons alimentaires. Elle a été suivie d'une mission OSRO-FAO vouée aussi à ce problème.

PREFECTURE DE KIBUYE

11. La Préfecture de Kibuye a bénéficié dans les années précédentes d'efforts particuliers en matière de reforestation de la part des bailleurs de fonds (notamment la Suisse), et d'infrastructure (programme de l'Union Européenne). Malgré cela la Préfecture demeure caractérisée par un certain retard dans le développement macro-économique, qui contraste avec un fort secteur PME (appui du projet PNUD/BIT "Micro-réalisations").

12. La sécheresse a été particulièrement forte à Kibuye. Les résultats les plus apparents à cette date sont l'augmentation brutale des prix de l'alimentation, la disparition des haricots (première source de protéines pour cette population qui a peu de lait et de viande), puis le plafonnement récent des prix de certaines denrées, ce qui dénote une incapacité des consommateurs à acheter plus cher.

13. L'évaluation des besoins qui avait été faite par les agences des Nations Unies dans le cadre du déboursement du fonds de contrepartie (voir paragraphe 10 sur la secheresse) a noté que le taux de malnutrition globale pour les enfants de 0 à 5 ans est de 2,8% de la population totale des enfants, celui des femmes enceintes ou qui allaitent est de 2,5% de la population des mères. Les communes de Bwakira et Kivumu n'ont pas eu de pluies tandis que les communes de Gishyita et Rwamatamu connaissent des famines chroniques à cause des mauvais sols et de la surpopulation. Le nombre de personnes à assister est de 3,6% de la population, soit 7 500 personnes.

14. Quelques cas de cholera ont été déclarés, et les ONG s'occupant d'aide médicale (Médecins Sans Frontières et la Croix Rouge Belge) ont mobilisé du matériel pour faire face a une possible épidémie (certaines indications tendraient à montrer que le virus est venu du Zaire).

15. Il n'y a pas de camps de déplacés ni de camps de réfugiés dans la Préfecture, mais la population a accueilli quelques déplacés pour cause de troubles sociaux venant du nord de Gitarama. Des conflits pourraient avoir lieu dans cette région si les tensions continuent d'augmenter dans le pays.

24.02.1994

PROGRAMME DES NATIONS UNIES

POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT

UNITED NATIONS

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

PNUD / UNDP
KIGALI
RWANDA

Phone : (250) 75381 Facsimile: (250) 76263 Cable: 22528

FAX MESSAGE

TO : **Ms Deborah SAIDY, Head of DESA Programme, DHA-Geneva** **cc Mr Alan DOSS, UNDP Geneva, Mr Kaz Kuroda, DHA New York** Fax Nr: **41 22 788 6389**	Date : **16 February 1994** Nr of pages: **1** File :
From : **AHMADOU A. LY, RR**	Drafted by: EB Account to debit :

FAX NR ___

SUBJECT : **Discussion Points for the IASC-WG Meeting of 24.02.1994**

Events here have not allowed us to focus on the inter-agency meeting which you will hold tomorrow, but I am glad to be able to take advantage of the opportunity to bring up a few points on the situation in Rwanda, as you suggested.

1) The Round Table Conference has been postponed, as the agencies know, and a new date will be given when a new Government has been put in place. We have begun an inter-agency process to define the roles and responsibilities of the agencies within the framework of the Round Table. It would be extremely useful if the agencies could consult and decide on (1) what their resource mobilisation plans are for programmes falling under the scope of the Round table, and (2) the modalities of their participation in the implementation phase.

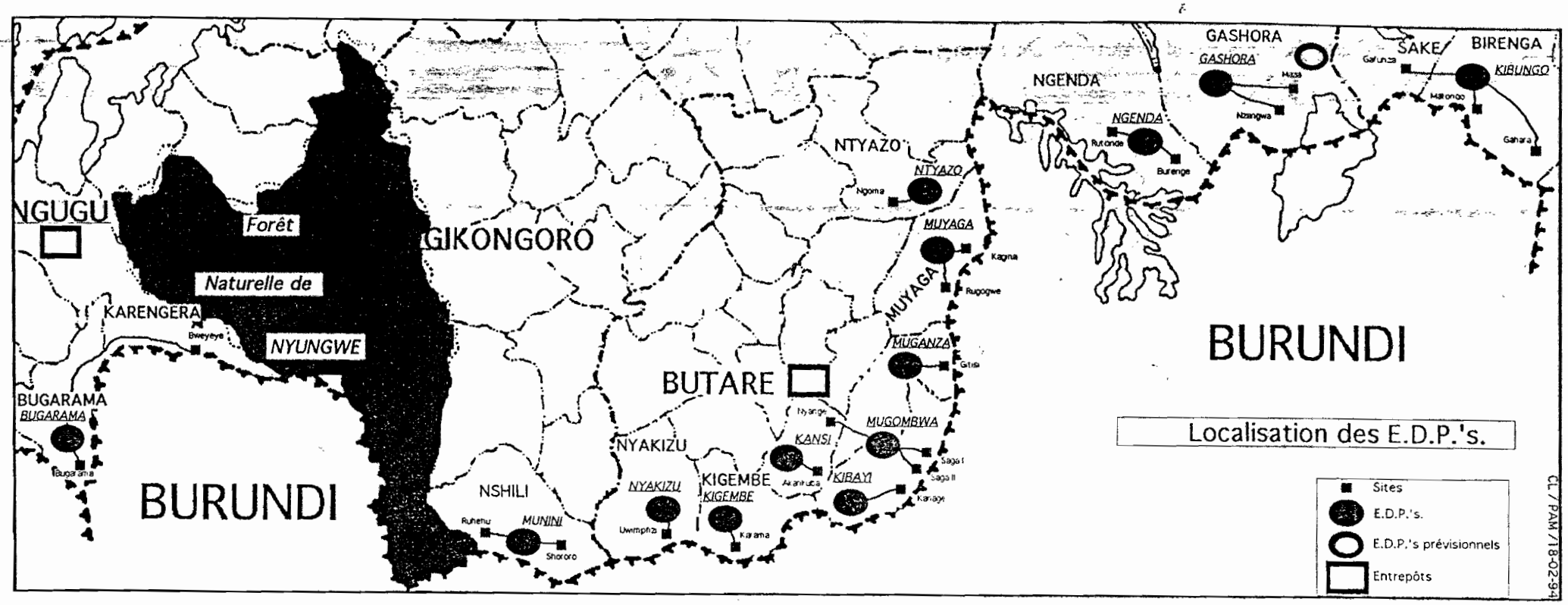
2) Security as you know is now foremost in the decision making process, and there is a temporary interruption of all programmes, in particular for staff situated in the Prefecture of Butare. We have moved into security level II. At an agency meeting, the World Bank Resident Representative explained that he had notified the Government that the World Bank would suspend its programmes if it does not obtain firm assurances from the Government that its ministries can keep functioning effectively.

3) Coordination should now increase as the Emergency Support Unit has been created, and will soon be fully staffed. We will discuss its programme of work with the Agency Representatives as soon as the situation has stabilised. UNICEF has meanwhile lent a staff member to work on the production of reports to the Technical Secretariat of the of the Crisis Committee, begging some important issues. The Secretariat was originally created with the support of the donors in 1992, and placed in the Office of the Prime Minister with the support of the EU delegation and UNDP. Now that the Emergency Unit has been created, it would be valuable to consider the coordination mandates of the European Union and UNDP, in light of the former's new role in emergencies, and in light of the ECOSOC 1993 recommendations. I would also recommend that a Committee be created, composed of the Information Officers from the Emergency Support Unit, WFP, UNICEF, and soon UNHCR, so as to establish a common approach.

4) An inter-agency mission (with the participation of the Emergency Unit) has carried out a rapid evaluation in the long depopulated Mutara Valley, where some 7,000 spontaneous returnees have settled. Some punctual assistance will be provided by UNHCR and WFP. No project is foreseen for this beneficiary caseload for the time being. We are also waiting for the FAO/WFP Assessment Mission report on the drought, which could be a serious addition to the ongoing emergencies in Rwanda, and the region as a whole. The multiplication of these emergencies, and the way in which they feed into one another, might necessitate that the agencies and operational bodies examine seriously the regional dimension of future resource mobilisation and implementation efforts. Reflections on such a dimension would be welcomed here.

Thank you for keeping us informed of discussions in Geneva and New York regarding the humanitarian programmes here. Such information is important for the evolution of our work.

Best regards


GASHORA
GASHORA
SAKE
BIRENGA
KIBUNGO
NGENDA
NGENDA
NTYAZO
NTYAZO
MUYAGA
MUYAGA
MUGANZA
MUGOMBWA
KANSI
KIBAYI
BUTARE
NYAKIZU
NYAKIZU
KIGEMBE
KIGEMBE
NSHILI
MUNINI
BUGARAMA
BUGARAMA
KARENGERA
NYUNGWE
Forêt
Naturelle de
BURUNDI
BURUNDI
Localisation des E.D.P.'s.
Sites
E.D.P.'s.
E.D.P.'s prévisionnels
Entrepôts
CL / PAM / 18-02-94

MEMORANDUM

Date: February 24, 1994

De / From: M Ahmadou Ly, Resident Coordinateur, PNUD/DHA

A / To: M BOOH BOOH, Representant Special du Secretaire General

Attention: Dr Abdul KABIA, Directeur Executif, M Ngijol, Attache de Liaison Humanitaire

Subject: Programmes Humanitaires

Veuillez trouver ci-joint les documents que vous m'aviez demandes sur la situation humanitaire dans le pays, prepares par l'Unite d'Urgence PNUD/DHA. L' Unite est en train de preparer par ailleurs une carte pour l'ensemble du pays pour les camps de deplaces et de refugies, donnant leur population, et le nom des organismes qui y travaillent. Ces informations vous seront communiquees des que possible.

Ci-joint vous trouverez aussi la copie d'un fax que nous avons communique a Geneve pour une reunion des agences et des operateurs qui a lieu aujourd'hui, et traitera entre autres du Rwanda.

Il est de mon intention de vous communiquer desormais toutes les informations que nous recevons, afin de renforcer notre collaboration.

PROGRAMMES D'ASSISTANCE HUMANITAIRE
AU RWANDA

Les programmes couvrent quatre categories de beneficiaires, nommement les victimes de la secheresse, les deplaces internes, les refugies en provenance du Burundi, et le rapatriement spontane de refugies auparavant en Ouganda et en Tanzanie.

DEPLACES INTERNES

Quelques 200,000 personnes deplacees en fevrier 1993 et retournees dans leur residence d'origine en zone demilitarisee continueront de recevoir une assistance alimentaire ciblee de la part du CICR, du aux mauvaises recoltes (6 communes ouest Byumba).

Les livraisons alimentaires pour le reste des deplaces retournes chez eux est interrompue cette semaine, ayant atteint l'autosuffisance alimentaire. Les programmes de suivi nutritionnel et medical sont continues, soutenus par les ONG travaillant dans le nord.

Il reste 400 000 deplaces disperses dans les camps en deca de la zone demilitarisee. Les besoins de cette population sont a peu pres couverts grace aux financements recus en janvier. La situation alimentaire, qui etait demeuree precaire depuis l'afflux des refugies burundais, devrait se stabiliser avec l'apport de haricots dans les rations du CICR fin mars.

RAPATRIEMENTS SPONTANES

Suite a une mission inter-agence PAM/HCR/DAH, le HCR a decide d' apporter une assistance ponctuelle le 21 fevrier aux 7 000 rapatries situes dans la vallee du Mutara, autour de Karama. Le PAM a livre 100 Tonnes de nourriture (la meme ration que pour les refugies burundais mais sans les haricots) et le HCR a complete la distribution avec des jerricans, et des couvertures. Il est prevu de continuer l'assistance une fois que les recensements de beneficiaires seront faits.

L'ONG ACORD a lance un appel d'urgence, appuye par l'Eglise Methodiste Libre du Rwanda, pour des livraisons alimentaires d'urgence pour 9 000 rapatries de Tanzanie a Nyabwishongezi dans le nord.

Il demeure possible que de nouveaux mouvements de rapatriements aient lieu dans ces regions d'acces difficile par camion. Cela devra amener les organismes operationnels a se poser la question d'un effort logistique fait a partir de l'Ouganda.

REFUGIES

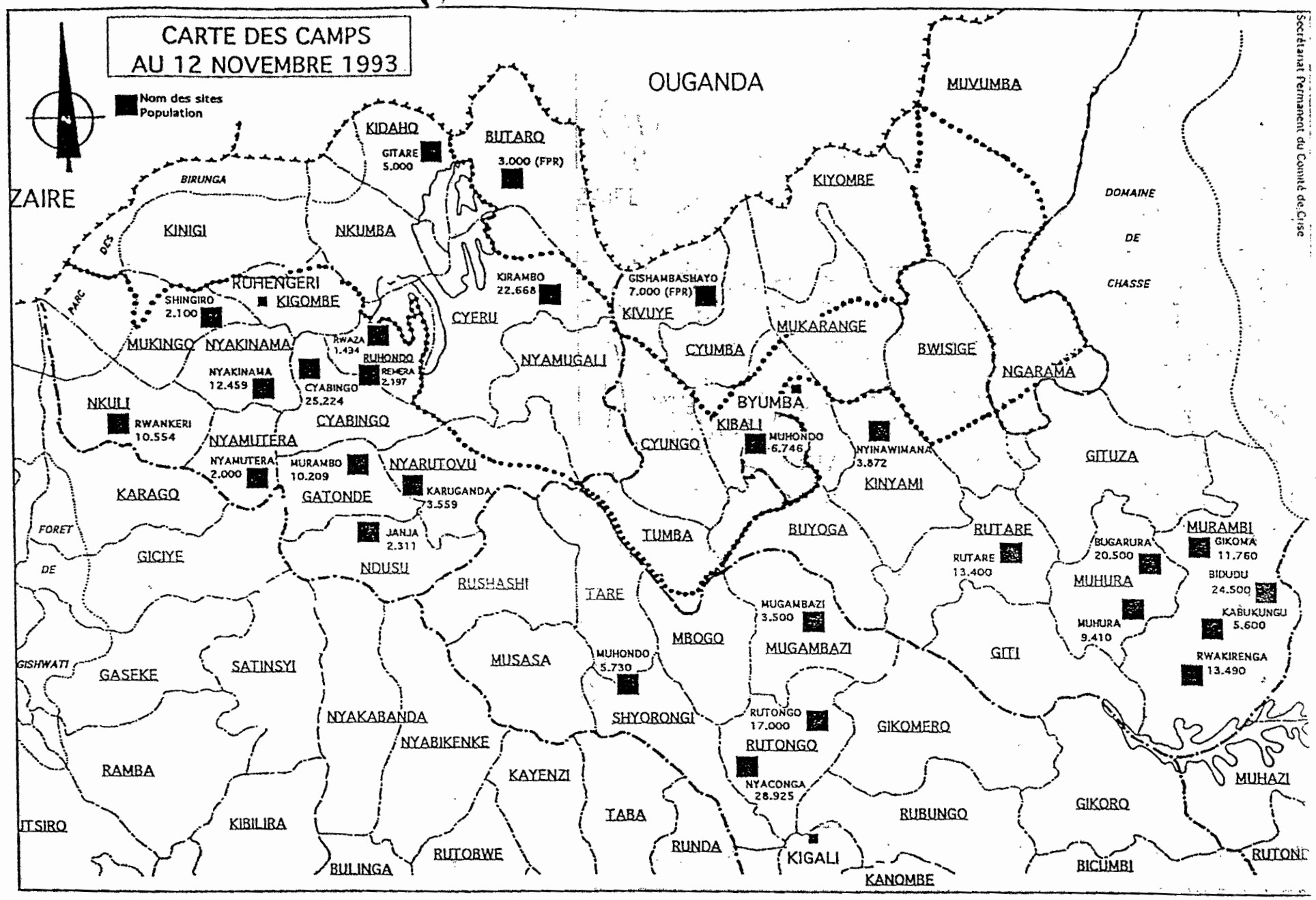
En janvier le taux de mortalite pour les 275 000 personnes en camp est tombee de 3,49/10 000 a 2,14/10 000, grace a l'effort alimentaire et medical du HCR et de ses partenaires operationnels. L'exception dans cette amelioration demeure le camp de Burenge, ou la distribution alimentaire est difficile, et les conditions sanitaires mauvaises. La malnutrition continue d'augmenter dans certains camps dans le Bugesera, et demeure tres superieure globalement a celle des camps de deplaces.

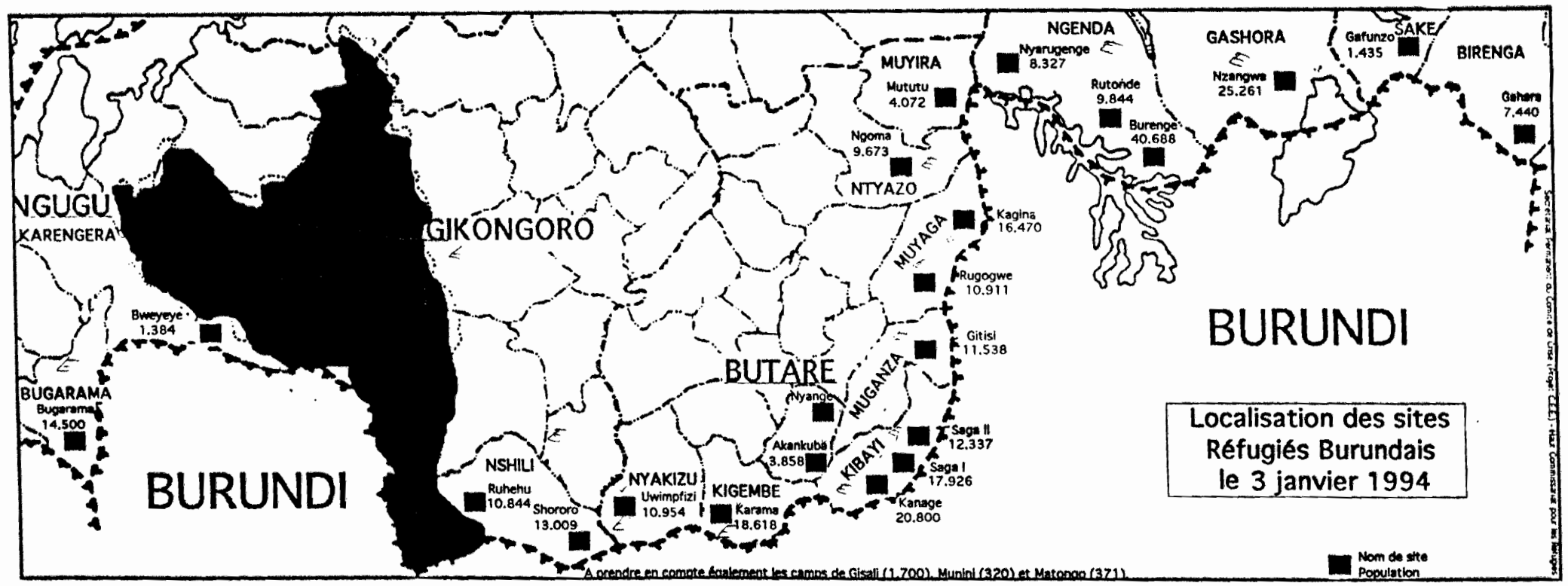
Le PAM a fait de gros efforts pour obtenir un supplement de haricots sur les marches internationaux, et les premiers arrivages devraient avoir lieu en mars. Les distributions actuelles de haricots ne refletent pas les rations coutumieres des refugies. Le deficit est du a l'explosion des besoins dans la sous-region, en particulier au Kenya et en Tanzanie, en plus du Burundi et des besoins du Rwanda.

VICTIMES DE LA SECHERESSE

Des poches de secheresse sont apparues en decembre dans tout le pays, augmentant l'insecurite alimentaire des populations affectees par les troubles, et elevant les taux de morbidite pour la malaria et la dysenterie, dus a une plus grande vulnerabilite. La secheresse a ete particulierement forte dans le sud ouest du pays. 91% des cultivateurs dans le Runyinya n'ont rien plante pour la prochaine saison, selon une estimation UNICEF/Ministere de la Famille. Les prix des produits de base sont en augmentation. Des sommes substantielles du fond de contrepartie ont ete allouees aux agences de l'ONU pour repondre en urgence aux besoins les plus importants. Cette initiative inter-agence de janvier, elaboree lors d'une reunion des Representants, etait fondee sur une premiere evaluation faite avec l'assistance du Ministere du Plan et du Directeur Agricole de la region de Kigali. La mission FAO/PAM qui s'est conclue le 17 fevrier, et dont le rapport officiel doit sortir en mars, a donne une estimation non officielle et provisoire de 900 000 personnes ayant besoin de livraisons alimentaires. Elle a ete suivie d'une mission OSRO-FAO vouee aussi a ce probleme.

24.02.1994


CARTE DES CAMPS
AU 12 NOVEMBRE 1993
Nom des sites
Population
Secrétariat Permanent du Comité de Crise
OUGANDA
ZAIRE
MUVUMBA
KIDAHO
GITARE
5.000
BUTARO
3.000 (FPR)
KIYOMBE
DOMAINE
DE
CHASSE
BIRUNGA
DES
PARC
KINIGI
NKUMBA
RUHENGERI
KIGOMBE
SHINGIRO
2.100
KIRAMBO
22.668
GISHAMBASHAYO
7.000 (FPR)
KIVUYE
CYERU
MUKINGO
NYAKINAMA
RWAZA
1.434
RUHONDO
REMERA
2.197
NYAMUGALI
CYUMBA
MUKARANGE
BWISIGE
NGARAMA
NYAKINAMA
12.459
CYABINGO
25.224
NKULI
RWANKERI
10.554
CYABINGO
BYUMBA
KIBALI
MUHONDO
6.746
NYINAWIMANA
3.872
CYUNGO
NYAMUTERA
NYAMUTERA
2.000
MURAMBO
10.209
NYARUTOVU
KARUGANDA
3.559
KINYAMI
GITUZA
KARAGO
GATONDE
FORET
DE
GICIYE
JANJA
2.311
NDUSU
TUMBA
BUYOGA
RUTARE
RUTARE
13.400
BUGARURA
20.500
MURAMBI
GIKOMA
11.760
BIDUDU
24.500
MUHURA
RUSHASHI
TARE
MUGAMBAZI
3.500
MUHURA
9.410
KABUKUNGU
5.600
MBOGO
MUGAMBAZI
GITI
GISHWATI
GASEKE
SATINSYI
MUSASA
MUHONDO
5.730
RWAKIRENGA
13.490
NYAKABANDA
SHYORONGI
RUTONGO
17.000
GIKOMERO
NYABIKENKE
RUTONGO
RAMBA
KAYENZI
NYACONGA
28.925
MUHAZI
TABA
RUBUNGO
GIKORO
ITSIRO
KIBILIRA
RUNDA
KIGALI
BULINGA
RUTOBWE
KANOMBE
BICUMBI
RUTONI


NGUGU
KARENGERA
GIKONGORO
BUTARE
MUYIRA
NTYAZO
MUYAGA
MUGANZA
KIBAYI
NGENDA
GASHORA
SAKE
BIRENGA
BUGARAMA
NSHILI
NYAKIZU
KIGEMBE
BURUNDI
BURUNDI
Bweyeye 1.384
Bugarama 14.500
Ruhehu 10.844
Shororo 13.009
Uwimpfizi 10.954
Karama 18.618
Akankuba 3.858
Nyange
Kanage 20.800
Saga I 17.926
Saga II 12.337
Gitisi 11.538
Rugogwe 10.911
Kagina 16.470
Ngoma 9.673
Mututu 4.072
Nyarugenge 8.327
Rutonde 9.844
Burenge 40.688
Nzangwe 25.261
Gafunzo 1.435
Gahara 7.440
Localisation des sites
Réfugiés Burundais
le 3 janvier 1994
Nom de site
Population
A prendre en compte également les camps de Gisali (1.700), Munini (320) et Matongo (371).

CARTE DES INTERVENANTS MEDICAUX
NOVEMBRE 1993
Hôpital
Centre de Santé
Poste de Santé
Dispensaire
OUGANDA
ZAIRE
MUVUMBA
KIDAHO
MSF B
GITARE
BUTARO
BIRUNGA
KIYOMBE
DOMAINE
DE
CHASSE
KINIGI
NKUMBA
MSF B
KIRAMBO
GISHAMBASHAYO
RUHENGERI
KIGOMBE
CRB
MSF B
SHINGIRO
MSF B
M. MUNDI / CRB
KIVUYE
CYERU
MUKARANGE
MDM
BWISIGE
NGARAMA
MUKINGO
NYAKINAMA
MSF B
RWAZA
RUHONDO
REMERA
NYAMUGALI
CYUMBA
NKULI
RWANKERI
CYABINGO
M. MUNDI / CICR
BYUMBA
KIBALI
MUHONDO
MSF H
NYAMUTERA
MURAMBO
NYARUTOVU
KARUGANDA
CYUNGO
NYINAWIMANA
MDM
KINYAMI
GITUZA
KARAGO
GATONDE
JANJA
TUMBA
MSF B
BUYOGA
RUTARE
MURAMBI
GIKOMA
GICIYE
FORET
DE
NDUSU
RUSHASHI
TARE
MUGAMBAZI
MSF H
MUHURA
BIDUDU
MBOGO
MUSASA
GITI
GISHWATI
GASEKE
SATINSYI
SHYORONGI
RUTONGO
CRB
GIKOMERO
NYACONGA
NYAKABANDA
NYABIKENKE
RAMBA
KAYENZI
TABA
RUBUNGO
GIKORO
KIBILIRA
RUNDA
KIGALI
BULINGA
RUTOBWE
KANOMBE
BICUMBI

ROUTING SLIP **FICHE DE TRANSMISSION**

TO: A: Dr Kabia

FROM: DE: COO (Chief Operations Officer)

Room No. – No de bureau	Extension – Poste	Date

FOR ACTION		POUR SUITE A DONNER
FOR APPROVAL		POUR APPROBATION
FOR SIGNATURE		POUR SIGNATURE
FOR COMMENTS		POUR OBSERVATIONS
MAY WE DISCUSS?		POURRIONS-NOUS EN PARLER ?
YOUR ATTENTION		VOTRE ATTENTION
AS DISCUSSED		COMME CONVENU
AS REQUESTED		SUITE A VOTRE DEMANDE
NOTE AND RETURN		NOTER ET RETOURNER
FOR INFORMATION		POUR INFORMATION

1. Your kind attention is invited to para 5 and the enclosed annexure please.
2. Forwarded for information and necessary action as deemed appropriate please.

COO
6/12/94

COO noted and returned herewith DMD ED 11/12

COM.6 (2-78)

COO
For our mgt/para 5 and and). Please pass to Dr Katsio for info.

KIGALI, 01 Feb 94.

To: Force Commader

From: Planning Section
Humanitarian Officer
Maj PODEVIJN

SUBJECT: Minute of the coordination meeting with UNHCR, UNDP and NGOs on Burundese Refugees (31 Jan 94).

1. Previous report.

The previous report was approved after the following remarks:
From the next distribution on, in every site distributions will take place every two weeks instead of every 10 days as before. A study was made to check if the warehouses (EDPs) had a sufficient capacity to store enough food. Where capacity was insufficient new warehouses were added.
USAID gave its permission to ship 1,000 tons of CSB from MAPUTO to RWANDA. It will take about four weeks to arrive in KIGALI.

2. Malnutrition.

The quality of the food and non-food distributions has increased considerably, probably due to the intensive control that was carried out by the field officers and the 15 supplementary agents who were sent to the field.
However in the GIKONGORO area problems with maize still exist. Investigation is underway.
The red cross federation is anxious about its reputation in the media. The federation was accused on various occasions to be unable to carry out a well coordinated distribution and to distribute only uncomplete food baskets.
Everybody agreed that there is a real problem to reach a complete food basket during each distribution but that this should not be a ground to accuse the federation because such problems are due to delays in the arrival of certain items.
The federation proposed not to start distributions in the future unless the food basket is complete. WFP, CARITAS and UNHCR were against this proposal and stated that it is unacceptable to postpone distributions for that reason in the presence of underfead people.
A decision will be taken during the next meeting of the ad hoc commission.
As there is still a serious lack of beans, CSB and maize flour, WFP was asked to look urgently for other sources of proteine (lentils, enriched biscuits, dried fish, peanuts).
Maizemills will be installed in some camps so that local operators can produce themselves flour from the maizegrains that are available in sufficient quantity. UNHCR will finance the installation, the maintenance, the operators and the fuel; the red cross federation will have to assume management and supervision.

RESUME DES INDICATEURS SUR L'EAU ET L'ASSAINISSEMENT

Programme d'Assistance pour les Refugies Burundais dans le Sud du Rwanda

Prefecture	Camp	Estimated Population	EAU Quantite Disponible (m3/jour)	EAU Quantite Disponible (l/pers/jour)	ASSAINISSEMENT No. de Latrines	ASSAINISSEMENT Personnes par Latrine
BUTARE	Akankuba	3,958	69	18	200	19
	Gitisi	13,292	124	9	328	41
	Kagina	16,470	188	11	454	36
	Kanage	20,800	326	16	708	29
	Karama	18,618	124	7	67	278
	Mututu	4,072	14	3	64	64
	Nyange	480	9	19	200	2
	Ngoma	9,673	80	8	214	45
	Rugogwe	10,911	50	5	144	76
	Saga 1	17,926	301	17	400	45
	Saga 2	12,337	234	19	389	32
	Uwimpfizi	10,954	39	4	70	156
	SOUS-TOTAL	139,391	1558 m3	11 ltrs	3238	43
CYANGUGU	Bugarama	14,500	40	3 [a]	56	259
	Bweyeye	1,384	[b]	[b]	[b]	[b]
	SOUS-TOTAL	15,884	40 m3	3 ltrs	56	259
GIKONGORO	Ruheru	10,844	84	8	104	104
	Shororo	13,009	52	4	112	116
	Munini	320	[c]	[c]	[c]	[c]
	SOUS-TOTAL	24,173	136 m3	6 ltrs	216	112
GITARAMA	Gisali	0	[d]	[d]	[d]	[d]
	SOUS-TOTAL	0	na m3	na ltrs	na	na
KIBUNGO	Gahara	7,440	59	8	25	298
	Matongo	371	[e]	[e]	[e]	[e]
	Gafunzo	1,435	12	8	20	72
	SOUS-TOTAL	9,246	71 m3	8 ltrs	45	205
KIGALI	Burenge	40,688	177	4	158	258
	Nyarugenge [f]	6,327	70	11	168	38
	Maza [f]	2000	40	20	25	80
	Rutonde	9,844	68	7	44	224
	Nzangwa	25,261	210	8	320	79
	SOUS-TOTAL	84,120	565 m3	7 ltrs	715	118
TOTAL GENERAL		272,814	2,370 m3	9	4,270	64

[a]. HCR Field Officer estimates that 4,500 refugees reside in camp, remaining population of 10,000 are accommodated by local population. Actual per capita water availability is therefore estimated at 9 litres/person/day and latrine coverage at 80 persons/latrine.

[b]. Bweyeye refugee populatio[illegible] mostly accommodated by local population.

[c]. No current statistics availab[illegible]r Munini refugee population.

[d]. Gisali refugee population ([illegible]) has been transferred to Gitisi during week of 24 January.

[e]. No current statistics availa[illegible] Matongo refugee population.

[f]. As of 31-Jan-94, 2000 p[illegible] have been transferred from Nyarugenge to Maza.

DATE: 31-JAN-94

UNITED NATIONS NATIONS UNIES

POSTAL ADDRESS—ADRESSE POSTALE: UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. 10017
CABLE ADDRESS—ADRESSE TELEGRAPHIQUE: UNATIONS NEWYORK

REFERENCE:

30 March 1994

Dear Dr. Kabia,

I wish to draw your attention to General Assembly resolution 48/7, entitled "Assistance in mine clearance" (copy attached for ease of reference). You will note that the resolution calls for a report by the Secretary-General to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session, for which this Department has primary responsibility.

We have greatly appreciated your assistance in the preparation of our Summary Status Reports on UN Landmine Operations. You must have, by now, received the complete compilation, which we hope to keep updated regularly. In addition to this information, we would value your views regarding the various issues raised in the resolution, particularly from the perspectives of improving coordination, enhancing realization of the objective of protecting populations at risk, securing commitment to landmine programmes, implementing methods and practices to ensure continuity of mine clearance after completion of UN mandates, and increasing effectiveness of mine-clearance programmes. We would appreciate receiving this information by 27 May 1994.

Your unique experience in this respect would help us greatly in ensuring that the Secretary-General's report can address practical as well as conceptual issues, and thus be as comprehensive as possible. Thank you for your assistance in this matter.

Warm Regards

Yours sincerely,

Qazi Shaukat Fareed, Director
Department of Humanitarian Affairs

Dr. Abdul Hamid Kabia
Executive Director
UN Assistance Mission for Rwanda
Kigali

Mr Sec Bco
for your attention PL.
AHK
CO 1/4

HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS IN RWANDA

Humanitarian Assistance Programs in Rwanda concern four categories: persons displaced by the war, draught victims, refugees returning spontaneously to Rwanda and Burundian refugees. An economic and social reinsertion assistance program for demobilized soldiers of the Rwandese Army and the RPF will begin within the next months.

The status of the programs is the following:

People Displaced by War and Social Problems. The financial needs of 406,331 displacees for the next six months are estimated at $39.7 million US and are 100% covered by operational agencies and their donors, with exception of their needs for food supplements ($2.8 million US) that are not yet covered by the available funds.

During the second semester of 1994, the financial needs are estimated at $86.1 million, of which $71.1 million are already acquired or awaiting confirmation (including $12 million in compensation funds that to be confirmed by their donors, the Government having already given its approval in principal). The balance of funds to be located ($15.0 million) are the subject of an upcoming Round Table to be held on the 24th and 25th of February 1994.

The World Food Program's direct activities in favor of the displacees will finish at the end of March 1994. Consequently, the International Committee of the Red Cross, having requested 39 million Swiss Francs (to be confirmed), will be responsible for food aid for the displacees until the end of 1994.

Draught Victims. The zones affected by the delay and insufficient quantity of rain during the last agricultural season have been identified by the Government who has launched an appeal to the International Community for aid. UN agencies in Kigali have formed a working group to examine the possibilities of joint actions and a proposal is being put together as a result of their findings. A joint mission of PAM-FAO is also expected in Rwanda.

Burundian Refugees in Rwanda. UNHCR, in conjunction with its operational partners, have identified the needs of this group of 275,000 people, continues to mobilize funds on their behalf. It should also be noted, in this connection, that the EEC has decided to allocate 18.3 million ECU to assist these refugees. The financial actions of this grant will be co-ordinated by UNHCR and carried out by NGOs.

Spontaneous Returnees from Uganda. During the month of January 1994, a certain number of refugees living in Uganda decided to spontaneously return to Rwanda. In response, UNHCR (who has promised its assistance), the Red Cross and UNAMIR have entered into discussions with the Rwandese Government and

Dr. Kabia

Au Commandant de la MINUAR

ASSOCIATION DES VOLONTAIRES
DE LA PAIX
B.P. 1787 KIGALI.
TEL. ET FAX : 7 7482

ASSOCIATION DES VOLONTAIRES DE LA PAIX A.V.P. PAX RWANDA

DECLARATION SUR LES EXACTIONS PERPETREES PAR LES FORCES ARMEES RWANDAISES SUR LA POPULATION CIVILE.

L'Association des Volontaires de la Paix (A.V.P. en sigle) condamne énergiquement les actes de barbarie qui ont eu lieu á KABATWA, Cummune MUTURA.

Ces actes ignobles ont coûté la vie á 19 personnes et ont causè beaucoup de disparitions.

Vu que les auteurs de cette criminalitè rèpondent apparemment á un plan machiavèlique assez èlaborè où doivent être rangès les massacres survenus dans la Sous-Prèfecture de KIRAMBO, les tueries d'une partie de la population dans la Commune NGENDA au BUGESERA-KIGALI, la fameuse perquisition organisée dans la Commune MURAMBI, etc., l'A.V.P. prie la MINUAR de poursuivre et de hâter les enquêtes pour faire la lumière sur tous ces cas et ainsi dèvoiler les auteurs qui veulent replonger le pays dans les malheurs de la guerre.

Par la même occasion, l'A.V.P. condamne les exactions perpétrées par les forces armées Rwandaises (F.A.R.) sur la population civile. Aprés les arrestations et dètentions arbitraires signalées dans sa déclaration du 23/11/1993, l'A.V.P. dénonce la recrudescence de ce genre de violation des droits de la personne á travers tout le pays.

Ces exactions sont enregistrées en Commune MUTURA dans la Prèfecture de Gisenyi où, sous prètexte de mener des enquêtes sur les assassinats survenus le 30/11/1993 á KABATWA, des BAGOGWE sont séquestrès dans le camp militaire de BIGOGWE. Ces BAGOGWE dont nous connaissons déjá les noms de NYIRAMADIRISHYA, NZABANDORA, NYIRAKARAMBI et MUNYAKABERA sont en train de subir des tortures de tout genre. Les BAGOGWE rescapès du gènocide de fèvrier 1991 et de janvier 1993 craignent que le pire peut arriver á

(4) Noted. Request forwarded to FOD today

.../...

247 Rec'd 6/12

Hq t FCAO 8/12/93

car le bus qui les transportait était plein. La perquisition qui a commencé á 5h00 du matin a été fait brutalement et a laissé la population á la merci des malfaiteurs. Cette population déclare que Monsieur GATETE Jean-Baptiste, ex-Bourgmestre de la Commune MURAMBI, trés connu pour son esprit divisionniste, avait dirigé des réunions des INTERAHAMWE (du parti M.R.N.D.) en préparation de cette attaque.

RECOMMANDATIONS.

Vu cette situation dangeureuse créée par ceux qui sont chargés de protéger la population, l'A.V.P. recommande au Gouvernement Rwandais d'organiser sans délais des enquêtes judiciaires visant á établir les responsabilités et á punir les auteurs de tous les cas cités de violations des droits de la personne.

Elle prie la Communauté Internationale représentée á KIGALI par les Forces de la Mission des Nations Unies pour l'Assistance au Rwanda et par les Missions Diplomatiques et Consulaires Acréditées á Kigali ainsi que les Organisations Internationales d'aider le peuple rwandais á sortir de cet enfer en mettant en place les Institutions prévues par les Accords de Paix signés á ARUSHA le 04 août 1993.

Fait á Kigali, le 02 décembre 1993

Pour l'A.V.P. asbl,
SHAMUKIGA Charles,
1er Représentant Légal Suppléant.

ASSOCIATION DES VOLONTAIRES DE LA PAIX A.V.P.
PAX RWANDA

BY AIR MAIL
MU NDEGE
Général de Brigade ROMEO Dallaire
Commandant de la MINUAR
à RENERA - KIGALI

FLASH REPORT: Problems with Food Distribution in Camps

(Kigali, 30 September 1993) Tension is accumulating since volunteers of the Rwandese Red Cross have been threatened and beaten during food distribution last week. The main problem is that many displaced, especially the first wave displaced (coming from the RPF-zone and still not able to return home due to the political situation) do not agree with the distribution sites which have been chosen by the Red Cross.

First, in the **Ruhengeri** area, the village and camp of Kirambo (DMZ) host returnees as well as first wave displaced coming from Butaro, who are living scattered all around the area. In spite of continuous pressure of the Red Cross and of WFP, the authorities have still not made lists per site of these displaced. At a meeting of the Secretariat of the Comité de Crise, Philip Gaillard, the ICRC Representative, took a firm position. According to him there are too many sites of distribution. Although there is only one official distribution site for the displaced of Butaro, namely Kiyove, many people, taking advantage of the lack of lists, just go from one site to another. This chaotic situation has escalated because, like the displaced themselves, the local authorities of Butaro are scattered over different sites, and consequently there is a complete lack of administrative and juridicial structure. Mr Gaillard was extremely bitter about the attacks on volunteers of the Rwandese Red Cross: "these idealist people have been beaten by bandits. On the 21st of September, they had to leave the food and flee from a mass which afterwards started fighting. During that quarrel one person of them was killed. The authorities, at all levels, have to finally take up their responsibility and install order and discipline." As a measure the distribution site of Muhondo, which had become something like a market place, has been closed, lists of the Butaro displaced are being made up at the Kiyove distribution site, and afterwards the Butaro displaced will have to register at the préfecture of Ruhengeri. In this way the population can be counted in an orderly manner. Only then the Butaro people will be allowed to go to 4 distribution sites: Kiyove, Gitare, Kirambo, and Makingo. The decision to close the Muhondo distribution site has raised anger among the population. A demonstration took place yesterday (29/9) in Muhondo, and 2 Belgian fathers were taken into hostage.

Second, in the area of **Byumba East**, where the athmosphere has already been troublesome for a while, the hostage of some 27 volunteers of the Rwandese Red Cross has engendered the evacuation to Kigali of the complete ICRC staff, and of the Byumba staff of the Belgian Red Cross. Likewise, both organizations have stopped the distribution of respectively food and non-food in the country. The hostage of the volunteers took place on Sunday 26 September at the distribution site for the displaced of the camp of Bugarura (over 20,000 displaced), after the Rwandese Red Cross had decided to move the distribution site to Murehe (at 4km distance), because they were afraid their trucks would slide on the steep hills as soon as the rain season begins. The population did not agree because of the distance. At first some 60 were attacked in their home in Murambi, which was ransacked as well, but after some had fled, 27 were kept hostage in Bugarura. According to them, they had to sustain moral torture and they did not get any food for 3 days. One of them suffered from malaria. The local authorities have been negociating since then but they were not able to liberate the hostages. Tuesday, 28 September, consisting of Benoît Artigaut of the Prime Minister's Services (Secretariat Permanent du Comité de Crise), and Pascal Renier of the Belgian Red Cross, visited Bugarura, in order to assess the situation. With the mayor of Bugarura functioning as a mediator, Benoît Artigaut was able to obtain the freedom of the hostages. Yesterday, 29 September, a new delegation of government officials went to Bugarura, in order to negotiate about the reprisal of the food distribution. After long negotiations the populations was not completely satisfied. The situation could aggravate, as the authorities have made promises about food distribution which the ICRC simply cannot keep because of logistic problems (destroyed base). Finally the ICRC has decided to start distributing seeds to Ngamara on Sunday 3 October. According to the latest information (to be confirmed) Catholic Relief Services (CRS) would have agreed principally to start distributing food in Bugarura, and Care International has already distributed firewood yesterday 29/9, in the scope of their regular program. There is a danger of escalation, as the population of Bugarura had already envisaged a demonstration to the town of Kayonza, a decision which was postponed in the scope of Wednesday's negotiations. Now the situation in Bugarura is calm, but the future is uncertain.

FLASHREPORT: BURUNDESE REFUGEES (4) 25/11/93

1. GENERAL SITUATION

With exception to the Cyangugu Prefecture and the Mututu-site in the Butare Prefecture, humanitarian assistance is now functioning in a coordinated and controlled way. The most important problems are linked to the inadequacy and insufficiency of the food basket, water supply, overpopulation, and epidemics related to sanitation (dysentery, cholera). In spite of joined efforts, the morbidity and mortality rates have not been reduced.

2. FOOD/NUTRITION

The presupposed working figure of 375,000 does not coincide with the actual number of beneficiaries, which causes distribution problems. Although WFP is setting up a calendar for distribution, the objective of 1 distribution every 10 days has still not been reached. As for RRC, it tries to distribute three times per month, and it will shortly issue a report. In view of the deficiency in food aid, some religious and NGOs receiving food donations, have started to deliver them, thus creating problems for the volunteers of the Rwandese Red Cross. Although it has been noticed that food is resold in Butare and Kigali, the food deficiency is a far worse problem. WFP, however, is afraid of a similar "détournement" as in the displaced camps, and explains that the low rations are largely due to the rumours of resale. Meanwhile all the delivered food has been borrowed from the stocks for the displaced. At the weekly nutrition meeting UNHCR, the Red Cross, and the NGOs have again requested a higher food ration (2,100 Kcal). With In this respect several operators have written letters to WFP and UNHCR.

3. HEALTH

The vaccination campaigns against measles by MSF are succesful: MSF France has vaccinated 30,637 (22/11). Nearly all the sites of the Kigali and Kibungo Prefectures have been covered. MSF Belgium has vaccinated 52,547 children in the Butare Prefecture, i.e. 96%. In the Gikongoro Prefecture 2,168 children were vaccinated, and in Cyangugu 3,350 children. The dysentery epidemics could be considered as the major death factor: 50% of the deceases are linked up with dysentery.
At the weekly coordinative health meeting (22/11) the humanitarian operators once again insisted on the necessity to increase the food rations, in order to avoid the vicious circle of malnutrition, weakness, and diseases.
As for malaria, a Protocol has been distributed to be applied in case the situation gets out of control. All the conditions are there: marshes, lack of water, bad sanitary conditions,... so that a large epidemics might be expected. The cholera treatment in Bugarama (Cyangugu) is working well: there have only been 2 two deceases lately.

4. NON-FOOD

During the last 10 days the bulk of the plastic sheeting has arrived . In many places this distribution was used to re-organise the sites and re-arranging shelters in an orderly manner, but population density remains a major problem.

5. WATER/SANITATION

The water/sanitation problems are primordial, especially in Cyangugu. In that Prefecture the cholera epidemics is situated at less than 50 cases per week. Trucks bringing water are too often out of use. There is an overall lack of latrines.

6. SITE PLANNING

The infrastructure sub-committee is going to define the new sites together with the access roads. Some sites are still over crowded and a mission is taking place with UNHCR/Minitraso, and the Prefectures. The criteria are: water possibilities, distance from the border, and possibilities for a good management. Apart from Mututu and Zangwa, no other sites are congested, though the other camps have not yet been fully organised. Because of the pending removals it is difficult for the NGOs to be fully operational.

FLASHREPORT BURUNDESE REFUGEES (3) 18 November 1993

1. GENERAL SITUATION

The influx of the refugees appears to have stopped in most areas. The total number of 375,000 is maintained as a working figure. 80% of them are accomodated in refugee sites, the rest is hosted by locals. 21 camps have been established, out of which 1 camp is destined to Tutsi refugees in order to avoid other conflicts. Inter-ethnic conflicts in the camps have been reported, as well alleged military activities (preparing a resistance movement). The situation in most of the refugee sites is deteriorating day by day, as a result of congestion, lack of sanitation facilities, poor quality of makeshift shelters, and inadequate and insufficient food distribution.

2. FOOD/NUTRITION

Up to now WFP rations (distributed by the Rwandese Red Cross every 10 days) has been 1,500 Kcals per person per day: averagely 310 grs of maize and 87 grs of beans. Own assessment has revealed big differences between different sites. The Rwandese Red Cross experience severe problems in establishing efficient distribution. During the weekly nutrition meeting of 15/11 the rations were considered largely insufficient in terms of quantity and quality in order to respond to the basic nutritional needs of the refugees. The participants recommend a ration of approximately 2,000 Kcals per person per day. Of this ration is not implemented immediately, a complementary dry food ration (CSB) of about 1,000 Kcals per person per day should be distributed to the vulnerable groups (malnourished children <5, and some pregnant and lactating women). NGOs start to implement supplementary feeding services, and try to avoid establishing therapeutic feeding services.

3. HEALTH

In all the sites the NGOs have established themselves and have started dispensaries and curative activities. The most frequently reported diseases are dysentery, measles, and malaria. A measles vaccination campaign has started on 5/11. MSF reports that more than nearly 75,000 children have been vaccinated. There is a sharp rise in morbidity and mortality. In the desolate Cyangugu Prefecture, lacking a definite site for the refugees and water/sanitation facilities, 15 new cases per day of cholera have been reported by Medicins du Monde. Urgent actions are necessary, as there is a danger of epidemics.

4. NON-FOOD

15 flights have carried relief items. Coordination and information mechanism have been established in view of efficient assistance. Most of the distribution sofar consisted of plastic sheeting. The Swiss Cooperation is providing firewood to the Butare Prefecture.

5. WATER/SANITATION

Emergency measures to ensure minimal water provision have been undertaken, but not always succesfully. The general situation is very precarious, and immediate measures like water containers are very expensive. Latrine construction has started in most camps, sometimes by the refugees themselves. At a coordinative meeting it has been decided to pay the refugees who build latrines. This work (1 latrine/20 persons) should be finished within 3 months. Specialist input is badly needed during the current planning phase.

6. SITE PLANNING

One of the major problems is overpopulation of the sites. A joint mission UNHCR/Minitraso/Prefecture has assessed alternative sites. Two sites (Shyombo + Bweyeye) will be moved completely, and the decongestion of the rest will happen by means of 'satellites' (administrative entities will be kept together at additional sites). As for the family sites, 7m2 is insufficient. UNHCR proposes a surface of 20m2 per family. In contrast with the displaced camps in the north, the refugee camps are being built in a very orderly manner, usually in accordance with administrative divisions. Yet the space between the huts is insufficient, and some fires have destroyed hundreds of huts, luckily without any victims.

DHA Emergency Unit
19/11/93

FLASHREPORT: BURUNDESE REFUGEES (2) 2/11/93

The influx of Burundese refugees in the neighbouring countries continues steadily, though at a lower pace. In Rwanda alone, 16 communes of 5 prefectures are receiving about 370,000 refugees (1/11).

The DHA Emergency Unit has visited the border area. On 29 October 2 camps in the Bugesera region (South Kigali Prefecture), were visited. In Nzangwa (commune Gashora) Croix-Rouge Belge provides beans and maize at a distribution site at about 10 km from the camp. In view of the immense number of people, the rations are insufficient, and priority is given to children and pregnant and lactating women. According to the medical assistant, famine is already a major problem, especially among women and children. The most frequent diseases are malaria, verminosis, and dysenteria. 3 dead were reported, (AIDS, dysenteria, and meningitis), as well as 82 wounded, usually from strokes by machetes. The camp itself hosts 28,000 people. CRB is installing latrines for the medical team and for the ill. (needs: see tables)

In the camp of Burenge (commune Ngenda) live 40,000 refugees. Here 30% of the medical treatment consists of healing severely wounded people. The worst cases are transported to Kigali in trucks. The camp doctor of the Croix-Rouge Belge reported that most of the wounded are women and children. Diarrhoea makes out less than 20% of the diseases. (needs: see tables)

On 30 October a mission was led by the UNDP Resident Representative and Coordinator M. Ly, with representatives of a joint mission UNHCR/WFP at present in Kigali to evaluate the number of refugees and their needs to be submitted to the donors. The prefect of Butare, a OAU officer, officials of Minitraso and Radio Rwanda accompanied the party. In the Butare region there are about 220,000 refugees. Problems are similar in all camps:

FOOD AID: although it has arrived, food distribution is still very slow 1kg maize/person, but no beans, oil, or salt. Refugees would prefer non-Burundese to take charge of the distribution.
HEALTH: major problems are dysenteria, malaria, measles, and meningitis. Following the Bamako Initiative, it is difficult for Primary Health Care to treat refugees and neither Croix-Rouge Belge nor MSF have started yet in some places.
FIREWOOD: Coopération Suisse will distribute 1200 stères/week
CONSTRUCTION WOOD: is used for sheds, leading to the destruction of forests and environment
SHEDS: too few sheetings, and no signs of tents in Kigembe commune, while rain is pouring down everywhere.
INSECURITY: political and ethnic divisions create need to send militaries from Kigali. Some refugees cross the border at night time in search for food, and come back to the camps in the morning. UNDP, UNHCR, WFP, and UNICEF, have sent missions to evaluate the number and the needs of the refugees.
FINANCES: UNDP has received 100,000 US$ which will be used by the Department for Social Affairs for coordination. UNHCR has received 2,300,000 US$ which will be used for international and local expenses. An emergency unit of 9 people will arrive shortly in Kigali.

In Butare a second office will be established. The prefecture of Butare has set up a crisis committee in Butare with the "sous-préfet", all the operators,the health care centre, WFP, and UNHCR. Camps are being led by refugee Burundese administrators (as far as possible).
LOGISTICS: at prefecture level the problems are huge: lack of vehicles and of petrol make communications very difficult.

DHA Emergency Unit
2/11/93

FLASHREPORT BURUNDESE REFUGEES IN RWANDA (2) 22/10

1. MEETING 22/10, 14.30h UNHCR HQ

- participants: UNHCR, WFP, UNDP, DHA, Primature, Mininter, Minadef, Minitraso, ICRC, CRB, CRRW, Caritas

- Following the putsch in Burundi (21/10) many thousands of refugees have crossed the border with Rwanda. According to the latest information, 35,000 would already have crossed the border in the prefectures of Butare, Cyangugu, and Kigali. Most of them are women and children. The men went as far as the border and returned. UNHCR calls for direct action: in view of the political emergency and in view of the commencing rain season, this is a race against time.

2. FIGURES

(figures by Mininter)

CYANGUGU: - Bweyeye: 800
- Bugarama: 200

BUTARE: - Akanyaru: 100
- Muganza: 0
- Muyaga: 15,000

KIGALI SUD : - Bugesera - Gashora: 10,000
- Ngenda: 10,000

KIBUNGO: - Birenga: 2,000

TOTAL 22/10 16h: 35,000

3. ACTION TAKEN

- 2 Missions WFP/UNHCR/Croix-Rouge/Minadef/Mininter to Prefectures of Butare and Kigali/Kibungo to assess the situation, the needs and medical situation of the refugees, and to define sites for accomodation and distribution of goods.
- Following their report, a second meeting will take place on Sunday (10 a.m.) at the UNHCR HQ, in order to start the emergency aid.

4. SUGGESTIONS BY THE PARTICIPANTS

4.1. Logistics

- Need of cars, trucks, water
- Proposal to set up a restricted Crisis committee which should coordinate the immediate assistance
- old camps like Nyarushishi have infrastructural possibilities but have to be refurbished.

4.2. Food

- WFP: can start as soon as distribution sites will be established (monday). WFP can deliver maize and oil. Delivering beans is a problem.
- Caritas: has oat cereals, oil, sorgho (coming from Miniplan)
- Caritas and WFP can bring the food with their own trucks to the distribution sites.
- Rations: in any case not more than those of the displaced: i.e. max. 400 gr cereals, 120 gr. beans, 25 ml oil, 5gr. salt, 10 gr. sugar.
- Big problem = water

4.3. Non-food

- question about providing tents or sheeting:

Providing tents would cause psychological problems, as the displaced have not had tents but sheeting

Providing sheeting would cause an environmental disaster (cutting of wood)

The participants agreed to choose for tents, but there are budget constraints for UNHCR.

DHA EMERGENCY UNIT
22/10/93

To: UDP107
From: UNA001 Delivered: Wed 24-Nov-93 15:11 EST Sys 141 (467)
Subject: Mr. A. Ly
Mail Id: IPM-141-931124-136680741

Orig: GAVINIO via UNICC CALL/MAIL
Reply: Please reply to UNA001 with "for GAVINIO " in the first line of text

Attn: KIGALI

Subject: Mr. A. Ly
Msg-ID: <24NOV93-8147 at UNICC>
IF YOU HAVE PROBLEMS RECEIVING THIS REPORT, PLEASE FAX:
+ 41 22 9170023.

PART FOUR OF FOUR PARTS

DHA-GENEVA 93/0477D

AGRICULTURE

Burundi is essentially an agricultural country. The agricultural season is extended over most of the year with three cropping periods: September to mid-January, February to June and June to September. Food crops (essentially maize, pulses, plantains and cassava) constitute the most important portion of the agricultural production and cover 90 percent of the arable land.

The start of the current cropping period was delayed by over a month due to insufficient rainfall. Already for this reason, a poor next harvest has been predicted.

This delay of the rains, in conjunction with the upheavals in the country, will almost completely exclude crop production in the central-northern part of the country. In addition, the affected population is estimated to have lost much of their means of production. Their animals and tools have been stolen and their seed supplies used for immediate consu[:ZKI++k9AI%=I%Qe5)MM%MQ9 I9%9△ricultural hand tools should go, therefore, to destitute farmers. It is also assumed that whatever seeds remain will lose their germination rate due to poor storage conditions.

The most seriously affected zones are in the provinces of Karuzi, Ruyigi, Gitega and somewhat less in Ngozi, Kirundo, Muyinga, Cankuzo and Muramvya. These areas normally provide 60 to 70 percent of Burundi's agricultural production. Due to the fact that the first cropping period is lost, immediate action should be taken

to guarantee at least a second period. In this respect the number of people affected is estimated to be one million and the number of farming families, with an average number of 6 persons, is estimated to be 170,000. For the second cropping period the most extensively cultivated crops are beans, peas, sorghum and potatoes.

The seeds used by the farmers mostly come directly from personal reserves and are supplemented through local sources. The seed needs to be covered have been estimated based on the number of hectares per farm normally under food crops and the usual seed-use practices. On a priority basis, assistance should concentrate on the provision of maize, sorghum, bean and pea seeds. As for agricultural tools a resupply of hoes, axes and sickles is required.

Seed and Agricultural Tool Needs

Seed	Quantity (MTs)	Unit price (US$/MTs)	Total cost (US$)
Beans	150	900	135,000
Peas	12	900	10,800
QOdghum'	18	800	14,400
Potatoes	1,500	600	900,000
Maize	210	850	178,500
Sub-Total			1,238,700
Hand Tools	170,000	8	1,360,000
TOTAL COST			2,598,700

UNV SUPPORT

The use of [redacted] specialists is proposed to provide support in technical, logistics and operational roles for emergency response. The UNVs would provide strengthened capacity to UN agencies to provide immediate assistance to displaced persons and other victims of the recent disturbances in Burundi. UNV would provide the necessary skills and local managerial capacity to support effective access to afflicted populations, in particular accelerating outreach to people in areas not presently receiving adequate assistance. As noted earlier, Burundi-national personnel are not able to move freely to many regions of the country, so UNV support may be required in the short-term to assume some of the functions normally carried out by this group.

UNV will be collaborating with UN partners to determine the priority sectors (possibly food, logistics, health, nutrition) in which its staff are required. It should be noted that in addition to the fifteen specialists for which funds are now requested, one UNV epidemiologist is already incorporated in the budget for WHO health sector activities.

Budget Items	Amount (US$)
15 UNV Specialists	197,000
Contingencies	20,000
TOTAL	217,000

COORDINATION

As described above the Government as well as the UN system have established structures to facilitate coordination, beginning with the Prime Minister's decision to take full responsibility as the Government's focal point for all relief coordination matters. The terms of reference of the Governmental and UN systems must be clarified to avoid both overlapping and gaps in responsibilities.

The Subcommittee for Medical Assistance as well as the Subcommittee for Food Aid have been organizing the logistics operations related to their respective relief sectors. It has now been agreed that WFP will be responsible for all transport and other logistical operations.

{Furthermore, the responsibility for the provision of non-food items is now with the Sub-committee for Medical Assistance which has a limited capacity and experience with these matters. A separate Coordination Unit for Non-Food Items should therefore be created.

The great need for efficient collection, processing and dissemination of information on all aspects of the emergency operation has been recognized. At present separate information bulletins concerned with food aid and non-food aid are produced. Information on logistics needs also requires coordination. There is thus a need for a central unit, responsible for information and reporting under the authority of the UN Resident Coordinator. There is a very pressing need for the creation of an Emergency Unit within the office of the Resident Coordinator. The following staff should make up the team in the UN Emergency Unit: one experienced Humanitarian Coordinator, one officer to liaise with the two

Subcommittees and NGO Representatives, one officer responsible for the Coordination of non-food items, one Information Officer and support staff.

In order to streamline overall coordination, meetings should be called by the UN Resident Coordinator (as Chairperson) with the secretariat functions being performed by the Humanitarian Coordinator and the staff of the UN Emergency Unit. These meetings should include the participation of a representative of the Government, one representative from each of the 2 Sub-committees, one donor representative and one representative each of the 2 NGO umbrella organizations.

Requirements for the UN Emergency Unit	US$
1 Humanitarian Coordinator (totil!cost)	43,000
1 Liaison officer (on loan)	-
1 Non-food coordination officer (on loan)	-
1 Information officer (on loan)	-
Support staff	8,000
2 vehicles and running costs	46,000
1 Satellite phone/fax	50,000
Communications	20,000
Office equipment and supplies	6,000
Miscellaneous	3,000
TOTAL	176,000

COORDINATION DHA

DHA is responsible for providing multi-faceted and inter-sectoral operational support to country-specific major complex emergency operations. In the Burundi context, DHA staff participated fully in the conception, preparation and publication of the present Interim Appeal. As a sequel, they will be responsible inter alia to provide regular financial tracking reports on donor

contributions; to prepare and disseminate periodic reports on programme implementation; to assist the UN Resident Coordinator in resource mobilization (financial, technical, human and material) for the humanitarian programme; to participate in inter-agency, multi-sectoral review exercises to attain programme objectives; to prepare and finalise revisions to the UN Consolidated appeal.

The capacity of DHA in response to Complex Emergencies is funded on a case by case basis according to requirements. This means that additional funding will now be required to support the coordination of UN relief efforts in response to the crisis in Burundi.

Financial Summary

Budget Item	US$
Staff	21,000
Periodic reports, revised appeals, preparation, printing and distribution	5,000
Operationssupport (missions, communications, office supplies, running costs)	26,000
TOTAL	52,000

VII. SUMMARY TABLE OF FUNDING NEEDS

Appealing Agency		Amount (US$)
Food aid		
WFP	Food cost	1,444,580
	External freight	1,101,127
	Internal freight	293,315
Sub-Total		2,839,022
Logistics		
WFP		243,000
DHA		80,000
Health		

WHO	753,000
UNICEF	601,000
Nutrition	
UNICEF	1,810,000
Hygiene, water,sanitation	
UNICEF	120,000
Domestic items	
UNICEF	70,000
Agriculture	
FAO	2,598,700
UNV Support	217,000
Coordination	
UNDP-Bujumbura	176,000
DHA	52,000
Total	9,559,722

ANNEX 1

KNOWN CONCENTRATIONS OF DISPLACED
as of 9 November 1993)

Province	No. of sites	Population	Percentage of population
BUBANZA	9	6,247	2.5
BUJUMBURA RURAL	11	4,543	1.1
BURURI	3	4,475	1.0
CANKUZO	1	596	0.4
CIBITOKE	8	1,557	0.5
GITEGA	14	25,977	4.2
KARUZI	5	7,330	2.2

KAYANZA	6	4,094	0.8
KIRUNDO	8	21,000	4.8
MAKAMBA	4	1,891	0.7
MURAMVYA	6	13,926	2.9
MUYINGA	10	10,980	2.6
NGOZI	19	5,274	1.0
RUTANA	8	11,191	5.2
RUYIGI	9	6,598	2.4
BUJUMBURA URBAN	3	1,176	0.5
TOTAL	124	126,855	2.8

ANNEX 2

DOMESTIC ITEMS REQUIRED FOR 250,000 PERSONS

Emergency domestic items	Need for 5 persons	Total needs
Plastic sheeting	1 (5 x 4 m)	50,000
Blankets	3	150,000
Soap	12 bars	600,000
Cooking Pots	2	100,000
Jerricans or buckets	1	50,000
Clothing	n.a.	125,000 children 85,000 women 40,000 men
Disinfectant	1 litre/500 persons/1 month	1,500 litres
Plates	5	250,000

*.....

Cups	5	250,000

Prepared by UNICEF

ANNEX 3

FOOD SECTOR: ASSESSMENT AND MONITORING TEAMS

Province	Organizations forming the team
Bujumbura rural	GTZ/CRB
Bujumbura urban	CRB/Handicap Int/AFVP/CARITAS/PAC
Bubanza	Coop ration Belge/CRB
Bururi	GTZ/Coop. Belge/FOCSIV
Cankuzo	EC/DELIPRO
Cibitoke	Coop. Belge/CRB/FOCSIV
Gitega	FAO/CEE/FOCSIV/AFVP/FAC
Ruyigi	Action Aid/FOCSIV/GTZ/PSTP
Kayanza	Coop. Bel./CRB/Coop.
Muyinga	BDDM/Coop. & Progres/ Handicap Int/CRB
Kirundo	EC/CRB/Srs. de Calcutta
Ngozi	Coop. Bel/CRB/AFVP/GTZ
Rutana	EC/DELIPRO
Makamba	FAO/FOCSIV/UNHCR/Coop.Bel/ Handicap Int./FAC
Muramvya	CEE/AFVP/FAC/Coop.Belge
Karuzi	FOCSIV

ANNEX 4

DISTRIBUTION OF HEALTH SECTOR ACTIVITIES

Province	Partner	Observations
Muyinga	UNICEF	Support to the health centres
	Cooperation Belge	Support to a surgical hospital
	MSF-France (projected)	Support to a surgical hospital

*.....

--More--

Karuzi	MSF-Belgium	Surgery (2 teams)

		Public Health (2 teams)
	FOCSIV	Support to health centres
	UNICEF	Support to health centres

*.....>.X.....-Ruui35HHHHHS*TI*k++5@

Surgery, food and non-food		
	Action Aid	items

*.....

Makamba	Cooperation Belge	Support to hospitals and
Rutovu (Bururi)		health centres (medical care
Cibitoke		and surgery)
Bubanza		
Ngozi		

*.....

Gitega	France/SAMU	Surgery (Hospital of Kibuye)
	Mondial	
	FOCSIV	Public Health

*.....

Kirundo	MSF-France	Medical care and surgery
	(projected)	

*.....

Cankuzo	UNICEF	Support to health centres

OTHER ACTIVITIES IN THE HEALTH SECTOR

Belgium
- Health Centre
- Nutritional surveillance
- Anti-malaria campaign

Caritas
- Supports curative, preventive and health educational activities in 7 dioceses, covering 25 percent of the health centres of the country

EC
- Financial and technical support to MSF, ICRC and Caritas.
- Technical support to the health sub-committee

ICRC
- Protection of the population in areas of conflict
- Evacuation and treatment of the wounded
- Provision of a medical team (planned)

France
- Support to CHUK of Bujumbura through a surgical team of SAMU Mondial

WHO

- Technical support to the Sub-committee on Medical Assistance
- Coordination, in collaboration with UNICEF, of the activities carried out by various medical organizations
- Support to combat against bacillary dysentery
- Support to the transportation of drugs and medical equipment
- Support to a epidemiological surveillance and health information system

UNICEF
- Technical support to theSub-committee on Medical Assistance
- Coordination, in collaboration with WHO, of the activities carried out by various medical organi:a}ions
- Specific support to vaccination campaigns, nutritional surveillance, drinking water and sanitation and to the combat against diarrhoeal diseases

USAID
- Support to Catholic Relief Service, Adventist Church
- Needs assessment mission
- Technical support to the health sub-commission

END OF PART FOUR OF FOUR PARTS
END OF REPORT

To: UDP107
From: UNA001 Delivered: Wed 24-Nov-93 13:02 EST Sys 141 (416)
Subject: Mr. A. Ly
Mail Id: IPM-141-931124-117390545

Orig: GAVINIO via UNICC CALL/MAIL
Reply: Please reply to UNA001 with "for GAVINIO " in the first line of text
Attn: KIGALI
Subject: Mr. A. Ly
Msg-ID: <24NOV93-7879 at UNICC>
IF YOU HAVE PROBLEMS RECEIVING THIS REPORT, PLEASE FAX:
+ 41 22 9170023.

PART THREE OF FOUR PARTS

DHA-GENEVA 93/0477C

jTjE555H()))))))))H(%MQI% UQ%=9=5I△gency food will be carried out by the Diocese and NGO's. Although the Dioceses are very active and sincere in their efforts, the task is considerable and therefore a request should be made to an NGO experienced in the distribution and monitoring of emergency food aid to come to Burundi to support the staff of CARITAS, the umbrella organization of the dioceses.

WFP is currently running the operation with trucks and also with the UNOSOM helicopter (the latter under the authority of the UN Resident Coordinator) for both food and non-food items. WFP has offered to be responsible, in both the immediate future and the coming months, for the transport of both relief food (which constitute the bulk of transportation requirements) and of various non-food goods. The use of the helicopter will probably be discontinued on December 3; thereafter transport of relief goods will be by road. WFP can make available a sufficient number of trucks for this purpose.

There are, however, significant physical (damaged bridges and trees across roads) and security constraints to transport operations. Though these conditions are improving, the need to resume airlifts and/or the use of escorts should not be ruled out.

The WFP office requires logistics expertise to organize the movements of the truck fleet, and food aid monitors to ensure that food is distributed to the intended beneficiaries and that timely and precise reporting is maintained.

S(requirements	US$
1 Emergency Coordinator	15,000

(3 Person Months)
*.....

1 Logistics officer (3 P/M)	12,000
2 food aid monitors (6 P/M)	21,000
Local support staff	6,000
Travel costs	84,000
Communication cost	5,000
1 base and 3 mobile radios	12,000
2 4-wheel drive vehicles	65,000
Vehicle maintenance cost	10,000
Office rent and utilities	5,000
1 laptop computer and one P.C.	5,000
Miscellaneous	3,000
TOTAL	243,000

Additional Logistics

A MI-26 helicopter from the UNOSOM operation in Somalia was made available through the UN Security Coordinator for the evacuation of staff from the interior of Burundi. At the request of the UN Resident Coordinator in Burundi, the Department of Humanitarian Affairs has made the helicopter available for an additional period of one month starting on 4 November 1993, to undertake urgently required deliveries of relief goods and others activities directly related to international humanitarian efforts in Burundi. The real cost for the use of the helicopter during one month will depend on the actual transports carried out. At this stage, however, DHA can provide a tentative amount for the purpose of this appeal.

*.....
Use of MI-26 helicopter during one month: US$ 80,000
*.....

HEALTH

Strategies

Treatment of the wounded will take place in health care centres, but special attention will also be given to patients who are in hiding and for security reasons are not willing to present themselves for treatment at regular health care centres.

Decomposing bodies form a serious threat to public health and the environment. Measures to prevent epidemics will be established and implemented. Among other programmes, a vaccination campaign against measles and distribution of micro nutrients (vitamin A, iron and folic acid), will be organised.

An epidemiological disease surveillance system and an early warning system for the outbreak2of those diseases with the highest mortality rate be implemented. The nutritional status of children will also be surveyed. Through an efficient health information system, data will be collected on the functioning of health care infrastructure and human resources. Information will be analyzed and disseminated to field personnel for use in making programming decisions as well as to improve the treatment of certain diseases.

Coordination of all the medical activities is essential if duplication and a non-equitable distribution of medical supplies is to be avoided. In addition to immediate emergency activities, rehabilitation measures must be taken to restore the national health infrastructure. A health sector emergency plan will be developed to be used for immediate action in future emergencies.

All the provincial hospitals and health centres will be provided with essential drugs and medical equipment. Expatriate medical teams will be deployed through-out the country (except in Kayanza).

Annex 4 provides a summary list of the major relief partners active in the health sector.

The Sub-Committee on Medical Assistance estimates the total number of persons needing medical care at 300,000, including persons who are displaced and those in host communities.

At the multilateral leve⌂{l, WHO and UNICEF are the main agencies to provide medical assistance in emergencies. Both agencies will coordinate the activities in their respective operations.

WHO will contribute, in particular, in the following areas:

- coordination and institutional support to the national authorities in collaboration with UNICEF.

- activities to combat diseases and, in particular, epidemics.

- measures to be taken for the disposal of the dead bodies.

- acquisition of drugs and medical equipment.

- establishment of a epidemiological disease surveillance and health information system.

- reinforcement of the regular health infrastructure.

UNICEF will contribute, in particular, in the following areas:

- coordination and institutional support to the national authorities in collaboration with WHO.

- vaccination campaigns against, in particular, measles and distribution of microonutrients

- acquisition of drugs and medical equipment.

- establishment of a nutritional surveillance system.

- activities to combat diarrhoeal diseases, and the acquisition of ORS.

WHO and UNICEF are appealing jointly for needs in the health sector, but for budgetary purposes have identified separate elements they will be responsible for, in accordance with their mandates and the relative advantages of each agency in terms of administrative and logistical capacity to respond rapidly and efficiently. They will work in close collaboration to ensure an effective response to the needs of the population.

Budget Requirements	US$		
Total requirements (300,000 people)	WHO	UNICEF	TOTAL
(a) Drugs, ORS, vaccines, cold chain supplies	(b)	590,000	590,000
(a) Drugs, disinfectants, surgical equipment	680,000	-	680,000
Disease surveillance and health information system (1 UNV epidemiologist for 6 months)	40,000	-	40,000

Monitoring, support and reinforcement of the health system	13,000	(b)	13,000
Internal logistics and transport (200 tons x 55 US$)	(b)	11,000	11,000
Coordination	20,000	(b)	20,000
Total	753,000	601,000	1,354,000

(a) At this stage donors have already provided drugs and medical equipment to certain NGOs. A specification of what has already been disbursed is needed. This amount needs to be subtracted from total requirements. External freight cost of an estimated 30 percent is not included.

(b) Using existing personnel and resources.

Through its own appealing channels, ICRC will be reinforcing its staff and increasing supplies in Burundi. Further, the ICRC has attempted to reassure those in hiding through radio broadcasts, giving details of when ICRC medical teams can be found at various points on the main roads.

There are now four ICRC mobile teams and two trucks to evacuate the most seriously wounded. The teams have provided 20 hospitals and medical centres with 16 tonnes of emergency medical supplies.

In Kibuye, in the centre of the country, the number of ICRC hospital medical staff was strengthened by the arrival, on 13 November, of a surgical team of six, bringing the total of ICRC expatriates in Burundi up to 21.

NUTRITION

The current emergency situation can only further weaken the already poor nutritional status of the population, adversely affected by late rains and a delay of the agricultural season. Data available before the events show a higher rate of malnutrition in the region of the central plains than in the rest of the country. This is also where a large portion of the affected populations are. In addition, measles epidemics, diarrhoea, bacillary dysentery and possibly cholera are likely to aggravate this already serioessituationn

,he strategy for emergency activities in the nutrition sector will be to cover a target population of 200,000 children under 5 years of age and 50,000 pregnant women. This corresponds to a fifth of the stricken population whose nutritional status has been negatively affected. The following activities are planned:

- Revitalization of pre-natal consultations and infant consultations with vaccinations, pregnancy surveillance and growth surveillance of children 0-5 years of age in parallel with food aid distributions, as the health centres gradually start functioning again.

- Supplementary feeding for children and pregnant women in the form of weaning food of local production (cereals, DSM, sugar and soya). Additional production units can be set up quickly in the most affected provinces.

- Distribution of supplementary iron, folic acid, vitamin A and systematic anti-parasite activities, distribution of palm oil, dried fish, cereal flour (imported or local) or other foods which give a suitable supplement. Emergency support in the form of additional staff is likely to be required as well as training on-site for the distribution of supplementary food, vaccination and administration. Three persons per centre for 100 centres is the projected requirement. This strengthening would reinforce the efforts to reinstate the primary health care system.

Budget for food supplementation	US$
Weaning food for 200,000 children	1,200,000
Cereal flour for pregnant women	330,000
Oil for 50,000 pregnant women	120,000
Vitamin A capsules	30,000
Transport Bujumbura-health centres (60 MTs per day)	60,000
Remuneration of 3 persons per health centre	70,000
Total	1,810,000

Within this total amount, UNICEF is seeking US$ 200,000, principally for Vitamin A, nutritional recuperation of infants and children, and supplements for pregnant women. This would be complementary to the activities of the Belgian Medical Cooperation, MSF-Belgium and others.

HYGIENE, WATER AND SANITATION

The security situation during the three weeks that followed the coup attempt prevented visits via the main roads. It has not therefore been possible to assess the status of the water supply until very recently. Two of the key subjects for review are:

- the dewrNe to'74Z,-L+IUAA1%MBY9=11UQ12=11=]%95RJ5!I]her Iisposal of corpses;

- and the degree of destruction of hydraulic infrastructure and sanitation in urban centres as well as in medical and administrative structures in rural areas.

It is necessary to establish a system for control of water quality, particularly relating to the disposal of corpses. This work will be carried out in a coordinated manner by the State Secretariat for Communal Development, in collaboration with other organizations which are active in this sector.

The need for water purification tablets will probably be very important and should be well targeted to avoid wrong usage. To guarantee efficient purification, each person should be given one tablet per day (corresponding to the use of 5 litres of water). The appeal suggests that 150,000 persons should be targeted for a period of 3 months.

In addition to this intervention it will be advisable to arrange information campaigns for the population to ensure that the water for drinking and food preparation is boiled before use.

As regards the repairs of hydraulic installations the first activity will be to assess the damage across the country and to select the installations to be repaired. The funding of the repair works will be carried out through existing programmes of GTZ, UNICEF, AFVP and Action Aid and do not require funding under this appeal.

The water purification tablet requirements for a target population of 150,000 for a 90 day period is projected to be 13,500,000 tablets.

UNICEF has already provided 100,000 tablets and could under this appeal commit itself to provide another 1 million tablets.

Quantity	Cost (US$)
1,000,000	120,000

DOMESTIC ITEMS

Loss and abandonment of possessions makes it necessary to provide:

- Plastic sheeting to construct temporary shelter during this first period of the rainy season. Plastic sheeting is preferable to tents both to avoid prolonged stays away from home and because sheeting can be used for other purposes when the displaced return home.

- Blankets and clothes, as people fled without personal belongings.

- Soap and disinfectants to ensure a minimum of personal as well as collective hygiene in the camps.

- Kitchen utensils, cooking pots, water containers, plates and mugs.

The following norms have been developed for a family of 5 persons: 3 blankets, one plastic sheet (5x4 metres), one big plate, 2 cooking pots, one water container or bucket and 12 soaps bars. The need for disinfectant is estimated at one litre per 500 persons per monthE
The total needs in this sector for 250,000 beneficiaries are summarized in Annex 2. The UN system will only cover a small part of this need which will be delivered urgently by UNICEF in addition to more sizeable contributions by other donors (EEC, Action Aid, ICRC).

Item	
1,000 plastic sheets	
*.....	
6,000 blankets	
*.....	
20,000 soaps	
TOTAL COST	US$ 70,000

The distribution will be carried out by NGOs.

Through its own appealing channels, the ICRC plans to deliver 240,000 bars of soap, which as far as possible, will be locally produced. Further, the ICRC plans to transport 100,000 blankets and 100,000 square metres of plastic sheeting to provide protection against the elements.

ActionAid, which has already distributed 9,100 blankets and 102 rolls of plastic sheeting in response to the crisis, plans to distribute a further 8,520 blankets and 153 plastic rolls pending stabilization of planning parameters.

END OF PART THREE OF FOUR PARTS

To: UDP107
From: UNA001 Delivered: Wed 24-Nov-93 10:20 EST Sys 141 (425)
Subject: Mr. A. Ly
Mail Id: IPM-141-931124-093031216

Orig: GAVINIO via UNICC CALL/MAIL
Reply: Please reply to UNA001 with "for GAVINIO " in the first line of text
Attn: KIGALI
Subject:AgMr. A. Ly
Msg-ID: <24NOV93-6580 at UNICC>
IF YOU HAVE PROBLEMS RECEIVING THIS REPORT, PLEASE FAX:
+ 41 22 9170023.

PART ONE OF FOUR PARTS

DHA-GENEVA 93/0477A

UNITED NATIONS

INTERIM CONSOLIDATED INTER-AGENCY
EMERGENCY APPEAL
FOR

BURUNDI

15 NOVEMBER 1993 - 15 FEBRUARY 1994

FOREWORD

The violence that followed a failed coup attempt in Bujumbura on 21 October 1993 has forced close to one million to flee their homes, left perhaps tens of thousands dead and resulted in the outflow from Burundi of close to 700,000 refugees ([redacted] 245,000 into the United Republic of Tanzania and 50,000 into Zaire).

The speed with which the crisis unfolded forced huge numbers to leave their homes without provisions or an established destination. This rapid and spontaneous population movement, combined with widespread violence, has placed the affected population in an environment characterized by meagze!food supplies, inadequate shelter, poor health and sanitary conditions and a high level of fear and anxiety.

Responding to a request by the United Nations Resident Coordinator for Burundi, I immediately dispatched a [redacted] mission to make a

preliminary assessment of actions required to address the most urgent humanitarian concerns in Burundi. In this connection, consultations were undertaken with Government, agency and relief officials, as well as with representatives of donor governments in Bujumbura. On the basis of this preliminary assessment, it became clear that an Interim Inter-Agency Appeal was required.

Under the overall supervision of the Resident Coordinator, this Interim Appeal has been prepared with the cooperation of the World Food Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund, the World Health Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the United Nations Development Programme. It covers a 90-day period and seeks to address the immediate and essential needs of the 250,000 targeted for assistance in Burundi in the key sectors of food aid, health, nutrition, hygiene, water and sanitation, domestic items and agriculture.

Within the region, UNHCR, UNICEF and WFP have each taken action to bring assistance to the refugee population in Rwanda, Tanzania and Zaire. In the case of the UNHCR programme, DHA has allocated US$ 5 million from the Central Emergency Revolving Fund (CERF) for its execution. Donors are encouraged to contribute to the replenishment of the CERF as part of their response to the Interim UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal. The UNHCR appeal for the refugees in the region, the release by UNICEF of reserves from its Emergency Programme Fund, the WFP Sub-Regional Emergency Operation and the UN Interim Consolidated Inter-Agency Emergency Appeal for Burundi are all complementary programmes (in the case of the WFP Appeal, needs for Burundi are identical to those reflected in this interim appeal). In this regard, it is recognized by all concerned that meeting the needs of those affected within Burundi is essential if the flow of refugees to neighbouring countries is to stop.

Significant inputs of humanitarian assistance are required at this early stage if suffering and further displacement are to be minimized. I urge you, therefore, to support the programmes of the United Nations humanitarian agencies and their relief partners in Burundi and the region as a whole.

Jan Eliasson
Under-Secretary-General
for Humanitarian Affairs

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Foreword

⌂{ Executive Summary

I. Introduction
- Background
- International Response and the Interim Appeal

II. Population Affected

III. Actions Taken

IV. Current and Prospective Problems

V. Strategic Considerations

VI. Requirements by Sector
- Food aid
- Logistics
- Health
- Nutrition
- Hygiene, Water and Sanitation
- Domestic Items
- Agriculture
- UNV Support
- Coordination

VII. Summary Table of Funding Needs

VIII. Annexes
1. Known Concentrations of Displaced
2. Domestic Items Required for 250,000 persons
3. Food Sector: Assessment & Monitoring Teams
4. Distribution of Health Sector Activities

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A failed coup of 21 October, resulting in the death of the President and a number of high ranking officials, has been followed by waves of what is being regarded as the most extremm ethnically-linked violence Burundi has known.

Approximately 700,000 refugees have fled Burundi into Rwanda, Tanzania and Zaire, and hundreds of thousands have been internally displaced.

This Interim Emergency Appeal has been prepared by the UN Humanitarian Agencies in response to a request by the Government of Burundi for humanitarian assistance.

The fluidity and general insecurity of the situation requires that the planning figure for the number of internally displaced be, for this Interim Appeal, 250,000, although food aid is, thus far, targeted at 150,000. Health sector activities are targeted at 300,000 displaced and host community persons. To relaunch the agriculture activities early next year, it is estimated that 1 million persons require assistance.

UNHCR, WFP, UNICEF, ICRC and the Federation have initiated programmes to address the needs of the sub-region's new refugees from Burundi.

SECTORAL SUMMARY

Logistics

There are significant security and physical constraints on logistics. WFP has accepted full responsibily for transport of food and various non-food items. DHA has made available an MI-26 helicopter for one month to transport relief goods and personnel to difficult areas. The estimated total cost of logistics is US$ 323,000.

Food

Those who fled have abandoned all productive activity and therefore have no access to food except through looting or emergency food deliveries which have already taken place in some locations. To provide emergency food the World Food Programme (WFP) will need US$ 2,839,022.

Health

During the widespread and ferocious violence many thousands of people died. Decomposing bodies pose a major threat to public health and the environment. The appeal includes measures to dispose of the bodies as well as for vaccination campaigns and their activities to prevent epidemics spreading. The danger of bacillary dysentery, an annual epidemic in Burundi at this time of the year, is expected to increase greatly because of the deplorable sanitation conditions in the country, as is the risk from measles and cholera. In addition, lack of adequate clothing and shelter have increased the risk of malaria and fatal acute respiratory infections, especially among children.

The national health system is largely paralysed: at least 50

percent of health centres are not operational due to lack of personnel and supplies and communications problems.

Health care centres will be provided with medical equipment and drugs to treat the wounded and special attention will be given to reaching patients who are in hiding and who, for security reasons, are not willing to visit regular health centres. The World Health Organization (WHO) and the Untidt Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) are requesting US$ 1,354,000 for these and other health projects.

Nutrition

Even before the violence, the nutritional status of the population was precarious with 38 percent of children suffering from severe or moderate malnutrition. Without adequate and regular food supplies being made available, this situation could rapidly deteriorate. Supplementary feeding programmes for children under 5 years old and pregnant women, and related programmes to be undertaken by UNICEF will cost US$ 1,810,000.

Hygiene, Water and Sanitation

Because of security problems, it has not been possible to adequately assess the extent of water pollution due to improper disposal of corpses, nor the extent of destruction to water distribution systems. Since encampments of displaced persons were created spontaneously, they lack any type of sanitation facilities. Measures to be undertaken by UNICEF to address these concerns amount to US$ 120,000.

Domestic Items

When they fled, many people left everything behind and are without any personal possessions, including adequate clothing or bedding. Since most of the country is over 1,500 meters in altitude, blankets and adequate clothinga;e essential, and because of the rain, plastic sheeting is needed to construct temporary shelters. Provision by UNICEF of these items plus soap, disinfectants and kitchen utensils will cost US$ 70,000.

Agriculture

Burundi is essentially an agricultural country. The cessation of farming activities at what should be the beginning of the planting season, and the loss of seeds, animals and tools, bodes ill for

in a period of national reconciliation in Burundi, where the Government would represent the interests of both of the country's historically antagonistic groups.

This hope, however, was given little chance, as, on October 21 1993, a coup-attempt, le⌂{d by members of the armed forces of Burundi, resulted in the death of the President of the Republic, the President of the National Assembly and a number of other high ranking officials.

News of the coup-attempt and the death of the President was followed immediately by waves of violence along ethnic lines, the full extent of which remains difficult to determine.

Initial reports from the countryside by missions undertaken by road and air provide testimony to large-scale killings, and to an ethnic separation of the population. Roads have been blocked and bridges destroyed houses; coffee, tea and banana plantations have been specifically and systematically targeted for destruction. Aerial reconnaissance reveals houses and fields burned while neighbouring property remains untouched.

Helicopter overflight of the countryside also reveals precious few people at work in the fields, in a country whose population is 94 percent rural. As late rains have pushed planting season back, thereby coinciding with the crisis, this clearly bodes ill for the future food security situation.

Though it is still too early to be certain of the number of persons killed in the conflict, some reports indicate that the death toll may be in excess of the figure related to the violence that racked Burundi in 1972, when close to 200,000 were thought to have died.

The situation is still volatile and is evolving daily. In addition to the extensive outflow of some [redacted] to Rwanda, Tanzania and Zaire, a large percentage of the remaining population, both the internally displaced and those who have remained in their homes, are at risk. A number of assessment missions are underwayin the interior of the country, providing continuous updating of the situation in the affected areas to allow for greater accuracy in the targeting of population groups needing assistance and to assess the relief efforts required.

International Response and the Interim Appeal

To meet the immediate essential needs of the identifiable affected population for a 90 day period, representatives of donor Governments and UN Humanitarian Agencies in Burundi agreed that a

Interim UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal was required. The decision to draft the Interim Appeal was based particularly on the lack of relief resources immediately available within this small, landlocked country and within the region more broadly (as neighbouring countries themselves struggle to meet the needs of massive influxes of refugees).

As a response to the Government's initial request for emergency assistance therefore, UN humanitarian agencies have, after consultations with all relief partners (Government agencies, Bilateral agencies, NGOs, the ICRC and the Burundese Red Cross), jointly prepared this Interim Consolidated Inter-Agency Emergency Appeal.

The Interim Appeal presents the immediate needs to be covered during a 3 month period (from 15 November 1993 to 15 February 1994) by sector. Donors are encouraged to make contributions directly to agencies appealing for funds in each of the nine sectors. Inquiries as to the details of sectoral activities outlined in section VI should be addressed directly to the appealing entities.

In addition to the UN Interim Consolidated R:Y.)j+Kk+5I9
e5)AA119U5 I==Q!IAA1M!Y 959
Q%=9M!Y5) 9Q-9Q== Q%9IM=UI
MQ=5QQ!9M=Q!
population in the sub-region.

- U[redacted] has submitted a request for US$ 17,051,000 to the donor community to meet the immediate emergency assistance needs of [redacted], where urgent relief efforts are underway. Since the provision of food will be a critical component of any mass voluntary repatriation to Burundi, both UNHCR and WFP will closely monitor and indeed prepare the food requirements to meet the needs of returnees.

- WFP has issued a sub-regional emergency operation covering the refugee situations in Rwanda, Tanzania an Zaire as well as the internally displaced in Burundi. The WFP requests in this Interim Appeal are identical to those reflected in the sub-regional emergency operation, the total cost for which is US$ 13,922,677.

- UNICEF has undertaken sub-regional emergency assistance for refugees of the Burundi crisis by [redacted] om its Emergency Programme to support their activities in [redacted] (US$ 384,200) and Tanzania (US$ 72,500)(1).

Note (1)

The remaining US$ 100,000 has been allocated for UNICEF activitie{ in Burundi.

- [redacted] has launched an appeal in response to the crisis, seeking CHF 4,477,000 for humanitarian assistance for refugees i[redacted] and Tanzania.

- ICRC, according to its specific mandate, launched a separate "update appeal"(COMREX 93/1599) on November 12, 1993 for support for their activities in Burundi. Though fully independent in its policy, the ICRC collaborates actively in the coordination of humanitarian relief activities. The ICRC now estimates that it will spend a total of CHF 2,050,000 before the end of 1993 to fulfil its objectives in Burundi.

Following the launch of this UN Interim Consolidated Inter-Agency Emergengy Appeal, concerned agencies will undertake more detailed assessments of the needs in their respective sectors of competence and Inter-Agency consultations will continue, focusing on the evolving situation in the sub-region, in order to develop a strategy for the mobilization of resources beyond this 90 day period (perhaps in the form of a consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for the sub-region). In Burundi, such needs can already be anticipated, given that even with the achievement of a reconciliation of some sort and return of displaced persons and refugees, it will be necessary to consider the predicted crop failure of the current agricultural season, which is marked by delayed rains and the conflict-related absence of agricultural activities during the crucial planting period. There will, in addition, be a need for both post-conflict reconstruction and rehabilitation activities.

END OF PART ONE OF FOUR PARTS

future food security. Provision of seeds and tools by the Food and Agricultural Organization would cost US$ 2,598,700.

Coordination and Support

Government structures are in place for the facilitation of coordination. Resources are required to fund an Emergency Unit to assist the Resident Coordinator. The overall cost of coordination will be US$ 228,000. UNV specialists for support to technical logistical and operational aspects of the emergency response will cost US$ 217,000.

Preliminary Emergency Budget Requirements
15 November 1993 - 15 February 1994

Sector	US$
Food Aid	2,839,022
Logistics	323,000
Health	1,354,000
Nutrition	1,810,000
Hygiene, Water and SanihEtion'	120,000
7[3.WkK25M@	70,000
Agriculture	2,598,700
UNV Support	217,000
Coordination	228,000
TOTAL	9,559,722

I. INTRODUCTION

Background

In June of this year, Burundi elected a President and a National Assembly in the country's first democratic elections since independence. It was widely hoped that the elections would usher

To: UDP107
From: UNA001 Delivered: Wed 24-Nov-93 10:29 EST Sys 141 (421)
Subject: Mr. A. Ly
Mail Id: IPM-141-931124-094370506

Orig: GAVINIO via UNICC CALL/MAIL
Reply: Please reply to UNA001 with "for GAVINIO " in the first line of text
Attn: KIGALI
Subject: aMr. A. Ly
Msg-ID: <24NOV93-6812 at UNICC>
IF YOU HAVE PROBLEMS RECEIVING THIS REPORT, PLEASE FAX:
+ 41 22 9170023.

PART TWO OF FOUR PARTS

DHA-GENEVA 93/0477B

II. AFFECTED POPULATION

It has been noted above that more than 700,000 refugees have crossed from Burundi into neighbouring countries. In addition to these victims of the conflict, hundreds of thousands have been affected by the outbreak of hostilities, forced to temporarily abandon their homes, leavinw @ehind'44YZ.LTkKk{ings and means of livelihood.

As of 9 November, the total number of displaced persons who have grouped themselves in camps was assessed at around 127,000. Because the number of those within these encampments was expected to grow, the planning figure used by humanitarian assistance organisations for this group is 150,000. Beyond this section of the affected population, an unknown number of people have sought safe havens within the country, though not in encampments of displaced. While it has not yet been possible to accurately quantify the numbers or whereabouts of this group by province, it is provisionally estimated that approximately 100,000 people from this group are likely to require humanitarian assistance.

While detailed information on specific areas is available, it is important to note that only about 50 specific sites (representing only about one tenth of national territory) have been visited, and that within a short distance of any of these sites a totally different situation may reign.

It is a function of this fluidity and the general insecurity of the situation that the planning figure for the number of internally displaced is, for this Interim Appeal, 250,000, although food aid is, thus far, targeted at 150,000. Health sector activities are

targeted at 300,000 displaced and host community persons. To relaunch the agriculture activiPies early next year, it is estimated that 1 million persons require assistance.

Burundi has been host to large refugee populations, especially from Rwanda, over the past 30 years(2). It is estimated that more than 5,000 refugees have been directly affected by the civil conflict. From the partial information available, some 4,300 Rwandese refugees are sheltered in encampments in Bujumbura and Muyinga. In addition, although an ongoing programme of voluntary repatriation of Burundi refugees has been suspended by events, around 6,500 recent returnees under this programme who were receiving food assistance will continue to do so subject to accessibility. UNHCR is increasing its care and maintenance budget by US$ 287,000 to meet the additional needs of refugees resulting from the recent crisis in Burundi.

Note (2)
In 1993 a total of US$ 3,107,476 has been allocated by UNHCR for assistance to refugees in Burundi (US$ 670,920) and for reintegration assistance to Burundi returnees (US$ 2,436,556).

Assistance for refugees fleeing Burundi is not part of this appeal as it is covered by separate appeals for those countries receiving refugees from Burundi. However, if an acceptable political solution can be reached soon, their repatriation will become possible, and a request for assistance to support this activity would be covered by an amendment to this Interim Appeal.

III. ACTIONS TAKEN

The Government of Burundi, on 30 October 1993, established a National Committee for Coordination and Monitoring of Humanitarian Emergency Assistance, composed of 1
7 high level officials and
chaired by the Chairman of the National Committee of the Burundese Red Cross. Overall responsibility for the relief coordination matters on behalf of the Government is with the office of the Prime Minister. In addition, the Government established two sub-committees related to the provision of emergency humanitarian assistance: the Sub-Committees on Food Aid and Medical Assistance. WFP and FAO have been selected to be the focal points for the UN system with the Food Aid sub-committee as have UNICEF and WHO for the Medical Assistance sub-committee.

Representatives of the donor community in Burundi have agreed that

the UN Resident Coordinator should organize the overall coordination of relief assistance on behalf of contributing bilateral and multilateral organizations. Pursuant to this the UN Resident Coordinator is conducting weekly meetings with donors and representatives of the humanitarian relief agencies on emergency humanitarian relief assistance in Burundi.

A large number of agencies and organizations have provided relief assistance to those affected. F⌂oL aid'$Y[ZWW&k++H95%
MI%M%9EMAI=Y%9
MM=I ⌂y WFP and CARITAS amounts to
some 745 MTs, taken from in country stocks. Medicines, medical supplies, evacuation of wounded and curative interventions have been provided or carried out by the Ministry of Health (national pharmaceutical stocks), the Burundese Red Cross, UNICEF, ICRC, WHO, MSF, ACTION AID, FOCSIV and others.

Reception and distribution facilities have been arranged for the relief goods being delivered by truck or air to the many affected areas. For the time being these arrangements rely primarily on a variety of religious structures.

UNHCR is assisting 1,500 displaced refugees who have sought refuge in the Lyc e d'Espoir premises in Bujumbura. In addition,

---

To: UDP107
From: UNA001 Delivered: Wed 24-Nov-93 10:38 EST Sys 141 (421)
Subject: Mr. A. Ly
Mail Id: IPM-141-931124-095770313

Orig: GAVINIO via UNICC CALL/MAIL
Reply: Please reply to UNA001 with "for GAVINIO " in the first line of text
Attn: KIGALI
Subject:--Mr. A. Ly
Msg-ID: <24NOV93-6812 at UNICC>
IF YOU HAVE PROBLEMS RECEIVING THIS REPORT, PLEASE FAX:
+ 41 22 9170023.

PART TWO OF FOUR PARTS

DHA-GENEVA 93/0477B

⌂I. AFFECTED POPULATION

It has been noted above that more than 700,000 refugees have crossed from Burundi into neighbouring countries. In addition to these victims of the conflict, hundreds of thousands have been affected by the outbreak of hostilities, forced to temporarily

abandon their homes, leaving behind their belongings and means of livelihood.

As of 9 November, the total number of displaced persons who have grouped themselves in camps was assessed at around 127,000. Because the number of those within these encampments was expected to grow, the planning figure used by humanitarian assistance organisations for this group is 150,000. Beyond this section of the affected population, an unknown number of people have sought safe havens within the country, though not in encampments of displaced. While it has not yet been possible to accurately quantify the numbers or whereabouts of this group by province, it is provisionally estimated that approximately 100,000 people from this group are likely to require humanitarian assistance.

While detailed information on specific areas is available, it is important to note that only about 50 specific sites (representing only about one tenth of national territory) have been visited, and that within a short distance of any of these sites a totally different situation may reign.

It is a function of this fluidity and the general insecurity of the situation that the planning figure for the number of internally displaced is, for this Interim Appeal, 250,000, although food aid is, thus far, targeted at 150,000. Health sector activitigS@areMtargeted at 300,000 displaced and host community persons. To relaunch the agriculture activities early next year, it is estimated that 1 million persons require assistance.

Burundi has been host to large refugee populations, especially from Rwanda, over the past 30 years(2). It is estimated that more than 5,000 refugees have been directly affected by the civil conflict. From the partial information available, some 4,300 Rwandese refugees are sheltered in encampments in Bujumbura and Muyinga. In addition, although an ongoing programme of voluntary repatriation of Burundi refugees has been suspended by events, around 6,500 recent returnees under this programme who were receiving food assistance will continue to do so subject to accessibility. UNHCR is increasing its care and maintenance budget by US$ 287,000 to meet the additional needs of refugees resulting from the recent crisis in Burundi.

Note (2)
In 1993 a total of US$ 3,107,476 has been allocated by UNHCR for assistance to refugees in Burundi (US$ 670,920) and for reintegration assistance to Burundi returnees (US$ 2,436,556).

Assistance for refugees fleeing Burundi is not part of this appeal as it is covered by separate appeals for those countries receiving refugees from Burundi. However, if an acceptable political solution can be reached soon, their repatriation will become possible, and a request for assistance to support this activity would be covered by an amendment to this Interim Appeal.

III. ACTIONS TAKEN

The Government of Burundi, on 30 October 1993, established a National Committee for Coordination and Monitoring of Humanitarian Emergency Assistance, composed of 17 high level officials and chaired by the Chairman of the National Committee of the Burundese Red Cross. Overall responsibility for the relief coordination matters on behalf of the Government is with the office of the Prime Minister. In addition, the Government established two sub-committees related to the provision of emergency humanitarian assistance: the Sub-Committees on Food Aid and Medical Assistance. WFP and FAO have been selected to be the focal points for the UN system with the Food Aid sub-committee as have UNICEF and WHO for the Medical Assistance sub-committee.

Representatives of the donor community in Burundi have agreed that the UN Resident Coordinator should organize the overall coordination of relief assistance on behalf of contributing bilateral and multilateral organizations. Pursuant to this the UN Resident Coordinator is conducting weekly meetings with donors and representatives of the humanitarian relief agencies on emergency humanitarian relief assistance in Burundi.

A large number of agencies and organizations have provided relief assistance to those affected. Food aid delivered to the beneficiaries in 13 provinces so far by WFP and CARITAS amounts to some 745 MTs, hEken'&9+Se=U9QIeh= UIQ%Y%9QIY9Q%=9M!Y5△been provided or carried out by the Ministry of Health (national pharmaceutical stocks), the Burundese Red Cross, UNICEF, ICRC, WHO, MSF, ACTION AID, FOCSIV and others.

Reception and distribution facilities have been arranged for the relief goods being delivered by truck or air to the many affected areas. For the time being these arrangements rely primarily on a variety of religious structures.

UNHCR is assisting 1,500 displaced refugees who have sought refuge in the Lyc e d'Espoir premises in Bujumbura. In addition, operational partners working with UNHCR for the organized voluntary repatriation project have been redeployed to assist displaced persons.

At the request of the UN Resident Coordinator, the UN Department of Humanitarian Affairs (DHA), through the UN Department of Peace Keeping Operations, has made available a MI-26 helicopter to transport humanitarian relief supplies and personnel to critically affected areas inside the country. The helicopter has been made available for one month beginning 4 November and will permit relief efforts to reach locations that would otherwise be inaccessible for logistical and security reasons.

Additionally, DHA dispatched a staff member to confer with Agency and Relief Officials in-country as to the dimensions of the crisis and to assist the Resident Coordinator in Burundi in identifying support measures required by her office to coordinate humanitarian relief activities. Following consultations with the Government of Burundi and representatives of donor Governments in country this officer also assisted in the preparation of this Intev)[P.VK)H(u Programme Resources (SPR allocations) of US$ 100,000 for Rwanda and US$ 50,000 for Burundi, for support for emergency activities. UNDP has also earmarked an SPR allocation of US$ 50,000 for similar purposes in Tanzania.

It is an accepted fact that increased political stability is a necessary precondition for an improvement of the situation in Burundi. To that end, diplomatic efforts were rapidly initiated following the failed-coup. Both OAU and UN envoys have conducted talks with the parties concerned in the country in efforts to bring about a reconciliation and return to democratic and peaceful conditions. A Special Representative of the Secretary General of the UN has now been appointed to continue this process.

IV. CURRENT AND PROSPECTIVE PROBLEMS

The crisiS 6as created a number of serious problems:

DISPOSAL OF CADAVERS

Though, in the locations visited, it appears that most corpses have been buried, there are reports that many areas of comparatively low population concentration are littered with bodies. These unburied, decomposing corpses pose a serious public health threat, particularly for spread of contagious diseases and pollution of surrounding areas.

WOUNDED PERSONS

No overall figure of wounded is available, particularly since many of the wounded have remained in hiding. The anecdotal evidence,

however, is ominous: in one provincial hospital an expatriate medical team performed 14 operations on old wounds 20 days after the coup. Reports indicate that the majority of the wounded are women and children. Given that many of the wounded have been in hiding and only receive treatment after a delay of days, there is great risk of infections, leading to unnecessary complications.

NUTRITION

Those affected by the crisis have abandoned all productive activity and therefore have no access to food, save relief supplies delivered by road and by helicopter, or food looted from abandoned houses and gardens. RRRor'4+*++Sk+A1BI

Burundi suffers an annual epidemic of bacillary dysentery which starts at the end of the dry season and reaches its peak during the rainy season. The displacement of people, the deplorable sanitation conditions, and greatly reduced access to water and soap will increase the scope of this epidemic significantly.

MEASLES

Cases of measles have already been registered in the camps of displaced persons the ideal site for the spread of this disease. The weakened nutritional status of children, significantly increases their probable mortality rate due to measles.

CHOLERA

A number of cases of cholera had been identified prior to the crisis. Given the current situation regarding water and sanitation, spread of the disease represents a serious threat.

OTHER HEALTH PROBLEMS

Both malaria and acute respiratory infections (ARI) present risks to the affected population. Lack of adequate clothing and shelter will result in increased ARI-related morbidity and mortality levels among infants and children. The national health system is largely paralysed, with at least 50 percent of the health centres not operating due to personnel shortages, lack of supplies and communication problems.

SHELTER

Adequate shelter is lacking, particularly for the displaced persons. In the encampments, an improvised recycling of corrugated roofing from nearby homes provides the only shelter available. Now

that the rains have started, more protective shelter is required. Ideal materials would be those that could be recycled, to rehabilitate damaged dwellings following a normalization of the situation and a return home of the displaced and refugee populations.

Blankets and Clothing

Much of the affected population left all possessions behind, and are without adequate clothing or blankets. Blankets and adequate clothing are a necessity in Burundi where the altitude is over 1,500 meters for the major part of the country, with temperatures ranging from 15 degrees centigrade in the mountainous areas to 20 degrees centigrade in the central plateau.

Cooking Fuel

Families normally use wood and twigs gathered locally as fuel for cooking. Security considerations prevent the displaced dwelling in camps from venturing much beyond the+amp compound. The result is that nearby trees are cut, accelerating deforestation.

WATER

There are two concerns regarding water. First, the quality of water supply, which may be polluted by an improper disposal of dead bodies. This situation needs to be assessed and monitored. Second, an adequate supply of water must be assured, particularly to health centres and areas with concentrations of displaced population. Initial reports indicate that there have been small breakdowns or interruptions to water systems but no widespread destruction.

SANITATION

Encampments of displaced persons were created spontaneously and therefore lack sanitation facilities of any type. Local authorities have endeavoured to establish specific areas for defecation, but this has only been partially successful. It will be important to reinforce such initiatives with latrine building, and to assess the situation to ensure that the water sources and supplies do not become contaminated.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

For a rural population dependent on agricultural production for its

livelihood, the cessation of farming activities at what should be the beginning of the planting season, and the loss or destruction of seeds and tools bodes ill for the future food security situation.

PSYCHOLOGICAL PROBLEMS

In addition to the problems signalled above, there has been a difficult to measure impact on the mental health of the whole population, many have lost immediate family members. It is essential that these issues be seriously considered in the formulation of all follow-ups to initial assistance activities.

V. STRATEGIC CONSIDERATIONS

In planning for the implementation of the joint relief programme there are a number of important considerations which warrant attention:

The situation is not yet stable. Despite the fact that the massive scale of killing during the first week after the coup attempt has receded, violence continues to flare up in some areas. The possibility of further population movements cannot be excluded and the number of the internally displaced and refugees may increase. A best-case scenario would see a rapid settlement of the crisis, followed by a gradual return of large numbers people to their homes.

The fluidity of the situation as regards the number of persons in need of assistance, their location and the type and quantity of assistance needed, makes it essential that the programming of relief efforts be adaptive. Regular updates to this effect should occur.

With the aim of facilitating a return to normal conditions, care has to be taken not to provide assistance in a way which will unnecessarily delay the return of the displaced. This being said, the precondition for a return is an assurance of safety for returnees. In practical terms, this means that when conditm/7s permit, assistance to the camps for displaced should be phased out and redirected to home sites.

As the failed coup unleashed ethnic enmities, the security of national staff travelling to the field cannot be guaranteed at this point in time. For this reason, only international staff assisted by international volunteers (project staff from suspended bilateral aid projects, for example) are now undertaking travel to the field

for the provision and monitoring of assistance.

All agencies providing assistance are faced with the issue of access to the neediest among the affected population. This presents a challenge as the easiest channel of assistance is through institutional centres which are also principally those areas under the protection of the army. The normalization of provincial and local administration will be the best way to assure an equitable distribution of assistance. Late rains made planting impossible in September/October. Now that the rains have arrived, planting is not taking place, as the population is displaced or too afraid to work in their fields. Also, tools and seeds are and will be in short supply due to looting. This thus presages a food shortage by the beginning of 1994. Unless the situation normalizes and seeds and tools are prepositioned for the February planting season, a disaster of even greater magnitude and duration will occur.

The normal functioning of services has been jeopardized by a number of factors. Some personnel have been killed, others have been intimidated and fear for their lives, and still others have left the country as refugees. The psychological effects of the events has also eroded confidence between pev3KK+RK++VWQ!9% MM%M9=QUI△nteed in all locations and this situation changes from day to day; supplies for regular operation of equipment are not yet guaranteed, and the limitations to the mobility of national personnel is another factor which will inhibit the normalization of routine services.

VI. REQUIREMENTS PER SECTOR

FOOD AID

The displaced in Burundi are totally dependant on food aid, as they are without any food stocks of their own. Government authorities (Commission Nationale de Coordination et de suivi de l'aide humanitaire d'urgence) and the Red Cross of Burundi assess the number of displaced at 150,000. However, the Government feels that there are a considerable number of people still dispersed in the hills and valleys who have not yet been formally identified as requiring assistance. WFP has approved initial emergency assistance for 90 days for 150,000 beneficiaries. However, when the Government identifies additional populations in need, WFP will increase the caseload accordingly.

Following the dispatch, by road and air, of the limited food supplies available from the WFP warehouse (600 MTs), its stocks

are now exhausted. Although the local price of beans is extremely high, purchases in Burundi seem at present to be the only means to cover the acute needs during the coming month. Donors are invited to contact WFP Bujumbura to jointly ensure that a coordinated approach to funding, purchasing and delivery can be achieved. Efforts are simultaneously underway to bring in food from abroad. WFP has arranged to borrow 1,500 MT of maizemeal from Uganda, which is to be delivered during the last week of November. Besides this, 500 tons of rice, transported from Tanzania, is expected to arrive at the Burundi border by mid-November. Other efforts are underway to obtain the required food commitments.

Daily individual rations of cereal (maizemeal/ rice/ sorghum) are 250 g, pulses 120 g, vegoil 20 g, salt 5 g which covers the 1,467 kcal determined to be necessary by WFP. Annex 2 shows the collaborating organizations in the field.

Food cost	MTs - US$/MT	US$
Cereals	3,375 x 200	675,000
Pulses	1,620 x 360	583,200
Vegoil	270 x 650	175,500
Salt	68 x 160	10,880
Sub-Total	5,333	1,444,580
Freight and superintendence to Bujumbura		1,101,127
Internal Transport, Storage and Handling Cost	5,333 x 55	293,315
TOTAL ----/		2,839,022

&F 'G PA%T TWO OF FOUR PARTS

To: UDP107
From: UNA001 Delivered: Mon 15-Nov-93 10:49 EST Sys 141 (372)
Subject: MR. A. LY
Mail Id: IPM-141-931115-097460496
Orig: GAVINIO via UNICC CALL/MAIL
Reply: Please reply to UNA001 with "for GAVINIO " in the first line of text
Attn: KIGALI
Subject: MR. A. LY
Msg-ID: <15NOV93-7283 at UNICC>
DHA-GENEVA 93/0470

DEPARTMENT OF HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS

INFORMATION REPORT

RWANDA

Number 4 November 1993

The information contained in this bulletin was provided by the United Nations Resident Coordinator's Office in Kigali.

United Nations Development Programme
Kigali

Department of Humanitarian Affairs
DESA Programme
Geneva

Telephone: (250) 75381
Fax: (250) 76263

Telephone: (41 22) 788 70 20
Fax: (41 22) 788 63 89

HIGHLIGHTS

Mass influx of refugees after coup in Burundi complicates humanitarian aid

---

Since the attack, on 21 October, on the Government of Burundi, and the ensuing assassination of President Ndadaye and some top level Government Officials, approximately 350,000 refugees, most of them women and children, have crossed the border from Burundi into 16 communes of 5 Prefectures in Rwanda. Emergency missions immediately evaluated the situation, and humanitarian aid, coordinated by UNHCR, WFP, and Minitraso, began on the October 24. On October 25 donors were briefed on the situation, and

preliminary requests for financial assistance were made. A joint WFP/UNHCR mission arrived in Kigali on 28 October to make an assessment of the situation. It has been determined that the most pressing needs are in the food, health, sanitation, and shelter sectors.

Reports indicate that the coup attempt has unleashed widespread ethnic fighting, and many refugees are badly wounded. As the southern region of the country is already affected by drought, the problems concerning drinking water are immense. Moreover, especially in the prefectures of Kigali south and Kibungo, there is a lack of firewood. This emergency situation requires new inputs and necessitates a new and more complex humanitarian assistance strategy.

On 30 October a mission, led by the UN Resident Coordinator, and including representatives of a joint WFP/UNHCR mission, arrived in Butare Prefecture to make an evaluation of total numbers of refugees in the prefecture and their total needs. The Prefect of Butare, an OAU Officer, Officials of Minitraso, and a representative from Radio Rwanda accompanied the group.

Drought in south and northeast

FAO has made note of a recent report that indicates an abnormally long dry season in Rwanda, which may have disastrous consequences for refugees, the!tisplaced and local populations. There is some possibility that a loss of 80% of the next harvest may occur. This development will require a modification of the humanitarian assistance programme in Rwanda.

Peace process is accelerating with the arrival of the advance party of UNAMIR

Further to the Report of the Secretary-General to the Security council (S/26488) dated 24 September 1993 and in accordance with Security Council Resolution 872 (1993), dated 5 October 1993, the advance party of UNAMIR began arriving in Kigali on 16 October 1993. UNDP is offering temporary administrative and logistic support to the advanced party.

Round Table Preparations Progress

In the scope of the Round Table for Humanitarian Assistance and Reconstruction the first draft of the document is being prepared and will include the inputs of members of the Inter-Agency Mission, together with those of UNDP, the Government and the donors. Three meetings were organized at the UNDP office.

On October 24 UNHCR, in collaboration with WFP and the Minitraso, convened a meeting to discuss possibilities for assistance to Burundese refugees with UN agencies, the Red Cross and NGOs. On October 25 a meeting was held for the donors to inform them about the refugee situation and to request their financial support. On October 27 UNDP organized a meeting with the donors about the financing of the Round Table for Humanitarian Assistance.

UNDP has just received US$ 100,000 for emergency assistance following the influx of Burundese refugees. US$ 50,000 of it is earmarked for covering immediate gaps or expenses which cannot be met by other UN agencies. The other US$ 50,000 is earmarked for the strengthening of the coordination capacity of the Resident Coordinator.

SECTORAL ACTIVITIES

Food/Nutrition

Following the decision of the ICRC to temporarily stop food distribution in Muhondo, due to a lack of accurate lists, the Ruhengeri region has been the sight of significant unrest that has included robberies, theft, attacks and roadblocks. WFP and ICRC decided on 18 October to reduce the ration of beans distributed by 50 percent for all the displaced, due to shortage in bean supplies. This measure will be maintained for at least one month.

Burundese refugees in the south have crossed the border with little or no food. In addition to the provision of dry food to distribution sites in the south, WFP will provide food (CSM and oil) to the existing nutrition services within the structure of PNAS. CARITAS carries out supplementary feeding via parishes and nutrition services. A joint mission, comprised of representatives from AICF, CARITAS, UNICEF and CARE International has evaluated the nutritional needs of the refugees.

Health

WHO recently finished a 3-week mission to identify their strategy regarding the reconstruction of sanitation structures in the DMZ.

In the refugee zones, coordination of health activities is gradually being finalized. The proposed strategy has MSF Holland, Belgium anl Grance jointly coordinating primary health care, water, and sanitation in 11 sites in 4 communes in Butare. CAB will focus on mobile clinics, and support to existing health structures. A number of other NGOs are in the process of developing health strategies.

Water/Sanitation

Water and sanitation activities in camps for the displaced continue. UNICEF is working together closely with NGOs. On hygiene issues, OXFAM continues to distribute soap in camps for the displaced until the end of December 1993. UNICEF distributes soap via CARITAS. A lack of funds for the financing of latrines has been reported.

The absence of existing sanitary installations and the lack of drinking water available to Burundese refugees are of great concern. OXFAM, MSF, and Care International have made plans to evaluate the needs in this sector, each of them covering an area of border between Rwanda and Burundi.

Miscellaneous

A World Bank/International Monetary Fund mission will visit Rwanda until the middle of November in order to make an appraisal of the macro-economic situation of the country and to start preliminary discussions with the Government on the macro-economic framework for the next 3 years.

A new programme aimed at using national and international volunteers in humanitarian assistance activities has been set up in order to develop a cooperation mechanism with NGOs in the field of humanitarian assistance and reconstruction.

Table I:
RWANDA 1993 Updated Financial Summary - by Agency
(1 April to 31 October 1993)

Compiled by DHA/Geneva on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing agencies.

Agency	1993 RWANDA Requirements	Income/ Contributions	Shortfall	Percentage Covered
WFP (non-food)	15,488,750	280,000	15,208,750	1.8
UNICEF	10,744,129	2,032,370	8,711,759	19.0
WHO	7,800,000	18,530	7,781,470	.2
FAO	7,113,800	486,361	6,627,439	7.0
UNDP	283,000	283,000	0	100.0
DHA	620,000	70,872	549,128	11.4
WFP (food)				

US$	36,483,840(a)	36,483,840	0	100.0
MTs	60,560	60,560	0	100.0
TOTAL	78,533,519	39,654,973	38,878,546	50.5

BREAKDOWN OF ABOVE CONTRIBUTIONS THROUGH UN AGENCIES

Donor	Channel	Project Code-Sector	Amount US$
NON-FOOD CONTRIBUTIONS			
Canada	DHA	21-Prog Sup	40,404
Canada	UNDP	19-Prog sup	29,000
Canada	UNICEF	10-Water	198,413
Japan	UNV(c)	20-Prog Sup	15,234
Japan	UNV(c)	13-Health	18,530
Netherlands	FAO	18-Relief	273,361
Netherlands	UNICEF	08-Health	154,760
Netherlands	UNICEF	10-Water	77,807
Netherlands	UNICEF	12-Education	26,500
Netherlands	UNICEF	Unearmarked	6,890
Switzerland	UNICEF	05-Nutrition	318,000
USA	UNICEF	05-Nutrition	1,200,000
ICRC	WFP	02-Logistics	280,000
EC	UNDP	19-Prog Sup	31,250
FED(b)	UNDP	19-Pro Sup	192,750
FAO/TCP	FAO	17-Food Prod	213,000
NC/Swi	UNICEF	08-Health	25,000
NC/Swi	UNICEF	05-Nutrition	25,000
UNDP	UNDP	19-Prog Sup	30,000
Ireland	UNV(c)	20-Prog Sup	15,234
SUBTOTAL			3,171,133

FOOD CONTRIBUTIONS			MTs	Amount US$
Belgium	WFP	01-Food	3,500	1,573,838
Canada	WFP	01-Food	3,060	2,293,984
APSO, Japan	WFP	01-Food	10,796	4,854,616
Netherlands	WFP	01-Food	617	289,785(e)
Sweden	WFP	01-Food	3,626	1,822,304
Switzerland	WFP	01-Food	1,950	1,361,653
USA	WFP	01-Food	21,927	9,989,131
EC	WFP	01-Food	120	150,920
EC	WFP	01-Food	24,149	10,908,443
SUBTOTAL			60,560	36,483,840(d)

	Farmaceuticos Mundi	Cash	59,829
Sweden	Local Churches	Cash	561,806
UK	ACORD	Cash	69,074
UK	CARE	Cash	152,239
UK	Christian Aid	Cash	44,776
UK	OXFAM	Cash	296,843
UK	OXFAM	Cash	148,368
EC	Caritas Int'l, UNHCR	Cash	1,190,476
Total			12,757,937

The following contributions have been reported in response to the recent emergency requirements for assistance to Burundese refugees.

Donor	Channel	Recipient Countries	Amount US$
Canada	IFRC	Rwanda/Tanzania/ Zaire	189,394
Canada	UNHCR	Rwanda/Tanzania/ Zaire	530,303
Finland	RC/Finland	Rwanda/Tanzania	69,565
Germany	UNHCR	Rwanda/Tanzania/ Zaire	178,571
Netherlands	UNHCR/ MSF	Rwanda/Tanzania/ Zaire	797,872
UK	UNHCR	Burundi/Rwanda/ Tanzania/Zaire	522,388
EC	UNHCR	Rwanda	1,146,789
Church World Service	CWS	Rwanda	15,000
Total			3,449,882

OTHER PLEDGES

1) A report from the "Services du Premier Ministre, Secretariat Permanent du Comite de Crise, Commission Mobilisation des Aides" giving a detailed account of aid being channelled in the field is ⌂{available from DHA upon request.

2) An additonal contribution of US$ 1,146,789 to Medicus Mundi and UNICEF for relief items has been reported by EC on 28 October, but has not yet been confirmed by UNICEF as a new 1993 contribution.

THE "ADDITIONAL CONTRIBUTIONS" LISTED ABOVE HAVE BEEN REPORTED

TOTAL	60,560	39,654,973

(a) WFP emergency food assistance requirements are slightly higher than as published in the appeal due to a revision of the ITSH costs.

(b) Fonds Europeen de Developpement

(c) Contributions for projects appealed for by DHA and WHO but given to and implemented by UNV.

(d) Although the estimated food values were reported by WFP as above (representing various food commodities with different values per MT), the total value of 60,560 MTs at US $36,483,840 is based on the estimated cost per MT Food/transport as published in the appeal.

(e) An additional contribution of US $526,316 to WFP has been reported by the donor (Netherlands). WFP has confirmed receipt of US$ 289,785 to date.

ADDITIONAL 1993 PLEDGES/CONTRIBUTIONS TO RWANDA

As reported to DHA by Donors as of 15 November 1993

Donor	Channel	Description	Amount US$
Austria	ICRC	Cash	87,000
Belgium	RC/Belgium	Cash	909,090
Belgium	RC/Belgium	Cash	1,279,761
Belgium	Caritas	Cash	684,523
Belgium	MSF/Belgium	Cash	416,666
Canada	OXFAM/Quebec	Cash	117,575
Denmark	Danchurchaid ADRA	Cash	553,429
Denmark	SCF/Da.[X9M!		159,744
EC	MSF/Belgium	Cash	573,394
EC	RC/Belgium	Cash	802,753
Germany	German NGO	Cash	85,890
Germany	Multi	Cash	184,049
Germany	Multi	Cash	245,399
Germany	RC/Germany	Cash	244,048
Netherlands	CEBEMO	Cash	481,566
Netherlands	ICRC	Cash	1,639,344
Netherlands	MSF/Holland	Cash	611,565
Netherlands	MSF/Netherlands	Cash	1,098,901
Spain	Spanish Agency Int'l Coop./ MFA	Cash	59,829
Spain	AECI/MAE/		

BY THE DONORS TO DHA-GENEVA. PLEASE REPORT ANY NEW OR ADDITIONAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE SPECIAL EMERGENCY PROGRAMME FOR RWANDA AT DHA-GENEVA FOR INCLUSION IN THE NEXT SITUATION REPORT.

DHA FOCAL POINT: MS. DEBORAH SAIDY
FAX NUMBER: (41 22) 788.6389/788.6394

END OF REPORT