

UNAMIR

HAC - INTEGRATED OPERATIONS CENTRE

15 FEB - 27 APR 1995

OPERATION RETOUR REPORTS

[2 CONFIDENTIAL]

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THE INTEGRATED OPERATIONS CENTRE (IOC)

HOW THE IOC BEGAN

The idea - a centre for Operation Retour

The idea for the Integrated Operations Centre (IOC) sprang from the need to enable Rwanda's internally displaced people (IDPs) to return home. A centre was needed for a full-time planning team. The team was formed in November 1994, and initially consisted of members of UN agencies and NGOs. In due course government officials took part. Temporary offices were found on 30 November 1994 which could be a focal point for Operation Retour, as the IDP return operation came to be known.

Plans gathered pace, received tacit government endorsement, and the operation was launched on 29 December 1994. The IOC's role now included coordination of operations on the ground.

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By this time a large number of agencies were involved. So were several government Ministries, but as visitors to the IOC. The decision had already been taken that the IOC should be located in the Ministry of Rehabilitation and Social Reintegration. An NGO rapidly built an operations room, offices and a conference room in the Ministry, enabling the IOC to move in on 11 January 1995.

Coordination

Coordination during the creation and development of the IOC has been provided by UNREO, the DHA office in Rwanda, in conjunction with the government. Since UNREO is due to phase out, it is envisaged that another international organisation may soon take over the international side of the IOC's coordination from UNREO. Discussions are in progress.

THE IOC TODAY

Operation Retour - progress to date

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IOC Kigali - Tel 250 73744/5/6/7

The IOC team

The IOC team is now over 60 strong. It includes 7 full-time Ministry staff, and 14 full-time international staff (seconded by UNHCR, UNDP, WFP, FAO, IOM, UNAMIR, UNREO). Part-time government staff number over 20 - the majority in the lead of one of the IOC cells. Part-time international staff also number around 20, choosing to coordinate the IDP aspect of their work through the IOC.

A system of counterparts

Fundamental to the IOC is that every international member works as counterpart to a government official. Counterparts work alongside each other, and over time responsibilities pass more and more fully into the hands of the official. Thus the capacity of the government, to coordinate each aspect of the IOC's work, is built up. Informal instruction is given where appropriate along the way. But formal training will also play a part, for example in computer skills training. The learning process is two ways, as international staff discover how best to operate in the context of government leadership.

STRUCTURE

Sectoral Cells

The IOC houses a number of cells or working groups, covering the main humanitarian sectors:

Food, seeds and tools cell.
Health cell.
Unaccompanied children cell.
Water and sanitation cell.
Shelter cell.
Open relief centres cell.

The Commune Rehabilitation Committee

Each of the sectoral cells is led by a Ministry official, with members drawn from relevant UN agencies and NGOs. Drawing the sectoral cells together is the Commune Rehabilitation Committee, which aims to point agencies, NGOs and donors to the most urgent priorities of commune rehabilitation.

Operations Room to coordinate day-to-day operations

Current day-to-day operations are coordinated from the Operations Room, which provides guidance to the organisations working in the field on Operation Retour, publishes a daily summary of operations, and reacts to events on the ground. A number of field officers, from the government and from UN agencies, are linked to the Operations Room and assist with coordination in the field.

Information Campaign

An IOC team, again with government leadership, runs an information campaign in the

camps. The aim is to counter false rumour by providing factual information on the situation in home communes, and on the practicalities of going home. This enables IDPs to make better-informed decisions on whether to return home.

Human Rights Cell

A Human Rights Cell, chaired by a government official with participation from Human Rights and UNHCR protection officers, keeps human rights issues in Operation Retour under review and recommends appropriate action.

Database and digital mapping

An American NGO, ResponseNet, has assisted the creation of an integrated humanitarian database. This uses digital mapping to display humanitarian data, enabling government and participating organisations to identify gaps in assistance, and any areas of overlap. Soon to be fully operational, this is a powerful management tool which will enhance humanitarian decision-making.

THE INTEGRATED TASK FORCE

The "Think Tank"

Planning and policy are developed by the Integrated Task Force. This senior group is chaired by the Director-General of the Ministry of Rehabilitation, meets weekly, and gives operational guidance to the IOC and to Operation Retour. It also provides policy advice to Ministers and Heads of Agencies. This is the "think tank" where differing points of view are hammered out into joint strategies, enabling the international humanitarian community to work with the government on agreed operational plans. Membership includes the Ministries of Interior, Justice, Defence (RPA and Gendarmerie) and Rehabilitation; UNHCR, ICRC, Unicef, WFP, FAO, UNAMIR, IOM and UNREO. NGO and donor representation is also planned.

THE IOC'S ACHIEVEMENTS SO FAR

A forum for consensus

The IOC has provided the forum for the Integrated Task Force to build substantial consensus between government and international partners on a strategy for IDPs.

Coordinated operations

This consensus has translated into coordinated action. As a result around 80,000 IDPs have so far returned home.

An information centre

The IOC is used by the UN agencies and NGOs as the information centre for IDPs, for the rehabilitation of communes, and increasingly for other humanitarian issues.

Government leadership

The government is at the head of both IOC and Task Force, and is increasingly taking the reins in practice. Cooperation is close, direct, and increasingly efficient. Through Operation Retour, the Task Force and the IOC, Ministry officials are learning to coordinate international organisations, in consensus-building and in practical action.

FUTURE CHALLENGES

Management of Operation Retour

As Operation Retour progresses, the Task Force and IOC can tackle obstacles as a team. The major challenge in this operation is how to handle the "hard core" of IDPs who cannot go home because of their involvement in the genocide of 1994. Issues of national security, justice and humanitarian principle must be held together as strategies are devised and implemented. The Integrated Task Force has been working on an agreed strategy for this for some weeks.

The IOC's usefulness - not just IDPs

Now fully operational, the IOC is the obvious centre for the integrated coordination of several other humanitarian operations. These may include the massive refugee repatriation programme, with UNHCR as the lead UN agency. They may also include national or local rehabilitation programmes. If a volcano erupts, or regional political events cause a mass inflow of refugees, the IOC's capacity for crisis management could greatly assist the humanitarian effort.

Sustainability - the government's capacity to coordinate

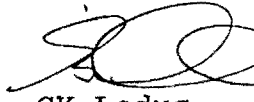
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Kigali, 26 March 1995

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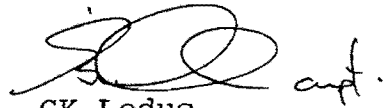
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INTEGRATED OPERATIONS CENTRE (IOC)

HUMANITARIAN SITUATION IN SOUTHERN RWANDA

OPERATIONAL UPDATE

APRIL 27, 1995 -- 1400 HRS.

The following update is a compilation of reports from representatives of the IOC: the Government of Rwanda, NGOs, IOs, UNAMIR and U.N. agencies, that have been corroborated as of 1400 hrs on April 27, 1995.

Critical Needs

All organizations and agencies with information regarding unmet needs or available stocks and resources are requested to contact the IOC to coordinate the allocation and shipment of supplies.

Help is needed with tracing unaccompanied children with their families: all names of unaccompanied children should be given to SCF/U.K. (Tels: 73381, 74246) and ICRC for matching with existing records. Any organizations or agencies willing to donate staff or resources to support tracing efforts currently underway would be greatly appreciated. Milk is also being requested for the children at the Ndera waystation. (For more information see the section on *Unaccompanied Children*).

There continues to be needs for water, food and non-food items such as jerrycans, blankets, buckets, soap, pots and pans, clothes (particularly for children), plastic sheeting for temporary shelter or temporary repairs, and hoes for next season. Details of exact quantities of these commodities needed by home communes are continually being evaluated by government representatives, humanitarian relief organizations, and U.N. agencies operating in the affected region, and will be reported when available.

Commodities en Route for Home Communes

An OXFAM truck with 20 bales of clothes and 28 rolls of plastic sheeting is en route for Butare from Kigali this morning (27 April). UNAMIR is providing transport from Kigali to Butare for clothes and tents from AFRICARE this afternoon. Supplies provided by CRS, LWF, AICF(France) and Samaritan's Purse consisting of plastic sheeting, pots, dishes, cups, high protein biscuits, and water bladders will be transported to those areas in need over the next few days. Water bladders, water purification tablets, water bladder distribution accessory kits, and PVC pipes are available from UNICEF and can be transported when necessary. Plastic sheeting is also being sent by the U.S. Government and should be arriving shortly (see *Shelter Update*).

CARE International has offered four to five distribution teams of six people per team, plus 50 Butare waystation staff for activities in Butare communes. In Butare, CARE has available for distribution over 21 MT of biscuits, 25 MT of beans, 32 MT of maize flour and 2 MT of oil. CARE has also offered vehicles and in Gikongoro has warehouse space and large quantities of non-food items. (Please contact IOC for details of the specific non-food items offered).

UNDP has agreed to fund a proposal from the IOC. As reported to the IOC today (27 April), the UNDP Resident Representative for Rwanda signed the project document for support of reintegration of IDPs and refugees with a budget of US \$1 million for procurement of equipment and materials needed for rehabilitation in the home communes. The UNDP resident representative announced that all requests should be addressed to UNDP/Kigali through the IOC.

Estimated Populations in the IDP Camps in Southwest Rwanda

As of 25 April, Ndago, Munini, Kamana, Buhoro, Ruramba, Nyamagina, and Bivumu IDP camps were reported to be empty. Efforts continue to persuade the armed IDPs remaining in Kibeho camp to leave

peacefully. Latest estimate of the numbers of IDPs in Kibeho camp is about 2,000.

Population Movements

Former camp residents continue to move by foot and vehicle in the direction of home communes. On 26 April about 4,500 people were moved to or towards home communes by vehicle, coordinated by IOM. This brings the total transported throughout the recent emergency to about 65,000. IOM reports the orderly loading of IDPs onto trucks and buses is improving. As of late morning today (27 April), UNHCR/IOM reports to have transported 300 people to the Ndera Transit Center today and 1,200 from the center, including 800 to Ngenda (after consultations with UNHCR and ICRC in Ngenda). Current population estimates at Ndera are 6,500. (See section on *Waystations/Transit Centers*).

Reportedly large numbers of returning IDPs are not going through the official registration in their communes or are in hiding. In some major receiving areas, people arriving via trucks and buses were registered, but not those arriving in foot convoys. As a result, it is presently difficult to estimate the numbers of IDPs who are actually returning home.

Butare bourgmestres reported on 26 April, however, that they had registered the following numbers of new arrivals:

Muyira commune	2232
yabisindu	1675
Rusatira	1259
Ntyazo	1987
Ruhashya	1327
Mugusa	1448
Muyaga	578
Maraba	818
Mbazi	1221
Shyanda	419
Ngoma	1128
Huye	3046
Gishamvu	7927
Ndora	242
Runyinya	10835
Nyakizu	18353
Kigembe	5000
ibayi	62
Nyaruhengeri	571
Muganza	49
Total	60,177

UNHCR reports that as of today (27 April) an influx of 3,100 former Rwandan IDPs have crossed from Burundi into Uvira, Zaire. UNHCR confirms that officially all borders are presently open.

Available Transport

IOM reports the transport currently available as follows: 40 IOM buses, 20 IOM Bedford trucks, 30 IOM Mercedes trucks, 20 IOM Ford trucks, 4 LWF trucks, and 25 UNAMIR trucks, for a total of 139 vehicles.

Waystations/Transit Centers

As of late afternoon on 26 April, the Ndera Transit Center (located approximately 15 kms. from the center of Kigali in the direction of Kibungo) reported a total of 2,636 new arrivals and 1,660 departures. The overnight population of 26/27 April was estimated at 7,700, most of whom are from the commune of

Ngenda. As of 1030 hrs. this morning (27 April), IOM reported to have transferred 800 people to Ngenda, 700 to Gashora, 190 to Kanzenze, and 94 to Kibungo. The World Health Organization (WHO) reported one case of measles as of 25 April. The IRC doctor stationed at Ndera diagnosed 27 cases of malaria out of the 323 people he examined on 26 April. (See section on *Health/Medical*). The Belgian Red Cross currently reports the sanitation situation appears to be satisfactory at Ndera, and the amount of water available is sufficient. Presently, IOM and UNHCR are providing registration and transport to and from Ndera, CONCERN is supporting the population with food, water, and shelter, SCF(U.K.) is addressing the needs of children, and the Belgian Red Cross, ANS and IRC are providing medical assistance.

Reportedly there are few IDPs remaining at the Butare waystation and none at the Butare stadium.

Open Relief Centers (ORCs)

Kigali Rural Prefecture: At the ORC in Gashora commune, a water engineer from IRC is setting up three water bladders to serve as water points. At Ngenda, the bank building is reportedly empty of IDPs. IRC is assisting with the registration of new arrivals in both Gashora and Ngenda communes while continuing to rehabilitate shelter.

Butare Prefecture: FTC/Europe reports the five ORCs it manages in the communes of Runyinya, Nyakizu, Gishamvu, and Kigembe are almost empty of returning IDPs. Most people have already been dispatched to their communal sectors. From 24-26 April, FTC/E reports approximately 10,000 people passed through the ORC at Runyinya and 17,000 people passed through the ORC in Nyakizu.

Gitarama Prefecture: CWA-LWF report a total of 767 people were registered at the ORC in the Ntungwe commune between 22 - 26 April. There are no reports to date of any sick or injured among those arriving at the ORC. Most IDPs are arriving with few belongings, however, and food, non-food items and clothing are needed. CWA-LWF report a small stock of non-food items was received from UNHCR this morning (27 April). Details of additional requirements will be provided when available.

Kibungo Prefecture: Although few new arrivals are being registered at the ORC in the commune of Sake, IRC continues the rehabilitation of shelter in the commune.

Special Report on Unaccompanied Children

Under the overall coordination of UNICEF, the collaborative efforts of U.N. agencies, NGOs and government representatives to respond to the immediate needs of unaccompanied children continue. Presently IOC/Kigali holds a daily coordination meeting on the current situation of unaccompanied children with reports from collaborative efforts in the field. (See section on *Coordination*).

As of 25 April, approximately 1,144 unaccompanied children have been identified as a result of the recent closure of the IDP camps. Of these, approximately 627 are at the FTC transit center in Butare, 350 are at the Terres des Hommes transit center in Gikongoro, 109 are at the CARE(Australia) children's center in Butare, 50 are at the Terres des Hommes children's center in Sovu, and 28 are at the World Vision children's center in Gikongoro. Of the total number, 70 to 80 percent are thought to have come from Kibeho camp and approximately 200 are under the age of five.

SCF(U.K.) is responsible for registering children at the two transit centers and ICRC is responsible for registering the new arrivals at the children's centers. A one-page SCF(U.K.) emergency registration form is being used to expedite the identification of the places of origin of the children. Once places of origin are identified, the children will be transferred to children's centers in their prefectures of origin. A more complete registration and active tracing will be carried out once the children arrive at the children's centers in their prefectures of origin. The transfer of children will take place as soon as possible. As of 25 April, approximately 1,300 available places for unaccompanied children have been identified in prefectures throughout the country.

Once the transfer of children from the transit and children's centers is completed, tracing efforts will be intensified in the Butare/Gikongoro region by the five key NGOs in charge of tracing: SCF(U.K.), Terre des Hommes, Concern, CARE(Australia) and World Vision. It has been suggested that tracing and distribution efforts should be linked.

ICRC has already begun an information campaign in the communes to inform people that there are unaccompanied children in centers in Butare and Gikongoro.

SECTORAL UPDATES

Food

As of 26 April, WFP reports that 10 MT of biscuits and 15 MT of maize-meal have been dispatched to Butare from Kigali. In response to the current emergency, food distributed by WFP through ICRC, UNICEF, UNHCR and CARE totals 40 MT. The quantities of food in Butare-Nyanza-Gikongoro stocks are reported by WFP to be sufficient to cover the requirements for the distribution of returnees without any changes in the on-going WFP programs in the region.

WFP implementing partners for food distribution are FTC in Butare and most likely Caritas in Gikongoro. Transportation of WFP commodities to Butare and secondary distribution in Butare and Gikongoro will be undertaken by Solidarites which has deployed five MT trucks for the purpose. WFP has stopped issuing high-energy biscuits to implementing partners. Distribution of a two-week ration (6kg. of cereals, 1.8 kg. of pulses, and 0.3 kg. of oil) to returnees in four communes in Butare is expected to start 28 April. Estimated numbers of beneficiaries are 3,000 in Huye, 2,000 in Ngoma, 2,000 in Maraba and 10,500 in Runyinya for a total of 17,500. WFP will distribute the same ration to 100 returning IDPs in Nyagatare and some of the 3,000 in Gikongoro.

In Butare Prefecture, ICRC is distributing food in the communes of Gishamvu, Nyakizu, Ntyazo, Mugira, and Kigembe. In the Prefecture of Kigali Rural, ICRC is concentrating on providing food to the communes of Ngenda and Gashora.

Presently, WFP and ICRC have decided to distribute food only to returnees, although requests are being made for general food distributions at the commune level. WFP assessments to date, however, indicate no need for such a change in distribution.

Health/Medical

On 26 April, 27 of the 323 people seen by the IRC doctor stationed at the Ndera waystation were diagnosed to have malaria, and WHO reports one case of measles. A vaccination post has been installed at the entrance to Ndera. As of 26 April, the Belgian Red Cross reports to have vaccinated 636 children between the ages of 6 months and 15 years, and administered one dose of vitamin A to each child.

In Butare Prefecture, medical assistance is being provided as follows:

Butare Waystation: MDM, AICF(USA) and PSF. An ambulance provided by MDM transfers patients from the waystation to various hospitals in the area.

Groupe Scolaire/MSF Hospital: MSF/France, MSF/Belgium, MDM, GOAL and Memisa Medicus Mundi (a medical NGO).

University of Butare Hospital: The University hospital is admitting and treating patients with assistance from GOAL and Merlin. ICRC has set up a field hospital to assist the efforts of the main hospital.

Nyanza Hospital: IMC, supported by World Vision, Refugee Trust and Action Nord Sud.

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Nyakizu and Kigembe: MSF and Merlin.

Gishamvu, Kabutare and Runyinya: MSF.

Mobile Medical Teams: Plans were made 25 April to have mobile medical teams sent into the communes to treat those who are unable to be attended to at the main medical centers and hospitals due to problems of transport, etc.

WHO Assessment Team: A team from WHO is continuing an assessment of the situation of cholera and dysentery, beginning with Butare Prefecture. As of 26 April, a second dysentery center has now been established in Butare Prefecture to be operated by AICF(U.S.A.).

[NOTE: As of April 26, IRC withdrew its medical personnel and assets from Butare Prefecture in order to concentrate on providing assistance to the IDP returning to home communes in Kigali Rural Prefecture]. (See section on *Open Relief Centers*).

Shelter

The U.S. Agency for International Development Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA) has announced stocks of plastic sheeting will be sent by airlift from a warehouse in Pisa, Italy. UNHCR reports it will also assist with shelter as necessary.

GOVERNMENT OF RWANDA

The President of Rwanda visited Kibeho camp today (27 April). Members of diplomatic representations, U.N. agencies, NGOs and IOs were invited. Representatives of the National Assembly visited Kibeho camp on 26 April.

COORDINATION

The IOC in Kigali continues to serve as the focal point for humanitarian operations. A daily meeting on the current situation is held at 1700 hrs. [Note: The daily meeting scheduled for 0900 hrs. has been suspended]. The time of the daily meeting on the situation of unaccompanied children, coordinated by UNICEF, has been changed from 0830 hrs. to 1630 hrs. at the IOC. A meeting of the transport cell is scheduled for 1400 hrs., Friday, 29 April also at the IOC.

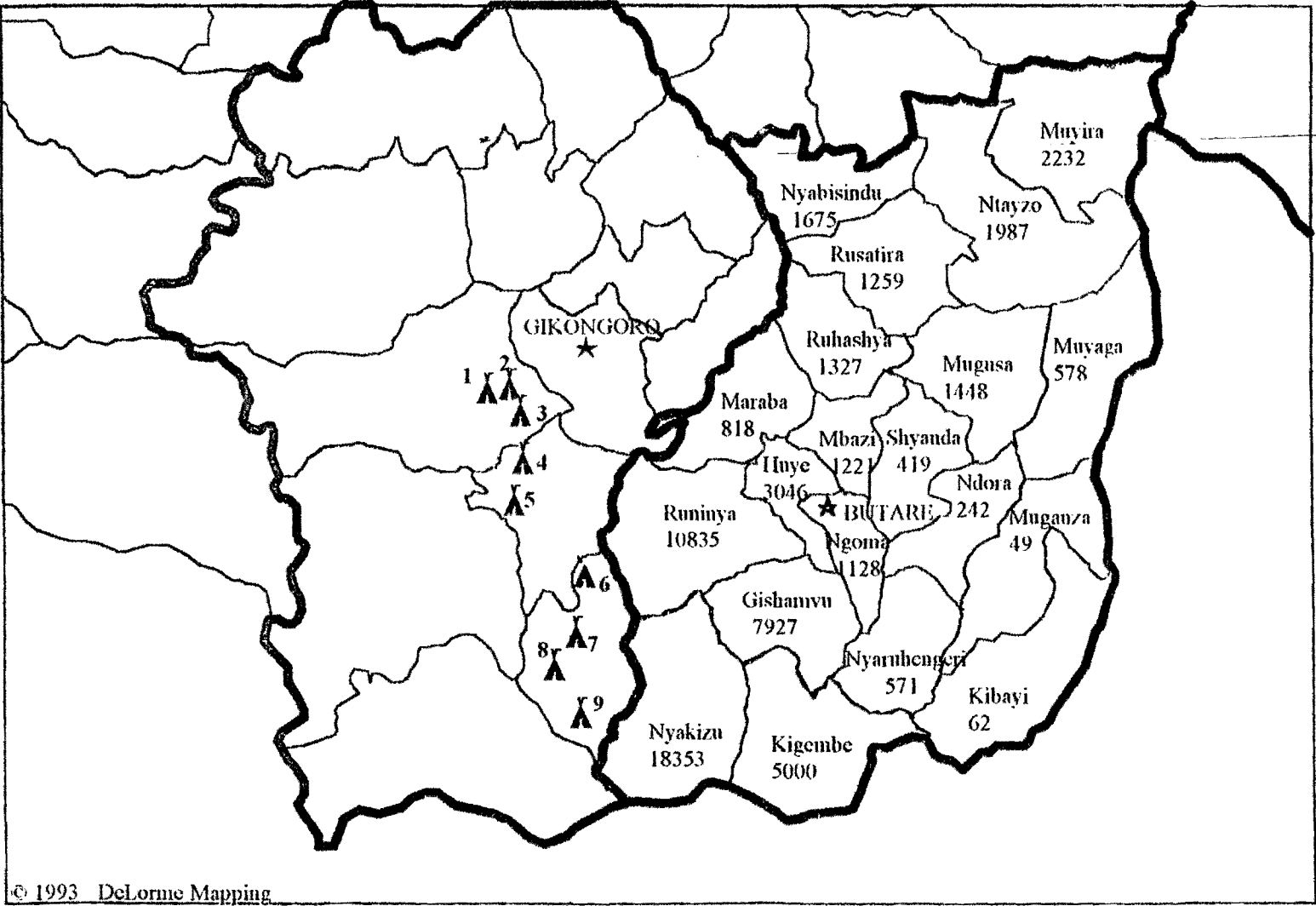
IOC/Butare reports continual coordination between humanitarian organizations and U.N. agencies in the field. The daily meetings originally scheduled for 0730 hrs. at UNAMIR Tactical Headquarters (Tac HQ) and 1700 hrs. at the Butare Prefecture have been suspended. In their place, separate sectoral cell meetings will be held at the Butare Prefecture to review the situation in each of the main sectors in the communes. Specific meetings on water, unaccompanied children, and food and non-food items commenced today (27 April). Security meetings continue to be held at UNAMIR Tac HQ each evening at 1900 hrs.

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INTEGRATED OPERATIONS CENTER (IOC). Kigali.
Tel: (250) 73744/5/6/7, 73739, 73752

26/04/95

BUTARE IDP RETURNEES SINCE CAMP CLOSURES



- CAMPS:**
1. Bivumu
 2. Nyamagina
 3. Buhoro
 4. Buramba
 5. Rwamiko
 6. Kibeho
 7. Ndago
 8. Munini
 9. Kamana

**TOTAL
BUTARE
RETURNEES**

60177

INTEGRATED OPERATIONS CENTRE (IOC)

HUMANITARIAN SITUATION IN SOUTHERN RWANDA

OPERATIONAL UPDATE

APRIL 27, 1995 -- 1400 HRS.

The following update is a compilation of reports from representatives of the IOC: the Government of Rwanda, NGOs, IOs, UNAMIR and U.N. agencies, that have been corroborated as of 1400 hrs on April 27, 1995.

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CARE International has offered four to five distribution teams of six people per team, plus 50 Butare waystation staff for activities in Butare communes. In Butare, CARE has available for distribution over 21 MT of biscuits, 25 MT of beans, 32 MT of maize flour and 2 MT of oil. CARE has also offered vehicles and in Gikongoro has warehouse space and large quantities of non-food items. (Please contact IOC for details of the specific non-food items offered).

UNDP has agreed to fund a proposal from the IOC. As reported to the IOC today (27 April), the UNDP Resident Representative for Rwanda signed the project document for support of reintegration of IDPs and refugees with a budget of US \$1 million for procurement of equipment and materials needed for rehabilitation in the home communes. The UNDP resident representative announced that all requests should be addressed to UNDP/Kigali through the IOC.

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IOM reports the transport currently available as follows: 40 IOM buses, 20 IOM Bedford trucks, 30 IOM Mercedes trucks, 20 IOM Ford trucks, 4 LWF trucks, and 25 UNAMIR trucks, for a total of 139 vehicles.

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SCF(U.K.) is responsible for registering children at the two transit centers and ICRC is responsible for registering the new arrivals at the children's centers. A one-page SCF(U.K.) emergency registration form is being used to expedite the identification of the places of origin of the children. Once places of origin are identified, the children will be transferred to children's centers in their prefectures of origin. A more complete registration and active tracing will be carried out once the children arrive at the children's centers in their prefectures of origin. The transfer of children will take place as soon as possible. As of 25 April, approximately 1,800 available places for unaccompanied children have been identified in prefectures throughout the country.

Once the transfer of children from the transit and children's centers is completed, tracing efforts will be intensified in the Butare/Gikongoro region by the five key NGOs in charge of tracing: SCF(U.K.), Terre des Hommes, Concern, CARE(Australia) and World Vision. It has been suggested that tracing and distribution efforts should be linked.

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Food

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Presently, WFP and ICRC have decided to distribute food only to returnees, although requests are being made for general food distributions at the commune level. WFP assessments to date, however, indicate no need for such a change in distribution.

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Nyakizu and Kigembe: MSF and Merlin.

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Mobile Medical Teams: Plans were made 25 April to have mobile medical teams sent into the communes to treat those who are unable to be attended to at the main medical centers and hospitals due to problems of transport, etc.

WHO Assessment Team: A team from WHO is continuing an assessment of the situation of cholera and dysentery, beginning with Butare Prefecture. As of 26 April, a second dysentery center has now been established in Butare Prefecture to be operated by AICF(U.S.A.).

[NOTE: As of April 26, IRC withdrew its medical personnel and assets from Butare Prefecture in order to concentrate on providing assistance to the IDP returning to home communes in Kigali Rural Prefecture].
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GOVERNMENT OF RWANDA

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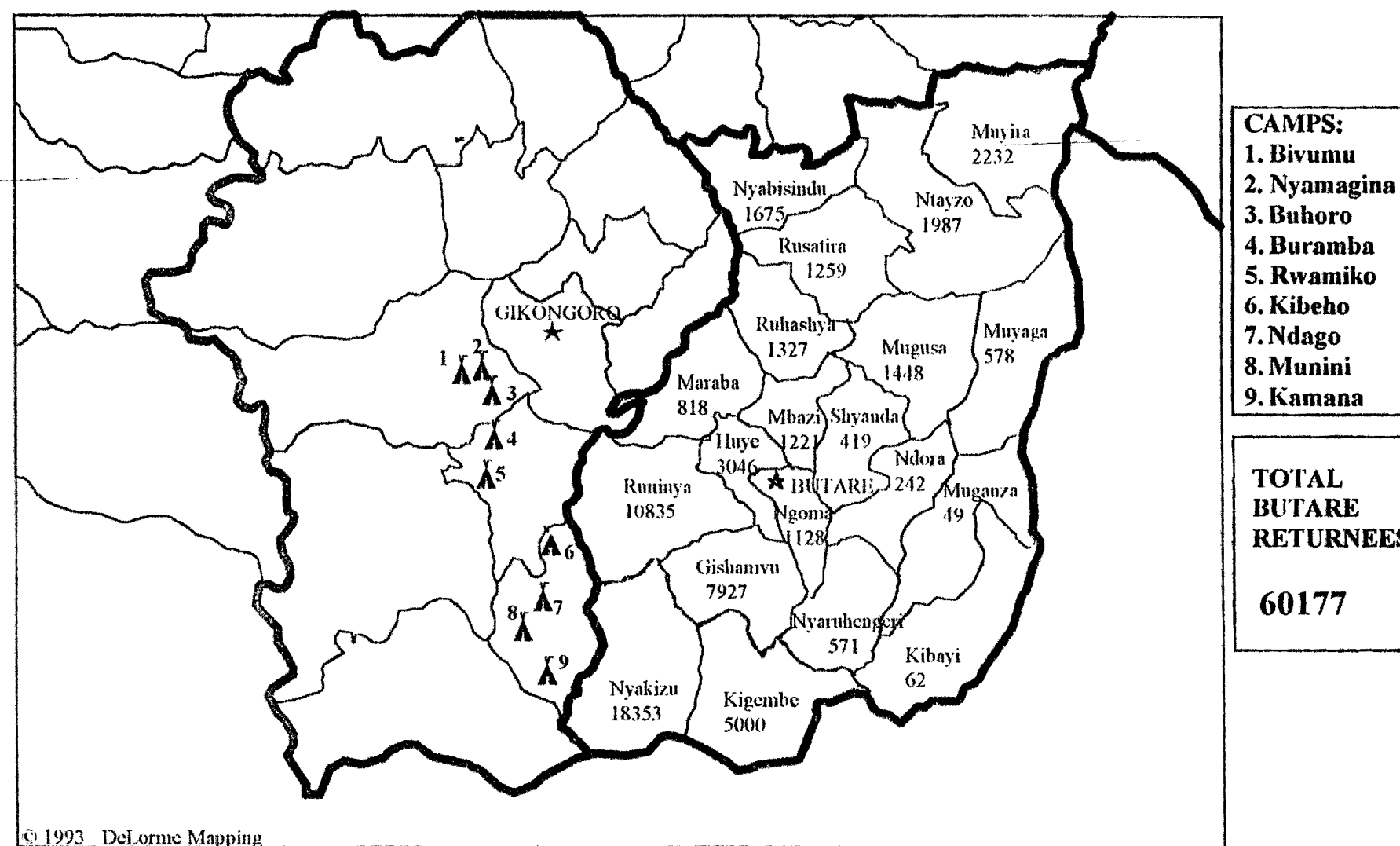
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26/04/95

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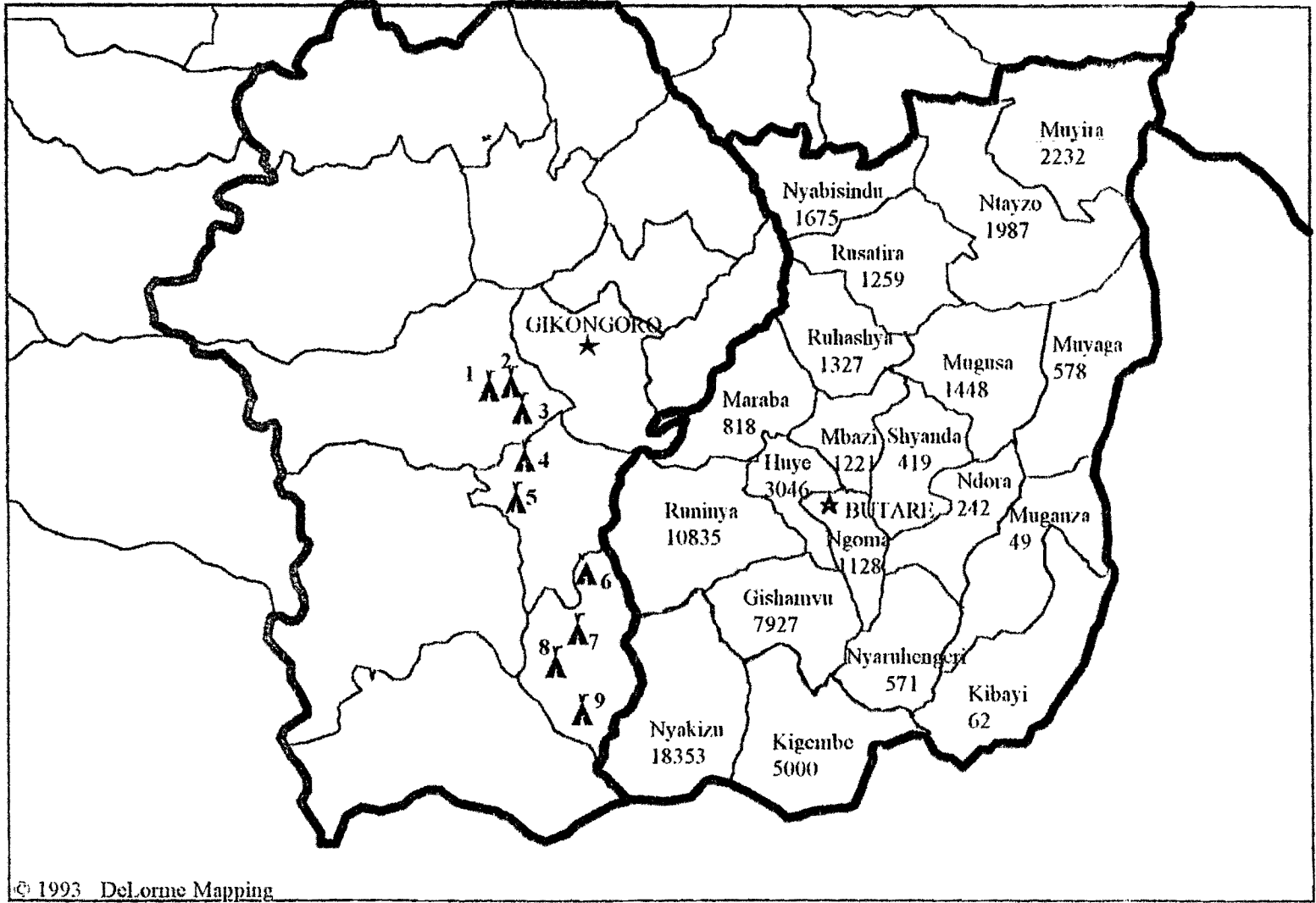
IOC/Butare reports continual coordination between humanitarian organizations and U.N. agencies in the field. The daily meetings originally scheduled for 0730 hrs. at UNAMIR Tactical Headquarters (Tac HQ) and 1700 hrs. at the Butare Prefecture have been suspended. In their place, separate sectoral cell meetings will be held at the Butare Prefecture to review the situation in each of the main sectors in the communes. Specific meetings on water, unaccompanied children, and food and non-food items commenced today (27 April). Security meetings continue to be held at UNAMIR Tac HQ each evening at 1900 hrs.

The Prefet of Gikongoro has invited all NGO and U.N. representatives in the Gikongoro prefecture to attend a meeting in the general market square on Saturday 29 April at 0830 hrs.

INTEGRATED OPERATIONS CENTER (IOC). Kigali.
Tel: (250) 73744/5/6/7, 73739, 73752

26/04/95

BUTARE IDP RETURNEES SINCE CAMP CLOSURES



- CAMPS:**
1. Bivumu
 2. Nyamagina
 3. Buhoro
 4. Buramba
 5. Rwamiko
 6. Kibeho
 7. Ndago
 8. Munini
 9. Kamana

**TOTAL
BUTARE
RETURNEES**

60177

INTEGRATED OPERATIONS CENTRE (IOC)
HUMANITARIAN SITUATION IN SOUTHERN RWANDA
OPERATIONAL UPDATE

APRIL 27, 1995 -- 1400 HRS.

The following update is a compilation of reports from representatives of the IOC: the Government of Rwanda, NGOs, IOs, UNAMIR and U.N. agencies, that have been corroborated as of 1400 hrs on April 27, 1995.

Critical Needs

All organizations and agencies with information regarding unmet needs or available stocks and resources are requested to contact the IOC to coordinate the allocation and shipment of supplies.

Help is needed with tracing unaccompanied children with their families: all names of unaccompanied children should be given to SCF/U.K. (Tels: 73381, 74246) and ICRC for matching with existing records. Any organizations or agencies willing to donate staff or resources to support tracing efforts currently underway would be greatly appreciated. Milk is also being requested for the children at the Ndera waystation. (For more information see the section on *Unaccompanied Children*).

There continues to be needs for water, food and non-food items such as jerrycans, blankets, buckets, soap, pots and pans, clothes (particularly for children), plastic sheeting for temporary shelter or temporary repairs, and hoes for next season. Details of exact quantities of these commodities needed by home communes are continually being evaluated by government representatives, humanitarian relief organizations, and U.N. agencies operating in the affected region, and will be reported when available.

Commodities en Route for Home Communes

An OXFAM truck with 20 bales of clothes and 28 rolls of plastic sheeting is en route for Butare from Kigali this morning (27 April). UNAMIR is providing transport from Kigali to Butare for clothes and tents from AFRICARE this afternoon. Supplies provided by CRS, LWF, AICF(France) and Samaritan's Purse consisting of plastic sheeting, pots, dishes, cups, high protein biscuits, and water bladders will be transported to those areas in need over the next few days. Water bladders, water purification tablets, water bladder distribution accessory kits, and PVC pipes are available from UNICEF and can be transported when necessary. Plastic sheeting is also being sent by the U.S. Government and should be arriving shortly (see *Shelter Update*).

CARE International has offered four to five distribution teams of six people per team, plus 50 Butare waystation staff for activities in Butare communes. In Butare, CARE has available for distribution over 21 MT of biscuits, 25 MT of beans, 32 MT of maize flour and 2 MT of oil. CARE has also offered vehicles and in Gikongoro has warehouse space and large quantities of non-food items. (Please contact IOC for details of the specific non-food items offered).

UNDP has agreed to fund a proposal from the IOC. As reported to the IOC today (27 April), the UNDP Resident Representative for Rwanda signed the project document for support of reintegration of IDPs and refugees with a budget of US \$1 million for procurement of equipment and materials needed for rehabilitation in the home communes. The UNDP resident representative announced that all requests should be addressed to UNDP/Kigali through the IOC.

Estimated Populations in the IDP Camps in Southwest Rwanda

As of 25 April, Ndago, Munini, Kamana, Buhoro, Ruramba, Nyamagina, and Bivumu IDP camps were reported to be empty. Efforts continue to persuade the armed IDPs remaining in Kibeho camp to leave

peacefully. Latest estimate of the numbers of IDPs in Kibeho camp is about 2,000.

Population Movements

Former camp residents continue to move by foot and vehicle in the direction of home communes. On 26 April about 4,500 people were moved to or towards home communes by vehicle, coordinated by IOM. This brings the total transported throughout the recent emergency to about 65,000. IOM reports the orderly loading of IDPs onto trucks and buses is improving. As of late morning today (27 April), UNHCR/IOM reports to have transported 300 people to the Ndera Transit Center today and 1,200 from the center, including 800 to Ngenda (after consultations with UNHCR and ICRC in Ngenda). Current population estimates at Ndera are 6,500. (See section on *Waystations/Transit Centers*).

Reportedly large numbers of returning IDPs are not going through the official registration in their communes or are in hiding. In some major receiving areas, people arriving via trucks and buses were registered, but not those arriving in foot convoys. As a result, it is presently difficult to estimate the numbers of IDPs who are actually returning home.

Butare bourgmestres reported on 26 April, however, that they had registered the following numbers of new arrivals:

Muyira commune	2232
Nyabisindu	1675
Rusatira	1259
Ntyazo	1987
Ruhashya	1327
Mugusa	1448
Muyaga	578
Maraba	818
Mbazi	1221
Shyanda	419
Ngoma	1128
Huye	3046
Gishamvu	7927
Ndora	242
Runyinya	10835
Nyakizu	18353
Kigembe	5000
Libayi	62
Nyaruhengeri	571
Muganza	49
Total	60,177

UNHCR reports that as of today (27 April) an influx of 3,100 former Rwandan IDPs have crossed from Burundi into Uvira, Zaire. UNHCR confirms that officially all borders are presently open.

Available Transport

IOM reports the transport currently available as follows: 40 IOM buses, 20 IOM Bedford trucks, 30 IOM Mercedes trucks, 20 IOM Ford trucks, 4 LWF trucks, and 25 UNAMIR trucks, for a total of 139 vehicles.

Waystations/Transit Centers

As of late afternoon on 26 April, the Ndera Transit Center (located approximately 15 kms. from the center of Kigali in the direction of Kibungo) reported a total of 2,636 new arrivals and 1,660 departures. The overnight population of 26/27 April was estimated at 7,700, most of whom are from the commune of

Ngenda. As of 1030 hrs. this morning (27 April), IOM reported to have transferred 800 people to Ngenda, 700 to Gashora, 190 to Kanzenze, and 94 to Kibungo. The World Health Organization (WHO) reported one case of measles as of 25 April. The IRC doctor stationed at Ndera diagnosed 27 cases of malaria out of the 323 people he examined on 26 April. (See section on *Health/Medical*). The Belgian Red Cross currently reports the sanitation situation appears to be satisfactory at Ndera, and the amount of water available is sufficient. Presently, IOM and UNHCR are providing registration and transport to and from Ndera, CONCERN is supporting the population with food, water, and shelter, SCF(U.K.) is addressing the needs of children, and the Belgian Red Cross, ANS and IRC are providing medical assistance.

Reportedly there are few IDPs remaining at the Butare waystation and none at the Butare stadium.

Open Relief Centers (ORCs)

Kigali Rural Prefecture: At the ORC in Gashora commune, a water engineer from IRC is setting up three water bladders to serve as water points. At Ngenda, the bank building is reportedly empty of IDPs. IRC is assisting with the registration of new arrivals in both Gashora and Ngenda communes while continuing to rehabilitate shelter.

Butare Prefecture: FTC/Europe reports the five ORCs it manages in the communes of Runyinya, Nyakizu, Gishamvu, and Kigembe are almost empty of returning IDPs. Most people have already been dispatched to their communal sectors. From 24-26 April, FTC/E reports approximately 10,000 people passed through the ORC at Runyinya and 17,000 people passed through the ORC in Nyakizu.

Gitarama Prefecture: CWA-LWF report a total of 767 people were registered at the ORC in the Ntongwe commune between 22 - 26 April. There are no reports to date of any sick or injured among those arriving at the ORC. Most IDPs are arriving with few belongings, however, and food, non-food items and clothing are needed. CWA-LWF report a small stock of non-food items was received from UNHCR this morning (27 April). Details of additional requirements will be provided when available.

Kibungo Prefecture: Although few new arrivals are being registered at the ORC in the commune of Sake, IRC continues the rehabilitation of shelter in the commune.

Special Report on Unaccompanied Children

Under the overall coordination of UNICEF, the collaborative efforts of U.N. agencies, NGOs and government representatives to respond to the immediate needs of unaccompanied children continue. Presently IOC/Kigali holds a daily coordination meeting on the current situation of unaccompanied children with reports from collaborative efforts in the field. (See section on *Coordination*).

As of 25 April, approximately 1,144 unaccompanied children have been identified as a result of the recent closure of the IDP camps. Of these, approximately 627 are at the FTC transit center in Butare, 350 are at the Terres des Hommes transit center in Gikongoro, 109 are at the CARE(Australia) children's center in Butare, 50 are at the Terres des Hommes children's center in Sovu, and 28 are at the World Vision children's center in Gikongoro. Of the total number, 70 to 80 percent are thought to have come from Kibeho camp and approximately 200 are under the age of five.

SCF(U.K.) is responsible for registering children at the two transit centers and ICRC is responsible for registering the new arrivals at the children's centers. A one-page SCF(U.K.) emergency registration form is being used to expedite the identification of the places of origin of the children. Once places of origin are identified, the children will be transferred to children's centers in their prefectures of origin. A more complete registration and active tracing will be carried out once the children arrive at the children's centers in their prefectures of origin. The transfer of children will take place as soon as possible. As of 25 April, approximately 1,800 available places for unaccompanied children have been identified in prefectures throughout the country.

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Once the transfer of children from the transit and children's centers is completed, tracing efforts will be intensified in the Butare/Gikongoro region by the five key NGOs in charge of tracing: SCF(U.K.), Terre des Hommes, Concern, CARE(Australia) and World Vision. It has been suggested that tracing and distribution efforts should be linked.

ICRC has already begun an information campaign in the communes to inform people that there are unaccompanied children in centers in Butare and Gikongoro.

SECTORAL UPDATES

Food

As of 26 April, WFP reports that 10 MT of biscuits and 15 MT of maize-meal have been dispatched to Butare from Kigali. In response to the current emergency, food distributed by WFP through ICRC, UNICEF, UNHCR and CARE totals 40 MT. The quantities of food in Butare-Nyanza-Gikongoro stocks are reported by WFP to be sufficient to cover the requirements for the distribution of returnees without any changes in the on-going WFP programs in the region.

WFP implementing partners for food distribution are FTC in Butare and most likely Caritas in Gikongoro. Transportation of WFP commodities to Butare and secondary distribution in Butare and Gikongoro will be undertaken by Solidarites which has deployed five MT trucks for the purpose. WFP has stopped issuing high-energy biscuits to implementing partners. Distribution of a two-week ration (6kg. of cereals, 1.8 kg. of pulses, and 0.3 kg. of oil) to returnees in four communes in Butare is expected to start 28 April. Estimated numbers of beneficiaries are 3,000 in Huye, 2,000 in Ngoma, 2,000 in Maraba and 10,500 in Runyinya for a total of 17,500. WFP will distribute the same ration to 100 returning IDPs in Nyagatare and some of the 3,000 in Gikongoro.

In Butare Prefecture, ICRC is distributing food in the communes of Gishamvu, Nyakizu, Ntyazo, Mugira, and Kigembe. In the Prefecture of Kigali Rural, ICRC is concentrating on providing food to the communes of Ngenda and Gashora.

Presently, WFP and ICRC have decided to distribute food only to returnees, although requests are being made for general food distributions at the commune level. WFP assessments to date, however, indicate no need for such a change in distribution.

Health/Medical

On 26 April, 27 of the 323 people seen by the IRC doctor stationed at the Ndera waystation were diagnosed to have malaria, and WHO reports one case of measles. A vaccination post has been installed at the entrance to Ndera. As of 26 April, the Belgian Red Cross reports to have vaccinated 636 children between the ages of 6 months and 15 years, and administered one dose of vitamin A to each child.

In Butare Prefecture, medical assistance is being provided as follows:

Butare Waystation: MDM, AICF(USA) and PSF. An ambulance provided by MDM transfers patients from the waystation to various hospitals in the area.

Groupe Scolaire/MSF Hospital: MSF/France, MSF/Belgium, MDM, GOAL and Memisa Medicus Mundi (a medical NGO).

University of Butare Hospital: The University hospital is admitting and treating patients with assistance from GOAL and Merlin. ICRC has set up a field hospital to assist the efforts of the main hospital.

Nyanza Hospital: IMC, supported by World Vision, Refugee Trust and Action Nord Sud.

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Nyakizu and Kigembe: MSF and Merlin.

Gishamvu, Kabutare and Runyinya: MSF.

Mobile Medical Teams: Plans were made 25 April to have mobile medical teams sent into the communes to treat those who are unable to be attended to at the main medical centers and hospitals due to problems of transport, etc.

WHO Assessment Team: A team from WHO is continuing an assessment of the situation of cholera and dysentery, beginning with Butare Prefecture. As of 26 April, a second dysentery center has now been established in Butare Prefecture to be operated by AICF(U.S.A.).

[NOTE: As of April 26, IRC withdrew its medical personnel and assets from Butare Prefecture in order to concentrate on providing assistance to the IDP returning to home communes in Kigali Rural Prefecture].
(See section on *Open Relief Centers*).

Shelter

The U.S. Agency for International Development Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA) has announced stocks of plastic sheeting will be sent by airlift from a warehouse in Pisa, Italy. UNHCR reports it will also assist with shelter as necessary.

GOVERNMENT OF RWANDA

The President of Rwanda visited Kibeho camp today (27 April). Members of diplomatic representations, U.N. agencies, NGOs and IOs were invited. Representatives of the National Assembly visited Kibeho camp on 26 April.

COORDINATION

The IOC in Kigali continues to serve as the focal point for humanitarian operations. A daily meeting on the current situation is held at 1700 hrs. [Note: The daily meeting scheduled for 0900 hrs. has been suspended]. The time of the daily meeting on the situation of unaccompanied children, coordinated by UNICEF, has been changed from 0830 hrs. to 1630 hrs. at the IOC. A meeting of the transport cell is scheduled for 1400 hrs., Friday, 29 April also at the IOC.

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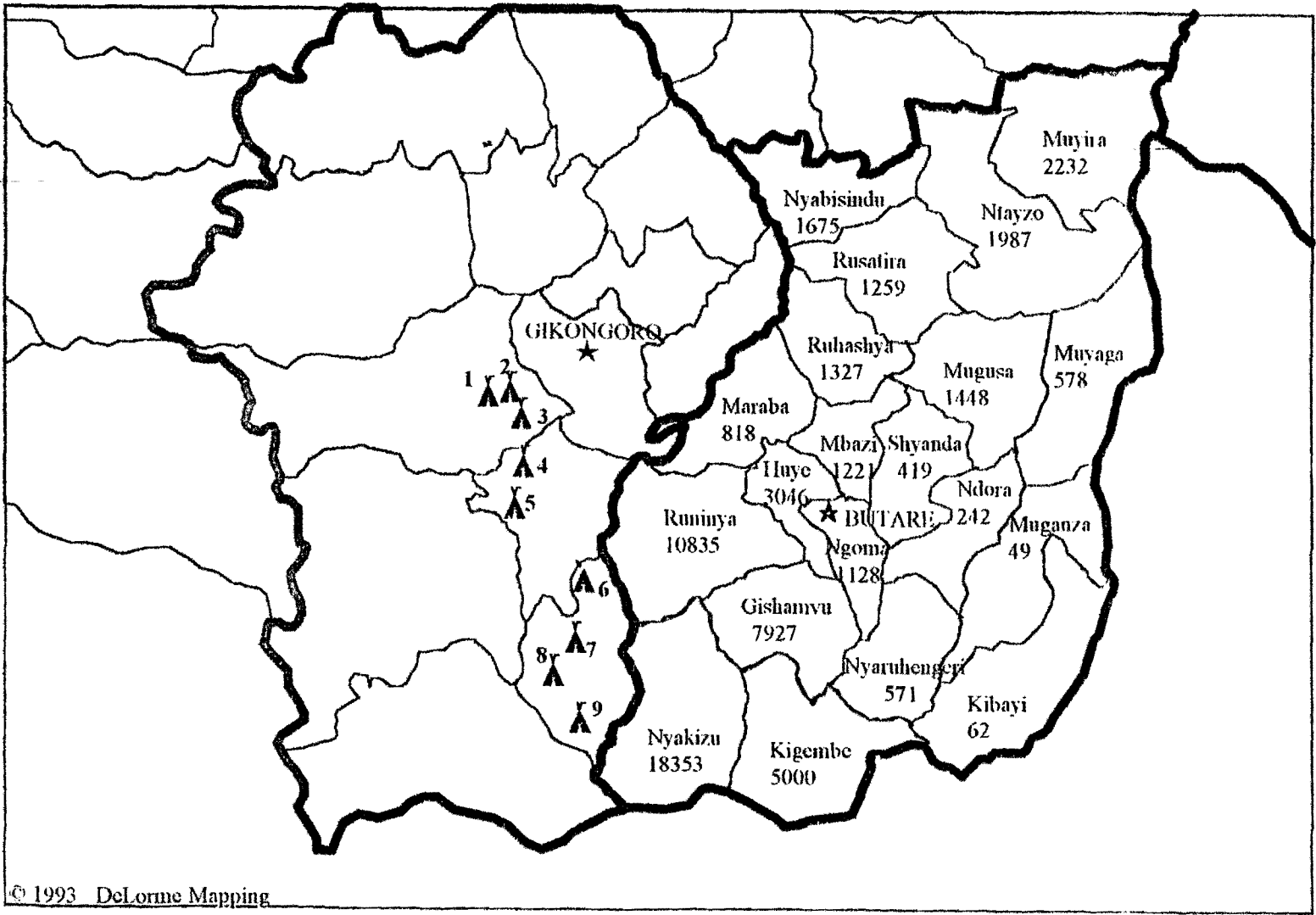
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26/04/95

BUTARE IDP RETURNEES SINCE CAMP CLOSURES



- CAMPS:**
1. Bivumu
 2. Nyamagina
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**TOTAL
BUTARE
RETURNEES**

60177

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INTEGRATED OPERATIONS CENTRE (IOC)

HUMANITARIAN SITUATION IN SOUTHERN RWANDA

OPERATIONAL UPDATE

APRIL 26, 1995 -- 1400 HRS.

The following update is a compilation of reports from representatives of the IOC: the Government of Rwanda, NGOs, IOs, UNAMIR and U.N. agencies, that have been corroborated as of 1400 hrs on April 26, 1995.

Critical Needs

All organizations and agencies with information regarding unmet needs or available stocks and resources are requested to contact the IOC to coordinate the allocation and shipment of supplies.

Help is needed with tracing unaccompanied children with their families -- All names of unaccompanied children should be given to SCF/U.K. and ICRC for matching with existing records. Any organizations or agencies willing to donate staff or resources to support tracing efforts currently underway would be greatly appreciated. Milk is also being requested for the children at the Ndera waystation.

The Belgian Red Cross reports measles have been diagnosed at the Ndera waystation and is requesting more information on the origin of the new arrivals to try to stop the spread of measles at the source. All information should be sent directly to the Belgian Red Cross.

There continues to be needs for water, food and non-food items such as jerrycans, blankets, buckets, soap, pots and pans, clothes (particularly for children), plastic sheeting for temporary shelter or temporary repairs, and hoes for next season. Details of exact quantities of these commodities needed by home communes are continually being evaluated by government representatives, humanitarian relief organizations, and U.N. agencies operating in the affected region.

Commodities en Route for Home Communes

Today (26 April), Africare is sending 300 boxes of clothes, 80 boxes of liquid energy drinks, 100 boxes of powder energy drinks, and 5 tents to Butare. Supplies provided by CRS, LWF, AICF(France) and Samaritan's Purse consisting of plastic sheeting, pots, dishes, cups, high protein biscuits, and water bladders will be transported to those areas in need over the next few days. Plastic sheeting is also being sent by the U.S. Government and should be arriving shortly (see ShelterUpdate).

Estimated Populations in the IDP Camps in Southwest Rwanda

IN.545

As of 25 April, Ndago, Munini, Kamana, Buhoro, Ruramba, Nyamagina, and Bivumu IDP camps were reported to be empty. The situation in Kibeho camp remains static. RPA still surround some IDPs in the MSF compound located at Kibeho camp. Current estimates of the numbers of IDPs in Kibeho camp are difficult to determine.

C Population Movements

Former camp residents continue to move en masse (by foot) along the roads in the direction of home communes. From 18-25 April, IOM reports to have transported roughly 56,000 people between camps, waystations and home communes where registration of the new arrivals is being conducted by bourgmestres and other local government officials. As of 25 April, bourgmestres in 15 of the 20 communes in Butare Prefecture reports to have registered approximately 60,000 new arrivals. As of the evening of 25 April, UNREO/Butare reports IOM has four trucks in Runyinya, one in Gikongoro, 15 at the waystation in Butare including one World Vision truck, and 20 buses. UNAMIR transport is presently on stand-by.

MINIREISO reports 1,750 new arrivals were registered in Gikongoro today (26 April) . Over the next few days MINIREISO plans to provide communal registration figures from Gikongoro Prefecture. Solidarites reports it has been providing IDPs with transport from Rwamiko to Gikongoro and over the last three days it transported 207 unaccompanied minors to Terres Des Hommes

Children Centre. In Gitarama Prefecture, it appears people are moving back to their communal sectors.

It appears many IDPs continue to bypass the registration process set-up in each commune, and as a result, it is presently difficult to determine the numbers of IDPs entering each commune.

UNHCR reports that as of today (26 April) there have been no reported new registration of refugees in camps in Burundi or Zaire. The borders are reported to be open. UNHCR also reports that Kamana camp had contained 200-300 Burundian refugees who have since been transferred to the Kigeme refugee camp located in Gikongoro Prefecture.

Waystations/Transit Centers

IDPs have free access to and from the waystation at the stadium in Butare. The waystation generally receives IDPs in the afternoon. The IDPs receive food and water and are typically transferred on to their home communes the following morning.

The Ndera Transit Center (located approximately 15 kms. from the center of Kigali in the direction of Kibungo) currently provides for more than 6,600 IDPs, 4,000 of which are due to go to Ngenda commune. The communes of Ngenda and Gashora are reported to have a lack of water, food, housing and transport. The population at Ndera is expected to grow to about 10,000 today (26 April). Construction is reportedly taking place to improve the capacity of the camp. The Belgian Red Cross, CONCERN, SCF,

IN.545

UNHCR, IOM and UNAMIR are all reported to be working at Ndera as of 25 April.

The Belgian Red Cross and ANS provide medical services to Ndera and reported 20 cases of dysentery and one case of measles as of 25 April. The Belgian Red Cross reported to have sufficient measles vaccines to vaccinate all children between the ages of 6 months and 15 years when the population of Ndera was estimated at 6,800. It is unknown whether additional vaccines will be requested when the number of people at Ndera increase.

Open Relief Centers (ORCs)

In Butare Prefecture, FTC/Europe continues to provide assistance to ORCs in the communes of Runyinya, Nyakizu, Gishamvu, and Kigembe. As of early morning 26 April, IRC reports that in Kigali Rural Prefecture there were 1,700 people at the ORC in Gashora and 2,400 people at the ORC in Ngenda. IRC is building temporary shelter in Ngenda commune to provide for 500 people and is continuing its rehabilitation of shelter at its ORCs in Kigali Rural and Kibungo Prefectures using corrugated iron and clay tiles. IRC is presently conducting a medical assessment of all of the ORCs it operates and Samaritan's Purse is conducting a medical needs assessment and providing initial medical assistance in Ngenda.

Food Update

WFP is conducting a survey of food needs today (26 April) in the communes of Runyinya, Huye, Maraba and Ngoma, in Butare Prefecture, where food distribution is currently being done by FTC/Europe. WFP expects to have the results of the survey by 27 April and will adjust the distribution of food accordingly. CONCERN is assisting with food distribution in Runyinya, Maraba and Mbazi. WFP continues to supply biscuits at the Butare waystation, and is ready to distribute cereals, oil, pulses and salt if needed.

On 25 April, WFP sent 5 MT of food (cereal, pulses, and oil) to the Ndera waystation and has expressed that all those passing through the waystation should receive one 15-day food ration totalling 7.5 kg of diverse commodities (cereal, oil, and pulses). It is expected that salt will arrive from WFP soon to be added to the food distribution.

WFP plans to distribute food to those recently registered in Gikongoro Prefecture in coordination with Caritas. ICRC is concentrating its food distribution on the communes of Ngenda and Gashora in Kigali Rural Prefecture, and the communes of Gishamvu, Nyakizu, Ntyazo, Muyira and Kigembe in Butare Prefecture.

In most receiving communes the returning IDPs have missed the planting season. The next planting season is September/October 1995. It is likely some food assistance will be required on a regular basis until December 1995/January 1996, when the next possible consistent harvest (except for vegetables) is expected.

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Shelter Update

The U.S. Agency for International Development Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA) has announced stocks of plastic sheeting will be sent by airlift from a warehouse in Pisa, Italy. UNHCR reports it will also assist with shelter as necessary.

Medical Update

The following is a preliminary report of medical assistance provided by NGOs in Butare Prefecture:

Butare Waystation: MDM, AICF(USA) and PSF. An ambulance provided by MDM transfers patients from the waystation to various hospitals in the area.

Groupe Scolaire/MSF Hospital: MSF/France, MSF/Belgium, MDM, IRC, GOAL and Memisa Medicus Mundi (a medical NGO). An ambulance provided by IRC transfers people from the main Butare Hospital to the hospital in Nyanza. [Note: There was a separate listing for Butare Hospital and Groupe Scolaire Hospital in IOC IDP Update 25 April 1500 hrs. These two hospitals are actually one and the same commonly referred to as Groupe Scolaire/MSF Hospital].

University of Butare Hospital: The University hospital is admitting and treating patients with assistance from GOAL and Merlin. ICRC has set also up a field hospital within the main

hospital buildings.

Nyanza Hospital: IMC, supported by World Vision, Refugee Trust, IRC and Action Nord Sud.

Nyakizu and Kigembe: MSF and Merlin, supported by an ambulance provided by IRC.

Gishamvu, Kabutare and Runyinya: MSF.

Mobile Medical Teams: Plans were made 25 April to have mobile medical teams sent into the communes to treat those who are unable to be attended to at the main medical centers and hospitals due to problems of transport, etc. An OXFAM nurse is conducting a reconnaissance mission to Gishamvu and Nyakizu today (26 April) to determine medical needs in those two communes.

WHO Assessment Team: A team from WHO is continuing an assessment of the situation of cholera and dysentery, beginning with Butare Prefecture.

COORDINATION

Assessment Teams comprising U.N. agencies, NGOs and officials from the Ministry of Rehabilitation and Social Reintegration (MINIREISO) are planning to go to the nine priority communes in Butare Prefecture (Nyakizu, Runyinya, Gishamvu, Ntyazo, Muyira, Huye, Mugusa, Kigembe, and Rusatira), to determine how many people have returned and the nature of their immediate needs.

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IOC/Butare reports continual coordination between humanitarian organization and U.N. agencies in the field. Daily meetings are held in Butare at 0730 hrs. at UNAMIR Tactical Headquarters (Tac HQ) to coordinate the upcoming day's operations. At 1700 hrs. the Director General of MINIREISO holds a meeting at the Butare Prefecture. A security meeting is held at UNAMIR Tac HQ each evening at 1900 hrs.

To assist with coordination efforts, IOC/Butare is scheduled to receive a photocopy machine from UNAMIR and a fax machine from IOC/Kigali today (26 April).

INTEGRATED OPERATIONS CENTER (IOC) Tel: (250) 73744/5/6/7,
73739, 73752

INTEGRATED OPERATIONS CENTRE (IOC)
HUMANITARIAN SITUATION IN SOUTHERN RWANDA
OPERATIONAL UPDATE

APRIL 26, 1995 -- 1400 HRS.

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As of 25 April, Ndago, Munini, Kamana, Buhoro, Ruramba, Nyamagina, and Bivumu IDP camps were reported to be empty. The situation in Kibeho camp remains static. RPA still surround some IDPs in the MSF compound located at Kibeho camp. Current estimates of the numbers of IDPs in Kibeho camp are difficult to determine.

Population Movements

Former camp residents continue to move en masse (by foot) along the roads in the direction of home communes. From 18-25 April, IOM reports to have transported roughly 56,000 people between camps, waystations and home communes where registration of the new arrivals is being conducted by bourgmestres and other local government officials. As of 25 April, bourgmestres in 15 of the 20 communes in Butare Prefecture reports to have registered approximately 60,000 new arrivals. As of the evening of 25 April, UNREO/Butare reports IOM has four trucks in Runyinya, one in Gikongoro, 15 at the waystation in Butare including one World Vision truck, and 20 buses. UNAMIR transport is presently on stand-by.

MINIREISO reports 1,750 new arrivals were registered in Gikongoro today (26 April). Over the next few days MINIREISO plans to provide communal registration figures from Gikongoro Prefecture. Solidarités reports it has been providing IDPs with transport from Rwamiko to Gikongoro and over the last three days it transported 207 unaccompanied minors to Terres Des Hommes Children Centre. In Gitarama Prefecture, it appears people are moving back to their communal sectors.

It appears many IDPs continue to bypass the registration process set-up in each commune, and as a result, it is presently difficult to determine the numbers of IDPs entering each commune.

UNHCR reports that as of today (26 April) there have been no reported new registration of refugees in camps in Burundi or Zaire. The borders are reported to be open. UNHCR also reports that Kamana camp had contained 200-300 Burundian refugees who have since been transferred to the Kigeme refugee camp located in Gikongoro Prefecture.

Waystations/Transit Centers

IDPs have free access to and from the waystation at the stadium in Butare. The waystation generally receives IDPs in the afternoon. The IDPs receive food and water and are typically transferred on to their home communes the following morning.

The Ndera Transit Center (located approximately 15 kms. from the center of Kigali in the direction of Kibungo) currently provides for more than 6,600 IDPs, 4,000 of which are due to go to Ngenda commune. The communes of Ngenda and Gashora are reported to have a lack of water, food, housing and transport. The population at Ndera is expected to grow to about 10,000 today (26 April). Construction is reportedly taking place to improve the capacity of the camp. The Belgian Red Cross, CONCERN, SCF, UNHCR, IOM and UNAMIR are all reported to be working at Ndera as of 25 April.

The Belgian Red Cross and ANS provide medical services to Ndera and reported 20 cases of dysentery and one case of measles as of 25 April. The Belgian Red Cross reported to have sufficient measles vaccines to vaccinate all children between the ages of 6 months and 15 years when the population of Ndera was estimated at 6,800. It is unknown whether additional vaccines will be requested when the number of people at Ndera increase.

Open Relief Centers (ORCs)

In Butare Prefecture, FTC/Europe continues to provide assistance to ORCs in the communes of Runyinya, Nyakizu, Gishamvu, and Kigembe. As of early morning 26 April, IRC reports that in Kigali Rural Prefecture there were 1,700 people at the ORC in Gashora and 2,400 people at the ORC in Ngenda. IRC is building temporary shelter in Ngenda commune to provide for 500 people and is continuing its rehabilitation of shelter at its ORCs in Kigali Rural and Kibungo Prefectures using corrugated iron and clay tiles. IRC is presently conducting a medical assessment of all of the ORCs it operates and Samaritan's Purse is conducting a medical needs assessment and providing initial medical assistance in Ngenda.

Food Update

WFP is conducting a survey of food needs today (26 April) in the communes of Runyinya, Huye, Maraba and Ngoma, in Butare Prefecture, where food distribution is currently being done by FTC/Europe. WFP expects to have the results of the survey by 27 April and will adjust the distribution of food accordingly. CONCERN is assisting with food distribution in Runyinya, Maraba and Mbazi. WFP continues to supply biscuits at the Butare waystation, and is ready to distribute cereals, oil, pulses and salt if needed.

On 25 April, WFP sent 5 MT of food (cereal, pulses, and oil) to the Ndera waystation and has expressed that all those passing through the waystation should receive one 15-day food ration totalling 7.5 kg of diverse commodities (cereal, oil, and pulses). It is expected that salt will arrive from WFP soon to be added to the food distribution.

WFP plans to distribute food to those recently registered in Gikongoro Prefecture in coordination with Caritas. ICRC is concentrating its food distribution on the communes of Ngenda and Gashora in Kigali Rural Prefecture, and the communes of Gishamvu, Nyakizu, Ntyazo, Muyira and Kigembe in Butare Prefecture.

In most receiving communes the returning IDPs have missed the planting season. The next planting season is September/October 1995. It is likely some food assistance will be required on a regular basis until December 1995/January 1996, when the next possible consistent harvest (except for vegetables) is expected.

Shelter Update

The U.S. Agency for International Development Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA) has announced stocks of plastic sheeting will be sent by airlift from a warehouse in Pisa, Italy. UNHCR reports it will also assist with shelter as necessary.

Medical Update

The following is a preliminary report of medical assistance provided by NGOs in Butare Prefecture:

Butare Waystation: MDM, AICF(USA) and PSF. An ambulance provided by MDM transfers patients from the waystation to various hospitals in the area.

Groupe Scolaire/MSF Hospital: MSF/France, MSF/Belgium, MDM, IRC, GOAL and Memisa Medicus Mundi (a medical NGO). An ambulance provided by IRC transfers people from the main Butare Hospital to the hospital in Nyanza. [Note: There was a separate listing for Butare Hospital and Groupe Scolaire Hospital in IOC IDP Update 25 April 1500 hrs. These two hospitals are actually one and the same commonly referred to as Groupe Scolaire/MSF Hospital].

University of Butare Hospital: The University hospital is admitting and treating patients with assistance from GOAL and Merlin. ICRC has set also up a field hospital within the main hospital buildings.

Nyanza Hospital: IMC, supported by World Vision, Refugee Trust, IRC and Action Nord Sud.

Nyakizu and Kigembe: MSF and Merlin, supported by an ambulance provided by IRC.

Gishamvu, Kabutare and Runyinya: MSF.

Mobile Medical Teams: Plans were made 25 April to have mobile medical teams sent into the communes to treat those who are unable to be attended to at the main medical centers and hospitals due to problems of transport, etc. An OXFAM nurse is conducting a reconnaissance mission to Gishamvu and Nyakizu today (26 April) to determine medical needs in those two communes.

WHO Assessment Team: A team from WHO is continuing an assessment of the situation of cholera and dysentery, beginning with Butare Prefecture.

COORDINATION

Assessment Teams comprising U.N. agencies, NGOs and officials from the Ministry of Rehabilitation and Social Reintegration (MINIREISO) are planning to go to the nine priority communes in Butare Prefecture (Nyakizu, Runyinya, Gishamvu, Ntyazo, Muyira, Huye, Mugusa, Kigembe, and Rusatira), to determine how many people have returned and the nature of their immediate needs.

The IOC in Kigali continues to serve as the focal point for humanitarian operations. Daily meetings on the current situation are held at 0900 hrs. and 1700 hrs. A separate meeting on the situation of unaccompanied children is held at the IOC each day at 0830 hrs., coordinated by UNICEF.

IOC/Butare reports continual coordination between humanitarian organization and U.N. agencies in the field. Daily meetings are held in Butare at 0730 hrs. at UNAMIR Tactical Headquarters (Tac HQ) to coordinate the upcoming day's operations. At 1700 hrs. the Director General of MINIREISO holds a meeting at the Butare Prefecture. A security meeting is held at UNAMIR Tac HQ each evening at 1900 hrs. To assist with coordination efforts, IOC/Butare is scheduled to receive a photocopy machine from UNAMIR and a fax machine from IOC/Kigali today (26 April).

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UNAMIR - MINUAR

From: DCOS Ops 

To: FMO

A DCOS Sp

Info: COS
PAO

Date: 26 April 95

Subject: IOC UPDATE - NEED FOR ACTION

1. Please find attached for your action as appropriate a summary of the support and resources required for assisting the continued evacuation of IDPs.

NL BURUM LES 492400056=SRVS X 25-APR-1995 16:57:32 074802

INTEGRATED OPERATIONS CENTRE (IOC)

IDP UPDATE

APRIL 25, 1995 -- 1500 HRS.

The following update is a compilation of reports from representatives of the IOC: the Government of Rwanda, NGOs, IOs, UNAMIR and U.N. agencies. This document is a summary of events that have been corroborated as of 1500 hrs on April 25, 1995.

Estimated Populations in the IDP Camps in Southwest Rwanda
By midday today (25 April) all IDP camps in southwest Rwanda, except Kibeho (Ndago, Munini, Kamana, Buhoro, Ruramba, Nyamagina, and Bivumu), are reported to be empty of IDPs. Latest estimates of IDPs in Kibeho camp were reported to be 2,000 by Milobs stationed within the camp early afternoon.

Population Movements

Former camp residents continue to move in the direction of home communes. In some cases, IDPs

of IDPs reportedly from Kamana camp are arriving in the Commune of Gishomvu. IDPs have bypassed the registration process established in the

home commune. As a result, it is presently difficult to determine the numbers of IDPs being received by each commune. [Correction: The estimated numbers of returnees who recently arrived in home communes listed in the IOC IDP Update 24 April 1600 hrs. were actually the estimated numbers of IDPs previously in the camps in southwest Rwanda believed to originate from those communes].

The major focus of transport efforts today (25 April) are for roughly 5,000 people who are being registered in Nyakizu for transfer to their home communes. Twenty-eight vehicles were assigned to Nyakizu this morning to assist in this effort. As of 0700 hrs., there were an estimated 7,000 people at the Butare waystation. By mid morning 18 vehicles had been sent to transfer 2,000 of those at the waystation to their home communes. All IDPs have moved out of the waystation at the Butare stadium as of 1145 hrs. in the direction of their home communes.

According to UNHCR, the Ndera waystation (located approximately 15 kms. outside of Kigali in the direction of Kibungo) is currently providing for 5,000 IDPs in transit. Incidents of measles were reported by the Belgian Red Cross which provides medical services at Ndera. Thirty of the 50 unaccompanied children at the Ndera waystation were transferred to

CARE/Australia the evening of 24 April. Food for the Hungry International and World Vision have volunteered to help with tracing the unaccompanied children but more help is needed (see Medical Update and Critical Needs below).

Open Relief Centers (ORCs)

In Butare Prefecture, FTC/Europe continues to provide assistance to ORCs in the communes of Runyinya, Nyakizu, Gishamvu, and Kigembe. No specific requests for additional assistance from relief organizations were reported. ✓

In Kigali Rural Prefecture, IRC reports there are 454 people at the ORC in Gashora and 600 more are expected by the end of the day (25 April). IRC also reports 2,400 people at the ORC in Ngenda. Reports indicate few new arrivals at the ORCs in Kanzenze and Sake. IRC is conducting a medical assessment of all of the ORCs it operates. Samaritan's Purse is conducting a medical needs assessment and initial assistance in Ngenda.

Medical Update

The following is a preliminary report of medical assistance provided by NGOs in Butare Prefecture:

FMO

Butare Waystation: MDM and AICF(USA). An ambulance provided by MDM transfers patients from the waystation to various hospitals in the area.

Butare Hospital (AICF) provides medical assistance to patients in the area. An ambulance provided by AICF transfers patients from the hospital to various hospitals in the area.

Groupe Scolaire Hospital: IRC, MSF/Belgium and Memisa Medics Mundi (a medical NGO).

FM10

Two surgeons are presently working at the hospital: one from MSF/Belgium and one from Memisa. A third surgeon was scheduled to arrive today (25 April). IRC has a team of four trauma nurses also working at the hospital. Conditions at the hospital are reportedly overcrowded, and there is a logistical problem with electricity. Nonetheless, the RPA are reportedly denying patient transfers to Gitarama.

University of Butare Hospital: The University hospital is admitting and treating patients with assistance from GOAL. ICRC has set up a field hospital which is now functional and a surgeon scheduled to arrive tomorrow (26 April).

FM10

Nyanza Hospital: World Vision, Refugee Trust, IRC and FMO.

Nyakizu and Kigembe: MSF and Merlin, supported by an ambulance provided by IRC.

Runyinya: MSF.

Mobile Medical Teams: Plans were made today to have mobile medical teams sent into the communes to treat those who are unable to be attended at the main medical centers and hospitals due to problems with transport, etc.

FM10

WHO Assessment Team: A team from WHO is continuing an assessment of the situation of cholera and dysentery, beginning with Butare.

Prefecture. The Belgian Red Cross reports cases of measles have been diagnosed at the Ndera waystation and is requesting more information on the origin of the new arrivals to try to stop the spread of measles at the source.

(Critical Needs

NOTE: All organizations and agencies with available stocks and resources are requested to contact the IOC to coordinate the allocation and shipment of supplies to those areas in greatest need.

* Help is needed with tracing unaccompanied children with their families -- All names of unaccompanied children should be given to SCF/U.K. and ICRC for matching with existing records. Any organizations or agencies willing to donate staff or resources to support tracing efforts currently underway would be greatly appreciated. Milk is being requested for the children at the Ndera waystation.

ICRC is in need of 40 additional stretchers. If you have any stretchers available, please contact ICRC.

the only shelter *Shortfall in emergency supplies for transport are also requested*

FNO

FG

FG

FG

A/DG

IOC COORDINATION

The IOC in Kigali continues to serve as the focal point for humanitarian operations. Daily meetings on the current situation are held at 0900 hrs. and 1700 hrs. IOC/Butare reports continual coordination between humanitarian organization and U.N. agencies in the field. Daily meetings are held at Butare at 0730 hrs. at UNAMIR Tactical Headquarters to coordinate the upcoming day's operations. At 1700 hrs. the Director General of MINIREFISO holds a meeting at the Butare Prefecture.

CHAO

CHAO?

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73739, 73752

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INTEGRATED OPERATIONS CENTRE (IOC)

IDP UPDATE

APRIL 25, 1995 -- 1500 HRS.

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Estimated Populations in the IDP Camps in Southwest Rwanda

By midday today (25 April) all IDP camps in southwest Rwanda, except Kibeho (Ndago, Munini, Kamana, Buhoro, Ruramba, Nyamagina, and Bivumu), are reported to be empty of IDPs. Latest estimates of IDPs in Kibeho camp were reported to be 2,000 by Milobs stationed within the camp early afternoon.

Population Movements

Former camp residents continue to move en masse along the roads in the direction of home communes. In particular, large numbers of IDPs reportedly from Kamana camp are moving towards the communes of Nyakinyi, Gishamba, Kigeme and Buhoro. It is reported that IDPs have bypassed the administrative

home commune. As a result, it is presently difficult to determine the numbers of IDPs being received by each commune. [Correction: The estimated numbers of returnees who recently arrived in home communes listed in the IOC IDP Update 24 April 1600 hrs. were actually the estimated numbers of IDPs previously in the camps in southwest Rwanda believed to originate from those communes].

The major focus of transport efforts today (25 April) are for roughly 5,000 people who are being registered in Nyakizu for transfer to their home communes. Twenty-eight vehicles were assigned to Nyakizu this morning to assist in this effort. As of 0700 hrs., there were an estimated 7,000 people at the Butare waystation. By mid morning 18 vehicles had been sent to transfer 2,000 of those at the waystation to their home communes. All IDPs have moved out of the waystation at the Butare stadium as of 1145 hrs. in the direction of their home communes.

According to UNHCR, the Ndera waystation (located approximately 15 kms. outside of Kigali in the direction of Kibungo) is currently providing for 5,000 IDPs in transit. Incidents of measles were reported by the Belgian Red Cross which provides medical services at Ndera. Thirty of the 50 unaccompanied children at the Ndera waystation were transferred to CARE/Australia the evening of 24 April. Food for the Hungry International and World Vision have volunteered to help with tracing the unaccompanied children but more help is needed (see Medical Update and Critical Needs below).

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Open Relief Centers (ORCs)

In Butare Prefecture, FTC/Europe continues to provide assistance to ORCs in the communes of Runyinya, Nyakizu, Gishamvu, and Kigembe. No specific requests for additional assistance from relief organizations were reported.

In Kigali Rural Prefecture, IRC reports there are 454 people at the ORC in Gashora and 600 more are expected by the end of the day (25 April). IRC also reports 2,400 people at the ORC in Ngenda. Reports indicate few new arrivals at the ORCs in Kanzenze and Sake. IRC is conducting a medical assessment of all of the ORCs it operates. Samaritan's Purse is conducting a medical needs assessment and initial assistance in Ngenda.

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Two surgeons are presently working at the hospital: one from MSF/Belgium and one from Memisa. A third surgeon was scheduled to arrive today (25 April). IRC has a team of four trauma nurses also working at the hospital. Conditions at the hospital are reportedly overcrowded, and there is a logistical problem with electricity. Nonetheless, the RPA are reportedly denying patient transfers to Gitarama.

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WHO Assessment Team: A team from WHO is continuing an assessment of the situation of cholera and dysentery. Beginning with...

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73739, 73752

Prefecture. The Belgian Red Cross reports cases of measles have been diagnosed at the Ndera waystation and is requesting more information on the origin of the new arrivals to try to stop the spread of measles at the source.

Critical Needs

NOTE: All organizations and agencies with available stocks and resources are requested to contact the IOC to coordinate the allocation and shipment of supplies to those areas in greatest need.

* Help is needed with tracing unaccompanied children with their families -- All names of unaccompanied children should be given to SCF/U.K. and ICRC for matching with existing records. Any organizations or agencies willing to donate staff or resources to support tracing efforts currently underway would be greatly appreciated. Milk is being requested for the children at the Ndera waystation.

* ICRC is in need of 40 additional stretchers. If you have any stretchers available, please contact ICRC.

* Reports from the Butere Prefecture indicate that

the only major *shortfall* in emergency supplies is

medicines for transport etc also requested.

INTEGRATED OPERATIONS CENTRE (IOC)

IDP UPDATE

APRIL 25, 1995 -- 1500 HRS.

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In Butare Prefecture, FTC/Europe continues to provide assistance to ORCs in the communes of Runyinya, Nyakizu, Gishamvu, and Kigembe. No specific requests for additional assistance from relief organizations were reported.

In Kigali Rural Prefecture, IRC reports there are 454 people at the ORC in Gashora and 600 more are expected by the end of the day (25 April). IRC also reports 2,400 people at the ORC in Ngenda. Reports indicate few new arrivals at the ORCs in Kanzenze and Sake. IRC is conducting a medical assessment of all of the ORCs it operates. Samaritan's Purse is conducting a medical needs assessment and initial assistance in Ngenda.

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Groupe Scolaire Hospital: IRC, MSF/Belgium and Memisa Medicus Mundi (a medical NGO).

Two surgeons are presently working at the hospital: one from MSF/Belgium and one from Memisa. A third surgeon was scheduled to arrive today (25 April). IRC has a team of four trauma nurses also working at the hospital. Conditions at the hospital are reportedly overcrowded, and there is a logistical problem with electricity. Nonetheless, the RPA are reportedly denying patient transfers to Gitarama.

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Runyinya: MSF.

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WHO Assessment Team: A team from WHO is continuing an assessment of the situation of cholera and dysentery, beginning with Butare Prefecture. The Belgian Red Cross reports cases of measles have been diagnosed at the Ndera waystation and is requesting more information on the origin of the new arrivals to try to stop the spread of measles at the source.

Critical Needs

NOTE: All organizations and agencies with available stocks and resources are requested to contact the IOC to coordinate the allocation and shipment of supplies to those areas in greatest need.

* Help is needed with tracing unaccompanied children with their families -- All names of unaccompanied children should be given to SCF/U.K. and ICRC for matching with existing records. Any organizations or agencies willing to donate staff or resources to support tracing efforts currently underway would be greatly appreciated. Milk is being requested for the children at the Ndera waystation.

* ICRC is in need of 40 additional stretchers. If you have any stretchers available, please contact ICRC.

* Reports from the Butare Prefecture indicate that jerrycans are the only major shortfall in emergency supplies as of midday 25 April. Vehicles for transport are also requested.

IOC COORDINATION

The IOC in Kigali continues to serve as the focal point for humanitarian operations. Daily meetings on the current situation are held at 0900 hrs. and 1700 hrs. IOC/Butare reports continual coordination between humanitarian organization and U.N. agencies in the field. Daily meetings are held in Butare at 0730 hrs. at UNAMIR Tactical Headquarters to coordinate the upcoming day's operations. At 1700 hrs. the Director General of MINIREISO holds a meeting at the Butare Prefecture.

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INTEGRATED OPERATIONS CENTRE (IOC)

IDP UPDATE

APRIL 24, 1995 -- 1600 HRS.

The following update is a compilation of reports from representatives of the IOC: the Government of Rwanda, NGOs, IOs, UNAMIR and U.N. agencies. This document is a summary of events that have been corroborated as of 1600 hrs on April 24, 1995.

Estimated Populations in the IDP Camps in Southwest Rwanda

KIBEHO - Numbers of IDPs estimated at 300-400 at 1100 hrs. (24 April);
NDAGO - Reported to be empty of IDPs as of 24 April
MUNINI - Reported to be empty of IDPs as of 23 April;
KAMANA - IDPs are departing the camp for home communes. Current population estimate unavailable.
BUHORO - Reported to be empty of IDPs as of 22 April;
RURAMBA - Reported to be empty of IDPs as of 22 April;
NYAMAGINA - Voluntary departure of IDPs is reported, although numbers are not confirmed;
BIVUMU - No reports of IDPs leaving the camp.

Population Movements

Former camp residents continued to move en masse from the IDP camps noted above towards Butare and the home communes. Masses of IDPs are walking along roadways and many have collapsed along the sides of the roads due to exhaustion, dehydration, or medical needs. Heavy rains and poor road conditions have made transport of relief supplies difficult.

Approximately 2,000 IDPs in need of medical assistance arrived in the town of Gikongoro as of midday 24 April. ICRC hospital in Gikongoro is operating and MSF is present to assist the new arrivals. The first convoy transporting IDPs to Ngenda commune (Kigali Rural Prefecture) arrived 23 April. Registration and distribution of non-food items are scheduled to commence today, 24 April.

IDPs are departing Kamana camp and reports indicate many are arriving in the communes of Nyakizu, Gishamvu, Kigembe and Runyinya. Water and biscuits for these locations are being provided by UNAMIR, Oxfam, UNHCR and ICRC with assistance from NGOs as appropriate.

As of the morning of 24 April, the estimated numbers of returnees who recently arrived in home communes are the following: Butare Prefecture: Nyakizu - 31,858; Runyinya - 28,039; Gishamvu - 15,086; Ntyazo - 12,606; Muyira - 11,420; Huye - 8,134; Mugusa - 8,115; Kigembe - 8,020; Rusatira - 7,574; Mbazi - 6,026; Ngoma - 4,267; Nyabisindu - 4,133. Kigali Rural Prefecture: Ngenda - 30,382; Gashora - 13,832; Kibungo Prefecture: Sake - 5,282. Gikongoro Prefecture: Mubuga - 4,532. The time over which these figures were accumulated is unknown. The total of the estimates is 199,302. (See attached map).

Waystations/Transit Centers

A number of waystations have been set-up in Butare. A small waystation provided by UNAMIR's Indian Battalion (Indbatt) was recently set-up halfway between Butare and Kibeho, and UNICEF is conducting a food distribution nearby. A waystation with a water point is being established at the Maramba junction between the main tarmac road and the turn off for Nyakizu.

IDPs are still located in the Butare stadium where several thousand people have been given food, water and medical services since 23 April. Negotiations continue as to whether the IDPs will stay or leave the stadium.

Feed the Children/Europe (FTC/E) reports a total of 460 children at its Butare transit center for unaccompanied children as of 2400 hrs. on 23 April. FTC/E is conducting medical screening and basic medical treatment for the children. Water and biscuits are being distributed by CARE/Australia.

Two waystations are operational in Kibungo Prefecture: one in the town of Kibungo and one at Rusumo. In Kigali Rural Prefecture a waystation is set-up in the commune of Gashora.

Open Relief Centers (ORCs)

In Butare Prefecture, five ORCs are operated by FTC/E in the communes of Runyinya, Nyakizu, Gishamvu, and Kigembe. [Correction: Huye was incorrectly listed instead of Kigembe as an ORC run by FTC/E in IOC IDP Update 22 April 2100 hrs.] Water, high protein biscuits, and plastic sheeting are provided at the ORCs by FTC/E. In Gishamvu the IDPs are also using a local church for shelter, and in Kigembe refuge is provided by houses located near the ORC. FTC/E reports the ORCs at Runyinya and Nyakizu are overcrowded and is forwarding additional plastic sheeting from its stocks in Kigali. FTC/E is monitoring the situation of food and water at the ORCs as numbers of new arrivals fluctuate.

In Kigali Rural Prefecture, International Rescue Committee (IRC) operates ORCs in Ngenda, Gashora and Kanzenze communes, and at Sake in Kibungo Prefecture. Shelter in the form of plastic sheeting is available for approximately 300 people at each ORC, and food, provided by UNHCR, is being distributed. Two trucks carrying an additional 300 returnees were waiting at Ngenda to be screened by officials late afternoon (24 April). ICRC will send trucks of food to Ngenda tomorrow (25 April).

Medical Update

Difficulties are being encountered in obtaining government permission for transporting the wounded from Butare to Kigali. ICRC will not be setting up a hospital at Kigema (as originally reported in IOC IDP Update 23 April 1500 hrs.), and instead is seeking permission to operate out of the hospital at the University of Butare. An MSF assessment team is scheduled to depart Kigali this afternoon for Butare to evaluate population movements and medical needs. Medical NGOs are coordinating their coverage at waystations and in the home communes.

Critical Needs

Presently supplies in Butare or those borrowed from stocks in Kigali seem adequate to meet the immediate emergency demands. All stocks should be replaced as soon as possible, however, so new needs can be met as they arise.

Since many IDPs either left behind or lost their possessions en route, items that need to be distributed are food (most bourgmestres have agreed to have a one-time food distribution), and such non-food items as jerrycans, blankets, buckets, soap, pots and pans, clothes (particularly for children), plastic sheeting for temporary shelters or temporary repairs, and hoes for next season. Detail of exact quantities of these commodities are in the process of being determined by government representatives, humanitarian relief organizations, and U.N. agencies operating in the affected region. Any organizations with available resources should contact the IOC.

GOVERNMENT OF RWANDA

The President of Rwanda held a press conference today (24 April) at 1400 hrs. at the Kanombe residence at which he expressed regret over the recent violence in the IDP camps and the 200-300 deaths officially reported. The President declared the international community's estimation of 8,000 deaths was inaccurate and an extreme exaggeration. Nevertheless, he recognized the international community's efforts to address the humanitarian needs and appealed for relief activities to be continued. The President reiterated his appeal to the international community for the perpetrators of genocide to be arrested and brought to justice, and suggested such efforts should begin with those from Kibeho camp.

IOC COORDINATION

The IOC in Kigali continues to serve as the focal point for humanitarian operations. Daily meetings on the current situation are held at 0900 hrs. and 1700 hrs. IOC/Butare reports continual coordination between humanitarian organization and U.N. agencies in the field. Daily meetings are held in Butare at 0730 hrs. at UNAMIR Tactical Headquarters to coordinate the upcoming day's operations. At 1700 hrs. the Director General of MINIREISO holds a meeting at the Butare Prefecture.

INTEGRATED OPERATIONS CENTER (IOC) Tel: (250) 73744/5/6/7, 73739, 73752

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TO: HQ UNAMIR (FOR CAPT DEMERS AT OPS - PLEASE DISTRIBUTE AS
APPROPRIATE)

INTEGRATED OPERATIONS CENTRE (IOC)

PLEASE NOTE - The following is the corrected version of the special
update transmitted to you at approx 0650 this morning. Please
destroy the old version and replace it with this.

NEW REPORTS - UNAMIR have sent 14 trucks to Kibeho this morning, and
others further south. Helicopters are on standby. A C130 Hercules
transport aircraft will be sent to Butare after its arrival in Kigali
from Nairobi today, for transport of casualties if needed.

KIBEHO - The situation in Kibeho is now reported as stable, with RPA
burying some dead. Estimates of numbers of dead are varying widely
at this stage.

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for thousands of jerrycans. UNHCR has made jerrycans available and
UNAMIR has agreed to provide transport for them today. Other sources
are now being investigated.

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By nightfall about 200 unaccompanied children were in the UNAMIR compound at Kibeho, many under 3 years of age, all in urgent need of evacuation.

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Cases of cholera are increasing (5 cases confirmed) and dysentery is becoming more widespread in the camps and amongst those populations moving from the camps to the home communes. The medical NGOs are coordinating their activities from Butare and are planning to fortify medical surveillance in the home communes.

--Water/Sanitation

Water for drinking is being provided in all of the RPA-controlled camps in limited quantities. Sanitation facilities are less than adequate.


--Transport

IOM/ Butare is coordinating transport in the field. Presently the highest priority is being given to the evacuation of casualties. Currently 39 trucks and 30 buses have been made available by IOM and UNHCR. UNAMIR is providing 28 trucks and is attempting to have additional vehicles made available.

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Open Relief Centers (ORCs) operated by Feed the Children/Europe have been opened/re-established in the following communes: Runyinya, Nyakizu, Gishamvu, and Huye. Basic shelter, water and biscuits are being provided. Reports state the arriving population is using local buildings for shelter as well as plastic sheeting.

IOC COORDINATION

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On April 22 a Heads of Agency meeting was held at the IOC in Kigali to review the current situation.

--IOC/Butare office strengthened

On April 23 coordination meetings will be held at UNHCR Technical Headquarters in Butare at 0700 hrs.

INTEGRATED OPERATIONS CENTRE (IOC)

IDP SPECIAL UPDATE

APRIL 22, 1995 - AS AT 2100 HRS.

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SITUATION IN THE CAMPS

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Reports claim that Ndagc camp appears to be empty of former camp residents.

Ruramba and Buhoro IDP camps were also reported to be vacant of IDPs.

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Much shooting was reported overnight (April 21/22) in Kibeho camp. Initial reports gave the resulting number of dead between

C 50 and 60, with many wounded.

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73739, 73752

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INTEGRATED OPERATIONS CENTRE (IOC)

IDP UPDATE

APRIL 23, 1995 -- 2330 HRS.

The following update is a compilation of reports from representatives of the IOC: the Government of Rwanda, NGOs, IOs, UNAMIR and U.N. agencies. This document is a summary of events that have been corroborated as of 2330 hrs on April 23, 1995.

Kibeho Camp Update

Milobs confirmed that 8,000 people from Kibeho were being escorted from the camp by RPA en route to Butare and approximately 20 trucks were leaving Butare in the direction of the camp to help provide transport for some of the returning IDPs. Estimates claim the current Kibeho camp population to be around 2,500. Of this total, approximately 2,000 have been reported by Ausmed as casualties in need of medical treatment.

Ndago Camp Update

UNAMIR reports a few thousand people appear to be in Ndago camp even though preliminary reports described the camp as empty of former camp residents (see IOC IDP Update 22 April, 2100 hrs.).

Latest Developments in Kamana and Munini Camps

The RPA were reportedly screening the residents of both Kamana and Munini camps today and UNAMIR now reports Munini camp is empty. Regarding Kamana, the RPA are reportedly in position surrounding the camp. ICRC was granted access to Kamana today to provide food for one day. IDPs may begin moving from Kamana shortly.

Most of the IDPs in Kamana and Munini camps are from Nyakizu. The medical NGO, Merlin, has agreed that one of its teams can go to Nyakizu and will discuss providing a medical presence in the commune at the medical coordination meeting to be held this evening in Butare.

Status of Recent Foot Convoys

Incidents of IDPs being beaten as they walk along the route into Butare continue. Reports are most serious around Ngoma. A number of IDPs were observed to have fallen by the roadside either due to exhaustion or dehydration as they were walking towards Butare and in the direction of the communes from the camps. WFP has provided high protein biscuits for distribution by ICRC and CARE to former camp residents who are traveling along the Butare road. UNHCR also reports 5,000 IDPs were en route to Ndera waystation near Kigali this afternoon.

Critical Need for Water

In response to an urgent request for water in Butare, Oxfam, UNICEF, ICRC, IRC, MSF and UNAMIR are pooling all available resources to supply the area with water tankers, bladders and jerrycans. Early afternoon UNICEF was able to operate the water station at Kibeho camp to provide water for the population.

Medical Update

The RPA is reportedly prohibiting the admission of wounded at some hospitals in Butare. At the MSF hospital the RPA is not denying access but is being obstructive and there are several vehicles with wounded waiting to be admitted.

Merlin has two full medical teams in the area as of this afternoon (23 April), comprising a total of three doctors, three nurses and two logisticians. Today Merlin treated 300-400 people, mostly suffering from wounds caused by machetes or stones; some showed signs of having been beaten.

In addition to the 54 casualties ICRC evacuated to Groupe Scolaire Hospital in Butare this afternoon via UNAMIR transport (see IOC IDP Update 23 April, 1500 hrs.), two additional UNAMIR vehicles reportedly left Kibeho camp with casualties. Numbers of wounded being transported are still unconfirmed. UNAMIR medical operations reports no additional casualties are being moved tonight by air or road.

WHO sent a team to the IDP camps to investigate the status of a possible outbreak of cholera after five cases were reported on April 22 (see IOC IDP Report 22 April, 2100 hrs.). As of 1700 hrs. today (23 April) the preliminary results of the WHO mission do not appear to indicate there is a cholera outbreak. MSF and ICRC report meningitis has been confirmed at Kibeho camp.


Coordination Meetings in Kigali

The IOC in Kigali continues to serve as the focal point for humanitarian operations. The time of the daily morning meeting on the current situation previously scheduled for 0800 hrs. has been changed to 0900 hrs. so it will not conflict with the morning meetings scheduled at UNAMIR. The daily meeting held in the afternoon is still scheduled for 1700 hrs.

Coordination Meetings in Butare

IOC/Butare reports continual coordination regarding field operations. Every morning at 0730 hrs. NGOs, IOs, U.N. agencies and UNAMIR meet to coordinate the tasks of the day. Each evening the Director General of MINIREISO holds a meeting at 1700 hrs in the Butare Prefecture. UNAMIR continued to be flexible in rescheduling meetings at Tac HQ to accommodate the schedule of NGOs.

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INTEGRATED OPERATIONS CENTRE (IOC)

IDP MIDDAY UPDATE

APRIL 23, 1995 -- 1500 HRS.

The following update is a compilation of reports from representatives of the IOC: the Government of Rwanda, NGOs, IOs, UNAMIR and U.N. agencies. This document is a summary of events that have been corroborated as of 1500 hrs on April 23, 1995.

Kibeho Camp Update

The security situation in Kibeho camp continued to be unstable throughout the night of 22/23 April. Initial reports confirm that several thousands have died. Ausmed Casualty Collection Point (CCP) commenced casualty clearance and were reportedly the only medical support at Kibeho camp. The RPA was seen reportedly burying bodies in Kibeho and UNAMIR has requested bulldozers for mass burials. Late in the morning (23 April) shooting resumed between RPA and camp residents in the area of the MSF hospital, although it only lasted for a short period. As of 1345 hrs. 8,000 former residents of Kibeho camp were reportedly being escorted by the RPA in the direction of Butare. Milobs are monitoring the situation and report approximately 20 trucks have left Butare to meet the IDPs to transport them to home communes.

Access to Camps

There are serious problems with access to Kibeho camp. As of 1145 hrs. it was reported that NGOs have not been allowed to enter the camp today. By 1300 hrs. ICRC was given the necessary clearances to enter Kibeho to evacuate casualties.

Latest Developments in Kamana and Munini Camps

Reports indicate the RPA is digging trenches around Kamana camp (estimated population 40,000) and it is believed the RPA will start moving the IDPs from the camp. There are also reports that the RPA in Munini camp are directing people to begin walking to their home communes.

Status of Recent Foot Convoys

Several thousand people arrived in Ruyinya commune today and have dispersed into their sectors after being given food and water. Approximately 1,000 former IDPs entering the commune who are not from the commune are being denied food and water. AICF is providing medical assistance and UNHCR is providing water and biscuits to thousands of returnees who have been arriving at the Butare waystation. Several thousand people who walked throughout the night from Kibeho to Butare were directed to the stadium where Merlin and MSF/Belgium have set up medical posts, UNICEF and Concern are providing water, and Concern and CARE/Australia are distributing biscuits. Many of those arriving at the stadium are sick or wounded. Presently reports claim the RPA have begun to escort the people out of the stadium.

The RPA continues to escort the foot convoys. No UNAMIR troops have yet been made available to serve as escorts. Reportedly people are being attacked by civilians as they are walking.

Situation of Unaccompanied Children

The situation of unaccompanied children continues to be a particular concern. As of 1100 hrs. a total of 350 unaccompanied children were reported to be gathered at the Zambatt compound in Kibeho, 200 of which were evacuated by ICRC early afternoon. An unknown number of children have been left at the waystation in Butare and as people leave the stadium there is concern more children will be left behind. UNICEF, FTC, Terre des Hommes, SCF/UK and CARE are working to address the needs of this vulnerable group.

Medical Update

UNAMIR medical operations report that ICRC will set up a field hospital in Kigeme. Swiss Corporation is sending two anesthetists and one surgeon to Butare. On April 22, MSF/Belgium opened a medical waystation in Runyinya and plans to be operational in Nyakizu this evening and tomorrow (April 24) in Gishamvu. Groupe Scolaire, run by MSF/France in Butare received an emergency evacuation of three priority cases via helicopter at 1400 hrs. and 51 additional casualties evacuated by ICRC are currently en route for the hospital via UNAMIR trucks.

The Government of Rwanda has approved King Faisal Hospital as the main medical facility for the most serious cases where two Rwandan surgical teams and one international team (MDM and Belgian Red Cross) are based. A Rwanda surgical team is also based at Central Hospital of Kigali (CHK) where Samaritan's Purse is currently operational. MSF is setting up tents at CHK for post-operations after which the patients will be transferred to King Faisal.

Security Situation in the Home Communes

Reports from the nine priority communes in Butare Prefecture (Nyakizu, Runyinya, Gishamvu, Ntyazo, Muyira, Huye, Mugusa, Kigembe and Rusatira) indicate that returning IDPs are often attacked upon arrival. Reports include incidents of former camp residents being beaten with stones. The situation is reported as tense. UNAMIR troops in Gitarama are on the alert and reinforcements from Kigali will be sent to Butare and Runyinya.

Commodities En Route for Home Communes

SCF/UK has available 13,000 blankets, and 12,000 jerrycans, 8,000 buckets, 150 rolls of plastic sheeting, 8,000 cooking pots, 1,000 boxes of soap and plastic cups and plates for use by returning IDPs. This morning (23 April) UNAMIR transported 1,600 blankets, 4,900 jerrycans and plastic cups and plates to Butare.

Government of Rwanda

The President of Rwanda, RPA Chief of Staff, and Ministers of Justice and Interior visited Kibeho camp today.

The Ministry of Rehabilitation and Social Integration (MINIREISO) has reportedly sent four people to Butare to assist with coordination. Two of the representatives will be involved in the home communes, one will help to resolve transport issues and one will focus on the situation of unaccompanied children.

Coordination Meetings in Kigali

The IOC in Kigali continues to serve as the focal point for humanitarian operations. Daily meetings on the current situation and NGO, U.N. agency, and donor coordination are scheduled for 0800 hrs and 1700 hrs. Today at 0830 hrs. the IOC also held a meeting to coordinate medical assistance to the emergency.

Coordination Meetings in Butare

IOC/Butare reports coordination is good. Every morning at 0730 hrs. NGOs and U.N. agencies meet to coordinate the tasks of the day. Each evening the Director General of MINIREISO holds a meeting at 1700 hrs. UNAMIR meetings at Tac HQ are being rescheduled to accommodate the schedule of NGOs.

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INTEGRATED OPERATIONS CENTRE (IOC)

IDP SPECIAL UPDATE

APRIL 22, 1995 -- 2100 HRS.

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--Camp closures

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--Security

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(over)

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Water for drinking is being provided in all of the RPA-controlled camps in limited quantities. Sanitation facilities are less than adequate.

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A large number of IDPs, estimated between 7-10,000, reportedly entered Nyakizu commune today. Runyinya also received foot convoys which early reports estimate at 4-5,000. Attacks on foot convoys by bandits have been reported.

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Open Relief Centers (ORCs) operated by Feed the Children/Europe have been opened/re-established in the following communes: Runyinya, Nyakizu, Gishamvu, and Huye. Basic shelter, water and biscuits are being provided. Reports state the arriving population is using local buildings for shelter as well as plastic sheeting.

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NL BURUM LES 492400056=SRVS X 23-APR-1995 06:56:52 045694

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IN.493

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INTEGRATED OPERATIONS CENTRE (IOC)

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73739, 73752

IN.493

NL BURUM LES 492400048=SRVS X 27-APR-1995 13:00:09 099496

BT CSAT 492400053=SRVS X 27-APR-1995 10:11:24 364566

To : UNREO Base
IOC

From: UNREO Bravo

Date: 27 April 1995

Subj: Commune Information

1. The following information has been received as of 26 April from the 20 communes in the Butare area where IDPs were registered. Any information you have to add to this from other areas, please copy to us.

Muyira commune	2232
Nyabindsindu	1675
Rusatira	1259
Ntyazo	1987
Ruhashya	1327
Mugusa	1448
Muyaga	578
Maraba	818
Mbazi	1221
Shyanda	419
Ngomo	1128
Huye	3046
Gishamv	7927
Ndora	242
Runinya	10835
Nyakizu	18353
Kigembe	5000
Kibayi	62
Nyaruhengeri	571
Muganza	49

Total 60,177

Again as of 26 April, 1,933 arrests were reported in these communes, the most arrests as follows: Rusatira 122, Ruhashya 250, Maraba 300, Mbazi 133, Huye 300, Gishamvu 164, Runinya 472. No arrests were reported in Muyaga, Kigembe, Kibayi, Nyaruehengeri and Muganza.

Will send more later

Regards.

FL0AT
FILE 21

Integrated Operations centre
(IOC)

Schedule of meetings and activities AS AT MARCH, 9, 1995

Health cell meeting	Monday at WHO	3PM
Heads of cells meeting	Tuesday at IOC	11AM
Tracking meeting	Tuesday at IOC	9 AM
UNREO general meeting	Tuesday at UNREO/UNDP	5PM
Information cell meeting	Friday at IOC	11AM
Transport cell meeting	Friday at IOM	2PM
Water and Sanitation cell meeting	? at UNDP/UNREO	5PM
Shelter cell meeting	Friday at IOC (once every two weeks)	10AM
Food,seeds and tools	Tuesday at WFP	8:30AM
Unaccompanied children cell	Friday at UNICEF	11AM
Task Force	Monday	4PM
IOC weekly report published	Monday	5PM
Heads of agencies with SRSG	Tuesday	11:30AM
Documents distributed in advance of Monday Task Force meeting	Friday	
Weekly report on work of all cells to IOC coordinator	Friday	10:00AM
Coord Group once-weekly discussion of all operational matters	Friday	12:30PM
Director general's briefing, followed by TF Plan.meeting	Saturday	9:00AM

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Heat file 04
Maj M. Kampila

INTEGRATED OPERATIONS CENTRE
(IOC)

SUMMARY MINUTES OF HEADS OF CELL MEETING MARCH 21, 95

PARTICIPANTS

1. Haguma Léon	WFP IOC	73744
2. Mpinganzima Perpetue	FAO/ IOC	73744
3. Mutagoma Felix	MINIREISO	
4. Ndazaro Lazare	MINIREISO	
5. Gaga J.M.	MINIREISO	
6. Bigirimana Augustin	MINIREISO	
7. Daniele Dowari	OSRO/FAO	73513
8. Francesco Dei Re	PAM	
9. Davide Terri	IOM	
10. Mukantaganzwa Dominilla	UNICEF	
11. Daniel curran	FMI	
12. Bernard Ducharme	World Visioon	
13. Mark Frohardt	IOC	
14. Margaux Van Fritt	IOC	
15. Maj. M.Kampila	MILOBS	
16. Joseph Mugenga	IOC/UNHCR	73744

There was no representative from the following cells: Health, water and sanitation

INTRODUCTION

We need to have a practical organisation of each cell. We need to have a same vision of what is going on within each cell. Each cell was asked to elaborate a program that takes into account the main objectives.

The objectives in each cell need to be adopted to the cell's programmes means. Each cell should give a calendar of events prioritized. In our meetings, each cell needs to give a report so that we know what is going on on the field and on planning level. Heads of cell from MINIREISO who didn't get in contact with their counterparts (From NGOs, UN agencies) yet need to do so as soon as possible.

REPORTS FROM DIFFERENT CELLS

Information cell

There was a meeting between all the members of this cell
The next information cell meeting is on Friday March 24, 95. In this meeting, Participants will

Staff A
IOC file
Maj

decide on necessary strategies for IDPs retour/ réinstallation/ réintégration programmes.

Field officers cell

Things are going well. Félix Mutagoma got in contact with his counterpart Tim. They are planning to get into touch with field officers and set up a data/ information gathering network.

Food, seeds, tools

Two meetings were held.
All the members of this cell already got in contact

Miscellaneous

Jean-Luc Stalon asked different heads of cells to help the commune rehabilitation committee get out an emergency plan.
A meeting of heads of cells was called on Wednesday March. 22. afternoon

Joseph Mugenga

Ndazaro L. ②

Heads of cells meeting

Participants: There were no representatives from the open relief centres cell. The representative from MINIREISO apologized for not being able to attend the meeting.

The following were present :

Bernard De charme	World Vision
Nehemie Mbakuliyemo	WHO
Nibahe Marianne	WATSAN/MINITRAPE
Kalikumutima Francois	WATSAN/UNICEF
Steve Lawrence	WATSAN/UNICEF
Ndazaro Lazare	HACU
Don Macneil	UNAMIR HACU
Davide Terri	IOM/TRANSPORT
Rysnkowski A.	IOC/INFO
Sarah Hin	SCF(UK)
Ray Torres	UNICEF UNACC.CHILDREN
ALISA Land	UNICEF_UAC
Pat Banks	IOC/UNREO
Joseph Mugenga	IOC/UNHCR

Operational Update

Incidents in camps as well as in home communes are reported
The information campaign is not getting results
Only women and children return
No consistent monitoring in home communes
The number of IDPs going home gets lower and lower

Report from food, seeds and tools cell

WFP and FAO went in the field on a mission to assess the harvest
The harvest will be better compared to previous predictions

Pograms coordination and food distribution: Food and seeds distribution is still going on especially, Food distribution is going on in southern camps

Food availability: Scarcity of cereals in WFP. CRS and ICRC could help

Report from Water and Sanitation cell

A visit to the Ndera way station. The problem of water scarcity is solved now.

A visit to the Kanzenze way station: There is a problem of filter but the UNICEF promised to provide the way station with a filter. There is a problem of plumber but the commune promised to hire one.

It was recommended to this cell to include an Electrogaz member in the cell in order to counter Electricity problems connected with water supply

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File DC
M
Jui

Report from the unaccompanied children cell

There is a need of coordinating all the projects aimed at helping the unaccompanied children

Action: The MINIREISO is preparing a coordination project

Report from the Information cell

The Information campaign needs to be shifted from camps to home communes. Include the camp population in the Information campaign
The UNAMIR radio will help to spread Information
The MILOBS, in order to better carry out the collecting of Information needs interpreters

Action :UNAMIR needs to hire interpreters

Report from the Health cell

The Health situation is stable
There is a problem of "Rougeole"
Some Health centres are not open yet because of lack of qualified personnel

Action: Vaccination is going on in open Health centres

Report from the security cell

Many arrests in Gitarama
Mostly women and children return

Report from the transport cell

UNAMIR withdrew 8 of its vehicles in the south
There is a need to get in relations with the transport organizations in Zaire

Action : There is a meeting on the issue on Friday
March 10 in Gisenyi

IOM is getting 35 more vehicles. Each region will have a fixed number of vehicles to better carry out its activities

Miscellaneous

The Commune Rehabilitation committee would better use the same information with different target groups. Also, this committee has to find out what are the needs and what are the resources available.

There is a need for different cells to prioritize in order to

Joseph Mugenga
IOC Secretariat manager



UNAMIR - MINUAR

From: DCOS Ops

Date: 20 March 95

Subject: OP RETOUR STRATEGY - UNAMIR COMMENTS

- ① Before we start transport and info campaign, must see *tangible* evidence that the application of arrest procedure is more transparent, less arbitrary and fairer for those accused. (security)
- ② Security operation mentioned in para 19 not contemplated at this time; may reconsider and conduct on the remnants later on.
3. Need for evaluation after week one to assess success/progress/changes.
4. Need for intensive information campaign - UNAMIR support and assistance; not the lead!
5. How will the feeding be controlled (ID Cards?).
6. How will movement from commune campsite to others for food be limited (Need security beyond what we can provide).
7. Information campaign must clearly outline closure schedule and stress that all IDPs will be targeted.
8. CIVPOL to design short training programme/recruiting strategy/equipment policy, requirement for Communal Police.
- ⑨ UNAMIR will *only assist* in the building of other detention facilities as per para 13. Govt in the lead with UNHCR/ICRC/etc, as primary UN/international reps.
10. Alternative schedule: Info campaign/commune improvement/etc for preparation phase and weeks 1-5, then have all food stopped for all communes at week 6 at Kibeho & Ndago.

- * Burundi ambush - 3x+
- * Move to Burundi 300-500
- * Move back to camps, no/type/origin.

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Op Retour Filb
May
8/4

THE INTEGRATED OPERATIONS CENTRE (IOC)

HOW THE IOC BEGAN

The idea - a centre for Operation Retour

The idea for the Integrated Operations Centre (IOC) sprang from the need to enable Rwanda's internally displaced people (IDPs) to return home. A centre was needed for a full-time planning team. The team was formed in November 1994, and initially consisted of members of UN agencies and NGOs. In due course government officials took part. Temporary offices were found on 30 November 1994 which could be a focal point for Operation Retour, as the IDP return operation came to be known.

Plans gathered pace, received tacit government endorsement, and the operation was launched on 29 December 1994. The IOC's role now included coordination of operations on the ground.

Location within a government Ministry

By this time a large number of agencies were involved. So were several government Ministries, but as visitors to the IOC. The decision had already been taken that the IOC should be located in the Ministry of Rehabilitation and Social Reintegration. An NGO rapidly built an operations room, offices and a conference room in the Ministry, enabling the IOC to move in on 11 January 1995.

Coordination

Coordination during the creation and development of the IOC has been provided by UNREO, the DHA office in Rwanda, in conjunction with the government. Since UNREO is due to phase out, it is envisaged that another international organisation may soon take over the international side of the IOC's coordination from UNREO. Discussions are in progress.

THE IOC TODAY

Operation Retour - progress to date

Since its launch on 29 December Operation Retour has transported over 40,000 IDPs from camps to their homes. About the same number are thought to have walked home. During late February and March, however, numbers of willing returnees have dropped drastically. The factors causing this change are being urgently addressed by the combined team that now staffs the IOC.

IOC Kigali - Tel 250 73744/5/6/7

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CHAO to read
File with IOC/CP
Retour

The IOC team

The IOC team is now over 60 strong. It includes 7 full-time Ministry staff, and 14 full-time international staff (seconded by UNHCR, UNDP, WFP, FAO, IOM, UNAMIR, UNREO). }
Part-time staff number around 40 - the majority busy in their government, NGO or UN agency work but choosing to coordinate it through the IOC.

A system of counterparts

Fundamental to the IOC is that every international member works as counterpart to a government official. Counterparts work alongside each other, and over time responsibilities pass more and more fully into the hands of the official. Thus the capacity of the government, to coordinate each aspect of the IOC's work, is built up. Informal instruction is given where appropriate along the way. But formal training will also play a part, for example in computer skills training. The learning process is two ways, as international staff discover how best to operate in the context of government leadership.

STRUCTURE

Sectoral Cells

The IOC houses a number of cells or working groups, covering the main humanitarian sectors:

Food, seeds and tools cell.
Health cell.
Unaccompanied children cell.
Water and sanitation cell.
Shelter cell.
Open relief centres cell.

The Commune Rehabilitation Committee

Each of the sectoral cells is led by a Ministry official, with members drawn from relevant UN agencies and NGOs. Drawing the sectoral cells together is the Commune Rehabilitation Committee, which aims to point agencies, NGOs and donors to the most urgent priorities of commune rehabilitation.

Operations Room to coordinate day-to-day operations

Current day-to-day operations are coordinated from the Operations Room, which provides guidance to the organisations working in the field on Operation Retour, publishes a daily summary of operations, and reacts to events on the ground. A number of field officers, from the government and from UN agencies, are linked to the Operations Room and assist with coordination in the field.

Information Campaign

An IOC team, again with government leadership, runs an information campaign in the camps. The aim is to counter false rumour by providing factual information on the

situation in home communes, and on the practicalities of going home. This enables IDPs to make better-informed decisions on whether to return home.

Human Rights Cell

A Human Rights Cell, chaired by a government official with participation from Human Rights and UNHCR protection officers, keeps human rights issues in Operation Retour under review and recommends appropriate action.

Database and digital mapping

An American NGO, ResponseNet, has assisted the creation of an integrated humanitarian database. This uses digital mapping to display humanitarian data, enabling government and participating organisations to identify gaps in assistance, and any areas of overlap. Soon to be fully operational, this is a powerful management tool which will enhance humanitarian decision-making.

THE INTEGRATED TASK FORCE

The "Think Tank"

Planning and policy are developed by the Integrated Task Force. This senior group is chaired by the Director-General of the Ministry of Rehabilitation, meets weekly, and gives operational guidance to the IOC and to Operation Retour. It also provides policy advice to Ministers and Heads of Agencies. This is the "think tank" where differing points of view are hammered out into joint strategies, enabling the international humanitarian community to work with the government on agreed operational plans. Membership includes the Ministries of Interior, Justice, Defence (RPA and Gendarmerie) and Rehabilitation; UNHCR, ICRC, Unicef, WFP, FAO, UNAMIR, IOM and UNREO. NGO and donor representation is also planned.

THE IOC'S ACHIEVEMENTS SO FAR

A forum for consensus

The IOC has provided the forum for the Integrated Task Force to build substantial consensus between government and international partners on a strategy for IDPs.

Coordinated operations

This consensus has translated into coordinated action. As a result around 80,000 IDPs have so far returned home.

An information centre

The IOC is used by the UN agencies and NGOs as the information centre for IDPs, for the rehabilitation of communes, and increasingly for other humanitarian issues.

Government leadership

The government is at the head of both IOC and Task Force, and is increasingly taking

the reins in practice. Cooperation is close, direct, and increasingly efficient. Through Operation Retour, the Task Force and the IOC, Ministry officials are learning to coordinate international organisations, in consensus-building and in practical action.

FUTURE CHALLENGES

Management of Operation Retour

As Operation Retour progresses, the Task Force and IOC can tackle obstacles as a team. The major challenge in this operation is how to handle the "hard core" of IDPs who cannot go home because of their involvement in the genocide of 1994. Issues of national security, justice and humanitarian principle must be held together as strategies are devised and implemented. The Integrated Task Force has been working on an agreed strategy for this for some weeks.

The IOC's usefulness - not just IDPs

Now fully operational, the IOC is the obvious centre for the integrated coordination of several other humanitarian operations. These may include the massive refugee repatriation programme, with UNHCR as the lead UN agency. They may also include national or local rehabilitation programmes. If a volcano erupts, or regional political events cause a mass inflow of refugees, the IOC's capacity for crisis management could greatly assist the humanitarian effort.

Sustainability - the government's capacity to coordinate

As international staff phase out, it is vital that the government capacity created in the IOC be sustainable. The challenge here is to use appropriate training and technology that enables the government to carry out its own programmes. The danger to avoid is to allow the short-term priorities of the international community to dominate the IOC, paying only lip service to government leadership and capacity-building for the future.

Kigali, 26 March 1995

IDP BULLETIN^①

Update

INTEGRATED OPERATIONS CENTRE (IOC) OPERATION RETOUR WEEKLY REPORT 20 - 26 MARCH 1995

Kigali, 27 March 1995

SUMMARY

The government reiterated its desire to see IDPs return home as soon as possible, through a revitalised Operation Retour.

The Integrated Task Force focused on immediate action to rehabilitate basic commune infrastructure, alongside the plan to empty the camps.

Numbers of IDPs transported under Operation Retour remained low.

SECURITY

Restricted access

Restriction of movement was reported in Mugesera commune. The Prefet of Kibungo is tackling the problem.

Possible insurgency

A routine check by RPA soldiers resulted in two people being arrested on 17 Mar in Ngarama. According to military observers, those arrested were found to be carrying grenades, and are believed to be members of the former government forces.

Rwamiko security incident

UNAMIR reported a man in Rwamiko commune, which houses Rwamiko IDP camp, robbed on 21 Mar and killed on 22 Mar, apparently by bandits.

NUMBERS

Low numbers continue

Very few people chose to leave the camps and go home. 490 people were transported from the camps, mainly Kibeho, during the reporting period. A number of these take no belongings, and are

IOC Kigali - Tel: 250 73744/5/6/7

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then file with IOC/Op Retour
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therefore not thought to be returning home but taking advantage of the transport for other reasons. Daily numbers transported were as follows:

20 Mar - 190	23 Mar - 86
21 Mar - 64	24 Mar - 85
22 Mar - 65	

This brings the total number transported by vehicle since Operation Retour began on 29 Dec 94 to 41,050.

CAMPS

New arrivals in camps

Buhoro camp was reported to have received new arrivals from Nyabisindu, Maraba, Ngoma, Muyira and Ngenda communes. Gisunzu camp was reported to have recently received 48 new arrivals, mainly from Huye, Maraba and Runyinya communes.

Calm in camps

All camps were reported to be calm during the reporting period.

New Kibeho camp figure

Kibeho camp is now reported to have a population of around 84,000, considerably lower than previously thought. Previous figures were largely drawn from food registration lists, which are routinely inflated.

Government visit to Kibeho

The Minister of the Interior, the Minister of Information and the Chief of Staff of the Gendarmerie visited Kibeho camp on 24 Mar. They held discussions with the inhabitants of the camp on the prospects of returning home, and current moves towards peace and national reconciliation.

Government urgency for camp closure

The Prefet of Gikongoro, a senior local government official, insisted on 23 Mar that a revitalised operation to close the camps be operational within two weeks. He wished Kamana camp - the southernmost - to be emptied first, and then for the operation to work north. He announced new curfew arrangements, and the forcible closure of markets - two measures which he intends to impose in Ndago and Rwamiko camps.

Liaison between Kigali and local government

Meetings in the field between central and local government are planned to ensure good consultation and coordination over Operation Retour.

Operation "Topaz"

A further 315 people were transferred from Groupe Scolaire (Butare educational establishment) to newly built facilities in Runyinya under "Operation Topaz". The operation has been arranged by local officials with the help of international agencies, in order to enable Groupe Scolaire to reopen. Those moving are people originating from Gikongoro communes but who are unable or unwilling to return home until the IDP camps there diminish. Groupe Scolaire has until recently been occupied by about 10,000 IDPs. A lack of water in Runyinya is being tackled by Unicef, who will provide water pending a longer-term solution.

COMMUNES

Communes in south-west Butare

The communes of Runyinya, Gishamvu and Nyakizu in the south-west of Butare prefecture are reported to be ready to absorb large numbers of returning IDPs, with few security problems. As many as 90,000 people currently in the Gikongoro camps are thought to come from these three camps, which are within 20 km of Kibeho camp. At the moment almost none of these IDPs take the opportunity to go home.

Commune rehabilitation

A detailed plan for commune rehabilitation is nearing finalisation. The aim is to mobilise funds for institutional support at commune level. Basic infrastructure assistance (office equipment, transport for officials, etc) is needed very quickly in communes due to receive most returning IDPs.

INFORMATION CAMPAIGN

Target communes

It will be for the information campaign to target communes that will receive most people from the camps and are most ready to receive new arrivals. As other communes are judged by the Task Force/IOC to be ready for large inflows, the information campaign can also include those communes.

Sake

The bourgmestre of Sake has been addressing the sectors of his commune in an attempt to calm those who because of rumours may be thinking of leaving Rwanda for Burundi.

DATABASE

CARE International and WHO are contributing to the integrated humanitarian database. The British Overseas Development Agency also expressed interest in participating alongside the other organisations already involved.

VISITS

Ambassador Khan, the SRSG, visited the IOC on 24 Mar.

COORDINATION

The Integrated Task Force was attended by a Ministry of Justice official for the first time for many weeks - a very welcome addition. The Commune Rehabilitation Committee was tasked to produce a detailed written plan by the next Task Force meeting.

IDP BULLETIN



INTEGRATED OPERATIONS CENTRE (IOC) OPERATION RETOUR WEEKLY REPORT 13 - 19 MARCH 1995

Kigali, 20 March 1995

SUMMARY

Low numbers. Operation Retour continued to see very low numbers of people boarding vehicles to leave the IDP camps.

Movement into camps. Camp leaders reported that people continue to arrive in camps from communes, giving security fears as the main reason.

Future of the camps. The Integrated Task Force continued work on the plan to empty the IDP camps while respecting the principle of voluntary and safe return.

IOC staff. The IOC now has 21 full-time and 38 part-time personnel, a mixture of government officials and international staff.

SECURITY

General security situation

Progress is being made to establish a judicial system, with nominations for the High Court of Rwanda recently being announced by the government. However, there is high and growing frustration among many Rwandese people at the current absence of a functioning judicial system, and the consequent lack of action against the murderers of last year. The proportion of guilty people in IDP camps is now higher than at the start of Operation Retour.

Reaction to security incidents

IOC follow-up on reported security incidents is being improved. The Ministry of Defence has indicated that it will provide information swiftly on security incidents through its Liaison Officer at the IOC, to allow balanced reporting. Links with UNAMIR operations staff are being strengthened for the same purpose.

Gitarama prefecture

The RPA battalion commander for Gitarama prefecture informed UNAMIR that many militia are

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operating at night in the 3 Gitarama communes closest to Kigali (Musambira, Runda, Mugina). As a result there have been numerous arrests in these communes reported over the past few weeks. It has also been reported that some people have recently left these communes because of the arrests. The motive for some to leave appears to be that they are guilty and fear rightful arrest. Others, though innocent, appear to fear wrongful arrest or mistreatment.

NUMBERS

The weekly total of people transported home under Operation Retour was 521. Most of these left Kibeho camp for Butare communes. Some others are thought to have walked from camps to their homes. There was no transport provided on 13 Mar because of an RPA security operation in Butare. The daily figures were as follows:

13 Mar - no transport	16 Mar - 69
14 Mar - 317	17 Mar - 77
15 Mar - 58	

The total number of people transported by vehicle from camps to home communes since the operation began on 29 Dec 94 now stands at 40,560.

CAMPS

Movement into camps

According to camp leaders, people have recently arrived in Gikongoro IDP camps. They are thought to number about 1,000; the exact period over which they have arrived is not known. Most claim to come from Butare communes, others from Kibuye, Kigali and Gikongoro communes.

Movement to Burundi

The chief of Munini camp estimates that 5 families leave the camp each week for Burundi. According to UNAMIR the outflow to Burundi from the south-west of Rwanda was at least 510 people during the reporting period.

Relocation of IDPs to Gikongoro

"Operation Topaz" began on 16 Mar. Arranged and coordinated locally in the Butare and Gikongoro prefectures, the operation aims to enable around 4,500 IDPs currently in the Groupe Scolaire (educational establishment) in Butare to transfer to the abandoned camp site at Murambi, 4 km north of Gikongoro. The reason for the transfer is to allow the educational facilities to reopen. The IDPs involved originate from the Gikongoro prefecture and should return to their homes in due course. A further 1,500 of these IDPs will be transferred to a newly created camp in Runyinya commune, until they are able to return to their homes.

Environment

Environmental impact studies have been carried out in Cyanika, Rukondo and Kiraro camps, by

NGOs. In general, lower slopes have been badly affected by erosion. Agriculture and reforestation programmes are being prepared to address the problems found. The recently emptied Karambi camp, however, has already been almost completely cultivated with beans and bananas.

COMMUNES

Integrated commune rehabilitation

The IOC Commune Rehabilitation Committee has produced a plan which focuses on communes instead of camps. Some international organisations have agreed to this approach, including UNICEF, World Bank, WFP, UNDP and CIDA. It is essential that this plan is integrated with other national rehabilitation and reintegration plans. In order to allow the camps to empty soon, rehabilitation of priority receiving communes must be pursued urgently.

INFORMATION CAMPAIGN

Current activity

The information campaign in the camps is currently suspended while judicial procedures and the security situation in home communes are being addressed. Field officers and IOC staff are building comprehensive information on home communes to allow a more accurate grasp of realities, commune by commune, and to enable better targeting of rehabilitation assistance to communes that will receive many IDPs.

Future plans

What is needed is a powerful information campaign to be relaunched in the camps and in the communes, encouraging discipline and tolerance and giving detailed factual information about individual communes, judicial procedures and government policies. This must however be accompanied by real improvements in the home communes if it is to have any credibility with the many in the camps who wish to go home. It is on these improvements that the Task Force and the IOC are currently focusing in order to be able to relaunch the information campaign.

DATABASE

Database partnerships

UNAMIR and WHO Kigali have both provided database information to assist the creation of the IOC integrated humanitarian database. The State University of Michigan (USA) plans also to send database information on Rwanda, compiled before April 1994, covering health, agriculture, education and population.

VISITS

CIDA Visit

A delegation from the Canadian Government Development Agency (CIDA) visited the IOC on 15 Mar and 17 Mar. On 16 Mar the IOC assisted the delegation to visit communes in southern Kigali

prefecture with a view to funding rehabilitation programmes at commune level. The delegation made clear their desire that the government take the lead role in all rehabilitation programming and documentation, with NGOs fitting their programmes into the government-led agenda. The IOC for its part should include all concerned Ministries in rehabilitation planning.

COORDINATION

Development of future plan for camps

The government continues to make clear its consistent policy that the camps must close. At the same time, it has publicly committed itself to the principle of voluntary and safe return for those innocent of crimes. Those accused of crimes must face due legal process. The difficult task facing the government and international community in partnership is that of combining these factors into a single, workable plan.

Integrated Task Force

The main focus of the Task Force's work was again the formulation of this plan. The latest draft, developed by a working group set up by the Task Force, will be presented to the Task Force on 20 Mar. If approved by all concerned parties, it will go before Ministers for provisional approval. In the meantime efforts continue to improve the situation on the ground.

Current strategy

While further plans are being produced the strategy is to continue providing transport to those who wish to return home while tackling the problems that are hindering innocent people from deciding to return.

Integrated Operations Centre

Work continued on integrating Ministry staff with international staff, and on training new arrivals. The total number of full-time staff is now 7 Ministry officials and 14 international personnel (supplied by UNHCR, WFP, FAO, UNDP, IOM, UNAMIR and UNREO). There are 18 Ministry personnel and at least 20 international personnel working part-time. The IOC Human Rights Cell held its first full meeting on 17 Mar. The main initial focus of its work is quick practical assistance to judicial authorities in the 13 communes due to receive most IDPs.

Integrated Humanitarian Response

The office of the Humanitarian Coordinator for Rwanda has issued a comprehensive Humanitarian Situation Report (15 March 1995) which addresses a wide spectrum of issues that impact on the Integrated Humanitarian Response in Rwanda.

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INTEGRATED OPERATIONS CENTRE
(IOC)

OPERATION RETOUR - DAILY SUMMARY 20 MAR 95

MOVEMENT - A total of 190 IDPs were transported by vehicle today.
Detailed figures as provided by UNHCR Gikongoro were:

FROM: Kibeho
TO: Butare 135
 Gitarama 4
 KGL Town 14
 Ngenda 17
 Bicumbi 4
 Gashora 3
Sub Total: 177

FROM: Gisunzu
TO: Ngenda 4

FROM: Nyamigina
TO: Ngenda 2

FROM: Giko. Ville
TO: Butare 5
 Gitarama 2

TOTAL: 190

INTEGRATED TASK FORCE - The Task Force met at 1600 hours this
afternoon to consider the latest version of the plan for the future
of the camps. No report yet from the meeting.

INFORMATION CELL - The Information Cell met this morning, and plans
over the next few days to regularise information flow into the IOC
from contributing partners; to press ahead with the creation of the
database; and to see whether the information campaign in the camps
can be relaunched. The SRSQ's spokesman, Mr Diallo, is taking a keen
interest in Op Retour and the IOC and plans to help with the public
relations side of the work.

COMMUNICATIONS - A MINIREISO team headed by the Directeur de Cabinet
met the Director-General of Rwandatel today to seek permission for HF

and VHF radio installation in the IOC, and to outline proposals for funding communications equipment in prefectures and communes. Some money is already provisionally available from UNHCR and other sources. The D-G of Rwandatel stressed the need for standardised systems that will be sustainable and easy to repair/maintain.

UNAMIR HQ REPORTS (Extracts)

17 Mar

GRENADERS FOUND - A routine check by RPA (Ngarama) resulted in two persons being arrested. Arrested persons were found to be carrying 6 x 36 Grenades, one wearing UNAMIR badges on his Army Uniform. Both arrested are believed to be members of the former government forces.

KARAMBI - Because of the increased arrests of suspects, a number of IDPs were observed moving away from Karambi (8 km south-east of Gikongoro).

MUGESERA - UNAMIR officers met with the Prefect of Kibungo to discuss the restriction of movement in Mugesera. The Prefect promised to rectify the situation.

IDP BULLETIN

Update

INTEGRATED OPERATIONS CENTRE (IOC) OPERATION RETOUR WEEKLY REPORT 6 - 12 MARCH 1995

Kigali

13 March 1995

SUMMARY

40,000 transported

The number of IDPs transported by vehicle under Operation Retour since it began on 29 Dec 94 exceeded 40,000 on Fri 10 Mar. An estimated 40,000 have walked home in that time, giving an approximate total of around 80,000 thought to have returned home so far under Operation Retour. The rate of return to home communes remained very slow this week, with security issues still the main reason for this.

Movement into camps

There are confirmed recent cases of people walking from their homes into camps.

Future of IDP camps

The Integrated Task Force concentrated its efforts on agreeing a plan for the future of the IDP camps, in particular for those in the camps who do not wish to go home.

Environmental impact

NGOs are now conducting environmental impact surveys in abandoned camps.

SECURITY

Infiltration attempt

On 4 Mar the RPA arrested 4 men in Kigali who were in possession of mines and hand grenades. Five other men escaped. Those arrested claimed to have come from Mugunga camp in Goma in an attempt to destabilise the country.

Arrests

The RPA continued to arrest people in home communes, including recently returned IDPs, on suspicion of having participated in the genocide. This was particularly noticeable in Ntongwe and Murama communes in Gitarama prefecture. Cases are gradually being investigated as resources permit.

IOC Kigali - Rwanda - Tel: 250 73744/5/6/7

11-18

General security situation

The general security situation is complex. Recent events include cross-border insurgency, banditry, disputes over property and land, accusations of genocide, irregular arrest procedures. According to the Prefet of Kibungo, at least 21 people were reported to have been killed in the Kibungo prefecture and southern Kigali area alone in the month of February. A further 150 were reported missing. It may be that some of these are the victims of criminal or insurgent activity from Tanzania or Burundi. Others may have left the area from fear of attack.

Most returned IDPs still at home

While a number of recent security incidents were serious, the great majority of the perhaps 80,000 people who have returned home under Operation Retour appear to be living in relative security and are still in their homes.

RPA responsibilities

The two disciplined forces present throughout the country are the RPA and UNAMIR. Because police and judicial systems in most cases do not yet function, a heavy burden falls on the RPA. It is the RPA who provide security for civilians, but in most cases it is the RPA also who have the lead role in arresting and detaining suspects.

Judicial system

Civil structures in most cases still have to be put in place to ensure due process of law for those detained. Current events underline this need. Through the new Security/Military Liaison Cell of the IOC, and by local arrangements on the ground, the RPA, UNAMIR and other agencies (notably Human Rights officers, UNHCR and ICRC) monitor arrests and places of detention.

NUMBERS

A total of 840 IDPs were transported home by vehicle under Operation Retour during the reporting period. The daily breakdown showed the usual slight rise for the Monday, as follows:

6 Mar - 353	9 Mar - 186
7 Mar - 144	10 Mar - 157
8 Mar - no transport because of international holiday	

The total number of IDPs transported by vehicle to their homes since the operation began on 29 Dec 94 now stands at 40,039. An unknown number have walked home in that time - probably around 40,000.

CAMPS

New arrivals in some camps

It was confirmed that a number of people have recently walked from their homes into at least

four camps: Nyamigina, Gisunzu, Rwamiko and Kibeho. The new arrivals at Nyamigina are from Kibuye prefecture (Mwendo commune) and Gitarama (Kigoma commune); all the others are from Butare prefecture (Ntyazo, Huye, Maraba, Mbazi communes). In the case of Kibeho the new arrivals number about 170 families - proportionately a very small addition to the camp (population over 130,000). A small outflow from Kibeho camp continues, by vehicle and on foot.

Current camp composition

Otherwise there has been little change in the camps during the reporting period. There remain 9 camps in the southern half of Gikongoro prefecture, where food is distributed by the ICRC. Only one other camp - Musebeya, 15 km north-west of Gikongoro - is still open, with a population of about 2,000. A number of IDPs have moved from the Kaduha and Gikongoro areas to Nyambaragasa, 2 km south-west of Munini camp. They are considered part of Munini camp. The total population of the IDP camps is still estimated to exceed 270,000.

Environmental impact studies

At least two NGOs have been conducting environmental studies of abandoned camps in the northern Gikongoro area, including Rukondo and Cyanika camps. Reports are expected within the next two weeks.

STRATEGY

Task Force work

The Integrated Task Force established a working group to refine options for the future of the IDP camps in the Gikongoro prefecture. The refined options will be put to the Task Force at its meeting later today for provisional approval. Once approved the Task Force will present the preferred option to government Ministers and Heads of Agencies.

Future of the camps

The key problem is how to enable people to go home and the camps to close swiftly while upholding the agreed principles of Operation Retour - namely that return should be voluntary, in safety and dignity. Many in the camps do not wish to go home. A number are accused of serious crimes and should face due process of law. The government wishes soon to remove the security threat represented by the IDP camps. A joint decision on this issue by the government and the humanitarian community is therefore now urgent.

COMMUNES

The IOC Commune Rehabilitation Committee is now established under the leadership of the Director of Rehabilitation, of the Ministry of Rehabilitation and Social Reintegration. It currently includes representatives of the Ministries of Interior and Planning as well as of the UN agencies. Attracting increasing inter-agency and inter-Ministry support, it is concentrating on reinforcing the sectors of agriculture, water and sanitation, shelter, health, vulnerable children

and women, and schools.

INFORMATION CAMPAIGN

Immediate plans

The focus of the information campaign is currently on gathering systematic information from home communes. One avenue of such information is through local representatives of government Ministries. Information flows established to facilitate Operation Retour should benefit the government's wider humanitarian information systems.

Future plans

In due course it is intended to relaunch the information campaign in the camps. There is a strong counter-information campaign active among IDPs in the camps, which needs to be countered before large-scale return can be expected.

DATABASE

Work continued on establishing an integrated humanitarian database using digital mapping, as outlined in the last weekly report.

COORDINATION

Integrated Task Force

The Integrated Task Force continued to strengthen its work as the forum producing policy advice and operational guidance for Operation Retour. The main focus of its work is currently the plan for the future of the camps, especially the future of people who do not want to go home. A subsidiary but important concern is practical steps to improve security and security perceptions. This depends on ensuring the wide understanding, observance and monitoring of arrest and judicial procedures throughout the country.

Integrated Operations Centre

Training will be a feature of the IOC's activities over the next few months, alongside coordination of current operations. The aim is to build government capacity to take the lead in coordinating humanitarian operations, programmes and crises in Rwanda, in partnership with international organisations.

INTEGRATED OPERATIONS CENTRE
(IOC)

OPERATION RETOUR -DAILY SUMMARY 16.2.95

OP RETOUR

A total of 69 IDP's were moved by transport today. Figures as provided by UNHCR Gikongoro are as follows:

FROM:	Kibeho	
TO:	Butare	43
	KGL Town	11
	Ngenda	6
	Gikomera	2
	Kigoma	1
	Byumba	2
FROM:	Ndago	
TO:	Butare	2
	Ntongwe	1
	Masango	1
TOTAL:		69

FD OFFRS (extracts)

IDP Movement - The Group Scholaire IDP's in Butare are to be relocated to Murambi Camp in Gikongoro today. Approximately 2,000 people will be transported.

Environmental Impact Study - Cyanika, Rukondo and Kiraro Camps. The areas of the Camps previously forrested are recovering well. Lower slopes however are badly effected by erosion. Trocaire and CARE are meeting to discuss final details of an agricultural programme.

MSF(Spain) - Now operating in the Prefecture of Kibungu.

UNAMIR FORCE HQ (Extracts)

- 13 Mar - MILOBS report RPA movements/changes within Sector 3 and 4C.
Also many new vehicles in 4C.
- Overall situation stable but tense.
- 14 Mar - ZAMBAT reports two personnel (a Warrant Officer and Sergeant) have died as a result of a combined shooting / suicide. Investigations are continuing.
- Tanzania protested that Rwandese Government Forces had opened fire on Tanzanian Territory, killing a child. The Rwandan officials explained Interahamwe elements were responsible.
- A two week seminar to train directors of Rwandese prisons and reformatory centres was convened on Sunday by the Minister of Justice, Mr Alphonse-Marie Nkubito.
- A wounded Local alleged to Ghanbatt that a Councillor and 3 Local police were responsible for his head injuries. The reason given by the local was that he had revealed info to Ghanbatt.
- 15 Mar - An RPA soldier reported to UNAMIR HQ seeking protection. He has alleged he was ordered by superiors to kill a Hutu relative. He claims his life is in danger from fellow soldiers. UNAMIR is following up this claim.
- MILOBS in Sector 4 report the RPA have recently arrested the Director of Gisakura Tea factory on suspicion of participation in the genocide.

GENERAL

Conference - Extract from The Regional Conference on assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons in the Great Lakes. Held at Ministry Level in Burundi 15-17 Feb. The conference addressed the title problems on a humanitarian and non-political basis. In sum, the conference noted with satisfaction the Rwandan Government's efforts at establishing a broad-based Government of National Unity, National Assembly, a National Army and the re-establishment of the civil administration in Rwanda in the spirit of the Arusha Accord. The conference urged and encouraged the Government of Rwanda to continue with its programmes. The Delegation of Rwanda also declared at the meeting that the term 'internally displaced persons' was no longer appropriate in relation to those living in camps in south-west Rwanda. The delegation nevertheless accepts the principles and obligations of this PLAN OF ACTION with regard to these reports.

IDP Bulletin - The 13 Mar 95 edition has been issued.

HQ UNAMIR Humanitarian Report (Extracts) - The 4-10 Mar issue reports the Rwanda situation as stable.

3476 returnees crossed at the Kagitumba border post and NIBATT transported 91 returnees to their home commune.

- . MILOBS to Rusumo and Rukira report that most returnees to these areas prefer to settle close to the main road due to threat of armed robbery from people crossing from Tanzania.
- . A MILOB Patrol to NTONGWE has discovered that many recent returnees had been arrest and detained in the town holding facility. A Joint MILOB/CIVPOL patrol in MURAMA commune confirmed that several arrests have been carried out by RPA of returnees. The locals were reported to be living in fear of the RPA.
- . ZAMBATT report that a large number of IDP's from Kaduha and Gikongoro are settling at NYAMBARAGASA DP Camp in MUNINI.
- . MILOBS held a meeting with the sub-prefect of Kibuye who reported the presence of 387 returnees awaiting transport to GISENYI and CYANGUGU.

WAC

INTEGRATED OPERATIONS CENTRE (IOC)
OPERATION RETOUR - DAILY SUMMARY 14 MAR 95

OP RETOUR

Op Retour was cancelled yesterday, 13 Mar 95, because local staff were detained while the RPA carried out a search of all houses in Butare looking for items missing during the war. The search restricted operations between 0600hr and 1200hr. No UNAMIR or NGO living in the subject areas were searched.

Movement figures for 14 Mar 95 are as follows:

CAMP	COMMUNE	NUMBERS
KIBEHO	BUTARE	165
	KIGALI TOWN	4
	GASHORA	23
	NGENDA	25
	KANZENZIE	1
	BICUMBI	1
	NTONGWE	15
	NYAMABUYE	2
	BYUMBA	1
	TOTAL KIBEHO	238
NDAGO	BUTARE	9
	KIGALI TOWN	3
	BYUMBA	2
	TOTAL NDAGO	14
KAMANA	NGENDA	34
GISUNZU	BUTARE	24
MUNINI	NGENDA	2
	MURAMA	3
	TAMBWE	2
	TOTAL MUNINI	7

TOTAL MOVED FOR DAY 14 MAR 95 317

GENERAL

Page 2

RPA Troops have deployed in Mulindi and Rushaki in Sector 1. A new roadblock has been estb on the Kigali-Kagitumba Rd at Gr 358559.

RPA troops have arrested the Director of the Gaskura Tea Factory on allegations of participation in the Genocide. The arrest was not supported by locals who claim that he was a strong opponent of the former regime.

In Gitarama two prisons have been located, one for persons allegedly involved in the genocide and the other for ordinary criminals.

WAC

INTEGRATED OPERATIONS CENTRE
(IOC)

OPERATION RETOUR - DAILY SUMMARY 13 MAR 95

①

Op Retour

Daily figures for IDP movement were unavailable at time of transmission. All detail will be forwarded ASAP.

General

Security Incidents - Verbal reports of 85 families returning to Kibeho direct from home communes (as a result of security / harassment) has not been confirmed by HQ UNAMIR.

Security Council. The 6 Mar informal consultations focussed on Rwanda. A report of the mission was tabled as a result of the Council representative visit of 12/13 Feb 95. No action was required of the Council. In brief the Council concluded that the Rwandan Govt should intensify efforts (and continue the lead role) regarding security for refugees/returnees. The Rwandan representative also reminded the Council that Rwanda now had a multi-party National Govt, open to all except those guilty of humanitarian crimes. The govt had also integrated, without assistance, some 3,000 former armed forces pers. Further to the Council report, concerns of National Security, return of refugees (not politically based), the judiciary (lack of qualified pers), property rights (new and old case refugee claims) and the arms embargo (restricting security capabilities) were highlighted as major concerns of the Govt. France further developed judiciary discussion, suggesting International assistance to provide French-speaking magistrates and court officers.

Administration

IOC Staffing. The MINIREISO full time representation is now six staff with another Ops member commencing training today.

Information Aquisition - AUSMED (Med Ops) has released data bases for use by IOC and will continue to provide regular updates. WHO are expected to release their complete information base this week.

Transport Cell - The Transport Cell Meeting in Gisenyi has resulted in another meeting to be conducted in Kigali on Tue 14 Mar 95 with MINIREISO staff. Focus will be on Refugee repatriation. Details of both meetings will be forwarded.

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INTEGRATED OPERATIONS CENTRE
(IOC)

OPERATION RETOUR - DAILY SUMMARY 10.3.95

TRANSPORT - Operation Retour transported people from Kibeho, Ndago, Kamana, Nyamigina camps and Gikongoro Town. The total figure for today was 157.

SECURITY INCIDENTS - Security incidents recently reported include a figure of 21 people reported killed in Kibungo prefecture in the month of February, according to the Prefet of Kibungo. A number of others are reported missing. Further reports are awaited. In particular it will be important to establish whether the situation is improving or worsening, and what can be done to improve security and confidence.

TRANSPORT CELL - The Transport Cell weekly meeting was today held at Gisenyi. It was organised by IOM at the UNHCR Office in Gisenyi. The main objective of the meeting was to increase the dialogue on transport issues between the Agencies working across the borders on the Rwandan problem.

FIGURES - The provisional figures for today as supplied by UNHCR sub-office in Gikongoro are as follows:

	TOTAL
FROM: Kibeho camp	92
TO: Butare communes	55
Kigali Town	6
Rutong0	1
Ngenda	27
Ntongwe	1
Birenga	2
FROM: Ndago camp	27
TO: Butare communes	6
Ngenda	21
FROM: Kamana camp	24
TO: Butare	1
Ngenda	23
FROM: Nyamigina camp	5
TO: Butare	2

② Staff
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AD

Kanzenze	2
Gashora	1

FROM: Gikongoro Ville	9
TO: Butare	4
Kigali Town	1
Kigoma	2
Murama	1
Tambwe	1

TODAY'S TOTAL	157
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INTEGRATED TASK FORCE

Briefing note, 6 March 1995

Current Options for Southern Camps

Background: Since the end of December 1994, some 37,000 people have been transported to home communes from camps in the southwest of Rwanda. Many more people have left the camps without assistance. Initial estimates are that 60% of those moved officially or who have left the camps spontaneously went to their home communes.

In spite of earlier positive signs, movements of people into home communes has sharply declined in the last two weeks. There is a steady drift of people into the larger southern camps. Many people in home communes are also moving back into the larger camps. The populations of Kibeho and Kamana camps have risen significantly. Kibeho now holds some 120,000 people, possibly more, out of a total camp population of around 250,000. ICRC is providing food and other assistance to these camps, providing an important safety net. It is estimated that only some 10% of people leaving camps are crossing the border into Burundi and eventually Zaire.

While it is evident that many people in the southern camps will not return to their home communes because of their part in the genocide, large numbers of people are genuinely concerned about their safety if they return home. Many believe that they will be arrested, imprisoned or killed. In addition, security in some home communes, particularly those close to camps, is also precarious. Reports from medical establishments, MILOBS and other sources reveal an increasing number of attacks, usually with machetes, on commune populations. Numbers of arrests have risen over the last few weeks, including arrests that do not appear to follow correct legal procedures. Illegal occupation of homes and shortage of food and services in home communes, have also been cited as reasons for not wanting to go home.

The drift into camps like Kibeho is worrisome in that it has helped to strengthen the grip of the "hardcore" on camp populations. Through the use of intimidation, killings and misinformation, many people are prevented from leaving the camps. It has also resulted in a "hardening" attitude of camp populations towards efforts to encourage them to go home. Equally worrisome are the strong indications from some Government and RPA officials that their patience with the camps, and with the international community in general, is fast running out. An additional factor which must be considered is the cost of maintaining the present trucking operation, given the relatively low numbers of people taking advantage of the transport.

Alternative Approaches: Given all of the above, it is evident that urgent steps must be taken to review the present situation and agree on appropriate courses of action. Based on the interests of the various concerned partners, a number of options are open. These are discussed below.

The first option is based on the Government's wish to see the camps close as soon as possible "by any available means".

Option One: The Government announces that all camps will be closed forthwith and that people should go home. RPA takes actions to disperse the populations.

Probable Outcome: A mass chaotic dispersion of camp populations, with large numbers heading across the border into Burundi, probably into Zaire. The option would probably result in a large number of deaths, particularly young children.

Advantages: i. The camps are closed immediately.

Disadvantages: i. The forced closure would be a violation of the agreed principles of organised return of people from the camps. ii. The credibility of the Government with its own people would be seriously affected. iii. A major rift would occur between the international community and the Government.

The second option is based on the principle of voluntarily return, but answers some of the Government's concerns about the number of camps remaining open and the concerns of camp population regarding security in home communes.

Option Two: While continuing to provide people in camps with the opportunity to return to home communes, announcements will be made that food supplies to all but one or two camps (to be determined) will cease at a certain date. Transport will be offered to those as yet unwilling to go home, but too frail to move elsewhere, to move to the chosen camp or camps. Efforts to improve conditions in home communes continue and issues, such as security concerns and arrest procedures, are addressed. In the chosen camp(s) transport for those deciding to return home would continue to be made available. Those who remain in the camp(s) receive basic food and services until such a time the judicial system is back in place and their "cases" can be heard.

Probable Outcome: The congregation of populations in one or two locations seems to be the current trend. Hence, option two would serve to move the process along at a faster pace. The closure of other camps may lead to some people trying to cross the border, others may go home, or disperse elsewhere in the country.

Advantages: i. The problem is contained in one area. ii. Provides an alternative to the perception that all camps have been forcibly closed. iii. More cost effective logistics. iv. Security might be improved through increased presence of RPA and UNAMIR redeployed from other camps.

Disadvantages: i. Failure to fulfil the Government's concern about large numbers of "displaced" persons. ii. A "Goma-type" situation may be created where distributions, etc are in the hands of the hardcore iii. Increased difficulty to manage services. iv. Greater difficulty in persuading people to return to home communes. v. More risk of epidemics and diseases.

The third option is based on the principle of voluntary return, the Government's concerns about growing camp populations in the south, and fears on the part of camp populations vis-a-vis their return to home communes.

Option Three: Camp populations are encouraged to move into smaller camps situated within their home communes. These smaller camps could be based around the present ORCs, providing people with basic services, food and security until such a time they can be encouraged to move back into their homes. Similar to ongoing arrangements, exchange visits are arranged between returning populations and residents in the communes.

Probable Outcome: Undoubtedly the "hardcore" will attempt to hang on to the camp populations, and some movement over the border will be inevitable. However, it is possible that those who fear insecurity in home communes will take up the smaller camp option and eventually return to their homes.

Advantages: i. Smaller concentrations of people would enable better interaction between the humanitarian community and IDPs. ii. Security could be improved through increased presence of RPA and UNAMIR. iii. The grip of the hardcore can be removed. iv. Difficulties such as illegal house occupancy etc can be resolved while people remain in the ORCs.

Disadvantages: i. Government may be reluctant to have new camps established. ii. Proliferation of camps could increase logistics problems.

The fourth option keeps open the nine camps that currently receive food from the ICRC. It reorganises their populations into commune groups to facilitate their orderly and voluntary return home.

Option Four: All smaller camps are closed. The nine remaining camps (Kibeho, Ndago, Munini, Kamana, Rwamiko, Ruramba, Bivumu, Buhoro, Nyamigina), all of which receive food from the ICRC, are reorganised so that they contain only persons from specific communes. Each camp will contain ~~some 35,000 people~~. The reorganisation of the camps can be done by food distribution. For example, all displaced persons from the Nyakizu commune will be told that they will only receive food, in two/three weeks time, at a certain camp. They will be assisted to move to that camp (trucks and for large numbers of persons a corridor can be created). When camps are established by commune a new structure of authority for each commune will be developed. This structure will include individuals from UN agencies and RPA LOs.

Probable Outcome: By restructuring the camps we will change the present power structures that exist within them. It will be chaotic moving thousands of people from camp to camp, but it will sort out many of the present problems and is much more realistic for a long-term solution, as opposed to creating one or two large camps.

Advantages: i. When people are moved we can assure that new communal structures are created. ii. When camps are organised in this way it will be easier to bring people back to their home communes because the process can be done commune by commune. iii. By organising the population of the camps, and by having six to eight smaller camps, it will be much easier for the administration of the camps. Food distribution in home communes can increase in direct proportion to people leaving specific camps. iv. Greater facility in

the provision of services. v. Reduced risk of epidemics and other sanitation problems (nb rainy season very near). vi. Improved security because of less numbers.

Disadvantages: i. It will be chaotic moving people from camp to camp. ii. Does not address the concern of the government to quickly close all camps. iii. Possibility of new intimidation between guilty and innocent elements from same commune.

The fifth option proposes registration by photographic Identity Card (ID card) for all those remaining in the camps. The people would then be grouped by commune in maximum 4 camps, which would be fenced and constantly patrolled by the RPA and UNAMIR.

Option Five: Considering the worsening security situation and the increasing proportion of the criminal element in the camp population, option 5 proposes to register all IDPs who do not want to go home, using ID cards with photographs. Commune authorities could then analyse copies of the registration forms to identify those accused of crimes. Once registered, the IDPs would be divided by commune of origin and grouped into 3 or 4 fenced camp sites, possibly new sites close to current camp locations. Constant joint RPA/UNAMIR patrolling, from bases in the camps, would contain negative propaganda, improve perceptions of the RPA and reduce intimidation by militias. The whole operation would be preceded by a one-week information campaign to inform camp populations of the government's and international community's future plans.

Probable outcome: Resistance to reorganisation of camp populations, to RPA patrolling in the camps, and to photographic ID cards. Some IDPs will probably abscond. In effect this option is a modification of option four, differing in the number of camps, the fencing, and the ID cards.

Advantages: i. Fewer camps are easier logistically. ii. ID cards will enable easy identification of suspects. iii. Joint RPA/UNAMIR patrolling within the camps will reduce intimidation and increase security.

Disadvantages: i. Fewer camps means larger sizes, causing problems with controlling their internal security, even with patrolling inside the camps. ii. Fencing and ID cards may encourage more people to cross into Burundi. iii. Danger of misuse, or fear of misuse, of ID cards and registration documents.

DRAFT #1 [9/3/95]: ADVISORY NOTE FOR THE
INTEGRATED TASK FORCE FROM
UN HEADS OF AGENCIES

In reviewing the present situation regarding the return of internally displaced persons in camps in Rwanda to their home communes, the UN Heads of Agencies recommend the following actions for the consideration of the Government of Rwanda:

[1] While recognizing the Government's concerns about the implications of internally displaced persons camps in the south-west of Rwanda, UN agencies are gratified that the Government remains determined to uphold the principles that underscored the IDP returnee operation to date;

[2] The UN agencies believe that it is essential to intensify and extend the present information campaign in the IDP camps to encourage people to return to their home communes. This information campaign should be based, *inter alia*, upon extensive use of radio transmissions as well as visits by senior Government officials to the camps;

[3] As part of the information campaign, camp populations will be informed about the schedule of camp closures. These camp closures will take place in a well organized and sequential manner, beginning with the closure of Kibeho and Ndago camps. Populations from camps targeted will be informed [a] that before each camp is closed, there will be a final food distribution on a commune by commune basis, [b] that subsequent distributions will take place in the respective home communes of the camp populace, [c] that there will be no registration for food distribution of new populations in other camps;

[4] At the same time, the international community will intensify its presence in targeted home communes for a period still to be determined. In these same communes, there will be specifically identified "assistance zones", staffed by a committee of relevant local authorities and international representatives. This committee will be responsible for addressing the needs faced by bourgmestres in the reception of new arrivals, as well as the security concerns of returnees. These initiatives, which will have to be implemented with all due speed, will also be reflected in the intensified information campaign;

[5] In presenting this proposal, the UN Heads of Agencies would like to draw to the attention of the Government that since the next planting season is at least six months away, the continued arrival of returnees who have not sowed crops will lead to an increasingly significant food requirement in home communes. The disincentive of returning to communes with limited food stocks and the problems associated with new arrivals is of paramount importance. In light of the depleted food stocks of international organizations special initiatives, such as food for work programmes, will need to be developed in cooperation with government agencies.

[6] The UN agencies look forward to their efforts with the Government to ensure the humane and expeditious return home of the internally displaced. They recognize the complexity of the operation and also its direct relationship with the return of refugees in neighbouring countries. Steady progress to bring people home must be made, recognizing the need for careful planning and implementation. Three elements essential for this process will be [a] very transparent criteria of what has been termed "arrest procedures", [b] lists of those

who have been accused of participation in the genocide and [c] clear cooperation between the international community, including UNAMIR, and the RPA to provide security in the home communes.

[7] To facilitate the operation, the UN agencies amongst other things have committed themselves to strengthening the Justice and Security Cells of the Integrated Operations Centre, and to do all in their power to provide the material required to enhance services in targeted home communes

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NOTES FROM MEETING KHAN/MULLARKEY 3 MAR 95 AT 1610 HRS

1. Summary. Op RETOUR has reached a watershed. Emphasis must now be placed on the Communes. Priority must be on building absorption capacity for IDPs and refugees, particularly in the judicial dimension. The IOC is now seen to be very important to the civilian element of the Government.
2. Camps. The distillation of the hardcore is now clearly evident. A proposal to meet the conflicting requirements of the Government and the International Community is available, which has some merit.

Recommendations:

SRSB and VP should task the Task Force to examine suitable methods of meeting conflicting aspirations in the resolution of the camp problem. Emphasis must be placed on humane, practical methods which develop a prison population in line with absorption capacity. (Proposal could be a starting point but Government must be included in the process, rather than presented with a proposal).

UNAMIR military staff should be engaged to advise the RPA on alternative operational methods which are likely to avoid bloodshed.

3. Rehabilitation. The priority is on the judicial system and the practical steps to be taken to screen, investigate and imprison, in humane conditions, only those who are guilty.

Recommendations:

SRSB and VP should task the Task Force to form a Justice Cell in the IOC **immediately**, to consist of all key Ministries, HRFOR, UNHCR, RPA and UNAMIR, at Director level.

The Justice Cell should examine the following:

Practical steps to help the Government to develop capacity in the prisons, the investigative process and the courts.

Full costings of the support required.

Sources of funding and the management objectives needed to ensure progress.

Monitoring systems needed to support the judicial system.

4. Conclusion. Op RETOUR is moving into a new demanding phase. Further commitment and non-confrontational effort is needed from both the International Community and the Government, if *Everest* is to be climbed successfully.

5. Good luck!


T A P M

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INTEGRATED OPERATIONS CENTRE
(IOC)

OPERATION RETOUR - DAILY SUMMARY 1.3.95

NUMBERS - Today saw the third lowest daily number of people willing to go home by vehicle since Operation Retour began. Until the security issue is decisively and systematically addressed, under government leadership, there seems little hope that the mood of camp populations will change.

RUNYINYA ATTACK - At about 2200 hours on 27 Feb a group of approx 30 bandits reportedly entered Remera village in Runyinya commune. They reportedly entered many houses and demanded money but found none. Violence then began. It is confirmed that 2 men were wounded by machete, 2 women were severely beaten, and one 18-year old woman was raped. Milobs are investigating.

KIZI ROBBERIES - Kizi camp is now closed, but Kizi village reportedly saw robberies from the homes of villagers at about 1900 hours on 21 Feb. It is claimed but not confirmed that at least 3 RPA soldiers were responsible. No casualties were reported.


GITARAMA PRISON - There is very serious overcrowding at Gitarama prison - reportedly to the extent that it is not possible for all inmates to sleep lying down. There are deaths daily. The IOC is raising this issue with the relevant authorities, in addition to representations on the issue that have already been made.

The provisional figures for today as supplied by UNHCR sub-office in Gikongoro are as follows:

	TOTAL
FROM: Kibeho camp	60
TO: Butare communes	47
Gitarama	5
Ngenda	3
Gashora	5
FROM: Ndago camp	2
TO: Butare communes	2
FROM: Gisunzu camp	0
FROM: Nyamigina camp	0
TODAY'S TOTAL	62

IDP BULLETIN

27 FEBRUARY 1995 KIGALI, RWANDA



INTEGRATED OPERATIONS CENTRE (IOC)
OPERATION RETOUR WEEKLY REPORT 20-27 FEBRUARY 1995

SUMMARY

Security

Security incidents took centre stage. Most serious was the killing of 3 people by the RPA in Kibeho camp on 26 February. Reports of other security incidents, especially in home communes, have risen in number over the last two to three weeks.

Figures

Numbers of people willing to be transported to their home communes from the camps fell for the fourth successive week. The total of 1,506 IDPs transported is less than one-sixth the figure four weeks ago. There is wide agreement that the rise in security incidents and the numbers of arrests is the single biggest, though not the only, reason.

SECURITY

Incidents on 21 February

There were three security incidents in the camps reported as significant during the week. Two occurred on 21 February, and are still under investigation. In the first incident, 4 people were hospitalised after being beaten in Kibeho camp. In the second incident, also in Kibeho camp, a businessman's house was entered and his wife beaten and hospitalised.

Incident on 26 February

A very serious security incident took place in Kibeho camp on 26 February. Again, investigations are still in progress but the following facts have been established from interviews held with eye-witnesses. A number of RPA soldiers were menaced by an angry crowd which surrounded the UNAMIR base where the RPA soldiers were. The RPA were there to negotiate the handover of two men in UNAMIR's custody. A grenade exploded in the base beside an RPA vehicle - accounts differ as to the origin of the grenade. The vehicle received superficial damage. No casualties resulted. Subsequently, against the advice of the local UNAMIR commander, the RPA decided to depart from the base and leave the camp, firing into the air to clear their path through a now furious crowd. Many in the crowd were threatening the soldiers with machetes, sticks and stones. One soldier was struck on the head causing bruising. At some point an RPA soldier or soldiers fired into the crowd. This resulted in 2 adults and 1 small child being killed, approximately 500 metres from the UNAMIR base. At least one other person was wounded.

There were no RPA casualties. Full reports are awaited.

Incidents in home communes

An increase in the number of security incidents in home communes, particularly in the Butare and Gitarama prefectures. The number of confirmed reports of unlawful arrest, and mistreatment including beatings after arrest, has risen.

NUMBERS

Weekly total

The total number of internally displaced people transported home by vehicle under Operation Retour during the reporting period was 1,506, lower than the previous week's figure of 1,950 and less than one-sixth of the weekly figure (9,086) reported on 30 January. As in previous weeks there was an increase in numbers boarding vehicles on the Monday, after a weekend without transport available. Overall, however, the numbers were still low.

20 Feb - 663	23 Feb - 218
21 Feb - 233	24 Feb - 221
22 Feb - 171	

Operation Retour total

The total number of people transported home under Operation Retour since the operation began on 29 December 1994 now stands at 38,617.

TRANSPORT

Vehicle allocation

Transport was provided to Kibeho, Nyamigina, Kanyinya, Ndago, Mugano, Karambi and Gisunzu camps. Transport was offered at Rwamiko but refused, with some hostility. During the week, some vehicles were released to other tasks in order to avoid waste of resources.

CAMPS

Hardening mood

The mood in the camps appeared to harden against returning home. This was especially noticeable in Rwamiko camp, located approximately 15 km south of Gikongoro, where an IOC (Integrated Operations Centre) representative was approached by a hostile and threatening crowd.

Causes

There is wide agreement that the rise in security incidents is the single biggest reason for this. Other factors may also be significant, including increasing intimidation in camps; increasing proportion of hard-line elements as others leave; and the unsettling effect of the large southward movement after Rukondo camp emptied in the first week of February.

Camps emptied

Mbuga camp (10 km west of Gikongoro) and Nyarusizu camp (7km south-east) emptied during the week. Kizi camp (4km south-east of Gikongoro) was reported to be nearly empty. Some of the inhabitants of these camps went home on foot or by vehicle; most are likely to have walked

south to other camps.

Likely stabilisation

Unless security incidents in the camps recur, the camp populations are likely to stabilize for the time being. Few camps remain open outside the large southern camps. The flow of people from north to south should therefore reduce. An increase in transfer of people between the southern camps is now reported, as new arrivals move to join their commune groups and seek the camp where they sense the greatest security.

Population counts

The large movements have made it very difficult to count camp populations. This in turn is causing problems with registration for food distribution and other services. Logistic resources are also stretched by the much larger numbers now in the southern camps. The overall effect is to increase confusion and reduce confidence - again negatively affecting people's readiness to return home.

FOOD

Distribution in camps

The ICRC continues to distribute food in eight southern camps, as agreed by Government and International humanitarian partners in the Integrated Task Force.

COMMUNES

Comparative situation

The general situation in receiving communes in South Kigali and Kibungo prefectures appears considerably better than in Butare and Gitarama receiving communes. Some attacks in Butare and Gitarama communes reportedly come from IDP camps or from Burundi. Operation Retour is weakest in its systematic knowledge of events and conditions in home communes - hence the current shift in focus of the information campaign (see below).

Movement from camps to communes

There appears to be some movement of people from communes into camps. Suggested reasons include the increase in arrests in communes, and criminals making good their escape from arrest soon after committing a crime.

Commune Rehabilitation Committee

The Commune Rehabilitation Committee in the IOC aims to assist agencies and NGOs in ensuring the rehabilitation of communes, by providing information and a forum where common plans can be agreed.

INFORMATION CAMPAIGN

Hostile response

Information campaign personnel met with hostility in the camps on several occasions. The work of the campaign will now switch from the camps, provisionally for the next two weeks, to building up detailed knowledge of the situation in receiving communes, particularly in the Butare area where knowledge is the weakest. The campaign will then be in a better position to provide solid information to people in the camps in order to assist them to decide whether or not to return

home.

Additional staff

IOM made available 5 of its staff to assist with the information campaign. More personnel are still needed if there is to be an effective system capable of transmitting accurate and timely information from communes, camps and Kigali.

COORDINATION

Integrated Task Force

The Integrated Task Force met for the third time on 20 February. The Ministry of Justice was not represented because of pressure of work. The Task Force is in discussion with the Ministry of Justice to ensure appropriate participation. This is essential since the Task Force currently identifies security and judicial procedure including arrest procedure as its central issues. A Task Force visit to Kibeho camp, Runyinya commune and Butare is scheduled for 27 February.

INTEGRATED OPERATIONS CENTRE
(IOC)

OPERATION RETOUR - DAILY SUMMARY 28.2.95

Low figures were again recorded today. As detailed in the weekly report dated 27 Feb, security issues are far and away the biggest reason for this.

Kizi and Kanyinya camps are now empty.

The provisional figures for today as supplied by UNHCR sub-office in Gikongoro are as follows:

	TOTAL
FROM: Kibeho camp	139
TO: Butare communes	93
Gitarama	10
KGL Town	5
Ngenda	24
Bicumbi	5
Gashora	2
FROM: Ndago camp	0
FROM: Rwamiko camp	0
FROM: Gisunzu camp	30
TO: Butare communes	25
Ngenda	5
FROM: Nyamigina camp	7
TO: Butare communes	7
TODAY'S TOTAL	176

DRAFT
FOR COMMENT

①

PROPOSED MONITORING AND TRACKING SYSTEM FOR RETURNING POPULATIONS

The following procedure is to be implemented ASAP in order to ensure the timely flow of information on numbers and arrival times of those people returning home with the assistance of Operation Retour.

- 1.0 All information gathered by UNHCR and IOM personnel at the point of departure is to be conveyed through to TAC HQ in Butare.
- 1.1 Update should be received three times daily and passed to the UNAMIR Operations room in Kigali where they are then immediately transmitted to the IOC. *and MICOB HQ*
- 1.2 The IOC will be responsible for
 - providing the information to all the Ministries and members of the Humanitarian community in Kigali.
 - dissemination of the information and input onto the central database.
- 1.3 From the information passed to them by UNAMIR HQ, milobs will be responsible for tracking the movements of convoys and ensure that the Milobs in the relevant receiving communes are notified of the numbers of people and their arrival time. The local Milob team will then be responsible for providing that information to the appropriate local partners. (Prefets, Bourgmestres, Agencies, NGOs.)
- 1.4 UNREO field officers, with the assistance of NGOs will be responsible for reporting back on the numbers of people registered, resettled and receiving assistance or otherwise from resources provided via the ORCs.

② *Staff A*
file in OP Retour
AD

MEMORANDUM

TO: UNAMIR HQ/COS

INFO: IOC
[REDACTED]

FROM: SECTOR 3 GITARAMA

SUBJECT: ORCS/OP RETOUR

1. On 24 Feb, a meeting was held at Sector HQ to discuss the status of the four ORCs in the Gitarama prefecture. In attendance were reps from UNHCR, UNREO, HUMAN RIGHTS, WLF, and UNAMIR.

2. The concept of ORCs has not really worked out in this sub-sector. Seldom, if ever, do returnees stop longer than the time it takes to be registered. Moreover, in three of four target communes, IDPs are registered at the Commune Centre rather than the ORC. Finally, we now seem to have reached a point at which the current ORCs have outlived whatever usefulness they had.

3. In Masango commune, the ORC is so far from the Commune centre that it is not used for registration. The Bourgmestre refused to agree to a location closer than that selected. He believes that there are less than 2,000 IDPs from his commune left in the camps. We have delivered fewer than 50 persons via Op Retour transport while more than 6,000 have returned home on their own. The camps from which they came, Rukondo and Cyaneka, are now closed. There seems no point in continuing to operate this ORC and the resources could be used elsewhere. It was agreed that this ORC should close immediately.

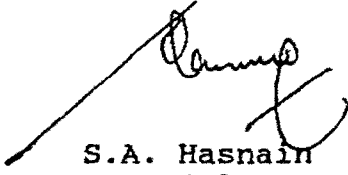
4. In Murama commune, the ORC has received fewer than 50 persons via Op Retour transport while approx 3,500 have returned home on foot. The bulk of them were from the Rukondo and Cyaneka. The Bourgmestre believes that fewer than 3,000 IDPs from his commune are left in the camps in the south but thinks that few of these will come home voluntarily because of their involvement in the massacres. The ORC is too far from the Commune centre to be useful and can not be moved closer because of the Bourgmestre. It was agreed that the Murama ORC should be closed immediately.

5. In Kigoma commune, the ORC has processed more than 700 IDPs and appeared, until just recently to be working well. In the last few days, there have been persistent complaints of a hidden prison that is part of a deliberate effort to harass and intimidate returnees. The existence of this prison was confirmed on 25 Feb. This prison is allegedly used to torture and selectively kill some persons before they are registered as prisoners. Until this matter is sorted out, the continued operation of the ORC is not considered wise as the local authorities are deliberately duping us. While it was agreed at the conference to continue operation of this ORC for

the time being, the new evidence gathered on 25 Feb argues against this. It is recommended that the Kigoma ORC be closed immediately.

6. In Ntongwe commune, the ORC has never been used though Op Retour has delivered over 800 IDPs to the commune. The Commune centre is used for registration and, the few times that it has been necessary to accomodate IDPs over night, they have stayed in the Commune centre. Malicoy has a platoon stationed here and there is no plan to move it. The security situation in this commune has been worisome for several months with unconfirmed allegations of hidden prisons and intimidation. The Bourgmestre of this commune lost his entire family in the massacre along with 12,000 other members of the commune. Reconciliation is not high on his list of priorities. While it was agreed at the conference to continue operating this ORC for the time being, there are several good reasons for not doing so. The main one is the attitude of the Bourgmestre. Although there were a large number of persons from this commune living in the camps, this commune was not a good choice for a target of Op Retour because of the deep feelings of fear and vengeance abroad there.

7. The overall security situation in Gitaram Prefecture is ominous. The prison is a disgrace to Human Rights and there are an increasing number of indications that the local authorities have used Op Retour as a means of getting their hands on more of those they want to punish. There are also a growing number of indications that a large number of persons are being falsely arrested and have no hope of justice in the foreseeable future. Finally, though the harvest has been relatively good for those who were able to get crops in the ground, the overall conditions in the communes are still worrisome. A much more focussed humanitarian effort is required if conditions are to improve. It is strongly suggested that Op Retour be suspended until a better security climate and more humanitarian assistance can be obtained for those whom Op Retour is trying to bring home. In the interim, permission is requested to close the ORCs in this sub-sector and to consider placing the resources elsewhere.



S.A. Hasnain
Col
Sect Cdr

HAC

INTEGRATED OPERATIONS CENTRE
(IOC)

OPERATION RETOUR - DAILY SUMMARY 24.2.95

Operation Retour transported people from Kibeho, Nyamigina and Ndago camps. The total for today was 221.

All destined for locations other than Butare and Gitarama are overnighiting at Butare transit centre. The Ngenda convoy will proceed directly to Ngenda and others will pass Kigali transit centre on 25 Feb.

At approx 0500 hours this morning RPA soldiers are reported to have entered Kamana camps in search of 6 people who were suspected of having hidden weapons in their shelters. ZAMBATT reportedly refused the RPA permission to search the shelters, and instead took the 6 men themselves to a ZAMBATT camp. No further details are yet available.

The provisional figures for today as supplied by UNHCR sub-office in Gikongoro are as follows:

	TOTAL
FROM: Kibeho camp	92
TO: Butare communes	64
Gitarama	4
KGL Town	9
Ngenda	4
Gashora	2
Bicumbi	1
Byumba	8
FROM: Nyamigina camp	41
TO: Butare communes	7
Ngenda	33
Bicumbi	1
FROM: Ndago camp	88
TO: Butare communes	8
Ngenda	80
TODAY'S TOTAL	221

HAC

INTEGRATED OPERATIONS CENTRE
(IOC)

OPERATION RETOUR - DAILY SUMMARY 23.2.95

Operation Retour transported people from Kibeho, Nyamigina and Kanyinya camps. The total figure for today was 218.

This figure continues the pattern of relatively low transport figures seen over the past two weeks. In response, some UNAMIR vehicles have been released for other tasks in order not to tie up resources which for the time being are underused. The IOC is following up individual security incidents and addressing the overall security situation through the Ministry of Defence and the Ministry of Justice.

Periods of low figures were always anticipated. The fact remains that in many camps large numbers of people still indicate their wish to return home - but their doubts about security are holding them back. The key now is to address those concerns in a way that improves security and reduces the obstacles preventing people from going home. The transport schedule will constantly be reassessed and adjusted as the situation demands. Operation Retour stands by its principles of enabling voluntary return, in safety and dignity.

For this reason, all partners, including the government and RPA, have agreed that food distribution will continue in those camps where the ICRC is currently distributing. One of these camps, Rwamiko, has grown to around 22,000 people, in line with the expected redistribution of IDPs as more northern camps empty.

The provisional figures for today as supplied by UNHCR sub-office in Gikongoro are as follows:

	TOTAL
FROM: Kibeho camp	114
TO: Butare communes	76
Gitarama	1
KGL Town	7
Ngenda	13
Gashora	15
Bicumbi	2
FROM: Nyamigina camp	68
TO: Butare communes	29
Ngenda	39
FROM: Kanyinya camp	36
TO: Butare communes	7
Ngenda	20
Gashora	9
TODAY'S TOTAL	218
Overnighting at Kigali Waystation:	105

UAC

INTEGRATED OPERATIONS CENTRE
(IOC)

OPERATION RETOUR - DAILY SUMMARY 22.2.95

The operation transported people from Kibeho, Nyamigina, Ndago and Kanyinya camps. The total number of people transported was 171. This is low largely because of fears of insecurity, and particularly because of the following reported incident at Kibeho.

It was reported that between 0600 and 0700 on 21 Feb some IDPs left their shelters at Kibeho camp to collect firewood on the edge of the camp. They were reportedly met and beaten by an unknown number of RPA soldiers. Four people (2 men, one woman and one child) were admitted to Kibeho hospital as a result. Injuries sustained were mostly bruises except the woman who was stabbed on the face and feet.

Another report from the same camp claimed that in the evening of 21 Feb RPA soldiers entered the house of a local business man and beat his wife who was also hospitalised.

Attitudes of IDPs in Rwamiko camp (approx 15 km south of Gikongoro) are apparently very militant. The Bourgmestre of Maraba commune (Butare prefecture) is due to visit Rwamiko tomorrow.

Nyarusizu camp (7 km south-east of Gikongoro) is now empty, as is Mbuga camp (10 km west). Large proportions of the populations of these camps are thought to have walked to Kibeho or other southern camps. Kizi camp (4 km south-east of Gikongoro) has only 30 shelters remaining.

The provisional figures for today as supplied by UNHCR sub-office in Gikongoro are as follows:

	TOTAL
FROM: Kibeho	81
TO: Butare communes	73
Gitarama communes	1
Ngenda	4
Gashorá	2
Rubungo	1
FROM: Ndago camp	15
TO: Butare communes	10
Ngenda	5
FROM: Kanyinya camp	51
TO: Butare communes	51
FROM: Nyamigina camp	24
TO: Butare communes	7

Kigali Town	3
Ngenda	14

TODAY'S TOTAL	171
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Overnighting at Kigali Waystation: 29

HAC

INTEGRATED OPERATIONS CENTRE
(IOC)

OPERATION RETOUR - DAILY SUMMARY 21.2.95

The figures for the day remained low. IDPs from Mugano camp were not scheduled for today, however they were found ready to leave and have been loaded.

Unusually, IDPs in Ndago camp requested transport. This was remarkable as Ndago has seemed until now to have the hardest attitude of all the camps. Mbuga camp (approx 10 km west of Gikongoro) is now confirmed empty.

The provisional figures for today as supplied by UNHCR sub-office in Gikongoro are as follows:

	TOTAL
FROM: Kibeho camp	66
TO: Butare communes	59
Gitarama communes	1
Kigali Town	2
Ngenda	1
Gashora	1
Kanzenze	1
Kibungo	1
FROM: Nyamigina camp	20
TO: Butare communes	1
Ngenda	9
Gashora	3
Kibungo	7
FROM: Ndago camp	113
TO: Butare communes	78
Kigali Town	5
Ngenda	9
Gashora	19
Byumba	2
FROM: Kanyinya camp	26
TO: Butare communes	22
Gashora	3
Kibungo	1
FROM: Mugano camp	8
TO: Butare communes	2
Kigali Town	2
Ngenda	4
TODAY'S TOTAL	233

Total overnighting at Kigali Waystaion: 70

INTEGRATED OPERATIONS CENTRE
(IOC)

OPERATION RETOUR - DAILY SUMMARY 20.2.95

Numbers were slightly higher than Friday's low figure. This matches the pattern for high figures seen on previous Mondays, so does not in itself signify an overall improvement in willingness of IDPs to return home. The figure of 494 who left Kibeho camp by vehicle is nevertheless higher than for any day last week. Karambi and Mugano camps were not programmed for transport today, but 39 people were loaded into vehicles when they were found willing to leave.

Further resources - particularly personnel - are urgently needed for the information campaign. IOM confirmed this morning that 5 of its local employees are available for the information campaign. NGOs and other organisations are requested to reconsider whether they could help. All interested parties should contact UNHCR or UNREO in Butare or Gikongoro, or the IOC coordinator in Kigali.

The provisional figures for today are as received from UNHCR sub-office in Gikongoro are as follows:

	TOTAL
FROM: Kibeho camp	494
TO: Butare communes	287
Gitarama communes	29
Kigali Town	5
Ngenda	144
Gashora	26
Bicumbi	2
Kibungo	1
FROM: Nyamigina camp	88
TO: Butare communes	67
Gitarama communes	2
Ngenda	19
FROM: Kanyinya camp	41
TO: Butare communes	8
Kigali Town	16
Ngenda	12
Gashora	5
FROM: Mugano camp	20
TO: Butare communes	12
Gitarama communes	1
Kigali Town	2
Gashora	5

FROM: Karambi camp	19
TO: Butare communes	5
Kigali Town	9
Butamwa	2
Ruhengeri	3

FROM: Gisunzu camp	1
TO: Gitarama	1

GRAND TOTAL TODAY	663
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Overnighting at Kigali Waystation: 251

HAC

INTEGRATED OPERATIONS CENTRE
(IOC)

OPERATION RETOUR - DAILY SUMMARY 17.2.95

OVERVIEW - Figures transported are still low, probably because of low numbers willing to move from Kibeho, the largest southern camp. Contributing factors include the fact that both the information campaign and the main transport effort are currently concentrated in the more northern camps, most of which no longer have food supplied. In addition, more "hard core" elements are filtering into Kibeho, having walked from the north. Today also saw very heavy rain - a further discouragement to move.

TRANSPORT - Kanyinya and Mugano camps were provided with transport for the first time today, but heavy rain prevented trucks from reaching the camps themselves. Soldiers walked to invite people to walk to the trucks, but no IDPs were willing to walk, in heavy rain, from the camps to the trucks waiting some distance away. Transport was provided from Musebeya camp for the first time, and met with a good response.

CAMPS - Several camps are reducing in size, including Nyamigina, Gisunzu, Mbuga, Kanyinya and Mugano. Many people are believed to have walked from these to the southern camps.

MEDICAL SCREENING - The Australian Medical Battalion will no longer be doing medical screening in the camps. We now need more NGOs to come forward to take on this important task. All interested NGOs should contact UNHCR or the UNREO field officer at Butare or Gikongoro, or the IOC coordinator in Kigali.

OPEN RELIEF CENTRES (ORCs) - In general these are working well as light structures which assist bourgmestres and can reassure returning IDPs, providing shelter if necessary. The ORCs in Ntyazo and Nyakizu (Butare prefecture) have yet to be used, but remain as a safety net for the time being.

Provisional figures for today as supplied by UNHCR sub-office in Gikongoro are as follows:

		TOTAL
FROM:	Kibeho camp	113
TO:	Butare communes	85
	Gitarama communes	2

	Kigali Town	7
	Ngenda	17
	Byumba	1
	Ruhengeri	1
FROM:	Karambi camp	4 (Karambi is now closed)
TO:	Butare communes	2
	Ngenda	1
	Gashora	1
FROM:	Nyamigina camp	23
TO:	Kigali Town	3
	Ngenda	13
	Kibungo	7
FROM:	Gisunzu camp	19
TO:	Butare communes	5
	Kigali Town	4
	Ngenda	8
	Gashora	2
FROM:	Musebeya	212
TO:	Kigali Town	13
	Ngenda	148
	Gashora	42
	Kibungo	9
TODAY'S TOTAL		371

Total overnighiting at Kigali Waystation: 279

1/11/95

INTEGRATED OPERATIONS CENTRE
(IOC)

OPERATION RETOUR - DAILY SUMMARY 15.2.95

The operation transported people from Kibeho, Karambi, Mbuga and Gisunzu camps. The total number of people transported was 177. This is lower than the usual figure expected for the day. The reasons for the low turn-out include fear of insecurity in communes and in camps.

C

Contributing to a feeling of insecurity in the camps is news of an incident in Mbuga camp (approx 10 km west of Gikongoro) last night. It is reported that at 2200 hours on 14 Feb an RPA vehicle entered Mbuga camp, and that 2 tear gas grenades were thrown in the camp causing widespread chaos. It is reported that soldiers told IDPs to leave. Many people fled during the night. A local businessman was reportedly robbed and abducted from his house in nearby Gatigita village by the same soldiers. Shots were heard just after the abduction. Milobs are investigating further.

In Rwamiko camp (approx 14 km south of Gikongoro) UNAMIR soldiers witnessed the RPA taking one man away in view of most of the camp. When the UNAMIR soldiers approached the RPA they were told to mind their own business.

There are unconfirmed reports of a large number of arrests made recently in Mbazi commune in Butare prefecture, resulting in some people leaving the commune to go to Kibeho camp.

C

The information campaign will need to be reconsidered in the light of these reports. They are being followed up with relevant Ministries in Kigali.

The figure given in the daily report for yesterday has been updated to include 26 people transported from Kiraro camp.

Provisional figures for today as supplied by UNHCR sub-office in Gikongoro are as follows:

	TOTAL
FROM: Kibeho camp	60
TO: Butare communes	48
Gitarama communes	4

Kigali Town	2
Ngenda	5
Gashora	1
FROM: Karamba camp	66
TO: Butare communes	49
Gitarama communes	2
Kigali Town	3
Gashora	10
Byumba	2
FROM: Mbuga camp	2
TO: Butare	1
Gashora	1
FROM: Gisunzu camp	49
TO: Butare communes	43
Kigali Town	1
Ngenda	5
TODAY'S TOTAL	177

Number overnighiting in Kigali Waystation: 30
