Nyiragongo Volcano with Goma on the shore of Lake Kivu

Cover: The main lava flow which shattered Goma and flowed into Lake Kivu
Lava flows from the two active volcanoes

Fig. 1. Goma setting and map of area and lava flows
Fig. 2. Location of refugee camps 1994-96
Fig.3. Solidified lava from the January 17/18 eruption. Upper flanks near Shaheru crater. The lava flowed at tens of kilometres per hour. (Jean-Christophe Komorowski)

Fig.4. The smaller lava flow which stopped at the main road to the west of Goma.
Fig.5. A woman and child who died with burns sheltering in a basement (sparse evidence for mortality in lava flows)

Fig.6. Principal Consultations per day. Goma, 14-01 to 20-03-02. (Cemubac, WHO, MIP)
Fig.7. Itig refugee camp with dwellings made from galvanised metal sheets collected from the lava flows that engulfed the city.

Fig.8. Measuring air quality ($PM_{10}$) at road on levelled surface of lava flow
Fig. 9. Measuring carbon dioxide concentrations in air: the gas flows out of the ground fissure at this *mazuku*, where deaths have occurred in the past.

Fig. 10. Diffusion of carbon dioxide from the ground in this topographical depression (bottom right) renders it highly hazardous for its planned used as a cemetery.
Fig. 11. Two bathers died in this location by the lake edge about three years ago. Carbon dioxide leaks out between the rocks of old lava flows and high concentrations can accumulate on the water surface in still weather.

Fig. 13. Lake Kivu water pumping station: water intake only metres from lava flow.