

[4 CONFIDENTIAL]

UN ARCHIVES

SERIES S-1062

BOX 152

FILE 2

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UNITED NATIONS
ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA



NATIONS UNIES
MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR



OUTGOING CODE CABLE

CRN 055

PAGE 1 OF 10

TO: ANNAN/GOULDING/HANSEN, UNATIONS, NEW YORK

INFO: KITTANI/GHAREKHAN, UNATIONS, NEW YORK

FROM: SHAHARYAR M. KHAN, UNAMIR, KIGALI

Shaharyar M. Khan

DATE: 28 FEBRUARY 1995

NO.:

MIR 798

NO. OF PAGES: 510

SUBJECT: Recent hard-line attitude by RPA towards international community and UNAMIR

1. Please refer to your Code Cables 546 of 21 February and 561 of 22 February 1995.
2. Last December, during Operation Hope, co-operation between RPA and UNAMIR reached a high-water mark. This cooperation filtered sideways and downwards to the common soldiers guarding road-blocks and airports who were noticeably more polite and cooperative. The favourable ambiance at a higher level was even more pronounced and led to the RPA - and the government - cooperating with us, on a number of issues, including Operation Retour and the voluntary melt-down of the IDP camps. Over the past fortnight, however, I have noted an abrasive, rancorous attitude from the RPA towards the foreign community in general, including UNAMIR culminating in the Vice-President's speech in Gitarama on 19.2.95. I shall first catalogue these developments before attempting an analysis.
 - (i) A number of petty incidents such as car accidents, inspection of UN officials' baggage and incidents between UNAMIR and RPA personnel have been exaggerated by the RPA to suggest



a mala fide design on the part of UNAMIR against Rwanda's sovereignty. An offensively worded letter written by Maj. Frank Kamanzi - RPA Liaison Officer with UNAMIR is attached as also our response to the accusations made in the letter.

(ii) The Australian contingent has been specially targeted for criticism by RPA which has appeared almost on the look-out for provocation.

(iii) Since Vice President's speech, RPA appears to have free license to stop and search UN vehicles. Agencies have also reported increased interference by the RPA.

(iv) An agreement to rent accommodation at Urugwiro Village has not been allowed implementation, as RPA has refused access to our workers.

(v) At airports and land borders, the UN Mission Status agreement is not being respected and privileged persons are being asked to have their baggage inspected.

(vi) Customs duty on UN items is being claimed. This has been resisted by UNAMIR leading to a confrontation with local authorities who state that they do not recognize the UN Mission status agreement.

(vii) The government has objected to two members of a World Bank Mission arriving in Kigali next week as a result of which the mission has been cancelled.

(viii) Human Rights Observers report that arrests of alleged criminals has more than doubled in January/February compared to last year.

3. Before making recommendations, the following points of analysis may be considered:

(i) The fact that there is a recent, deliberate hardening of RPA's stance towards the international community as also internally must be recognized.



(ii) The Vice-President and Ministry of Defence's assertive role in the Cabinet and in Government is also apparent. On several occasions the Ministry of Defence has simply overruled or cancelled orders and agreements made by other Ministries. Clearly there is a division in the Cabinet between RPF members led by General Kagame and the coalition partners.

(ii) The reasons for this policy change are likely to be a combination of the following factors:

- (a) Growing tension in Burundi and Zaire has led to the government developing a sense of internal insecurity. The Hutu majority appears more tense as a result of increased harassment over the past two months.
- (b) The Tutsi returnees [59 ers] have become restless because they feel the Government is denying them the right to occupy vacant houses, lands etc. They are spearheading Tutsi aggressiveness and pushing the RPA rank and file towards a more extremist line.
- (c) The army were paid 2 months salary in December 1994. They have not been paid since. The tension is again beginning to show with them.
- (d) Despite a favourable result in the UNDP Round Table at Geneva and a commitment of \$600 million, there is an acute shortage of liquid up-front cash. There is no visible financial support to Rwanda while the problems of governance have multiplied. The frustration is taken out on the international community.

GRN 055



- (e) A stand-off by RPA with the Australian battalion which has been exaggerated by middle-ranking young-turks of the RPA to pressurise the leadership to assert itself.

4. Over the past three days Gen Tousignant and I have had separate meetings with the Vice-President. Tousignant talked to him on a soldier to soldier basis for 90 minutes and found that the conclusions reported to you in my CC, MIR 734 dated 23 February 1995 were confirmed. Kagame repeated that the ubiquitous presence of UNAMIR forces affected the capacity of the Government to demonstrate sovereign control over the country. He showed impatience with the international community whose support for Rwanda's economic recovery appeared conditional and slow. However, he underlined the importance of continued cooperation with UNAMIR and brusquely admonished his junior officers for raising petty disputes (RPA - Australian Contingent stand-off) at such a high level. Kagame was also concerned that the remaining IDP camps were becoming hotbeds of hardcore opposition which could be activated militarily in the event of a crisis in Burundi or Zaire. Kagame realized the adverse international reaction of a forcible closure of IDP camps but was clearly under pressure to move in. He agreed, however, to consider alternative option from UNAMIR.

5. As regards our response to the acts described at para 2 above, we have taken the following actions:

- (a) We have formally raised the issue of contravention of the Mission Status Agreement and the problem over the Urugwiro village with the President.

- (b) We have already replied formally to Maj. Kamanzi's letter and the matter has been raised with the Vice-President. This issue may, therefore, be regarded as closed.

- (c) You may wish to call in the Rwandese PR and tell him of our concern at formal solemn agreements not being implemented, we shall let you know when we have completed action at (a) above.



(d) In my monthly resume which follows in a few days I shall be examining these trends in greater depth and will be recommending that the Security Council may wish to re-examine the future role of the United Nations in the peace process in the light of the significant changes that have taken place on the ground. The FC has suggested that in the next month, UNAMIR should validate its military strategy with the view to confirm that we are still operating within the spirit of the Security Council resolution 918 (1994) of 17 May 1994, and resolution 925 of 8 June 1994, reaffirming UNAMIR's expanded mandate.

6. Best regards.

MESSAGE

FOR: ~~FOR~~ Maj Lancaster,

FROM: A/CMO
DE:

TELEPHONE NO.:
NO DE TÉLÉPHONE:

EXTENSION:
POSTE:

ROOM NO.:
NO DE BUREAU:

RETURNED YOUR CALL	VOUS A RAPPELÉ(E)
WILL CALL YOU AGAIN	VOUS RAPPELLERA
WOULD LIKE YOU TO CALL	VOUDRAIT QUE VOUS L'APPELIEZ
CAME TO SEE YOU	EST VENU(E) VOUS VOIR
WOULD LIKE TO SEE YOU	VOUDRAIT VOUS VOIR

1. AS desired, please find
herewith a copy of our
concept of ops for perusal of
the FC. ~~the~~
2.

2. Best Regards.

[Signature]
C.M.O.

RECEIVED BY - REÇU PAR DATE

TIME - HEURE

1/8/96

SECTION 3 - UNOMUR CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

11. General The UN Security Council Resolution S/846 (1993) of 22 June 1993, established UNOMUR and outlines, inter alia, its terms of reference (See part 1 - mandate analysis).

12. Tasks The overall tasks of UNOMUR are:

a. To monitor the border UGANDA/RWANDA border (on the UGANDA side)

b. To verify that no military assistance reaches RWANDA, focus being put primarily in this regard on transit, or transport, by roads or tracks which could accommodate vehicles, of lethal weapons and ammunition across the border, as well as any other material which could be of military use.

13. As an Observer Mission, UNOMUR functions on the basis of full co-operation with the Ugandan authorities. In order to achieve the above tasks, this requires the UNMOs to be firm and flexible in carrying out UNOMUR mandate, having in mind the local attitudes. Every effort must be made to ensure that the local political, military and civilian authorities - as well as the local community itself - understand the way in which UNOMUR operates and co-operate with it-willing.

14. The UGANDA/RWANDA border is approximately 170Km long. The terrain is mainly hilly from the West, becoming relatively flat to the East. About 120km is under RPF control. Ensuring effective monitoring of the border would require much more resources than currently possessed by UNOMUR. The overall concept of operations is therefore based on establishing four (4) distinct static observation and check-points (OPs/CPs) at the major crossing points at CYANIKA (OP/CP1), KATUNA (OP/CP2), LUBIRIZI (OP/CP3) and MERAMA HILLS (OP/CP4). An array of mobile vehicle and foot, day and night patrols in between the OPs/CPs will also be planned and executed by respective area HQs and co-ordinated by the UNOMUR HQ (Ops Branch). Aerial patrols shall also be conducted both by day and night. Boat patrolling, on lake BUNYONYI is a good idea. Snap vehicle check-points shall also be done on vehicles travelling directly towards the border.

15. The UNOMUR operational area is divided into two (2) areas i.e. Area East and Area West.

a. Area East This area stretches East from the KYINYAMALI Range [Border Pilar (BP)] No 15A to MERAMAHILLS. The major vehicle crossing points are at BIGAGA, KATUNA and LUBIRIZI. KATUNA is the busiest of the three and therefore a static permanent OP has been established there. The other two are yet to be refurbished and later manned permanently also. The movement in KASHEKYE and MBALE (near LUBIRIZI) are frequent and requires a combination of random vehicle mobile and foot patrolling by day and night - as well as temporary static OPs. Snap vehicle checks are essential - particularly at KATUNA. An intensive network of footpaths crossing the border require frequent foot patrolling.

b. Area West This area stretches from the peak of SABINIO Volcano, East to KYINYAMALI Range BP15A. The only major vehicle crossing is at CYANIKA - where a static OP/CP has been deployed on a 24/7 basis. The OP/CP is not very busy since most vehicles opt to go through BUNAGANA Border Post to ZAIRE. Mobile vehicle and foot patrolling shall be done along the border to establish any new crossing points. Snap vehicle checks shall also be mounted once movement through CYANIKA increases.

16. Along the whole length of the border, helicopter patrols shall be conducted by day and night.

SECTION 4 - USE OF FORCE

SECTION 7 - CONDUCT OF OPERATIONS

29. Mission/Task To monitor and verify that NO military assistance reaches RWANDA through either the OP/CP or elsewhere along the UGANDA/RWANDA border.

30. Execution

a. OPs/CPs The OPs/CPs at CYANIKA, KATUNA, LUBIRIZI and MERAMA HILLS shall be manned on a 24/7 basis, by a team of six (6) UNMOs for a period of fourteen (14) consecutive days. After that period, the team shall be relieved and converted into a mobile patrol/foot patrol (MP/FP) team. During their 14 days at the OP/CP, team members shall NOT go on leave or CTO. Whilst deployed at the OP/CP, the team shall be expected to do the following:

(1). Halt, (at random), all traffic (individuals on foot, bicycle and on vehicles) to submit them to a thorough-random check. These checks shall and can only be carried out by the NRA military personnel at the team's disposal. The UNMO team leader will decide what and how the check will be done. The NRA will execute accordingly.

(2). If anything is found to be suspicious, then a more thorough check/inspection will be done. The NRA will be asked to take the person/vehicle and/or military supplies into custody until a proper decision and/or action is taken by the Area/Mission HQ. In cases where individuals or items are sized, a seizure list should be prepared and signed by the NRA and the owner - in the presence of the UNMOs team leader. Copies are to be made in quadruplicate and distributed as follows:

- (a). UN HQ (UNAMIR)
- (b). Owner
- (c). NRA
- (d). UNOMUR File

(3). Reporting All incidents should be reported in the daily OP/CP report. All border crossing traffic from UGANDA to RWANDA (and vice-versa) should be logged in the vehicle check report (see Annex B to this SOP). The vehicle check report is to be submitted to the mission by every Friday at 1500hrs. Any other incident concerning damage, shooting, injury, theft etc, should be reported to the Area HQ

injury, theft etc, should be reported to the Area HQ immediately and should thereafter be reported in the significant incident report, (SINCREP). See Section 13.

(4). Security In case of direct personal danger, the team leader shall order the team members to wear their protective clothing i.e. fragmentation (frag) jacket and blue helmets (if issued). When under fire by hand gun or any heavy weapon, UNMOs must take cover behind any existing hardened structures or, where possible, in man-made foxholes when there is nothing to take cover from. In the event of extensive shooting, the team leader should ask for assistance from the Area or Mission HQ and make the necessary arrangements to evacuate his team to safety. The OP/CP shall fly the UN flag both static and on vehicles ALWAYS.

(5). NRA Assistance The NRA shall provide LOs for all teams; NRA soldiers, who shall be guards or escorts, shall be allocated to the OP/CP. For detailed NRA duties and general support to UNOMUR - see Annex C to this SOP. Note that NRA personnel are NOT allowed to travel in UN vehicles or stay within UN premises.

(6). UNMO Duty Roster at OP/CP The team leader shall make an UNMO duty roster during the 14-day period of duty at the OP/CP. Ideally, at least two (2) UNMOs are to be on duty at the OP/CP at all times. They should NOT be from the same nation. It is advisable to keep two UNMOs on immediate "stand-by" and the other two (2) can relax/rest with the UN premises.

(7). Communications The stand-by UNMOs shall maintain regular radio checks with Area/Mission HQ every three (3) hours.

b. Mobile/Foot Patrols

(1). General Vehicle mobile patrol/foot patrol shall be carried out by a team of six (6) UNMOs driving in two (2), 4x4 vehicles mounted with VHF communications (Comms). The team will perform patrol duties as per respective Area HQ patrol schedules

(schedules should ensure that patrols are random/staggered in terms of areas to be patrolled and timings). During the patrol duty period, CTO and/or leave can be taken by no more than two (2) UNMOs at the same time.

(2). Task/Mission To certify that no military assistance reaches RWANDA. Patrols will be sent to those areas where no static OPs/CPs are deployed - especially to monitor secondary and other minor roads and tracks leading to the UGANDA/RWANDA border.

(3). Execution

(a). These patrols should be done by car or on foot. When the vehicles cannot go on further, one UNMO and one NRA guard stay with the two (2) cars. The other UNMOs (at least 3) and one NRA LO will continue if necessary on foot taking with them: portable VHF Comms, medical first aid kits, enough food and at least one water bottle each.

(b). The team shall halt and check any suspicious traffic encountered on the way, on a random basis. The stopping and checking can only be carried out by the NRA LO and/or soldiers at the team disposal. The team leader will report immediately to Area HQ and ask for more physical back up if thought necessary.

(c). The NRA shall take the vehicles(s) and/or suspicious items and/or persons into temporary custody until proper decision and/or action is taken by the Area HQ/Mission HQ.

(d). Random OPs shall be set up (using long range day and night observation devices).

(4). Reporting

(a). After returning to base the team leader should report to his Area HQ using the mobile patrol report format - see Annex A. All suspicious and/or checked traffic met under way, should be logged in the mobile patrol traffic log sheet.

(b). Any other incidents concerning damage, shooting, injury, theft, etc, should be reported by radio to the Area HQ immediately and logged in the significant incidents report (SINCREP).

(5). Security In any case of direct personal danger, the team leader should order the team members to wear their frag jackets and blue helmet. When under fire from hand guns or heavy weapons, UNMOs must take cover behind existing hardened structures, in ditches, behind trees, etc, when there is nothing to take cover from. In any case of extensive shooting, the team leader should ask for any assistance and make the necessary preparation to evacuate his team to safety. More details are contained in the Patrol Guidelines. See Annex D to this SOP.

(6). Self Containment

(a). The team members shall stay at their various lodgings during the time that they are not performing patrol duties. When on patrol, they should bring along with them: protective and rain gear, binoculars, compass, first aid kit and blankets/sleeping bags.

(b). The logistic officer of the Area HQ should provide portable radio Comms, portable light equipment and military maps of the area.

(c). The team should leave the Area HQ with full fuel tanks; in emergency they can refuel at the various OP/CPs along the border or at the SHELL stations in MBARARA, KABALE and KISORO.

(7). NRA Assistance The NRA will provide LOs and soldiers to all teams as necessary. See Annex C to this SOP.

(8). UNMO Duty Roster The team leader can allow a maximum of two (2) UNMOs to take CTO and/or UN leave. The remaining four (4) UNMOs shall do the patrol duties.

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PART 3: OPERATIONS

MAY 1994

(9). Communications The patrol second in command shall maintain regular radio checks with the Area HQ at least every three (3) hours.

ANNEX A TO PART 3
OF UNOMUR SOP

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OP RETOUR

RETURN OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS

OUTLINE PLAN

GENERAL

1. Phase 1 of Op RETOUR (the planning phase) is drawing to a close. The Outline Plan for Phase 2 is attached. This is the phase which relocates the IDP population, mainly concentrated in the Prefecture of Gikongoro, to their home Communes, principally in the Prefectures of Gitarama, Butare and South Kigali.
2. Much of the detailed work has yet to be completed on the format of the move. However, the Task Force is confident that it will be able to achieve the necessary timings. They are based on a "poor case" scenario and it may be feasible to improve on them significantly, if the security environment is improved to provide confidence for the people to walk home.
3. Throughout Op RETOUR, the Government's total endorsement of the guiding Principles has to be assured. These are at **Annex A**.

PROGRAMME

4. People will be encouraged to leave the IDP camps in line with the schedule at **Annex B**.

PREPARATION

5. Way Stations. It is intended to use Cyanika Camp as the first Way Station in the Operation. This will negate the need to construct a special facility early on, allowing concurrent work to construct Way Stations in other areas, to continue. Cyanika will also be used as the Way Station for Rukhondo Camp.
6. Open Relief Centres. The location of the first Open Relief Centres (ORCs) has been determined. ORCs will be activated in time for them to have a positive impact on the resident Commune population, before the first IDPs arrive. NGOs and agencies which currently serve the camps will be actively encouraged to shift their resources to ORCs, as the Operation progresses and camp populations dwindle. A list showing ORC management responsibility, derived from camp population figures, is at **Annex C**. A fuller description of the role of ORCs is at **Annex D**. Sectoral responsibilities are shown at **Annex E**. The first twelve ORCs, to be established and fully operational by D-3 are in the Communes of:

South Kigali:	Ngenda, Gashora, Kanzenze
Butare:	Runyinya, Geshamvu, Kigembi, Niakizu
Gitarama:	Ntongwe, Masango, Murama, Kigoma
Kibungo:	Sake

7. Water & Sanitation. Priority work on water and sanitation deficiencies in the Communes has already begun. Water assets will be required from Agencies, NGOs and UNAMIR in order to meet immediate needs, while water and sanitation systems are being re-introduced.

SECURITY

8. The details of the security plan will now devolve from the Outline Plan. A strong presence will be created during the periods when camp populations are being encouraged to leave, in order to prevent intimidation. Escorts will be required for road moves and route security for movement on foot. Additionally, ORCs will require a security presence, in order to protect the population, and the commodities in the ORCs. Security

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will be provided using complementary assets from the RPA, the Gendarmerie and UNAMIR.

MOVEMENT

9. Initial movement will be carried out by vehicle. Earlier camps on the schedule have large populations beyond easy foot travelling distance, and these will be transported by bus and truck. At later stages of the move, as momentum increases and as camp populations have shorter distances to travel, much greater movement on foot is envisaged.

INFORMATION

10. A coordinated information plan will be directed at the IDP population as a whole, as well as focusing more specifically on the next camp on the schedule. Information will be impartial and will concentrate on confidence-building, using feedback from the Home Communes.

TIMESCALE

11. The timescale, as shown at Annex A is self-explanatory. Using this methodology, changes to the schedule and improvements in targets, can be adjusted with relatively little effort. The aim is to develop a flexible programme capable of alteration. The arrival of a large fleet of UN vehicles (expected before the beginning of Feb 95), and progress on refugee repatriation, are likely to be significant milestones in the forward movement of the schedule.

12. D Day has not yet been fixed. From the date of Government of Rwanda support for the Outline Plan, D Day can take place 15 days later. It is hoped that an early decision by the Government can lend impetus to the programme.

REFUGEE PHASE

13. The Refugee phase of Op RETOUR, Phase 3, is expected to begin during Phase 2. Work is already in hand to develop Welcome Centres for returning refugees. The structure and function of the Integrated Operations Centre (IOC) will be expanded to adapt to this requirement and the methodology employed on Phase 2 will be enhanced accordingly.

Kigali, 8 December 1994

Annexes:

- A. Guiding Principles.
- C. Open Relief Centre Management Responsibility.
- D. Open Relief Centres - Method of Operation.

OP RETOUR - PHASE 2 SCHEDULE

CAMP/DAYS FROM D	0	+5	+10	+15	+20	+25	+30	+35	+40	+45	+50	+55
CYANIKA (27,000)												
RUHKONDO (50,000)												
KIZI (2,500)												
KINAZI (2,500)												
MUGANO (3,000)												
KANYINYA ((4,000)												
NYASISUYA (1,000)												
KARAMBI (2,000)												
BUHORO (3,000)												
GISUNZA (3,500)												
NYAMIRA (1,500) (Note 1)												
KIBEHO (75,000) (Note 2)												
NDAGO (55,000)												
MUNINI (12,000)									43			
KARANA (21,000)									43	47		
BUSANZE (9,000)										47-9		
MUSABEYA (14,000)										49	53	

otes:

All these smaller camps scheduled on a concurrent basis.

From D+20 movement figures assumed to double from 3,000 per day to 6,000 per day.

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ANNEX A

PRINCIPLES FOR SETTLING
THE
INTERNALLY DISPLACED

Stability, security and development are objectives of tantamount importance to the people of Rwanda, their Government and the international community. Fundamental to these objectives is the return of hundreds of thousands of Rwandese who are displaced within their own nation. Towards this specific goal, the Government with the support of the international community will intensify its efforts to settle the displaced in an expeditious and humane manner. In pursuing this immediate goal, the Government and the international community are determined to ensure that the principles set out below will underpin all their efforts:

Immediate Objectives

1. The immediate objective of the Government and international community is to have the internally displaced people of Rwanda return home with dignity and in conditions of safety and security.
2. In ensuring that these immediate objectives are upheld, it is agreed that there be:
 - i. Total Political Endorsement. All plans established to support the IDP operation will have the full support and active cooperation of the Government of Rwanda;
 - ii. No Enforced Camp Closure. Camps will not be forcibly closed. That said, an environment in which the people are motivated to leave voluntarily will be created;
 - iii. Initial Operations to Create Confidence. It is essential to build confidence amongst the displaced population and momentum in the operation. Therefore from the very outset full attention must be given to ensuring success along these lines;
 - iv. Secure Environment. Conditions in the Home Communes will be established to create a secure environment and provide essential social services which attract people home from the camps;
 - v. Confidence Building. Confidence building measures, primarily concerning security and information dimensions, will be essential;

vi. Impartial Information. Information promulgated as part of confidence building measures must be impartial;

vii. Return in Safety. All effort must be made to ensure that people return in safety. While ensuring this principle, the Government maintains the right to bring to justice, consistent with the due process of law, those accused of perpetrating genocide;

viii. Cooperation. The success of the operation will require the full cooperation of all contributing organisations, within the scope of their mandates;

vi. Flexibility. All plans developed to support the settlement of IDPs must be flexible and lend themselves to modification. Mechanisms must be in place to ensure that any adjustments take place in a way that fulfills the aforementioned principles both at the policy and implementation levels.

COMMUNE	PRE WAR POP	ORIGIN CAMP	CAMP POP	CAMP NGO	ORC	ORC NGO
BUTARE COMMUNES						
GISHAMVU	37676	KANAMA	454	ICRC/SCF	X	
		KIBEHO	11904	AICF		
		RWAMIKO	493	ICRC/SCF		
		RURAMBA	99	ICRC/SCF		
		BIVUMU	313			
		MUNINI	200	ICRC		
		BOHORO	343	ICRC		
		NDAGO	7069			
TOTAL			20875			
HUYE	26776	KIBEHO	5959		X	
		RWAMIKO	587			
		RURAMBA	489			
		BIVUMU	178			
		MUNINI	47			
		BOHORO	149			
		NDAGO	653			
TOTAL			8062			
KIBAYI	44956	KIBEHO	556			
		MUNINI	54			
		NDAGO	8			
TOTAL			618			
KIGEMBE	48966	KAMANA	337		X	
		KIBEHO	4871			
		RWAMIKO	8			
		BIVUMU	77			
		MUNINI	1188			
		BOHORO	361			
		NDAGO	5002			
TOTAL			11844			
MARABA	39689	KAMANA	807			
		KIBEHO	860			
		RWAMIKO	297			
		RURAMBA	293			
		BIVUMU	156			
		BOHORO	126			
TOTAL			2539			
MBAZI	27492	KIBEHO	6311		X	
		RWAMIKO	453			
		RURAMBA	249			
		BIVUMU	131			
		MUNINI	238			
		BOHORO	57			
		NDAGO	532			
TOTAL			7971			
MUGANZI	36276	KIBEHO	481			
		NDAGO	11			
TOTAL			492			
MUGUSA	38171	KIBEHO	5936		X	
		RWAMIKO	115			
		RURAMBA	170			
		BIVUMU	97			
		MUNINI	184			
		BOHORO	374			
		NDAGO	1594			
TOTAL			8470			
MUYAGA	35077	KIBEHO	2030			
		RWAMIKO	36			
		RURAMBA	62			
		BIVUMU	5			
		MUNINI	150			
		BOHORO	165			
		NDAGO	696			
TOTAL			3144			
MUYIRA	42974	KIBEHO	6211		X (PRI 1)	
		RWAMIKO	658			
		BIVUMU	353			
		MUNINI	134			
		BOHORO	465			
		NDAGO	2413			
		CYANIKA	2574			
TOTAL			12808			
NDORA	29588	KIBEHO	1997			
		RWAMIKO	18			
		BIVUMU	27			
		MUNINI	97			
		BOHORO	80			
		NDAGO	119			
TOTAL			2338			
NGOMA	32953	KIBEHO	4492			
		RWAMIKO	295			
		RURAMBA	80			
		BIVUMU	84			

		MUNINI	238		
		BOHORO	306		
		NDAGO	1161		
	TOTAL		6656		
NTYAZO	55079	KIBEHO	5899	X(PRI 1)	
		RWAMIKO	199		
		RURAMBA	112		
		BIVUMU	304		
		MUNINI	125		
		BOHORO	586		
		NDAGO	1576		
		CYANIKA	1959		
	TOTAL		10760		
NYABISINDU	36999	KIBEHO	565		
		BIVUMU	40		
		NDAGO	16		
	TOTAL		621		
NYAKIZU	50241	KAMANA	8159		
		KIBEHO	12351		
		RWAMIKO	140		
		RURAMBA	86		
		BIVUMU	42		
		MUNINI	4592		
		BOHORO	6		
		NDAGO	13403		
	TOTAL		38779		
NYARUHENGERI	34002	KIBEHO	2074		
		RWAMIKO	66		
		BIVUMU	155		
		MUNINI	208		
		NDAGO	504		
	TOTAL		3007		
RUNYINYA	29050	KIBEHO	20314	X	
		RWAMIKO	4991		
		RURAMBA	3835		
		BIVUMU	75		
		MUNINI	567		
		BOHORO	414		
		NDAGO	3501		
	TOTAL		33697		
RUSATIRA	43779	KIBEHO	3817	X(PRI 1)	
		RWAMIKO	298		
		RURAMBA	140		
		BIVUMU	44		
		BOHORO	160		
		NDAGO	799		
		CYANIKA	1595		
	TOTAL		6853		
RUHASHYA	34094	KIBEHO	1293		
		RWAMIKO	86		
		RURAMBA	123		
		BIVUMU	29		
		BOHORO	272		
		NDAGO	534		
	TOTAL		2337		
SHYANDA	40647	KIBEHO	4584		
		RWAMIKO	15		
		RURAMBA	177		
		BIVUMU	50		
		MUNINI	24		
		BOHORO	229		
		NDAGO	1900		
	TOTAL		6979		
	TOTAL	764485	188849		

COMMUNE	PRE WAR POP	ORIGIN CAMP	CAMP POP	CAMP NGO	ORC	ORC NGO
GITARAMA COMMUNES						
BULINGA	36382					
GITARAMA		KAMANA	232			
		RURAMBA	74			
		BIVUMU	25			
		NDAGO	158			
KAYENZI	39351					
KIGOMA	61468	KIBEHO	365		X	
		RWAMIKO	4			
		BOHORO	209			
		NDAGO	4			
MASANGO	50316	NDAGO	12		X	
MUGINA	41229					
MUKINGI	38248	NDAGO	30			
MURAMA	40882	NDAGO	4		X	
MUSAMBIRA	45771					
MUSHUBATI	64258					
NTONGWE	73198	KIBEHO	746		X(PRI 1)	
		RWAMIKO	30			
		MUNINI	124			
		NDAGO	31			
		CYANIKA	895			
NYABIKENKE	51450	RWAMIKO	4			
NYAKABANDA	46209					

NYAMABUYE I	79852	NDAGO	10		X	
RUNDA	45940					
ROTOBWE	35480					
TABA	54469					
TAMBWE	47308				X	
TOTAL	851811					

COMMUNE	PRE WAR POP	ORIGIN CAMP	CAMP POP	CAMP NGO	ORC	ORC NGO
KIGALI COMMUNES						
BICUMBI	98456	KIBEHO	388		X(PRI 1)	
		BOHORO	47			
		CYANIKA	699			
BUTAMWA	33875					
GASHORA	75719	KAMANA	1716		X(PRI 1)	
		KIBEHO	4200			
		RWAMIKO	11			
		RURAMBA	29			
		BIVUMU	320			
		MUNINI	1878			
		NDAGO	2398			
		CYANIKA	2658			
GIKOMERO	53238					
GIKORO	52239					
KANOMBE	53497	RWAMIKO	6			
		BOHORO	66			
KANZENZE	98952	KAMANA	728		X(PRI 1)	
		KIBEHO	1055			
		RWAMIKO	23			
		RURAMBA	36			
		BIVUMU	95			
		MUNINI	178			
		BOHORO	190			
		NDAGO	359			
		CYANIKA	1231			
MBOGO	32051					
MUGAMBAZI	46985					
MUSASA	33186					
NGENDA	114193	KAMANA	3934		X(PRI 1)	
		KIBEHO	20882			
		RWAMIKO	512			
		RURAMBA	116			
		BIVUMU	242			
		MUNINI	4382			

		BOHORO	732			
		NDAGO	8611			
		CYANIKA	9233			
RUBUNGO	45474					
RUSHASHI	38258					
RUTONGO	54574	RWAMIKO	3			
		BOHORO	5			
SHYORONGI	44887	RWAMIKO	3			
TARE	38635					
TOTAL	914219					

ANNEX C OPEN RELIEF CENTRES

1. The concept of Open Relief Centres (ORC) has been established to address the fundamental concerns of Internally Displaced Persons and the recipient communities, ensuring the re-integration of IDPs while maintaining the security and dignity of both groups. The ORC is a temporary place where displaced persons on the move and other returnees as well as locals in vulnerable conditions can freely enter or leave and obtain essential relief assistance in a relatively safe environment.
2. Open Relief Centres will be set up in accordance and in phase with local conditions and requirements in Rwanda. The ORC, are transit points, in the home communes, for IDP's returning to their homes. They are to facilitate immediate re-integration, through the provision of basic food items, seeds and construction materials, and by increasing confidence in law and order in the home communes. At the same time Quick Impact Project will promote rehabilitation of the country, at the communal level.
3. Material assistance provided through the ORC's in the home communes is aimed at re-integration, and will be phased out; dependency must be avoided.
4. The actors in setting up Open Relief Centres will be UNHCR (set-up and protection), WFP (food), UNICEF (water and sanitation), WHO (health), UNAMIR (security), UNHCR (protection), NGOs and local authorities. Each ORC will be managed by a designated NGO or UN Agency. Information gathering and dissemination will come under the responsibility of UNREO. Overall coordination will take place in the context of the Integrated Humanitarian Operations Centre framework, in close cooperation with the Ministry of Rehabilitation.

ORC components

a. Food distribution

Food needs are best covered by food (for work) programmes, distributions of food or rations at the commune level. Sustained direct distribution at the ORC-site should be avoided so as to not have concentration of foodstuffs at one location nor provide an incentive for people to stay at the ORCs. One-off distribution to IDPs for a two week period will be effected in conjunction with WFP/CRS/ICRC targeted distributions. (half rations/250grms/person/day).

Once IDPs leave the ORCs for their homes, they should be absorbed to the ongoing food, seeds and tools, distributions in the communes.

b. Temporary shelter

Ideally, ORCs would be considered a temporary solution limited in time (3-10 days), while the local authorities find an acceptable temporary, or preferably durable solution for those whose homes are either occupied or need repairs. It will be forbidden to build huts at the ORC's. Construction materials will be made judiciously available in the vicinity of the ORC to targeted populations in order for people to instantly work on rebuilding their houses. For planning purposes, plastic sheeting for one out of four families will be made available in each ORC.

c. Health

Ideally people in transit at the ORCs needing medical assistance should be referred to the health system in place at the commune level. Where such structures are inadequate NGOs or the appropriate UN Agency will be given the responsibility of supplying such services.

d. Water and sanitation

Access to a water source or water availability will be one of the criteria to determine the ORC location. These should be simple latrines; For planning purposes 1 pit latrines per 50 IDPs.

e. Transport

It is considered advisable to have transport facilities available at the ORCs, for people who cannot reach their secteur on foot (distance too big, disabled persons etc.).

f. Protection

Protection is one of the key issues of the ORCs. The protection role will be taken care of by UNHCR and UNHR in close collaboration with local authorities. It is considered important to register the IDPs on arrival to the centre, so as to monitor further events. UNHCR/UNHR or ICRC in principle will ensure presence in each of the ORCs.

Local residents as well as IDP's having returned to their homes, can contact the local authorities and the ORC in case of security problems in their home areas, including tensions over house occupation etc. In such cases admission and emergency shelter may be granted on a case by case basis. Solutions will then be found by, and in cooperation with the local authorities, including the gendarmerie or army as required.

The local authorities have at all times access to the ORC's in order to promote confidence etc.

The ORC's should not be a sanctuary for persons having committed crimes. Local law enforcement agents, including army personnel if duty authorized, can enter the ORC to arrest persons, if it can be demonstrated that substantiated suspicions against such persons exists. Arrests can in principle only be made in the presence of UN or ICRC official unless there is an emergency situation (risk of escape, genuine threat to the security of others, etc. The law enforcement agents will sign, at the ORC, for any arrest made, and family members, the ICRC and the UNHCHR will have access to the person concerned.

OUTGOING FACSIMILE

UNAMIR

PRIORITY

94 AUG 18 16 20

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YKF 1511

OUTGOING FAX NO: A-5	DTG: 18 AUGUST 94
TO: UNAMIR FIELD MISSION	FROM: UN HQ - DPKO SITUATION CENTRE
FAX NO: 3-3090	FAX NO: (212)-963-9053 (PLAIN) (212)-963-9852 (CRYPTO)
SUBJECT: UNPROFOR NOTICAS	
ATN: UNAMIR FORCE COMMANDER	DRAFTER: Lt Col K Jobson
INFORMATION: N/A	
TOTAL NUMBER OF TRANSMITTED PAGES INCLUDING THIS PAGE: 3	

MESSAGE

1. PLEASE FIND A COPY OF THE DAILY UNAMIR REPORT PRODUCED BY THE SITUATION CENTRE.
2. REFER ANY QUESTIONS TO THE DUTY ROOM CLERK ON 3-2690.

FC E/DIR CAD CDD

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**DPKO SITUATION CENTRE REPORT
UNAMIR - RWANDA
Time: 0800 Hours NYT 18 August 1994**

HIGHLIGHTS

- ▶ Gen Kagame said his forces aimed to move to the HPZ.
- ▶ RGF soldiers threatened UN aid workers in a refugee camp in Zaire.
- ▶ Japan plans to send Self Defence Forces to help Rwandan refugees.

POLITICAL

On 17 August, ex-Rwandese politicians were reported to be conducting rallies in CYANGUGU to incite the people to leave for Zaire. A team of Rwandese Ministers accompanied by the CMO and UNAMIR Political Officer visited GIKONGORO to address the local population. The visit was a big success with over 10,000 coming to listen. UNAMIR reported that the exodus of displaced observed to be more pronounced in the general areas of KARAMA, CYANIKA and RUKONDO.

Japan's ruling party decided to dispatch the country's Self Defence Forces to Rwanda's neighbours to provide humanitarian aid to the Rwandan refugees.

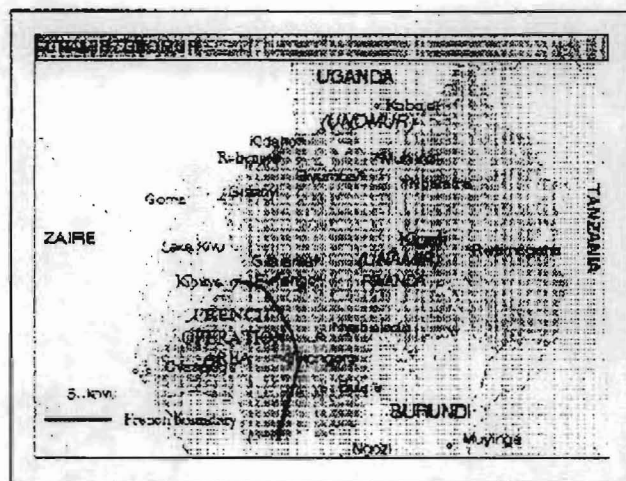
(AFP)

On 18 August, Gen Kagame said that his forces aimed to move to the Humanitarian Protection Zone (HPZ) and that his government did not want French soldiers to remain in the country. (AFP)

BURUNDI: On 17 August, a member of the Security Council mission just back from Burundi said that the threat of ethnic violence in Burundi could result in an even greater tragedy than in neighbouring Rwanda. He said that the international community and the Security Council in particular should follow the situation in Burundi very closely to prevent another disaster. (Reuter)

MILITARY

On 17 August, the military situation remained calm. There was an increase in the numbers of people moving from KIBUYE towards the south. The Rwandese People's Army (RPA) continued to coordinate humanitarian activities with UNAMIR and NGO's and was patrolling in KIGALI city. Some RGF elements in GIKONGORO are reported to have made contact with RPA who will escort them to BUTARE. The overall situation in Sector 4 is calm. The Ghanaian battalion continued to conduct day and night patrol in and around GIKONGORO and in the southern and northern part of the HPZ. The Ethiopian battalion continued to receive stores and equipment by air through KIGALI airport.



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HUMANITARIAN

UNHCR returned 310 displaced persons to KIGALI from GISENYI. On 16 August, the security situation in and around GOMA remained precarious. Tensions remained high between the Zairian military and the refugees; gunfire was often heard in GOMA at night.

On 17 August, a French army spokesman said that over 12,000 refugees from the HPZ have already crossed the border into Zaire at BUKAVU. (AFP)

On 18 August, aid workers said an epidemic of dysentery, the same strain that caused thousands of deaths in GOMA, has broken out in BUKAVU. (Reuter)

SECURITY AND SAFETY OF PERSONNEL

On 17 August, in a sign of growing lawlessness in the refugee camps, soldiers of the RGF in Mugunga camp (15 km north-west of GOMA) threatened to detonate grenades if UN workers did not give them blankets and plastic sheeting. Food distribution to 350,000 refugees in two camps was suspended because of riots and thefts by machete-wielding gangs. Others have died in fights for limited supplies of food. (AP, AFP)

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