

DK

G3 OPERATIONS/PLANS - AAC - YIBENHO OPERATIONS 15 MAR - 210 APR 1995

PLEASE RETAIN  
ORIGINAL ORDER

[CONFIDENTIAL]  
RH/WG JUNE 2009

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From: DCOS Ops

Date: 20 March 95

Subject: OP RETOUR STRATEGY - UNAMIR COMMENTS

- ① Before we start transport and info campaign, must see *(security)* **tangible** evidence that the application of arrest procedure is more transparent, less arbitrary and fairer for those accused.
- 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 - 3 x +
- \* Mvmt to Burundi 300-500
- \* Mvmt back to camps, no/type/origin.

(1<sup>a</sup>)  
NB \* Security in Communes.  
\* Arrest / Review.  
(Tangible Δ)

Version (2)

## Strategy for the Southern IDP Camps-15 March 1995

1. The return of IDPs from the camps in Gikongoro to their home communes in Butare, Gitarama, Kibungo, and South Kigali has come to a virtual standstill. While it has been known from the beginning of this operation that the last camps remaining open would contain a high percentage of "hard core" - those who would refuse to return to their communes because of their participation in the genocide - it is generally accepted that there are still large numbers of innocent people in the camp. Because the principal influence on the decision to return home for this latter group has always been information they receive on conditions in their communes, it is assumed that their growing reluctance to return home is based on their perceptions of the security situation there.
2. Certain elements in the camps continue to spread stories of harassment, arbitrary arrest, and murder, in the home communes. Unfortunately, this deliberate campaign of disinformation has recently been augmented by the reports of people returning to the camps from home communes, fearing for their personal safety. There have even been reports that some people are fleeing communes and entering camps for the first time.
3. The situation is further complicated by heightened concerns on the part of the Government over national security. The IDP camps are considered by the Government to represent a grave threat to internal security because they are perceived to contain members of the Interhamwe (who use the camps for recruitment and training) and others responsible for the genocide.
4. Any strategy which must address the current situation in the southern camps will fail if it does not fully take into account the complexity and magnitude of the IDP problem. The principal task facing the Government can be summarized as follows: it must arrest, prosecute and detain those guilty of genocide, or involved in efforts to destabilize the Government, while at the same time assure the voluntary and safe return of innocent IDPs to their home communes and their reintegration into normal society.
5. The full cooperation of the Government and international organizations at the highest levels is absolutely essential if the separation of the innocent from the guilty, and the proper treatment of the two, is to be carried out humanely and successfully. This will require full participation in planning and implementation by the Ministries of Defence, Interior, and Justice, and will necessitate the involvement of director level representation at essential Integrated Task Force meetings. This will assure that instructions and directives key to the successful implementation of the operation are delivered in a timely manner to both agency and government officials at the regional level.
6. The following strategy was developed in a series of meetings with representatives from the Ministries of Rehabilitation and Social Reintegration, Interior, and Defense, as well as UN agencies and multilateral organizations. It is intended to address both the concerns for national security and those of IDP return and reintegration. As soon as it is approved by the Government,

"accused"

→ Time-table - D-day selection → Shorten (2-4 wks notice)  
→ Re-evaluate "after" wk 1. Info → all at once  
→ Feeding con - ID Cards will start moving.

final plans will be drawn up and implementation should start within a week.

7. The operation will begin by assessing the present situation in eleven high priority communes (from where over eighty percent of the IDP population originates), and preparing these communes for the arrival of the IDPs. This will be accomplished by strengthening judicial and security structures in the commune, and ensuring that the increased material needs in the commune are met. At the same time, the information campaign in the camps will be strengthened, and security improved by increasing UNAMIR presence in the camps. Food distribution will be stopped in camps sequentially, starting with Kibeho. Within the camps final distributions will be staggered by commune (see attached schedule). Transportation will then be made available for those unable to walk home.

### **Operational Outline**

8. **Action in the Home Communes**-Approximately eighty percent of the total camp population comes from eleven communes, nine in Butare Prefecture, and two in Kigali Prefecture. To maximise limited resources, the majority of operational efforts will be concentrated in these eleven communes. However, some information activities will be conducted in all affected communes. Prior to the commencement of the operation, activities in the home communes will be focused on explaining the operation to local officials and the local population, and strengthening security and judicial structures in the commune.

9. Preparing people in home communes for the arrival of IDPs is primarily the task of the Rwandan government, with support provided through the IOC. Discussions will take place between local authorities and relevant bodies, based on guidelines established by the Ministries of Interior, Justice, and Rehabilitation and Social Integration, on potential problems which might arise from a sudden influx of IDPs into the general population (including disorder and lawlessness, property disputes, intimidation of witnesses to genocide, revenge killings); and local authorities will be provided with methods and resources to deal with such issues.

10. The Rwandan government will ensure that local authorities and local populations are informed of the proper procedures for filing a complaint or conducting an arrest. It is necessary that the perpetrators of the genocide be caught and punished, but it is essential that the innocent feel safe from unwarranted persecution. Arrests, accusations of genocide, or property disputes, will be handled in a legal and transparent manner.

11. The international community will intensify its presence in the targeted home communes, and in these same communes there will be specifically identified "assistance zones", staffed by a committee of relevant local authorities and international representatives, including UN human rights monitors. This committee will be responsible to address the needs faced by bourgmestres in the reception of new arrivals, as well as the security concerns of the returnees.



12. UN Agencies and international organizations, working in cooperation with local authorities, will ensure that food and water supplies in the commune are adequate to handle the expected population increase, and that immediate shelter requirements are met. NGOs will also be encouraged to begin agricultural and development programs which will be of benefit to the entire commune population.

13. A program to strengthen the judicial system in targeted communes will be conducted by the United Nations High Commission for Human Rights to prepare for the increased number of arrests likely to take place in these communes. Temporary offices will be set up and fully equipped so that IPJs can conduct interrogations, and prepare the necessary files and documents on each detainee. With the assistance of UNAMIR civilian police, training programs will be conducted for commune police officers. Where existing detention facilities are expected to be inadequate UNAMIR, under the supervision of UNHCHR, will construct detention centres or assi camps, which will be staffed by the local authorities. UNHCHR monitors will also supervise the transport of detainees.

14. Roving information teams will visit all of the receiving communes not included in the primary eleven. These teams will be composed of representatives of the judiciary, the RPA, and UNHCHR, and will discuss roles and responsibilities with commune officials, security officers, and NGO and UNAMIR representatives.

- Communal Police - 1 mont  
- ID / Uniform

15. Protection for the population, and the returning IDPs, will be enhanced by increasing the security presence in each of the primary target communes. This increased presence will consist of RPA and police, UNAMIR troops, CIVPOL, and human rights monitors. Mobil teams will be established to visit other receiving communes.

Rad  
UNAMIR?

16. **Action in the Camps**-It is absolutely essential for the success of the proposed operation that security be improved in the camps, that sources of disinformation within the camps are neutralized, and that accurate and truthful information about Government policies and the situation in the home communes is readily available to the entire camp population.

17. In order to combat the concerted campaigns of disinformation and intimidation waged by certain elements in the camps, and to create an environment where people feel safe to return home, it will be necessary to increase the presence of security forces within the camps, especially during and immediately after final food distributions. The majority of the increased security presence will be in the form of UNAMIR troops.

18. Prior to the commencement of the operation, the Government will conduct an extensive information campaign in the camps. The campaign will explain the plan and rationale for the closure of the camps, and more importantly, will seek to reassure the camp population that the actions being taken are in their own interest. <sup>all to</sup> <sup>phes</sup>

19. To further improve the security situation in the camps, UNAMIR troops, in cooperation with local authorities, will conduct an operation to arrest known intimidators, and ~~people accused of participation in genocide~~.

Ltd C & S ? / "announced".

20. People will be informed that subsequent food distributions will take place in the home communes, and that there will be no further registration for food distributions of populations moving to other camps. Camp populations will be assured that the Government wants them to return home to begin the process of normalization and recovery. Government information teams should assure the IDPs that they will be welcomed in the home communes, that property disputes will be settled fairly, and that those who make false accusations for personal gain will be exposed and punished.

21. If any people still remain in a camp four weeks after the final food distribution, they will be registered to determine commune of origin, and will then be interviewed by local authorities (in the presence of international human rights monitors) to determine their reasons for not going home.

22. **Transport and Registration**-Due to time constraints and lack of resources, it will be impossible to transport all of the IDPs to their home communes. Fortunately, the vast majority of the IDPs come from the nearby prefecture of Butare, and can easily walk home. Transport will be provided for the sick and elderly, and those living in the most distant communes. Whether walking home, or riding trucks and buses, IDPs may be registered when leaving the camps.

23. **Schedule for Final Food Distributions**-The following is a proposed schedule for stopping food distribution in the camps. It may change slightly to accommodate new population information, and existing food distribution schedules. The eleven priority communes are marked with an asterisk.

WEEK	CAMP	COMMUNE	POP.	
=====				
1	Kibeho	Runyinya*	17,000	
		Ngenda*	12,500	29,500
2	Kibeho	Gishamvu*	10,000	
		Gashora*	5,000	
		Nyakizu*	9,000	
		Ntyazo*	6,200	30,200
3	Kibeho	Huye*	6,000	
		Muyira*	5,700	
		Mbazi	5,500	
		Mugusa	5,800	
		Ngoma*	3,500	
		Maraba*	700	
		Kigembe*	3,200	30,400
4	Kibeho	Rusatira	3,600	
		Shyanda	3,700	

		Muyaga	2,300	
		Sake	2,200	
		15 OTHERS	14,200	
	Buhoro	Ngenda*	400	
		Ntyazo*	350	
		35 OTHERS	3,250	30,000
5	Ndago	Nyakizu*	16,500	
		Gishamvu*	7,200	
		Ngoma*	6,400	30,100
6	Ndago	Kigembe*	5,000	
		Runyinya*	3,500	
		Gashora*	2,500	
		Ndora	2,200	
		19 OTHERS	10,000	
	Nyamigina	Huye*	300	
		34 OTHERS	2,000	
	Bivumu	Muyira*	400	
		32 OTHERS	3,500	29,400
7	Munini	Ngenda*	5,500	
		Nyakizu*	5,200	
		Gashora*	2,400	
		Kigembe*	1,000	
		Runyinya*	750	
		Kigali-ville	600	
		22 OTHERS	5,000	
	Rwamiko	Runyinya*	5,100	
		Huye*	650	
		Gishamvu*	650	
		49 OTHERS	3,600	30,400
8	Kamana	Nyakizu*	8,500	
		Ngenda*	5,100	
		Gashora*	2,600	
		Butare	1,000	
		Muyaga Sud	1,000	
		12 OTHERS	6,100	
	Ruramba	Runyinya*	3,100	
		Huye*	400	
		Maraba*	250	
		36 OTHERS	1,300	29,350

**WORLD BANK MISSION****AIDE MEMOIRE****EVALUATION OF THE PROGRAMME FOR THE REPATRIATION  
AND REINSTALLATION OF RWANDAN REFUGEES****(March 9 - April 3, 1995)**

1. This aide memoire represents a summary of the findings of a mission which visited Rwanda from March 9 to April 3 1995. The mission was undertaken at the invitation of the Government of Rwanda to conduct an evaluation of the program for the reintegration of refugees into Rwandan society. The work of the mission was facilitated by the generous donation of time and energy by the Rwandan government especially by the officers and staff of the Ministry of Rehabilitation and Social Integration.

2. The terms of reference for the team were unusual for a World Bank mission. There is currently no World Bank programme in process or under consideration which would directly support the reintegration process. The task of the mission has been to evaluate a draft programme put forth by the Government of Rwanda. The contents of this aide memoire represent the conclusions and recommendations of the mission. They do not represent the formal policy of the World Bank, UNHCR or any other donor agency. This aide memoire will be submitted simultaneously to the Government of Rwanda, the World Bank and to those donor agencies who contributed personnel and logistical support to the mission. Copies will be distributed to other major donor agencies. The World Bank will provide an official reply to the conclusions and recommendations of the Aide Memoire by 24 April 1995. Other donor agencies have been asked to provide their written comments to the Government and to the Bank by the same date.

3. The mission team was designed to include experts in several disciplines in recognition of the complexity of the issues facing Rwandan society. The team was composed of seventeen experts of eleven nationalities. In addition to staff and consultants fielded directly by the World Bank, personnel were seconded to the mission by UNHCR and USAID. In addition, two representatives of an NGO currently implementing projects in Rwanda, the Austrian Relief Programme, also accompanied the mission and participated in discussions of the mission findings. Logistical support was provided by UNICEF, UNHCR, UNAMIR and the Office of the SRSG in Kigali. Team members were selected not only for their range of technical expertise but also for prior experience in Rwanda. A full list of team members is provided in an annex to this aide memoire.

4. The document which forms the basis of a refugee reintegration strategy, "Problemes du Rapatriement et de la Reinstallation des Refugies Rwandais - Propositions de Solutions", dated December 1994 was produced by the Ministry of Rehabilitation and Social Integration (MINIREISO). The document was submitted to donors during the course of the Round Table in Geneva in January 1995. Its main thrust is the identification of large tracts of land in Kigali and in

four prefectures of Eastern Rwanda along with detailed proposals for the settlement of "old" refugees in these areas. We are fully conscious of the constraints under which the government must operate in terms of limited personnel and resources. The mission's evaluation of the programme has not been limited to the text of this document but where officials of the MINIREISO have indicated expanded or new directions taken during the intervening months we have made every attempt to include these new initiatives within the scope of the work of the mission. However, it has nonetheless been made clear to us by MINIREISO that the December document remains up to this writing the basis for proposals for refugee reintegration.

5. Taking into account those refugees who left the country in 1994, those who remain internally displaced and those refugees who have returned home to Rwanda after as much as thirty years in forced exile, perhaps as much as 50% of the Rwandan population is currently displaced or settled only in a temporary fashion. Both the Government and the donor community recognize that the successful and sustainable reintegration of the displaced Rwandan population provides the only long-term solution to what is the central problem of Rwandan society at this juncture. The Programme must be seen in the context of the rehabilitation strategy put forth by the government during November 1994. The relationship between these two strategies is critical both from a point of view of sustainable solutions to the problems at hand and from the point of view of budgetary considerations in a situation of finite resources. The programme addresses the problems of repatriation and reinstallation. Thus, it must be evaluated in terms of its impact both upon refugees who have returned to Rwanda and those currently internally displaced or outside of the country.

6. The observations of the mission can be divided into two categories corresponding to the division of actions outlined in the Programme, i.e., Reinstallation and Repatriation. Repatriation in this regard refers to the reintegration both of refugees and internally displaced. What follows both in regard to evaluation of the Programme and recommendations of the mission is distilled from a series of technical reports prepared by members of the mission. The Reports are attached to this Aide Memoire as annexes.

### The Programme

#### 7. Summary of the Programme.

##### a. new refugees and Internally Displaced.

The programme foresees the creation of transit centres and the provision of repatriation packages of food and agricultural implements for those refugees and displaced as and when they return to their home area.

Implicitly, the repatriation strategy rests upon the successful conclusion of the reinstallation strategy. This is particularly true in the case of Kigali and in the southeastern portion of the country where the problem of double occupancy is the most severe.

b. old refugees

The programme identifies a series of sites in urban Kigali and in three eastern areas, Bugesera, Kibungo and Mutara and in Gisenyi as well.

### Observations

8. Overall, the mission has observed that the situation in Rwanda differs considerably from region to region and from commune to commune. Nonetheless, there are some common problems and the following remarks will focus on these. Specific observations regarding the situation in particular prefectures will be detailed in the technical reports to follow later. The Mission's remarks are organized following the structure of the Programme into discussions of the processes of reinstallation and repatriation. Reinstallation has been separated into an analysis of the urban and rural programmes. Finally, the mission has made some observations regarding implementation strategies. Following the mission's observations, the concluding section of the Aide Memoire details some of the most significant conclusions and recommendations of the Mission.

### Reinstallation

#### Rural Programme

9. The most immediate conclusion of the mission in regard to the reinstallation process in the rural areas is that the sites proposed within the programme are insufficient to meet the needs of the target population identified. The programme asserts that within the bounds of the areas of land included in the resettlement strategy, approximately 78,000 families can be accommodated. According to our estimates, the potential capacity of these sites amounts to somewhere between 20,000 and 25,000 families depending upon scenarios regarding patterns of land use. In coming to this conclusion, team members have taken into account several factors including soil quality in the areas concerned, availability of water and patterns of land use (i.e., cultivation, different patterns of animal husbandry). An additional factor here, which repeats itself in the urban areas below, is that the sites which have been labelled as vacant are in fact at least partially occupied thus reducing their capacity.

10. It was however apparent that in addition to the large sites proposed within the Programme, there were a significant number of smaller potential sites scattered across individual communes which, taken in their totality, represent a supplementary stock of land available for redistribution to refugees. It is impossible to estimate the amount of land available in small plots. However, there are indications that this stock of land is considerable. In certain areas, the process of identifying and distributing scattered plots of vacant land has already begun. This was notably the case in Gitarama and in Kibungo. No extensive, organized investigation of the possibilities in such small scattered plots was evident. The identification of such plots will require significant

amounts of time. Given the absence of reliable land records, such a process would require intensive local knowledge as well as a qualified cadre of administrative personnel at the commune and sector levels.

11. In addition to difficulties related to population settlement, the country faces a problem in the Mutara region of a surplus of cattle. Statistics regarding cattle are difficult to assess. We have however calculated that the region can only sustain a population of 50,000 head of cattle. Our best estimate is that there are currently between 200,000 and 250,000 cattle in the Mutara area. However, some estimates range as high as 500,000 head. With the onset of the dry season this herd will become unsustainable resulting in perhaps permanent damage to pasture land.

12. The Programme notes that the Akagera National Park, adjoining the Mutara area and the Domaine de Chasse, represents a resource of available land which will be used if necessary to settle refugees and cattle. However, according to our estimates, the portions of the northern part of the Park currently under temporary occupation by old refugees offer at best only a minor incremental addition to the stock of land available and could sustain no more than 1,000 families engaged in extensive cattle herding. As regards the totality of the Park, although this represents a significant resource of potential land for settlements, the ecological consequences would be severe. Our information regarding the Akagera is from previous experience of mission members and one brief foray into a limited area of the Park. Despite several formal requests made to the MINREISO and the Ministry of Defense, we were never given permission to enter the Park by car or even to fly over portions of the Park by helicopter.

#### Urban Programme

13. The resettlement of urban refugees is particularly critical both due to the numbers of refugees involved and due to the inclusion in this category of most government civil servants, military personnel and businessmen. The method of resolution of the urban refugee problem has high visibility and important symbolic impact on the resolution of the refugee problem in general.

14. The needs for urban housing are undeniable. The Prefecture of Kigali has estimated that the present population of Kigali city is about 200,000. Of this number as much as 70% is made up of recently returned old refugees. The situation is much the same in Butare and in Kibungu. The growth of urban areas following any significant repatriation will be considerable. Immediate attention to the planning of urban settlement carries with it an additional importance vis-a-vis future growth. Urban planning must also take into account the absorption capacity of the rural areas. If adequate sustainable sites are not found for the reinstallation of refugees from rural areas, some of these will eventually shift to Kigali and other urban areas of the country.

15. The strategy proposed in the Programme regarding urban refugee settlement centers almost exclusively on Kigali. Many of the other urban areas visited during the mission appeared to have large numbers of old refugees settled there. This was particularly the case in Kibungo. The programme identifies 9 settlement sites within Kigali. Since December 1994, MINIREISO has identified 12 other sites in Butare. No other sites in other urban centres appear to have been programmed. Some details exist for a plan for Kigali. No concrete planning beyond identification of sites appears to have been undertaken for settlement in Butare. In both places, the majority of sites identified in the Programme as vacant are already at least partially occupied. Officials of MINIREISO noted to the mission that those currently inhabiting the proposed sites would be evicted to make room for the housing settlements planned for these areas. The mission has calculated that this process might result in as many as 2,000 families being shifted to make room for settlements of 4,200 families.

16. The type of housing envisioned by the Programme for Kigali is, given the overall demands for resources, expensive and focused on relatively large upper middle class types of dwellings. The overall cost for Kigali housing represents approximately one third of the total amount budgeted in the Programme for the entire country. The Kigali programme is costed at \$146,000,000 at an average rate of \$39,000 per house for 4,000 families. Methods of financing are not detailed. The Mission believes that as many as 42,000 households can be settled in urban areas for a cost which might not exceed \$120 million. This calculation is based on several assumptions. First, that a certain percentage of old refugees are sufficiently well-to-do to purchase or construct their own housing and do not require assistance, that other middle class groups of refugees may not have funds but due to their eventual income stream will qualify for housing credit schemes and that finally a larger group will require heavily subsidized forms of housing. Second, that housing schemes should, overall, be of lower standards of construction and that individual dwellings should be fixed in greater density to lower the costs of infrastructure development.

### Repatriation

17. The portion of the programme which focuses on the repatriation process is relatively brief. In many ways, the process of repatriation is out of the hands of the government. It is true that refugees in Zaire and Tanzania and even internally displaced are to a significant degree held hostage by those elements of the former regime directly involved in crimes of genocide during the events of April 1994. There are increasingly credible reports of arms shipments into Goma and indications that military training is occurring in some of the camps. These factors are beyond the control of the government of Rwanda and in fact force the government into an unavoidable preoccupation with internal security which in turn has an impact on the judicial process within the country. However, there are other factors involved and it has become clear to mission members that the actions and statements of the government can play a critical role in creating the conditions for a significant return of the new refugees.



18. Mission members visited camps in Tanzania and in Zaire and discussed the situation of the refugees at length with NGO officials and representatives of UN agencies. It is not certain whether the international community will be able to sustain the present level of support offered to Rwandan refugees. This statement is made at one time or another in most refugee situations. However, this time, there appears to be strong evidence that this is the case. The continuing outflow of refugees from Burundi is putting serious pressure on already dwindling regional stocks of relief supplies and food. Rations in Goma for a period last month were cut to a level of 500 calories a day per head, as compared to a normal level of 2200 calories.

19. As the Programme recognizes, the sustainable reinstallation of old refugees requires at base a key input by the government. These refugees return to Rwanda without land or houses and they require both. Just as clearly, there are government inputs which are necessary for the sustainable reinstallation of new refugees who have fled the country since April 1994. The programme notes that these refugees do not require the same direct material investments as the first group. They are able to return to their own homes which they left only a brief period before. This is not always the case. Many of the old refugees who have returned from Burundi and Uganda have done so with accumulated savings. Consider that the city of Kigali has within the last few months received over 1500 requests for permission to construct houses. By contrast, new refugees have for the most part probably exhausted their savings. In some cases, their property has been seriously damaged in the war and its aftermath and requires significant rehabilitation. The results, for example, of the looting of the town of Cyangungu have left houses there almost denuded of roofs, doors, windows, wiring and pipes. However, in general, it is clear that it is the old refugees who need the most urgent support in regard to housing and land.

20. If the key input for old refugees is land, significant input required for a resolution of the situation of new refugees and the internally displaced is an improvement in the security situation. It has been estimated by UNAMIR that 40 % of the internally displaced persons who returned to their home communes during Operation Retour did not stay but rather either returned to IDP camps, or crossed the borders into surrounding countries. A recent NGO study in the IDP camps reported that 92 % of the displaced cited the security situation as their main reason for not returning home. Less than five percent noted the lack of resources, food, etc. as their major reason for not returning. Discussions with groups of refugees in Tanzania and Zaire gave similar findings. During Operation Retour, significant numbers of those returning to their home communes were arrested. Overall, a pattern of an increased magnitude in the number of seemingly arbitrary arrests during the past few months has been noted by many international observers. The government has a difficult problem and a fully justifiable concern to bring the perpetrators of genocide to justice and to ensure internal security in the country in the face of a real external threat. However, there are implications of the strategy which is being pursued to address these issues. There appears to be a clear correlation between the increase in numbers of arrests inside Rwanda and the decrease in numbers of refugees and internally displaced returning home during late February and March.

21. Another constraint which limits a return of new refugees and internally displaced regards the problem of double occupancy. The problem is particularly severe in the urban areas of Kigali, Butare and Kibungo and the rural areas of Mutara, Bugesera and Kibungo but less important in the western half of the country. Old refugees who came into the country during the second half of 1994 occupied the houses and lands of others through necessity. There was nowhere else to go. The gradual implementation of urban and rural settlement projects will help to resolve this problem. But, clearly in the urban areas the problem has altered in form, becoming as much a business as a form of necessity due to the potential for renting houses to foreign aid workers and wealthy refugees. The Commission set up by the government to resolve land disputes is a beginning to address this issue but the action of the commission and related bodies which may be formed to adjudicate land disputes must be more visible and transparent.

### Needs of Survivors

22. During the course of field visits, we found that it was not always easy to distinguish between the problems of refugee resettlement and those of rehabilitation of existing sites of occupation for the portion of the population who remained in Rwanda during the genocide and the civil conflict which followed. This is particularly true in the case of the survivors of the genocide, those families who were targeted during the April massacres. Local authorities in Butare identified at least 15,000 displaced persons living in camps who were in fact the survivors of genocide but felt they could not return home because of the destruction of their houses and the general trauma of their experience. It is also true to an extent for many families for which some, mostly male, members have fled the country and live as refugees in camps outside. The current Rwandan population is by some estimates over 60% female. There are a large proportion of widows and female-headed households. This population is the most traumatized by the genocide. Often, family units or individuals remain internally displaced due to a nameless fear. Frequently, housing units have been destroyed during the genocide. Female-headed households have difficulty in repairing houses and certain aspects of cultivation traditionally undertaken by males. More significantly, women face the problem of struggling against customary and legal restrictions against female inheritance which undermine their security of land tenure even on their own property.

### Implementation Strategy

23. Little is said in the Programme regarding implementation strategy. There is some observation in regard to urban housing schemes that the private sector, i.e., contractors will play an important role. However, in regard to the implementation of the major multisectoral interventions needed for the preparation of sites some clarifications are required. The programme proposes the creation of core groups of cadre at the prefectural and communal level which in conjunction with representatives of MINREISO will form the strategic bodies for coordinating these interventions. This procedure leaves unclear the relationship between the overall interventions of the technical line ministries of the government (agriculture, health, education, public works, planning, etc.) and the specific interventions undertaken in

implementing the Programme. This ambiguity is reinforced by observations of the mission concerning a lack of coordination and interaction between these technical ministries and the operations of MINREISO. As regards issues of urban planning, water resources, agriculture, health, education and other areas, there appears to have been only minimal input of technical cadre from the relevant ministries in the overall design of the programme. This is despite the fact, verified by the mission, that there exists a significant technical manpower base within the government with intimate knowledge of past experience (of for example urban planning, animal husbandry, agriculture, etc.) which is being underutilized.

#### Relationship to Overall Rehabilitation Strategy

24. This ambiguity in regard to implementation responsibility within the government becomes even more significant when one underlines the point made in a section above, that the reinstallation strategy cannot rest solely upon the large spaces identified in the programme, but must in some fashion look to the smaller plots of land available in scattered locations throughout the country.

#### CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

25. Recommendations are targetted towards government action and towards focusing of donor contributions to the government program. These recommendations have been divided into two categories, urgent actions which the mission feels must be taken as immediate priorities for funding and implementation and parallel actions which will take more time to achieve but which must be begun in the near future to complete the process of refugee integration.

#### 26. Urgent Actions

26a. The mission agrees completely with the emphasis placed by MINIREISO on the immediate need for implementation of projects in the rural sites identified by the Programme for reinstallation of the old refugees. The delay which has occurred in a decision to fund and execute these projects has created conditions which have added to the complications of double occupancy. We must stress however that this work must be undertaken with due consideration given to the sustainable capacity of the lands identified. Thus, this avenue provides a solution for a much smaller group of refugees than was anticipated in the Programme.

26b. In regard to the Mutara region, projects for preparation of sites for refugees should be undertaken. But, here, specifically, it is clear that the region cannot sustain the two-fold burden of the refugee population and the herds of cattle. The surplus population of cattle must be dealt with before the onset of the dry season. For this, we propose three strategies; to be undertaken concomitantly:

- i. redistribution of cattle and/or herders throughout other regions of the country. Some distribution of the surplus of cattle into households in other areas of the country whose cattle were killed or sold during the war would diminish the concentrated herds in the north while at the same time help in the rehabilitation of small-holder agriculture in other regions. It will be necessary to develop a system for subsidy or provision of credit to permit farmers across the country to purchase some portion of the surplus. Smaller family groupings of herders can also be resettled individually in other parts of the country, space permitting.
- ii. Rehabilitation and operation of abattoirs to readjust the size of the cattle population to the demand for meat consumption as recommended in the conclusions of the Programme.

iii. Partial Natural Resolution of the Problem. This is not so much a strategy but an observation. There have been unconfirmed reports that as many as 100,000 head of cattle have crossed into Tanzania presumably in advance of the dry season. We anticipate that cattle herders will to a certain degree resolve some of the surplus through similar movements of transhumance.

26c. In regard to urban installation, the mission agrees in principle with the concept of creating new urban housing. However, we believe that such housing should be more modest in design and dimensions and implemented with less expensive construction materials. The density of occupation of the sites can and should be much greater than that provided for in the programme. In addition, we feel that not enough consideration has been given to the needs of those people already occupying the sites identified in the programme. It is possible to integrate their continued presence into plans for urban refugee installation and the effort should be made. The programme should integrate an examination and detailed plans for sites in other urban centres as well. Finally, to promote sustainability, urban settlement should be undertaken in conjunction with a credit scheme. Infrastructure can be subsidized by the state. But, the provision of materials for refugee housing should be done where possible on a cost recovery basis and subsidization undertaken only on a basis of personal need. A proposed action plan for such a construction programme including some suggestions for a credit facility will be included within the technical reports of the mission.

26d. The search for urban sites must be widened to include the other towns of Rwanda. Focusing exclusively on Kigali provides only a limited, albeit significant, portion of a reinstallation strategy for urban refugees.

26e. In regard to the Akagera Park, the mission recommends that its utilization as a site for refugee resettlement be put aside. The possibility of identifying small sites for settlement in other regions of the country when combined with the other sites already identified in the programme should be sufficient to meet the needs of the refugee population. Further study needs to be undertaken with some urgency regarding the ecological impact of the present events on the Akagera as well as on the other forested areas of Rwanda (Gishwati, Nyungwe, Mukara).

26f. Land should not be the only option available for refugee installation. The potential for an expansion of non-agricultural opportunities has long been a point raised in regard to resolving the land issue in Rwanda. It is even more important under the current circumstances. One way to ameliorate the problem of the limited supply of agricultural land for refugees is to provide reinstallation packages with other components which support non-agricultural occupations. The mission recommends that donors consider this avenue as a priority for funding. Creation of opportunities for technical training, credits, small-scale loans, and advice in setting up of microenterprises could decrease the pressure on land.

26g. The right of women to inherit property should be quickly affirmed by the promulgation of a law. This legal framework must then be rigorously enforced by local administration.

26h. The resurgence of Women's Associations in Rwanda represents an important resource for all aspects of resettlement and rehabilitation. With a population which is 60% female and a large number of female-headed households such associations provide a channel for focusing on some of the most vulnerable groups within Rwandan society.

26i. It is important that the Government of Rwanda begin to combat the campaigns of false information within the refugee camps to prepare the ground for eventual reintegration. The Government can facilitate and encourage flow of information to camps including exchange of personnel between UN agencies and NGOs working in Rwanda and outside.

26j. The Government of Rwanda should make strong efforts to inform new refugees of its support of their right to return and their right to reclaim their property. This support has been articulated in the Arusha Accords and repeated in the Government's recent signing of the Bujumbura agreement as well as in several agreements between the World Bank and the Government. Radio broadcasts can be heard in the camps and would provide a useful channel for such information.

26k. Cultural and intellectual contacts between Rwanda and the refugee camps should be maintained and expanded. An example of a positive initiative is the UNESCO/ Education Ministry textbook program recently agreed upon which will provide refugees with the same primary school textbooks simultaneously in use in Rwandan schools. Cross-border meetings of women's groups and other fora for exchange of ideas should be encouraged.

26l. One of the key constraints to a major repatriation of refugees is the lack of a functioning and transparent system of justice. Not all refugees are guilty of genocide. Yet the lack of any transparent structure and procedure for arrest acts as a brake on refugee return. The modalities for the creation of a justice system are such that we cannot comment on specific actions which are the internal decisions of the Rwandan government. However, we would at least signal the value of finding some system of distinguishing between various degrees of culpability in

regard to the genocide which would enable some refugees to separate themselves from those who are truly culpable for direct acts of murder. One possible option might be to initiate a form of restitution for acts less than genocide. Those found guilty might be sentenced to periods of forced labor by way of restitution in the construction of public buildings and roads and in the rehabilitation of properties of the victims of genocide.

### Parallel Actions

27. In the Mission's view, the success of a rural refugee reintegration strategy lies in the communes. The large sites identified in the programme will account for perhaps 25,000 families leaving as many as 50,000 old refugee families without permanent sites for settlement. For now, these refugees occupy the lands of others. We propose the following strategy to address this situation.

28. The first step should be to regularize the temporary occupation of land which has taken place. The short-term instability of tenure which is now the rule contributes to the overall deteriorating situation of security by creating property disputes and by providing a understandable vested interest in those occupying the land to prevent new refugees from returning. This instability also dissuades old refugees from intensively cultivating the land and thus contributes to the shortfall in food production, increasing the overall need for international relief aid. Some localized efforts have been made to formalize the situation of temporary tenure. A regularized, uniform system of contracts between the state of Rwanda and the families involved would offer a short term solution. Such contracts would define the rights and responsibilities of the occupants and could be fixed for a specific period of time, perhaps one planting season. Modalities for such contracts would have to be articulated. For example, which level of government should be responsible for such contracts? What would be the form of such contracts?

29. The second step would be to identify the available pool of small plots across the country. The development of a standardized system of contracts would only serve to buy time to allow such plots to be identified. The process would have to be undertaken by commune level authorities, Burgomeisters and their staff, in conjunction with Prefets, local communities and officials of the MINIREISO and MININTER.

30. An immediate focus of investment in the expansion of cadre and range of technical expertise at the prefecture and commune level would be necessary to support this process. Local officials would have to be able to develop information resources in regard to the number of local refugees, the plots of vacant communal land and other land vacant due to the death of proprietors during the massacres. This expansion of capacity at the local level could be supported by the interventions of NGOs.

31. One conclusion of the team was that the situation within Rwanda differs drastically from region to region and commune to commune. By supporting the capacity-building process at the local level, the government, aided by donors, can help to ensure the development of local solutions appropriate to specific situations.

#### Financial, Economic and Organizational Aspects

32. The mission made an assessment of the above aspects which were not treated in the Programme. The main findings and recommendations are presented in an annex to this aide-memoire. This annex also includes a very preliminary cost of the Programme taking into account the recommendations of the Mission. In case the Government agrees with such recommendations, these cost estimates will need further review and verification. However, they constitute an order of magnitude which should be considered in further discussions and decisions about the possible execution of the Programme, as recommended by the mission. The mission draws the attention of the Government to the proposed organization structure, which takes fully into account the following main factors: (a) full use of existing implementation and coordination offices of the government; (b) the relative importance of activities to be proposed at the base level (that is by prefectures and communes); (c) the role of the private sector, and (d) the best possible allocation of ordinary expenditures under the national budget.

#### Regional Approach

33. In closing, it must be noted that the work of the mission has been predicated upon a finite if rough estimate of the number of refugees who will eventually be integrated into Rwandan society. If the eventual number of those integrated were to include Banyarawanda populations resident for several generations in North Kivu in Zaire and in Uganda, the process of reintegration will clearly take a great deal more time than would otherwise be the case. The inclusion of such populations in planning might add as many as two to three million new residents to Rwanda. We have no way to plan for such numbers.

Kigali April 5, 1995

## **ANNEX - MISSION MEMBERSHIP**

Julio Gamba - Mission Leader (Resident Representative of the World Bank in Rwanda)  
 Steven Holtzman - Mission Coordinator (World Bank, Washington)  
 Francois Nankobogo - Economist (World Bank, Bujumbura)  
 Francois Munyantwali - Operations Officer (World Bank, Kigali)  
 Marie-Chantal Uwanyiligira - Operations Officer (World Bank, Kigali)  
 Piet Nankman - Urban Planner (World Bank consultant)  
 Cyprian Fisiy - Legal Anthropologist (World Bank)  
 Sylvain Colmet-Daage - Veterinarian (World Bank consultant)  
 Rene LeMarchand - Senior Social Scientist (USAID, Abidjan)  
 Andre Guichaoua - Social Scientist (World Bank consultant)  
 Catherine Newbury - Social Scientist (World Bank consultant)  
 Alain Davet - Banking Expert (World Bank consultant)  
 Karl Glombitza - Agronomist/Animal Husbandry Expert (UNHCR)  
 Paul Doms - Agronomist, Conseiller du Ministre de l'Agriculture  
 Paul Gatin - Water Expert (World Bank consultant)  
 Urs Bloesch - Ecologist (UNHCR consultant)  
 Steve Smith - Refugees (USAID consultant)  
 Larbi Mebtouche - Economist (UNHCR Geneva)

In addition, the mission was accompanied in the field by the following representatives of the Austrian Relief Programme who also participated in team discussions and in the preparation of the final sub-team reports:

Abdel-Rahim Fraiji, Regional Coordinator  
 Richard Perline, Project Manager, Mutara Region

Transport and logistics were provided by the World Bank, UNHCR, UNICEF, ARP, UNAMIR and the Office of the SRSG.

The Mission team was accompanied in its field visits by the following officials of the MINIREISO, MINIPLAN and MININTER. These officials did not participate in the writing of this evaluation and are not responsible for the observations and conclusions made by the Mission within this report.

P. Rwanyindo Ruzirabwoba, Conseiller à la Présidence  
 J. Damascène Ntakirutinka, Directeur de Cabinet - Premier Ministère  
 Th. Nyandwi, Conseiller au Premier Ministère  
 Vedaste Senyana, Directeur d'Investissement au MINIPLAN  
 Justin Murara, Directeur Général au MINIREISO  
 Damien Mugabo, Conseiller au MINIREISO (membre de la Commission de rapatriement)  
 Dr. Dominique Muyango, Chef de division planification et mobilisation des ressources au MINIREISO  
 Callixte Muzungu, Conseiller technique au MINIREISO



# ANNEXES

- I. List of Mission Members
- II. Economic Management
- III. Reinstallation - Rural Aspects
- IV. Reinstallation - Urban Aspects
- V. Repatriation and Refugees
  - A. Situation in Goma and Bukavu
  - B. Return of Refugees
  - C. Land Tenure
  - D. Justice System
- VI. The Role of Communes
- VII. Environmental Issues
  - A. Nyungwe, Gishwati
  - B. Akagera
- VIII. Water Issues
- IX. Health
- X. Education
- XI. Agriculture

INTER OFFICE MEMORANDUM

To: See Distribution

From: CHAO

Date: 30 Mar 1995

Subject: Meeting Between Prefecture of Gikongoro/ Ministry of Rehabilitation/UNREO/IOC and UN Agencies Concerning Closure of the IDP Camps in Sector 4A

1. The above mentioned meeting was held at the Prefecture Office in GIKONGORO on 30 Mar 95 between 0900 and 1030 hours. In attendance were:

- a. Mr Tim Meisburger UNREO Field Officer;
- b. Mr Charlie Main UNREO Field Officer Gikongoro;
- c. Prefect of Gikongoro;
- d. Lt Col Patrick - Bde Comd RPA;
- e. Mr Lazare - Ministry of Rehabilitation/ IOC;
- f. Maj MacNeil, HAC UNAMIR;

POINTS OF DISCUSSION

2. The Prefect of GIKONGORO opened the meeting stating the Government's policy that the camps in the GIKONGORO area must close for security reasons. He stated that insecure conditions were present in the communes near the camps and gave the following instances as examples:

- a. People living in more remote areas were being attacked by criminals from the camps at night and being told that they were being punished because they refused to join the population in the camps.
- b. Criminals from the camps are stealing from the communes and evidence shows that the stolen items, particularly meat, are being sold in the camp markets.

3. He stated that the Government does not view a security problem as there is no evidence of widespread human rights abuse toward the Rwandese population in the rest of the country.

4. He stated that the Prefecture of Gikongoro would implement a three part strategy to convince the IDPs to return home:

- a. The Prefecture would sensitize the people by providing information.
  - b. A certain amount of pressure would be employed to ensure they leave.
-

- c. Security will be increased in communes around the camps.

5. Mr Lazare of the Ministry of Rehabilitation agreed with the points of the Prefect. He indicated that the IOC supported the closure of the camps with a commencement of the operation in two weeks. Specific plans to support this will be initiated by the IOC over the next two weeks as follows:

- a. Immediate needs in the areas of water, sanitation, food and housing would be put in place in the communes where the IDPs come from.
- b. Field officers from the IOC will deploy to the targeted communes to assist the authorities with preparing for the reception of the IDPs.
- c. Information will be passed to the IDPs to encourage them to return home.
- d. He stated that UNAMIR had agreed to build a prison to house those arrested and thereby relieve the overcrowding in the present prisons and jails in the country. *COFF*

6. Mr Meisburger of UNREO stated that the UN would initiate a plan to put an emphasis on strengthening the judicial systems within the targeted communes through the provision of equipment.

7. The Prefect then covered the plan to improve security as follows:

- a. A curfew from 2000 hrs to 0600 hrs will be in place in the communes of RWAMIKO and MUBUGA as this is where insecurity is the worst.
- b. The markets in operation in the camps will be closed to discourage theft.

8. The Prefect also added two additional points which pertained to the IDP camps:


- c. The IOC will be encouraged to send senior representatives of the Government to speak with the IDPs as they are more effective in speaking with the population than are junior representatives of ministries.
- d. The Prefect wishes that any high level UN functionaries who visit the camps report to the Prefect to advise him of impressions gleaned from the visit.

9. The RPA Bde Comd further stated that the Prefecture Office and the RPA be informed beforehand of any visits as the RPA is responsible for security.

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10. The meeting ended with the IOC and the Prefect of GIKONGORO agreeing that the closure of the camps will commence in earnest in two weeks time with KAMANA camp in the South.

11. A meeting in BUTARE on Monday or Tuesday of next week will be held to discuss the details involved in starting the operation.

  
D.J. MacNeil  
Maj  
for CHAO

Distribution:

FC  
SRSG  
FHQ  
Tac HQ BUTARE  
Milob HQ  
Milob HQ Sec 3  
File

*b attend → Don*

30/3/95

**STRUCTURED PLANNING FOR OP RETOUR**

**BACKGROUND**

1. General. Several attempts have been made to generate detailed plans for Op RETOUR at Cell level. Due to lack of time and coordination, this process has not been fully developed. It is now essential to formalise the operational detail of Op RETOUR, in order to describe the system fully, and so that the implications of any alterations which may be made in the future, can be analysed. Equally, it is critical to provide a detailed description of all Op RETOUR activities to the participants, particularly at Government level. This paper sets the guidelines for this planning.
2. Scope. The process involved here refers to Phase III of Op RETOUR only. Phase III will begin as soon as the planning for its initiation is completed.
3. Sequence. The sequence of planning events will be as follows:
  - a. Issue of this paper by 29 March 95.
  - b. Cell plans to IOC by 3 April 95.
  - c. Issue consolidated plan by 7 April 95.
  - d. Amendments As required.
4. Conformity. It is hoped to achieve conformity in the layout of each plan. This is to streamline operational focus and to provide easy reference. For this reason, the format at Annex A should be followed. Where individual plans cannot be interpreted within this format, or additional information is required, Cell leaders may amend the layout accordingly. The aim, however, is to provide a detailed and comprehensive description of each plan, sufficient for complete understanding by a person who is not a member of the Cell concerned. Without this level of detail, the meshing of the various elements of the overall plan will not be possible.

**GUIDANCE**

5. Op RETOUR Mission. The Mission is to help the people of Rwanda to return to their homes, in conditions of safety and dignity.
6. Camp Sequence. The sequence in which IDPs will be helped to go home is under review. The former sequence, which is no longer accurate on time, is currently being amended, but is attached for reference as Annex B. No major policy changes are expected, and the following planning parameters apply:
  - a. The sequence will be generally South to North within the Gikongoro Prefecture.

- b. People who express a desire to move from other camps will be helped to move, on an opportunity basis.
- c. Those whose homes lie within easy walking distance of the camps will be helped to move on foot.
- d. In the interests of speeding-up operations, some transport not necessarily linked to the sequence may be allocated to larger camps.
- e. The camp sequence may be amended in accordance with the food distribution plan within camps in order to keep from restructuring the existing food distribution system.

7. Priority Communes. Based on initial population figures, priority Communes have been identified. The particular emphasis which is placed on these Communes will require the Commune Rehabilitation Committee at the IOC to concentrate its efforts on:

- a. The provision of a standby food supply in these communes;
- b. An adequate provision of water and shelter materials.
- c. Increasing security, if possible on a permanent basis.
- d. Arranging for additional administrative support to the Bourgmestre.

8. List of Priority Communes. The current list of priority Communes is:

South Kigali:	Ngenda, Gashora
Butare:	Runyinya, Nyakizu, Ntyazo

9. Further Priority Communes. Further priority Communes will be identified shortly by the Commune Rehabilitation Committee, with assistance from the Coordination Group of the Task Force.

## INDIVIDUAL PLANS

10. Information. The Information plan will need to cover the entire scope of the operation. It will be divided into the following four functional elements:

- a. Information for the People. The information which the people in the camps will need to receive in order to decide whether to return home. This involves an information cycle from Commune to Camp, overlaid with broader details on Op RETOUR and procedures which IDPs will follow on their way home.

b. Information for the communes. The information needed to help the communal authorities to prepare for the arrival of the people returning home. This involves an information cycle from the camps to the the communes, overlaid with broader details on Op RETOUR.

c. Data Collection. This area provides for the collection, collation and analysis of all data which will affect Op RETOUR planning. It will be gathered from numerous sources and will be held centrally in the IOC by the Database Manager.

d. Public Affairs. The information which describes Op RETOUR to the media and generates a focus for donor interest and commitment.

11. Security. This plan will require action in three fields:

a. Changes in the security needs in the camps as camp populations leave, and as the camp population make-up changes.

b. The security needs of people enroute back to their communes, particularly for those who return on foot.

c. The increased security needs in the communes due to the return of the people from the camps.

UNAMIR has a security plan which establishes security procedures in camps, on routes home and in home communes. It provides for operational liaison with the RPA, and will be coordinated with them.

12. Transport. The Transport plan will need to focus specifically on the following areas:

a. Vehicle resources available for movement of persons and goods.

b. Additional requirements and supplementary services to ensure throughput of returnees. (truck assistants, waystation accommodations, communication, etc.)

d. Coordination with Security and Commune rehabilitation.

13. Commune Rehabilitation. This plan will concentrate on the development of sustainable infrastructure at Commune level. It will cover all the functional areas of rehabilitation as well as local Government development. Particular emphasis must be placed on management planning, resource allocation and funding, in line with the expected return of the IDP population. This is the most complex area of the Op RETOUR plan. It involves the coordination of resources, information and needs, on a very broad scale. The integration of the various elements of this plan is essential. The functional components are:

a. Food, Seeds and Tools. The provision of these commodities, at the levels of quality and quantity to meet the needs of the IDP population returning to the Home Communes. Emphasis must be placed on coordinating the movement of IDPs with the provision of these commodities, ensuring that an incentive to return home is provided. Planning must include needs from inception to the next harvest season.

b. Water and Sanitation. Particular emphasis must be placed on meeting the urgent needs created by Op RETOUR, with as much emphasis as possible on longer term rehabilitation aspects. Priority must be given to permanent resource allocations which will benefit the greatest number of people returning from the camps.

c. Shelter. The scale of shelter improvement required needs to be identified, in the following areas:

i. The sources of materials must be identified.

ii. How and how quickly can they be accessed? What are the budgetary implications?

iii. The use of various methods of improvement must be considered, including the use of organised local labour.

14. Unaccompanied Minors. Close coordination must be established with those organizations which ensure the registration, movement and provision for unaccompanied minors. The methods by which immediate problems can be solved will play an important role.

15. Health. This plan will concentrate on the provision of immediate health care within the plan for longer-term health needs in the Communes. It needs to be closely coordinated with the Commune Rehabilitation Committee.

15. Outline Format. An *Outline Format for Cell Plans* is attached at Annex A as a guide for preparation of plans for cell support to this operation.

16. Conclusion. When completed, the document incorporating these plans will make a clear statement of Op RETOUR's position so far, and form the baseline for further progress. It is essential that this exercise be approached with diligence and commitment. Should Cell Leaders require further planning guidance, they should contact one of the Task Force Working Group.



**OUTLINE FORMAT FOR CELL PLANS**

Cell Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Cell Leader: \_\_\_\_\_

**OP RETOUR - DETAILED CELL OPERATIONAL PLAN**

1. **Situation.** Describe in detail the current situation of the Operation, as it affects the Cell plan.
2. **Mission Statement.** Provide a short, clear statement of your mission.
3. **Tasks.** Describe in detail the tasks you assess have to be carried out. List every one, however minor it may appear to be.
4. **Priorities.** Evaluate the priorities which you need to allocate to tasks, describing briefly why you have come to these decisions.
5. **Sequence.** From the priorities, establish a sequence of completion of tasks. Divide these into:
  - a. Immediate Objectives, some of which may have already been met.
  - b. Medium-term Objectives, to be completed within one month.
  - c. Those objectives to be completed before Phase II ends.
6. **Resources.** Describe in detail the resources at your disposal, in the following format:
  - a. **Required.** Those which are required to complete your tasks, in the sequence you have established.
  - b. **Available.** Those at your immediate disposal.
  - c. **Excess.** The shortfall/surplus, by type of resource.
  - d. **Release of Further Resources.** Your plan to find/attract resources to complete your tasks.
7. **Coordination.** The plan must include the details of how you intend to coordinate your activities with other Cells, the IOC and the Government. In particular, you should cover:
  - a. **Partners.** Those organisations which have an impact on the successful outcome of your plan.
  - b. **Needs.** What you need from each one of them, and how you intend to get it.
  - c. **Communication.** When and how often you will set up communications with these organisations.
  - d. **Procedures.** How will these activities be handled your Cell members?

1/11/95 1800<sup>4</sup>

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Kamama, ? 15/4 @  
Binnini ?

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supervision with \$

? ~~PPA~~ N.Y. production in case of  
force (arrests)  
commune relations ?

Wed DFE return

3/11 / Mtg. G.

- Red cross log. 2 1/2 weeks but  
cancelled in part.  
Relm. pt. in case of impl. close
- border to consid.
- form. and distr. of food + seeds  
problem.
- campaign BITARE → MARCH/PPA.
- UNHCR arbitr. arrest.
- PPA / fund. list of pers. for arrest  
(N.Y. who be up. a. H. for advice)  
deploy. to camps?  
train. for transp. also for admin.  
united ops center (coord. / BITARE) ?

## INTEGRATED OPERATIONS CENTER (IOC)

### URGENT NEED FOR MEDICAL ASSISTANCE

The situation in Kibeho camp has become an all out emergency. There are estimates that possibly as many as 1,000 have been killed this evening and many more injured.

There is a need for as many emergency personnel and resources to be deployed to the area of Kibeho and Butare immediately.

If you are able to assist, we request that you contact us as soon as possible so we are able to monitor and coordinate assistance. Due to the ever changing security situation, you should speak to us prior to heading down to Butare or the camps.

For more information contact the IOC in Kigali at 73744 or on Channel 8. If there is no answer at the IOC contact UNREO Base at 72951 which will remain open 24 hours.

There will be a briefing on the situation at 8.00 Sunday, April 22 at the IOC (MINIREISO)

10C

30 Trucks  
1 bus  
2 water

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ZCZC  
(UNHCR BUTARE) 24APR95  
KIGALI  
ATTENTION MACKAY WOLF

PLEASE ONPASS URGENTLY TO PI GENEVA ATENTION MANOEL DE ALMEIDA E SILVA AND FERNANDO DEL MUNDO

UPDATE FROM KIBEHO/BUTARE  
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1 As of this afternoon there are still an estimated 5-600 people holed up in Kibeho camp. Some have apparently said that they are ready to leave; others are still refusing to do so. They have no access to food and water. Apart from them, people who UNAMIR describe as 'hardline elements', Kibeho itself is empty. For 2 kms approaching the camp there are clothes, kitchen sets, blankets, shoes, plastic sheeting scattered along the road, dropped in flight. (I spoke to Roger Hearing of the BBC at Kibeho.) There are no bodies in sight along the road.

2 Kamana IDP camp to the south of Kibeho will be empty by the end of the day. The operation to empty is being conducted in an orderly, calm and peaceful manner. Before leaving the camp the IDPs (who were given a food ration the day before by ICRC) were searched and made to leave behind their plastic sheeting. I saw up to ten thousand people walking along the road from Kamana camp to Nyakizu commune 10km away with RPA escorts. A few dozen locals (mainly Tutsis) were standing near the road in various places with sticks but RPA soldiers said they would prevent any beatings. In Nyakizu itself there were no people being treated for recent injuries. There were still around 5,000 people near the commune building who had not been moved from the previous day; up to 3,000 should be moved by the end of the day by IOM up to Ndera transit centre south of Kigali which by now must be well over capacity. At least 12,000 people were coming in to Nyakizu. There, they are registered by the commune officials and then given food and water (by ICRC). Merlin, a British health ngo, and MSF are there to treat any ill people. Many of those who do not live in Nyakizu will be encouraged to walk back to their homes if it is within a reasonable distance. The operation is well run, peaceful with a good international presence. UNAMIR has already prepositioned water along the way. There have been few, if any, arrests of people coming from Kamana. The human rights monitors suspect the RPA has advised the local authorities to hold off in order to speed up the resettlement process.

3 Currently at the stadium in Butare there are around 2,000 people and no new arrivals, down from around 8,000 last night. There are however about 7,000 people at the way station in Butare town.

4 Am just off to investigate. will report later, regards Chris

INTER OFFICE MEMORANDUM

To: FHQ (Ops)

From: HAC

Info: FC/DFC/Comd Sec 4A (BY FAX)/UNREO/File

Date: 31 Mar 1995

Subject: HAC PATROL TO SECTOR 4A 30 - 31 MAR 95

1. HAC Ops conducted a vehicle patrol in Sector 4A. The aim of the patrol was to observe activities in the remaining camps of sector 4A.
2. The patrol was conducted by Capt P.F.A. Demers (HAC Ops/LN), Capt S. Agbanusi (HAC Ops/LN) and 1Lt M. Walhen (CIVPOL).
3. The route taken by the patrol was as follows:  
KIGALI-BUTARE-GIKONGORO-NYAMIGINA-BUHHORO-RURAMBA-RWAMIKO-KIBHEO-BUTARE-NDAGO-MUNINI-KAMANA-RUNYOMBYI-BUTARE-KIGALI. Discussions were held with Ops rep TAC HQ BUTARE, MILOB HQ Sector 4A, UNREO GIKONGORO and ZAMBATT Officers providing security in the camps.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

4. Currently the consensus in sector 4A on Op RETOUR is that a large number of IDPs who had been repatriated to their home communes earlier on during the year are now returning to the camps to seek protection. The main reasons being cited are the number of arrests, the conditions in the prisons and no judicial system in place in the home communes. Furthermore, the rumour currently circulating in the larger camps about a possible attack by the FRGF or retaliation by the RPA on the 6 or 7 April contributes to the general feeling of insecurity.
5. There is a lot of confusion regarding the number of IDPs in each camp. In some instances numbers differ by as much as 50,000 according to the source (UNAMIR, UN Agencies, ICRC, NGOs or the camp leadership). More accurate numbers could be obtained, for example, by consulting the NGO in charge of water distribution in the camps. Water consumption can be computed using simple consumption rate per person per day. An advantage of this method is that it cannot be easily manipulated by a camp leadership eager to receive more food by providing inflated population numbers.
6. The change in the deployment of elements of ZAMBATT from the Northern part of sector 4A to the camps in the South has caused some people residing in the Northern communes of the GIKONGORO prefecture (specifically MUSEBEYA and MUKO) to move to the camps in the South. Insecurity is, once again, the main reason given for this move.

#### NYAMIGINA-BUHORU-RURAMBA CAMPS

7. NTR.

#### RWAMIKO CAMP

8. A meeting was held with the ZAMBATT platoon commander for the camp. He stated that the security situation in the camp is good with the platoon conducting day and night foot patrols in the camp. Relations with the camp population and the camp leadership are good but he could not confirm if the rumours about the attack / reprisal on the 6/7 April was circulating in the camp.

9. Relations with the RPA troops in the area are reported to be good. The RPA does not penetrate inside the camp (except for patrolling the main road running through the camp) and no major case of harassment by the army have been reported. ZAMBATT reports that each night, 100 to 150 IDPs move South (toward KIBHEO) through the UNAMIR check point located on the main road. Camp population does not show any interest in going back to their home communes.

10. Camp population is reported to be between 16 and 23,000. Food distribution every two weeks is done by the ICRC, water and sanitation is done by OXFAM and basic medical care is provided on a daily basis by CARITAS.

#### KIBEHO CAMP

11. A meeting was held with the ZAMBATT platoon(+) commander for the camp. He described the security situation in the camp as good. Day and night foot patrols are being conducted. The relations between UNAMIR, the camp population and the camp leadership are reported as good. Relations with the RPA are good. They do not penetrate within the camp (except for patrolling along the main road) and all the interactions between the RPA and the IDPs are done through UNAMIR.

12. KIBEHO is growing bigger with up to 100 IDPs coming back from their home commune every day, presently more than 30 communes are represented in the camp and the people are not interested in moving out as long as there is no improvement in the security situation. Some intimidation is taking place in the camp, but UNAMIR troops can intervene in order to defuse potentially violent situations. As an example, the case of a man who had sought protection with ZAMBATT after giving an interview to the press was cited: the man was beaten up and his shelter was burned to the ground by his fellow IDPs after he mentioned to the press that there were many ex-Interahamwe still living in the camp. In order to resolve the situation, the ZAMBATT platoon commander held a meeting with the camp leadership and requested that the IDPs rebuild his hut and should stop harassing him. The man went back in the camp and ZAMBATT follow up actions on this case confirms that he is still alive and well.

13. Rumours of people leaving the camp at night in order to commit acts of banditry in the surrounding villages could not be confirmed. The size of the camp and the shape of the ground makes it almost impossible for the troops to control all the avenues of approach leading in and out of the camp. However rumours of the impending FRGF attack / RPA retaliation during the first week of April are circulating in the camp but this does not seem to create any mass movement out of the camp towards BURUNDI/ZAIRE.

14. Camp population is reported to be between 90 and 150,000. Food distribution is done by the ICRC, water and sanitation is done by OXFAM and UNICEF, basic medical care is provided on a daily basis by CARITAS, MSF, CARE and WORLD VISION.

#### NDAGO CAMP

15. Once again the security situation as well as relations with all parties are reported as good. ZAMBATT is conducting day and night foot patrols inside the camp.

16. NDAGO is also growing in numbers by the day, the most recent influx of IDPs coming from the MUSEBEYA and MUKO communes following the redeployment of ZAMBATT troops as stated in para 6. Camp population is reported to be between 42 and 65,000.

#### MUNINI AND KAMANA CAMPS

17. Security in the camps and relations with all parties are reported as good, however some acts of banditry, arrests and confiscation of private property are reported in the area of KIVU commune causing some people living in that area to seek protection by moving to the camps. ZAMBATT is conducting day and night foot patrols inside both camps and all interactions between the RPA and the IDPs are conducted through UNAMIR.

18. Over the last two weeks, one group of 40 IDPs was reported going through both these camps on their way to BURUNDI but the platoon commander in MUNINI camp does not feel that the camps are being used as staging areas for movement South as these people did not stop for any length of time in either camp. However, IDPs in KAMANA have stated that should UNAMIR leave the camp they would go to ZAIRE via BURUNDI.

19. Camp population in MUNINI is reported to be between 16 and 20,000. Food distribution every week is done by the ICRC, water and sanitation is done by OXFAM and basic medical care is provided on a daily basis by MERLIN (could be redeploying some or all of their resources to GISENYI).

20. Camp population in KAMANA is reported to be between 19 and 37,000. Food distribution every week is done by the ICRC, water

and sanitation is done by OXFAM and basic medical care is provided on a daily basis by MERLIN (could be redeploying some or all of their resources to GISENYI).

#### RUNYOMBYI

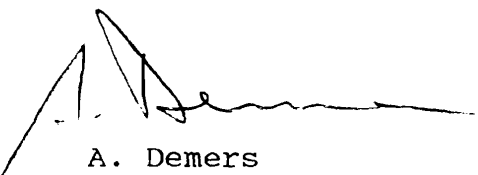
21. Meeting was held with ZAMBATT company commander for this area. No mass movement toward BURUNDI by the IDPs has been observed but only the main routes are monitored. The RPA is fearful that this area is used by smugglers to bring food out of the camps to ZAIRE via BURUNDI. The army has confiscated some food from the IDPs in this area, but ZAMBATT company commander was successful in negotiating for the food to be returned to the IDPs.

#### CONCLUSION

22. ZAMBATT's presence in the camps is the major factor contributing to the good security situation in the area. Any redeployment of troops in sector 4A resulting from planned camp closures must be planned very carefully in order not to panic the IDPs.

22. The large numbers of potentially hostile IDPs concentrating in KIBEHO and NDAGO could be seen by the RPA as a major security threat. The possible explosive situation that would result following a forced closure of these two camps cannot be overstated. UNAMIR should be prepared to give full support to the IOC in case of this scenario should take place.

23. Obviously, because of the rumors circulating in sector 4A regarding the 6/7 April, no major operations involving IDPs should be undertaken by either UNAMIR or the Government for the next week as it would only create panic in the camps.



A. Demers  
Capt  
HAC OPS/LN



FROM Tim Meisburger  
TO UNREO BRAVO  
CHARLIE

cc. UNREO BASE  
IOC

DATE 5 April 1995

SUBJ A PROFILE OF THE PRIORITY HOME COMMUNES

Enclosed are profiles of the twelve priority communes for Operation Retour. These communes were selected because they are the home communes of more than seventy percent of the IDP population in the Gikongoro camps. The information in the commune profiles has been compiled from available reports at the IOC.

The four priority communes for judicial assistance were determined by looking at the ratio of security problems to commune population. These four are Mbazi, Gishamvu, Huye, Runyinya; all in Butare.

# **A PROFILE OF THE PRIORITY HOME COMMUNES**

5 April 1995

## **Priority Communes by Number of IDPs**

<b>Commune of Origin</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percentage of Total</b>	<b>Prefecture</b>
Nyakizu	32858	12.90	Butare
Ngenda	30382	11.93	Kigali Sud
Runyinya	28039	11.00	Butare
Gishamvu	15086	5.92	Butare
Gashora	13832	5.43	Kigali Sud
Ntyazo	12606	4.95	Butare
Muyira	11420	4.50	Butare
Huye	8134	3.20	Butare
Mugusa	8115	3.20	Butare
Kigembe	8020	3.15	Butare
Rusitira	7574	2.97	Butare
Mbazi	6026	2.36	Butare

### **GASHORA**

Gashora is a relatively poor commune in the Bugasera region of Kigali prefecture. The majority of the population is engaged in subsistence agriculture, although there are a few commercial coffee plantations. The Bugesera region suffered greatly from massacres during the genocide. Many of those responsible for the killings subsequently sought refuge in the camps of Gikongoro and Bukavu. The pre-genocide population was 79,900, now reduced to about 55,000.

Many old caseload refugees (primarily from Burundi) have chosen to settle in this area, they now make up approximately 13.5% of the population. Nine percent of the population consists of displaced from other areas.

**Priorities and Problems-**There are almost 14,000 displaced people in the IDP camps from Gashora. If a significant percentage of this population returns, the primary problem in this commune is likely to be the tension created by the resettlement of old caseload refugees and the reintegration of the displaced from Gikongoro.

The food situation in the commune is good, and NGOs and agencies presently working in the commune should be able to easily accomodate the projected increase in population. Water supply is sufficient at present, but added demand might cause a problem. UNICEF is presently working on the water supply system in the commune.

The security situation in the commune at present is stable, and adequate.

#### **GISHAMVU**

Gishamvu is in Butare Prefecture. It had a pre-genocide population of 38,000, and now has an estimated population of 13,000. There are approximately 15,000 IDPs from Gishamvu in the camps in Gikongoro. Security for returning IDPs in the commune is poor.

Priorities and Problems-Security is likely to be the biggest problem for returning IDPs, therefore this commune should be considered a priority for strengthening of judicial and security systems.

#### **HUYE**

Huye is in Butare Prefecture. There are 8000 IDPs from Huye in the Gikongoro camps.

Priorities and Problems-Security is likely to be the biggest problem for returning IDPs, therefore this commune should be considered a priority for strengthening of judicial and security systems.

#### **KIGEMBE**

Kigembe is in Butare Prefecture. There are 8000 IDPs from Kigembe in the Gikongoro camps. Security is believed to be adequate.

#### **MBAZI**

Mbazi is in Butare Prefecture. The pre-genocide population was 27,500, now it is estimated at 22,500. There are 6000 IDPs from Mbazi in the Gikongoro camps.

Priorities and Problems-There are indications that Mbazi has the worst security for IDPs in the country, therefore this commune should be considered the number one priority for strengthening of judicial and security systems.

#### **MUGUSA**

Mugusa is in Butare Prefecture. There are 8000 IDPs from Mugusa in the Gikongoro camps. Security is assumed to be good.

#### **MUYIRA**

Muyira is in Butare Prefecture. There are 11,400 IDPs from Muyira in the Gikongoro camps. Security is reported to be satisfactory.

Food is sufficient for the present population, water is available from rivers.

Priorities and Problems-Food supplies for returning IDPs may be problematic before the next harvest. Housing may be a problem, as many houses are lacking roofs and doors.

### **NGENDA**

Ngenda is in the Bugesera region of Kigali Prefecture. The pre-genocide population was 114,200, now reduced to about 82,000. There are 30,400 IDPs from Ngenda in the camps in Gikongoro, making it the second largest receiving commune.

The Bugesera region suffered greatly from massacres during the genocide. Many of those responsible for the killings subsequently sought refuge in the camps of Gikongoro and Bukavu. Many old caseload refugees (primarily from Burundi) have chosen to settle in this region, they now make up approximately 13.5% of the population. Nine percent of the population consists of displaced from other areas.

Priorities and Problems-Although no significant problems have been reported in Ngenda, the sheer numbers of potential returnees could strain commune resources.

### **NTYAZO**

Ntyazo is in Butare Prefecture, and had a pre-genocide population of 55,500. Present population is unknown. There are 12,000 IDPs from Ntyazo in the Gikongoro camps. Security in this commune is considered satisfactory, and no major sectoral problems are reported.

### **NYAKIZU**

Nyakizu is in Butare Prefecture. This commune had a pre-genocide population of 49,800, and is reported to presently have a population of 21,500. There are 33,000 IDPs from Nyakizu believed to be in the Gikongoro camps, suggesting that either the above population figures are incorrect, or that there has been a significant influx of old caseload refugees into the region. Commune is reported to be particularly well organized, with an efficient and just bourgemestre.

Priorities and Problems-Although no significant problems have been reported in Nyakizu, the sheer numbers of potential returnees could strain commune resources.

### **RUNYIYA**

Runyinya is in Butare Prefecture. This commune had a pre-genocide population of 42,800, and is reported to have a present population of 13,500. There are 28,000 IDPs from Runyinya in the Gikongoro camps, the third highest commune total. No major sectoral problems are reported, but the security situation in the commune seems to have deteriorated in recent weeks, therefore this commune should be considered a priority for strengthening of judicial and security systems.

### **RUSATIRA**

Rusitira is in Butare Prefecture. This commune had a pre-genocide population of 34,000, present population is about 25,000. There are 7,500 IDPs from Rusitira in the Gikongoro camps.



Ministère de la Réhabilitation  
et de l'Intégration Sociale  
B.P. 2034 KIGALI

Le .....  
N° .....

N/Réf.:

V/Réf.:

Objet

FAIRE PARVENIR LES INFORMATIONS DANS LES CAMPS DES  
DEPLACES INTERNES AU SUD DU PAYS ET DANS LES COMMUNES  
D'INSTALLATION APRES LE RETOUR.

---

1. Objectis du gouvernement Rwandais.

Le Gouvernement Rwandais a comme objectif de garantir la sécurité des personnes et de leurs biens dans le pays. Pour cette raison, le Gouvernement a pris la décision de fermer les camps des déplacés du Sud du pays parce qu'il a constaté que ces camps provoquaient souvent l'insécurité dans le pays.

2. Raisons de fermeture de ces camps.

- Pour mieux assurer la sécurité des personnes, toute personne a le droit de vivre dans sa propriété et ses biens avec les siens. Il est incompréhensible qu'une personne soit réfugiée dans son propre pays.
  - L'Etat Rwandais a le devoir d'éduquer la population et lui apprendre à s'autosuffire au lieu d'attendre l'aide de l'extérieur qui sera jamais permanente.
  - Il ne peut y avoir de réconciliation s'il existe encore une partie de la population dans les camps et une autre partie dans leurs ménages.
- Toutefois cela peut être fait de manière à ne pas bouleverser la vie sociale des autres.

3. Projet éventuel pour l'accueil des déplacés

- Il a été créé un comité qui, en collaboration avec le bourgmestre, va coordonner l'accueil des déplacés venant des camps et allant dans leurs communes d'origine respectives.

Ce comité est constitué par les agents des différents ministères qui suivent de près les problèmes des réfugiés et de déplacés internes, ainsi que les représentants des organismes internationaux œuvrant au Rwanda.

Ce comité se chargera particulièrement de suivre:

- La reconstruction des maisons détruites.
- La distribution des vivres.
- La procuration de l'eau potable à la population avec beaucoup de soins hygiéniques.
- L'Encadrement des enfants sans soins médicaux.
- S'occuper de la santé de la population .
- Assurer la sécurité de ceux qui rentrent dans les communes.
- Assurer le suivi des droits de l'homme dans les dites communes.
- Assurer le transport des personnes et des leurs biens.
- Etc...

#### 4. Qui sont concernés par ce qui vient d'être dit ?

- Ceux qui sont encore dans les camps, pour mieux comprendre et accepter cela, afin qu'il s n'aient pas peur de regagner les communes.

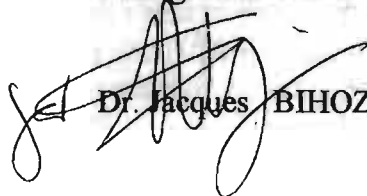
- Ceux qui se trouvent dans les communes, ont la grande responsabilité d'accueillir fraternellement leurs compatriotes qui proviennent des camps. Ils doivent savoir s'entraider pour un meilleur développement de leur commune. Tous ces deux groupes doivent collaborer pour assurer leur propre sécurité.

Pour que la sécurité soit efficace dans les communes, un comité est mis en place formé par différents membres.

- Dans ce comité il y aura les :

- Bourgmestre.
- Représentant de l' APR
- Les I. P . J.
- Le chargé des droits de l'homme, MINUAR ou autre organisation internationale.
- Le représentant du MINIREISO dans la commune.

Le Ministre de la Réhabilitation et de  
l'Intégration Sociale

  
Dr. Jacques BIHOZAGARA

# PRINCIPLE HOME COMMUNES OF IDPs

29 March 1995

Commune of Origin	Number	Percentage of Total	Prefecture
1 Nyakizu	32858	12.90	Butare
2 Ngenda	30382	11.93	Kigali Sud
3 Runyinya	28039	11.00	Butare
4 Gishamvu	15086	5.92	Butare
5 Gashora	13832	5.43	Kigali Sud
6 Ntyazo	12606	4.95	Butare
7 Muyira	11420	4.50	Butare
8 Huye	8134	3.20	Butare
9 Mugusa	8115	3.20	Butare
10 Kigembe	8020	3.15	Butare
11 Rusitira	7574	2.97	Butare
12 Mbazi	6026	2.36	Butare
13 Sake	5282	2.07	Kibungo
14 Mubuga	4532	1.78	Gikongoro
15 Ngoma	4267	1.67	Butare
16 Nyabisindu	4133	1.60	Butare
17 Kanzenze	4093	1.60	Kigali
====	====	====	
	204,464	80.25%	

IOC KIGALI

737 44

737 52

737 47

# PRINCIPLE HOME COMMUNES OF IDPs

29 March 1995

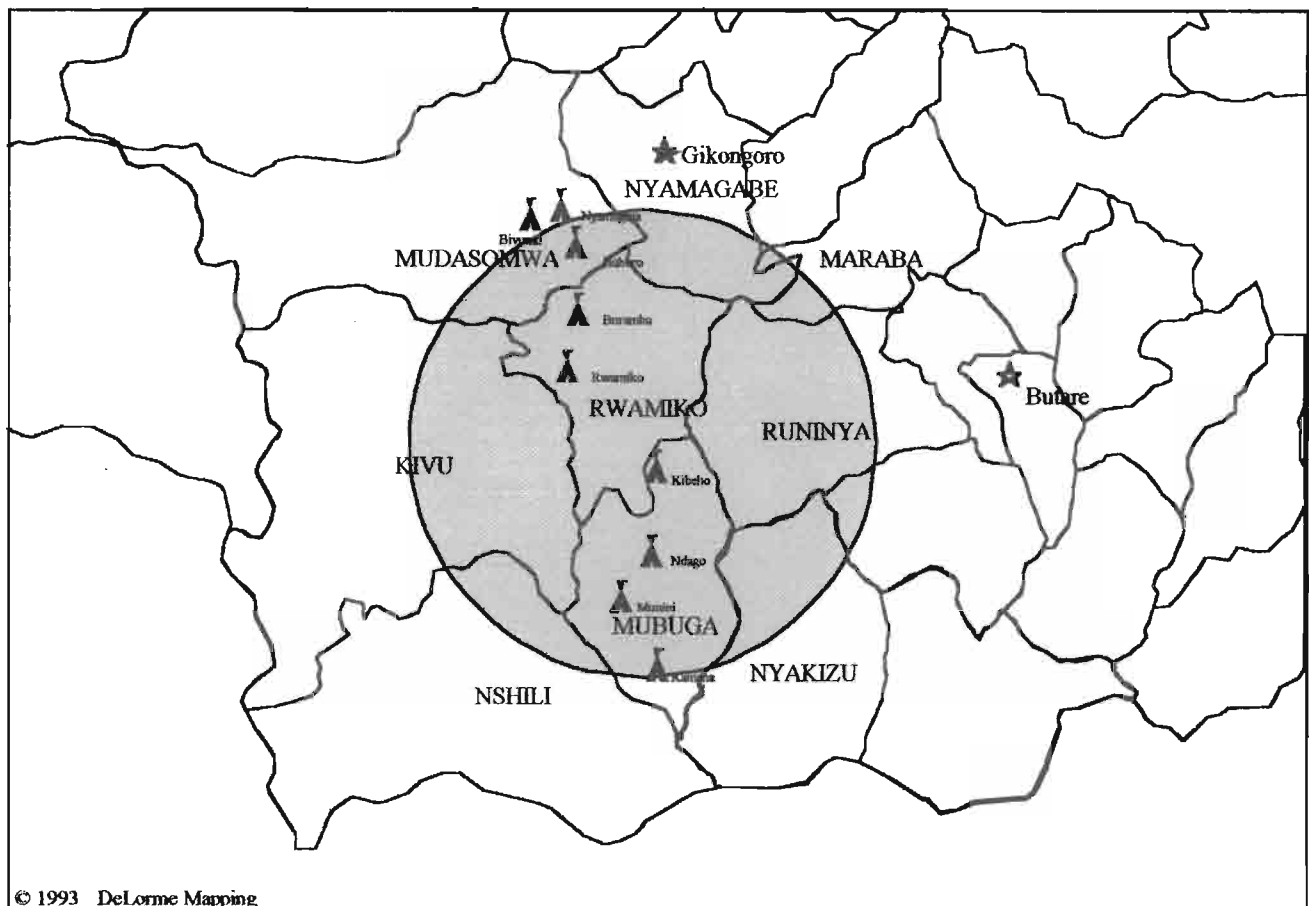
Population Rank	New IDP Rank	Commune of Origin	Number	Percentage of Total	Prefecture
1		Ngenda	30382	11.93	Kigali Sud
2	5	Runyinya	28039	11.00	Butare
3		Nyakizu	21158	8.30	Butare
4	3	Gishamvu	15086	5.92	Butare
5		Gashora	13832	5.43	Kigali Sud
6		Ntyazo	12606	4.95	Butare
7		Muyira	11420	4.50	Butare
8	4	Huye	8134	3.20	Butare
9		Mugusa	8115	3.20	Butare
10		Kigembe	8020	3.15	Butare
11		Rusitira	7574	2.97	Butare
12	1	Mbazi	6026	2.36	Butare
13		Sake	5282	2.07	Kibungo
14		Mubuga	4532	1.78	Gikongoro
15		Ngoma	4267	1.67	Butare
16		Nyabisindu	4133	1.60	Butare
17		Kanzenze	4093	1.60	Kigali
			====	====	
			192,764	75.65%	

During February 1995

Rank	Commune	One in 2000
1.	Mbazi	32
2.	Maraba	75
3.	Gishamvu	265
4.	Huye	436
5.	Runyinya	586



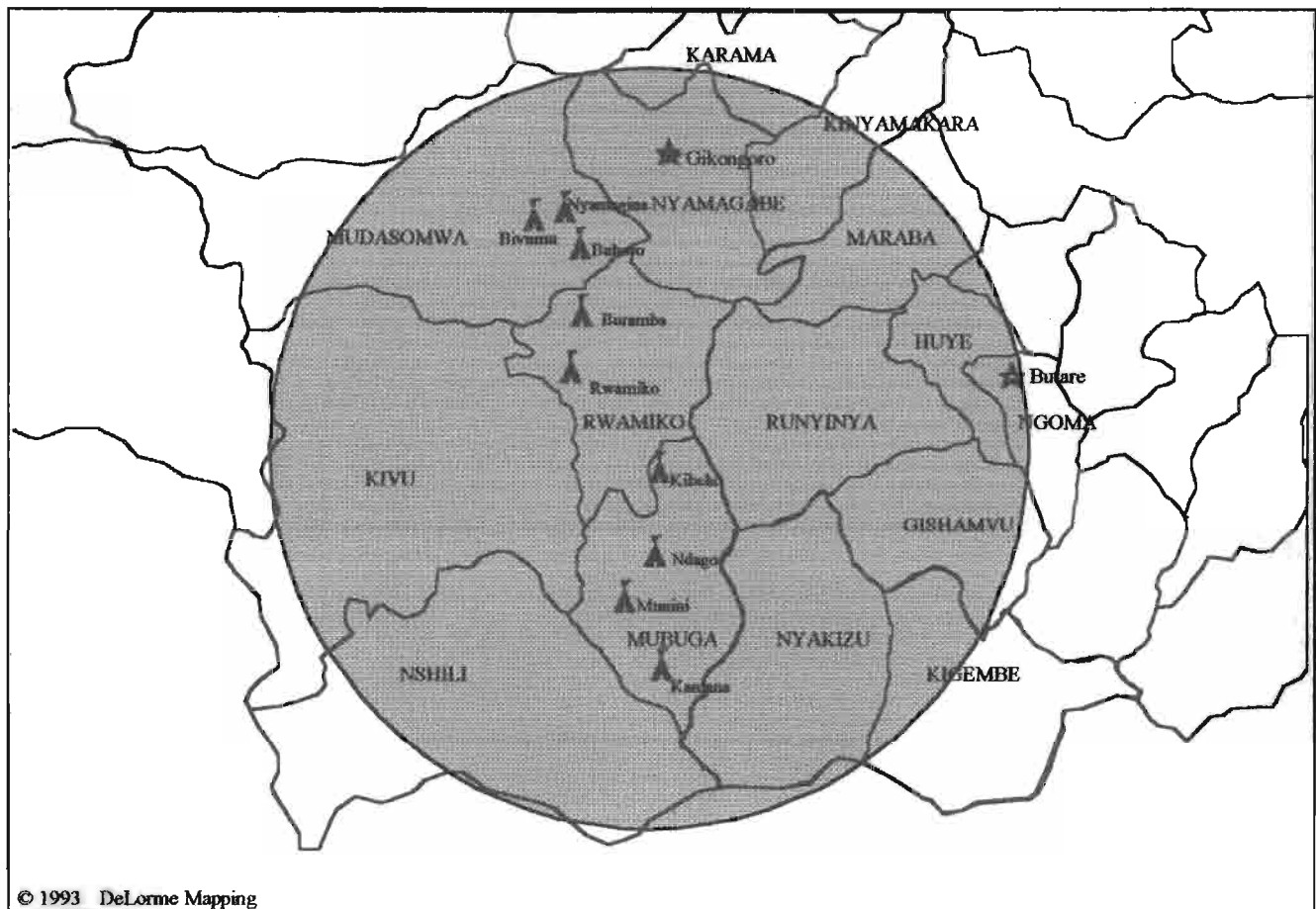
# KIBEHO IDP POPULATION WITHIN 10 KM RADIUS



COMMUNE	% AREA	POPULATION
	ESTIMATE	ESTIMATE
Gishamvu	10%	765
Maraba	10%	50
Mubuga	90%	1400
Nyakizu	40%	2500
Runyinya	70%	12900
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>17615</b>

NUMBERS ARE DERIVED FROM ESTIMATE OF AREA OF COMMUNE COVERED BY 10 KM RADIUS FROM KIBEHO CAMP. FIGURES ARE BASED ON ICRC DATA 23.3.95. FIGURES FROM RWAMIKO CAMP WERE ADDED TO KIBEHO TO GIVE TOTAL KIBEHO POPULATION AS 115,721.

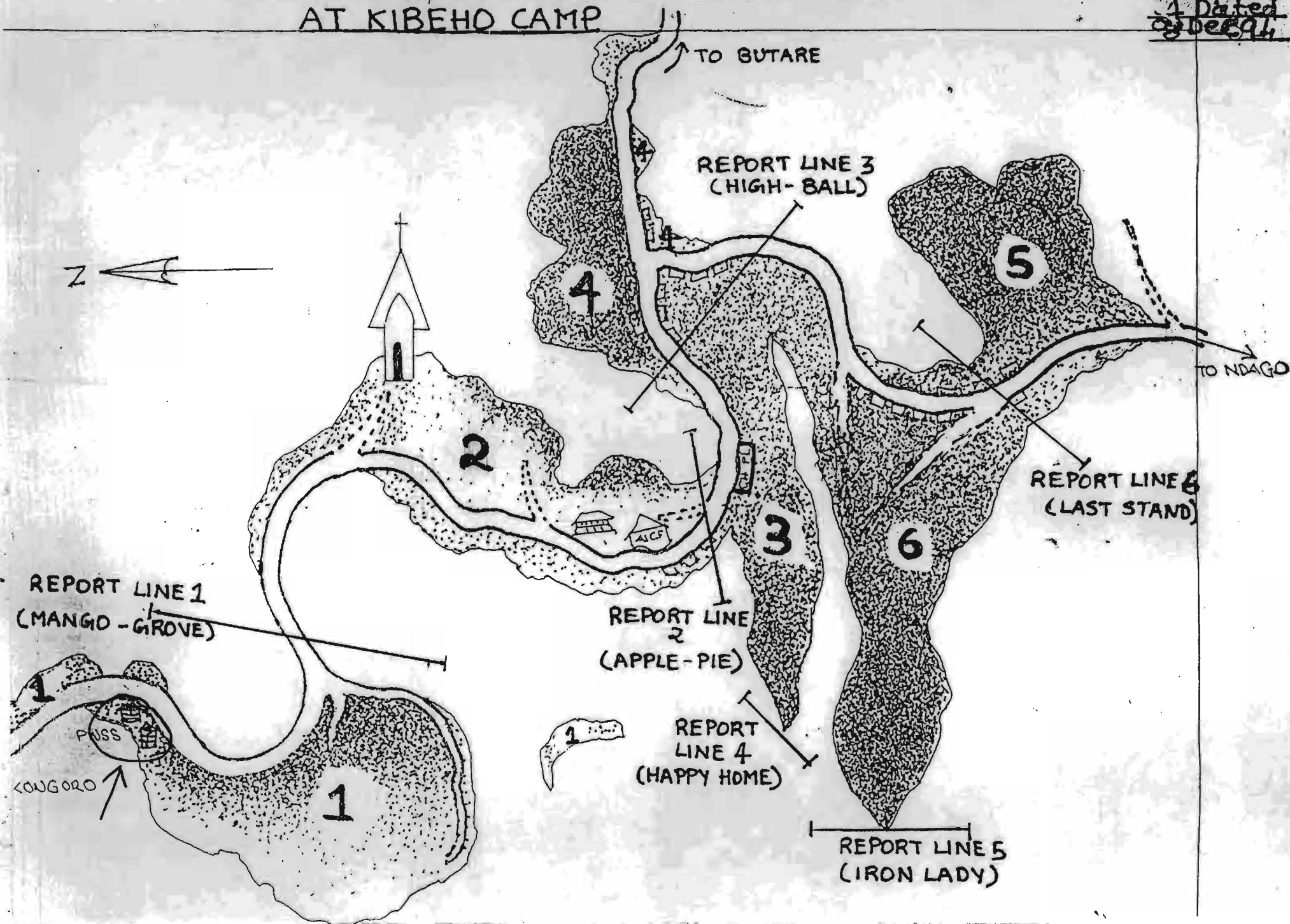
# KIBEHO IDP POPULATION WITHIN 20 KM RADIUS



COMMUNE	% AREA ESTIMATE	POPULATION ESTIMATE
Gishamvu	100%	7667
Huye	100%	5964
Kigembe	25%	625
Maraba	75%	390
Mubuga	100%	1557
Ngoma	30%	780
Nyakizu	100%	6211
Runyinya	100%	18429
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>41623</b>

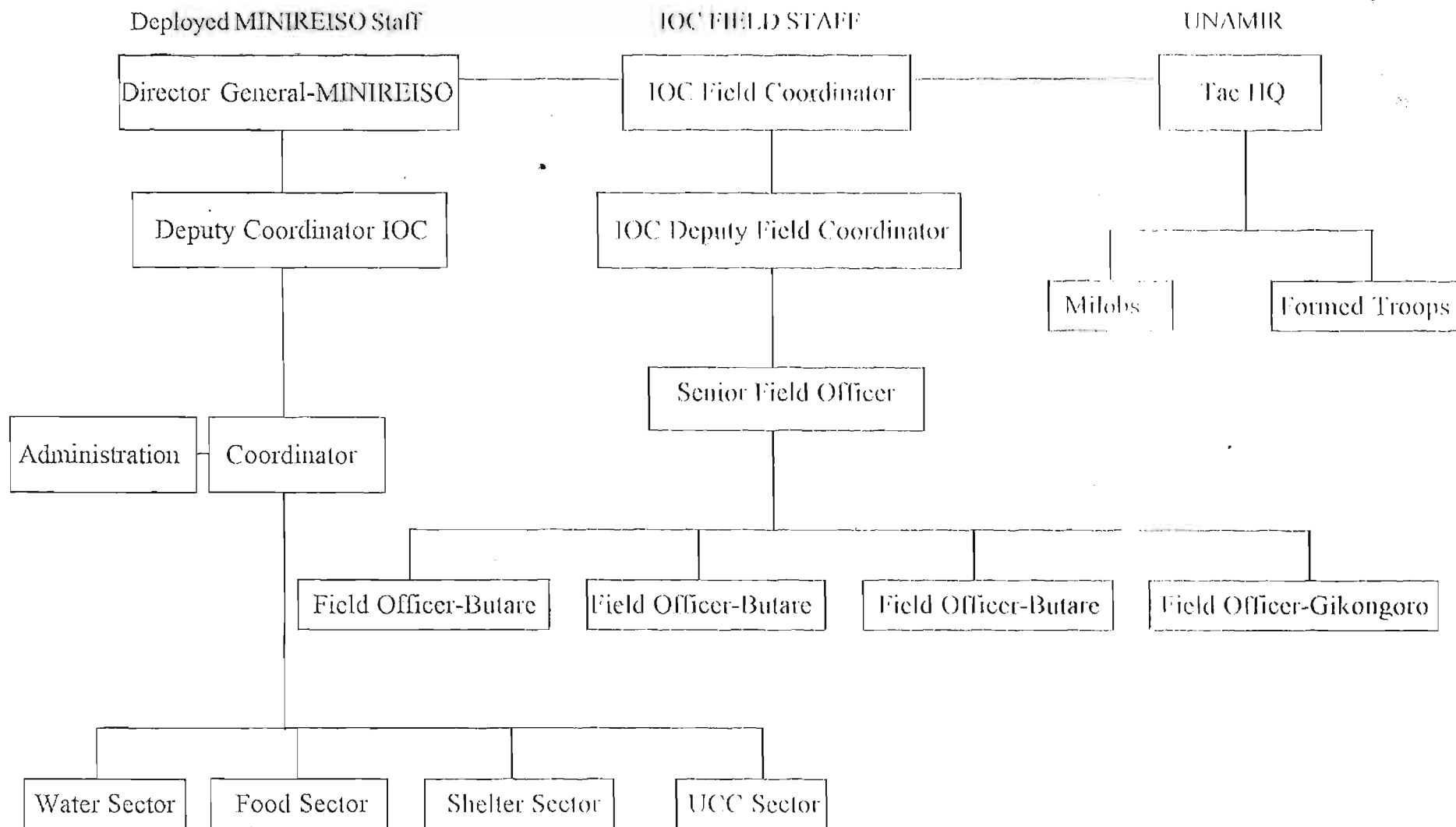
NUMBERS ARE DERIVED FROM ESTIMATE OF AREA OF COMMUNE COVERED BY 20 KM RADIUS FROM KIBEHO CAMP. FIGURES ARE BASED ON ICRC DATA 23.3.95. FIGURES FROM RWAMIKO CAMP WERE ADDED TO KIBEHO TO GIVE TOTAL KIBEHO POPULATION AS 115,721.

Approved  
to be Ord.  
Dated  
25 Dec 91



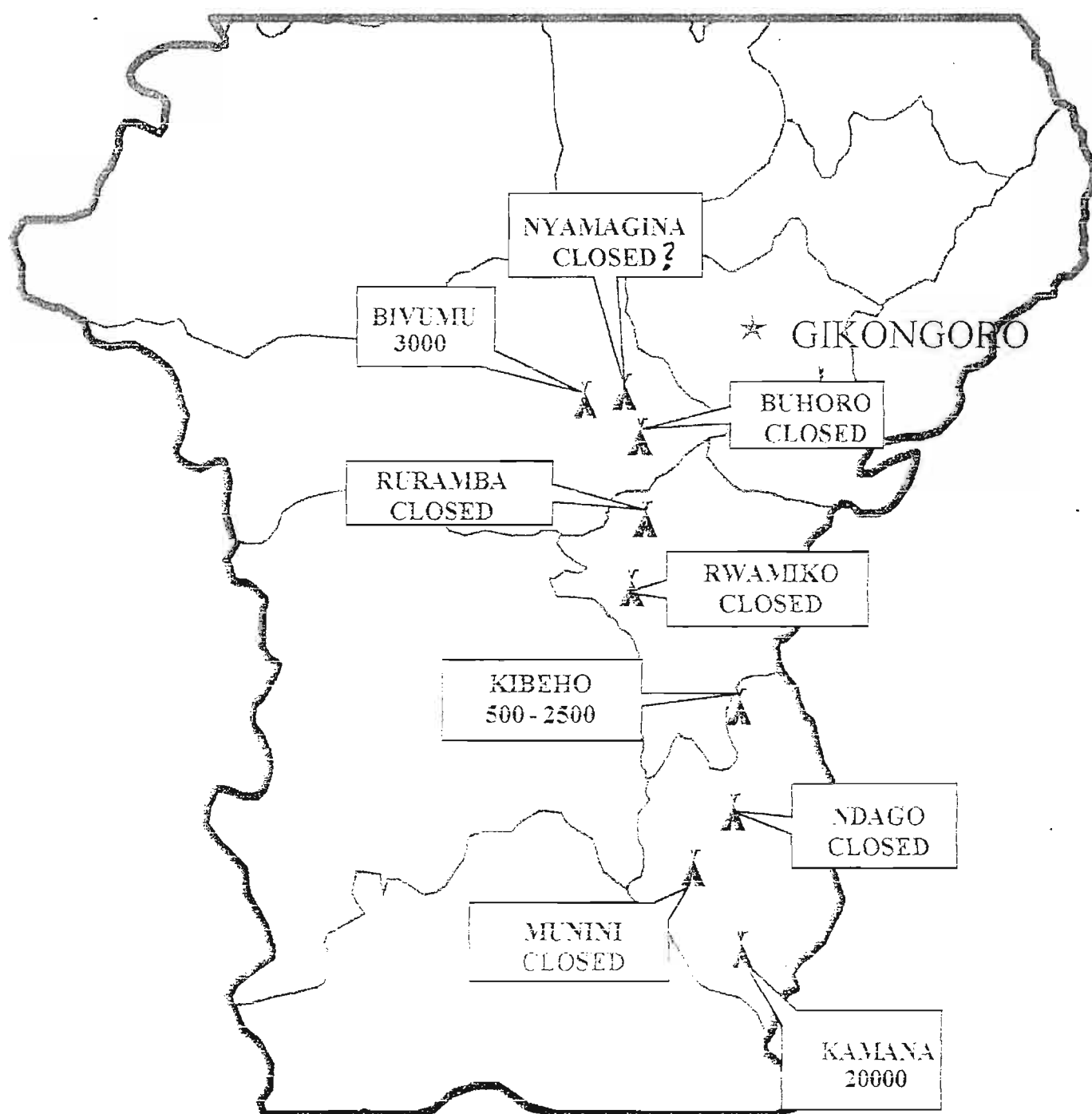
# BUTARE FIELD COORDINATION CHART

IOC 24.4.95



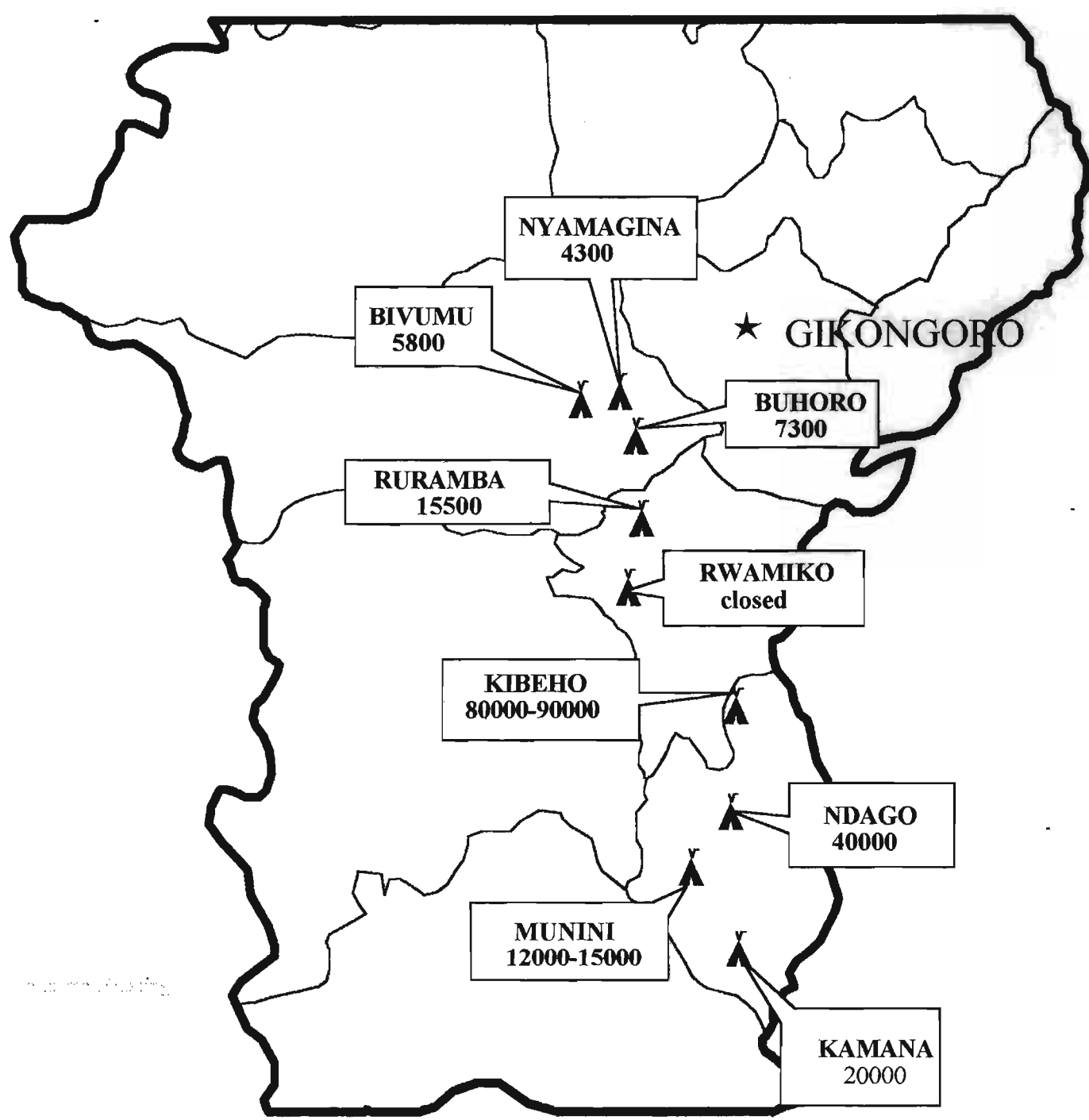
# IDP CAMP POPULATIONS

24.4.95  
06:00



# IDP CAMP POPULATIONS

22.4.95



**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**

As of 25 April, Ndagò, 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. U.N. agencies, UNAMIR Milobs, and ICRC have been assisting with negotiations between the RPA and IDPs. 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. 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, 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, Rubanda 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 plastic sheeting will be sent by airlift from its 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 Nerd Sud.

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

Gishamvu, Kabutare and Runvinya: 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).

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

## 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 en masse along the roads in the direction of home communes. In particular, large number of IDPs reportedly from Kamana camp are arriving in the communes of Nyakizu, Gishamvu, Kigembe and Runyinya. It appears that many IDPs have bypassed the registration process established in each 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:

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

Butare Hospital: MDM, MSF/France, MSF/Belgium, IRC, and GOAL. An ambulance provided by IRC transfers people from the main Butare Hospital to the hospital in Nyanza.

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.

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).

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

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.

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.

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

# 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 tarimac 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 UN 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.

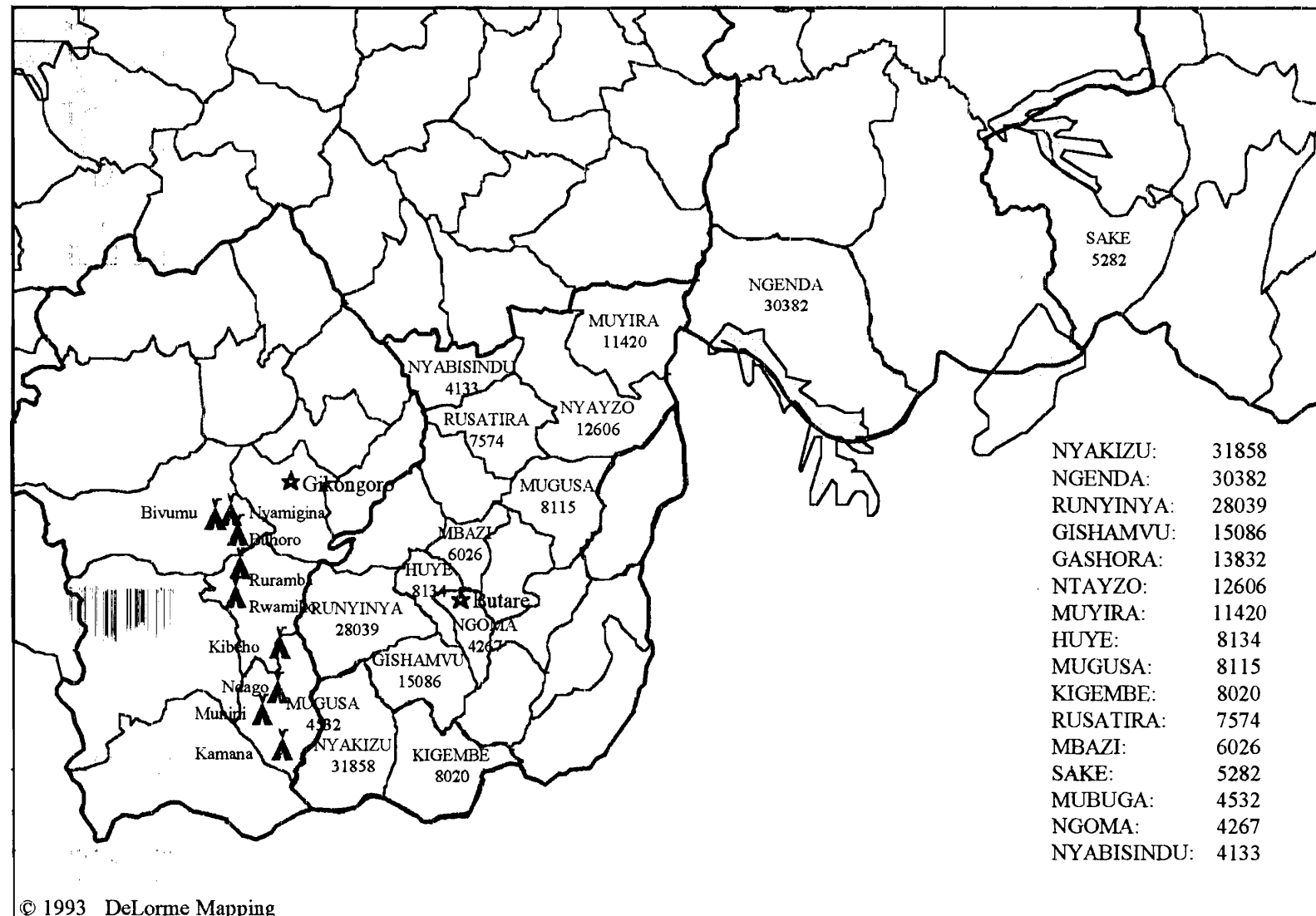
## **IOC COORDINATION**

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.

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# IOC REPORT ON IDP CAMP RETURNEES BY COMMUNE

24.4.95







UNAMIR - MINUAR

NEWS RELEASE

UNAMIR NR-95.27

April 23, 1995

Kibeho Camp Situation Update

KIGALI, RWANDA -- The UNAMIR Force Commander, Maj.-Gen. Guy Tousignant visited the Kibeho Camp and Butare today. He met with Ministers of the Rwandese government, officers of the Rwandese Patriotic Army monitoring the situation and representatives of various UN agencies and Non-Governmental Organizations. After taking a more scientific count of the number of deaths, the figure has been revised to approximately 2,000. The number of wounded and injured is estimated at more than 600.

The Australian Medical team has been in operation throughout the day treating casualties at the camp and has been assisted by Zambian Company soldiers in triage assessments. The Zambian soldiers have also provided humanitarian assistance to those in need and also provided sanctuary to approximately 250 abandoned children at their location inside Kibeho Camp.

UNAMIR military observers have been providing escort to internally displaced persons as they make their way to their home communes. UNAMIR vehicles continue to be available to assist in the transport of these people. Medical centres and relief way stations have been set up along the route to provide assistance as required.

It should be noted that throughout the events of the past few days, and particularly in the incidents of yesterday, that while in extremely difficult situations, Zambian soldiers inside the camp did not fire a single shot.

Presently it is estimated that a few thousand people remain inside a compound within the camp and do not wish to leave.

**Note to editors:** For more information, please contact Ismael Diallo

**UNAMIR Spokesperson in Kigali at (212) 963-3582, ext 11075 5x0**

**UNAMIR Military Spokesperson, U(N) Kent Pegibet**

**ext 11124.**

# 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.

# 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.

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

## INTEGRATED OPERATIONS CENTRE (IOC)

### IDP MIDDAY UPDATE

APRIL 23, 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. This document is a summary of events that have been corroborated as of 1400 hrs on April 23, 1995.*

#### SITUATION IN THE CAMPS

##### --Kibeho Camp Update

The security situation in Kibeho camp continued to be unstable throughout the night of April 22/23. Initial reports confirm at least 5,000 have died. Many estimates suggest the total may be closer to 8,000. Ausmed Casualty Collection Point (CCP) commenced casualty clearance and were reportedly the only medical support at Kibeho camp. The RPA was reportedly burying bodies in Kibeho and UNAMIR has requested bulldozers for mass burials. Shooting resumed between RPA and camp residents late morning for a short period concentrated near the MSF hospital. 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.

##### --IDPs to begin to leave Kamana and Munini Camps shortly

Reports indicate the RPA is digging trenches around the estimated 40,000 IDPs in Kamana camp 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 areas.

##### --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. UNICEF, FTC, Terre des Hommes and CARE are working to address the needs of this vulnerable group.

##### -- Medical

UNAMIR medical operations report that ICRC will set up a field hospital in Kigeme. The Government of Rwanda has approved King Faisal as the main medical facility for serious cases and two Rwandan surgical teams and one international team (MDM and Belgian Red Cross) are in the process of being deployed to King Faisal. A Rwanda surgical has also been deployed to the 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.

##### --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 area are not being allowed food or 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 IN COMMUNES RECEIVING RETURNING IDPS

##### --Security situation

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 is providing 30,000 blankets; 8,000 buckets; 10,000 jerrycans and watertankers to fill the jerrycans on location in Butare Prefecture. Transport of these commodities to Butare is being provided by UNAMIR. SCF/UK also has on stand-by: 10,000 jerrycans; 8,000 cooking pots; and 150 rolls of plastic sheeting which are available for transport to Butare tomorrow (24 April).

##### --Critical needs

There is currently an urgent need for water.

#### COORDINATION

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 in the IOC Operations room. Today at 0830 hrs. a medical coordination meeting was held in the IOC Conference room.

##### --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.

# INTEGRATED OPERATIONS CENTRE (IOC)

## IDP SPECIAL UPDATE

APRIL 22, 1995 -- 2100 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 2100 hrs on April 22, 1995.*

### SITUATION IN THE CAMPS

#### --Camp closures

Reports claim that Ndago camp appears to be empty of former camp residents. Ruramba and Buhoro IDP camps were also reported to be vacant of IDPs.

#### --Security

Much shooting was reported overnight (April 21/22) in Kibeho camp. Initial reports gave the resulting number of dead between 50 and 60, with many wounded.

Kibeho camp experienced much firing the morning of April 22 which resulted in many deaths. Initial reports state the RPA fired on IDPs (weapons included rocket-propelled grenades) in order to control an attempted break-out from the RPA cordon. There are initial reports that armed IDPs were in the camp, and that some firing came from IDPs. The situation was partially controlled by 1400 hrs., however renewed firing was reported at 1700 hrs. Some firing continued into the night. Casualties are estimated at around 1,000 dead and hundreds wounded, but these figures should be treated as very preliminary.

#### --Unaccompanied Children

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.

#### --Medical

A medical team of the Australian Medical Battalion (Ausmed) and ICRC, MSF and Caritas have been operating in Kibeho. All personnel withdrew, however, when the security situation made medical assistance impossible. Ausmed is presently located at the UNAMIR position in Rwamiko. Medical NGOs and Ausmed are prepared to return to the camp as soon as the security situation is clear.

Efforts are being undertaken to increase the medical facilities at Butare and Gikongoro and possibly to re-establish the MSF hospital in Kibeho camp. Contingency planning for possible mass casualty evacuation to Kigali will require increased capacity at King Faisal Hospital. For this, Ausmed is seeking approval from the Government and assistance from U.N. agencies and NGOs.

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.

--Foot convoys

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.

--Access to camps

Many humanitarian relief organizations continue to find their aid restricted and work limited by intermittent denial of access to the camps by the RPA.

SITUATION IN COMMUNES RECEIVING RETURNING IDPS

--Open Relief Centers

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

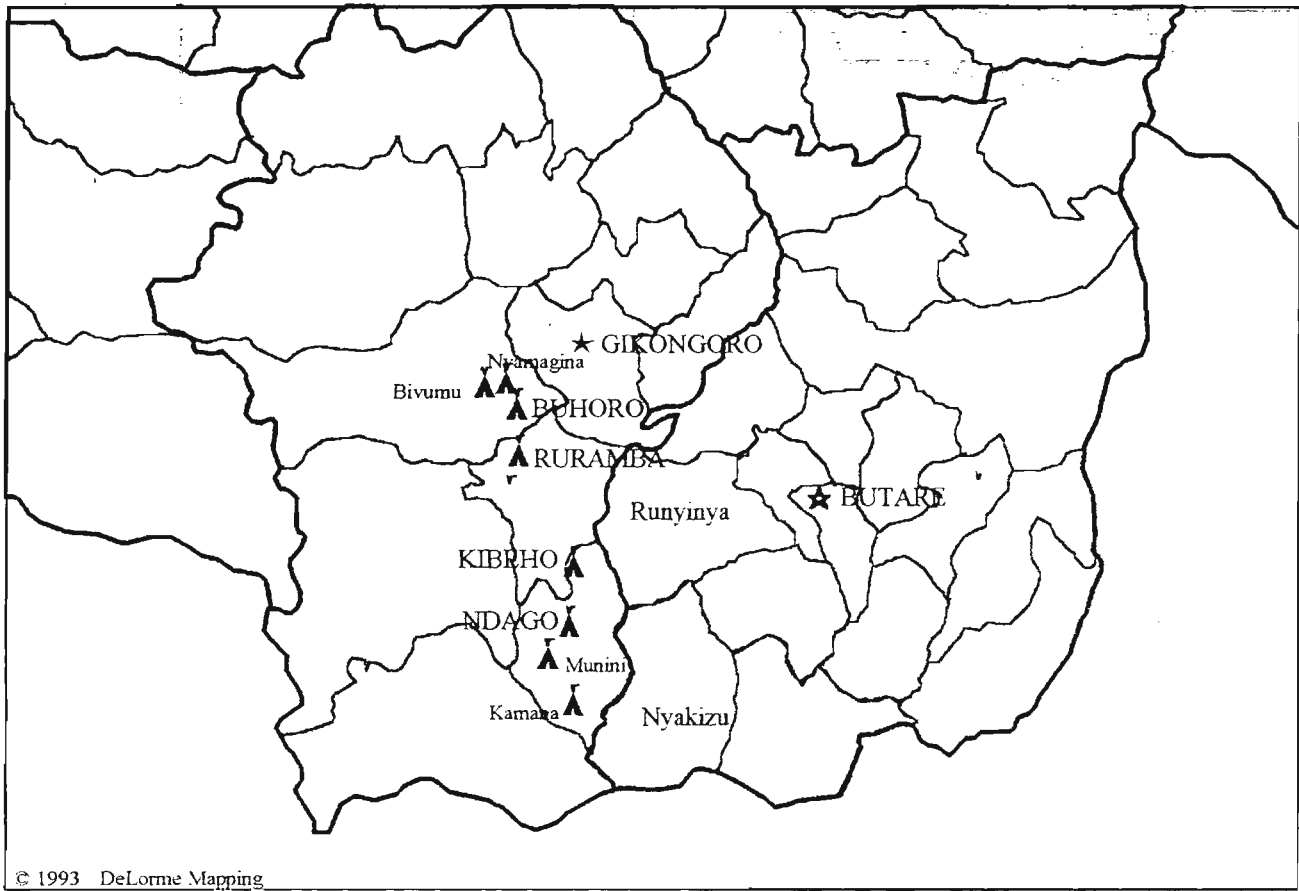
--Coordination meetings

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 UNAMIR Technical Headquarters in Butare at 0730 hrs. and 1700 hrs.

## IOC SITREP 22.4.95



### MAIN POINTS

- KIBEHO CAMP:** RPA firing into camp population leaving at least one thousand dead and hundreds more wounded.
- Hundreds of unaccompanied children are left at Kibeho camp.
- An uncertain number of foot convoys left Kibeho for Runyinya. One foot convoy was attacked.
- NDAGO CAMP:** It was reported that Ndago camp is closed and the population, estimated at 40,000, was marched towards Nyakizu commune.
- RURAMBA CAMP:** Abandoned. Population was estimated at 15,500.
- BUHORO CAMP:** Abandoned. Population was estimated at 7,300.

# INTEGRATED OPERATIONS CENTRE

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## MEMORANDUM

To: Randolph Kent  
From: Barney Mayhew  
Date: 26 April 1995

*Dear Randolph,*

### IOC PERSONNEL

You are aware that a new UNAMIR team began work in the IOC this morning. They are doing their best to read themselves in to a complex and fast-moving situation, and I am finding some time to brief them into the job in the middle of a busy time. However, it is not easy for them to pick up all the threads immediately, and I anticipate that it may be a week or more before they are able to brief comprehensively on the overall situation.

The idea of developing staff and procedures in the Ops Room of the IOC over the past weeks has been to be ready to react quickly and well to any emergency that arises, without the need for fresh briefing or introduction to procedures and personnel. I understand that there may be good reason for the switch in personnel. Nevertheless I wonder if we can ask for Major Mark Mackay, who has held the IOC ops room together over the past weeks, to be included in the new team in order to strengthen it over the current crisis.

To reinclude Major Mackay in the new team would be particularly appropriate since one of the new team, Captain Demers, is due to finish his tour of duty in the next few days. He is by far the most suitable replacement for Captain Demers, and the need is urgent.

I would be grateful if you could raise this question with UNAMIR. A positive response will help us significantly through a very busy period.

*Barney.*

INTEGRATED OPERATIONS CENTRE

DUTY OFFICER LOG

SER	DATE / TIME	FROM	TO	SUBJECT / EVENT DETAILS	ACTION
1	19/04 0700	UNREO BASE	Mackay	Discussion with Randolph Kent and Barney Mayhew. Randolph advised on situation in Kibeho / Butare.	Obtained copies of UNAMIR press release and UNREO Statement. Info passed to Lazaar at IOC Ops brief.
2	19/04 0830	OPS BRIEF	Mackay	<p>OPSO brief included SITREP on Kibeho; Status of Camps; IOC actions as follows;</p> <p>-UNAMIR press release describes action of RPA well coordinated and controlled. RPA advised occupants that Camps will close. There were 10 people (IDP's) killed in the crowd's panic. No one killed by gunfire.</p> <p>-Both Kibeho and Ndago Camps now occupied by RPA. RPA restrictions include:</p> <p>no movement of IDP's. No African employees of UN allowed access to camps (except military)</p> <p>-UNAMIR have tasked 32 vehs to assist in transport of IDP's to home communes.</p> <p>Additional info:</p> <p>-Heads of Agency meeting in progress to discuss humanitarian support to camp closure</p> <p>-Paul Howard remaining in Butare to continue liaison with UNAMIR Agencies in vicinity.</p> <p>-SRSG is to discuss situation with the Vice President</p> <p>-IOC Fd Offrs continue to send reports whenever possible. Charlie is travelling through camps today.</p>	* Advised Lazaar that IOC has no control / influence over RPA actions. Though RPA action was obviously planned / secret activity, restrictions on access need to be relaxed to allow humanitarian aid. Also advised that information must come from Government sources. There appears to be a strong reluctance to share information, particularly RPA reports of incidents / actions.
3	19-04 0835	IOC	UNREO Charlie	Now in Gikongoro-planning to visit Kibeho / Ndago then south if possible.	Advised him to maintain communication at least every 2 hrs
4	19:04 0915	IOC	Paul Howard	Discussed situation with LTCOL (GHANA)- UNAMIR COMD Butare - Have decided to have another meeting at 1600 hrs (Butare) today -will provide more information if available.	Informed Mrs. Howard that Paul is remaining in Butare tonight.
5	19-04 0930	IOC	IOC	Discussed situation of camps with Lazaar - Advised IOC must have more support from government including MINIREISO Field Officers.	Lazaar requested more information SITREPS from IOC field Officers - must have on CAPSAT - Advised impossible when field Officers trying to obtain information from field location - Radio is only possible means of contract.
6	19/04 1000	UNREO "B"	IOC	Trying to contact Butare (IOC) field Officers	No communication available. Assume all are in field or commune location.

7	19/04 REPORT 2809	UNREO BASE 1	UNREO Charlie: 95-04125333	Ndago camp - No latrines, no food, no shelter. RPA took people for interrogation. Whereabouts not known. Numbers not known. RPA moving toward Kamana camp. UNREO Charlie in Munini camp.	
	OUT. 574 : Message delivery successful				
	LES 312 Destination 12095772334 File OUT.574				
8	Reference number 45068 1 Attempt(s) 19/04 1345	IOC	UNREO Charlie	Reports Munini camp being occupied and closed by RPA - similar situations to Ndago / Kibeho :IDP's moving to close around UNAMIR position or high ground.	
9	19/04 1400	IOC	UNREO 6	<p>Heads of cell meeting :(Feedback)</p> <p>Attended by SRSG // DG // HCR // UNICEF // UNDP // UNHCR // UNREO // WFP // FAO // WHO // MINIREISO SRSG and ANITA</p> <p>* Advised next Heads of Agency (UN) meeting to be conducted at Butare Prefecture.</p> <p>* Advised meeting at 0800 this morning.</p> <p>* The IOC needs to be re-activated and intensified as the centre for action planning.</p> <p>* Asked that government cooperate in allowing more space .food.water and shelter.</p> <p>* IOM / UNAMIR assisting with transportation.</p> <p>* UNAMIR assisting with road reconstruction.</p> <p>* Called on other Agencies to assist in plans for communes.</p> <p>UNHCR</p> <p>* Advised Burundi Office to expect more refugees from IDP's could say they are from different communes.</p> <p>WHO</p> <p>* Basic medical assistance must come from NGO community meeting (cont.)</p> <p>NGO LIASON</p> <p>* Advised NGO confidence is diminishing due to unsupported statements by Minister and seeing white wash by U.N.</p> <p>RESPONSE.(CHEF DE CABINET)</p> <p>* NGO's had opportunity to respond</p> <p>* IOC plan has always been to close camps.</p> <p>* Kibeho is "simple" drop in the bucket in comparison to genocide of last year.Africans particular Rwandans . understand that you can never wait for everything to be in place prior to action - but action was necessary.</p> <p>SRSG. Hopes INTER - ORGANISATION will help in home commune preparations.</p>	

10	19/04 1425	IOC	RON MINIGAR CRS	Mercedes 4x wheel drive A vehicle run off road by IOM vehicle. 60 x people in IOM vehicle. at catholic Parish Nyanza 25km North of Butare (82112 - Kigali No.) Keys of vehicle with Minigar No Injuries. Request assistance to recover vehicle.	Mackay. Contacted IOM director. Advised by director that IOM will fix problem. No further action.
11	19/04 1425	IOC	MSF (HEAD)	Report - shooting at Kibeho MSF now withdrawing from international staff from Kibeho and preparing press release. IDP's not allowed to gain water. IDP's sleeping in rain, not allowed back to blindes.	Advised Lazaar.
12	19/04 1440	IOC (DUTY OFFICER)	Robert Maletta (OXFAM HEAD)	Briefed Robert. Robert advised that NGO community now concerned that the situation is becoming unmanageable.	Advised Lazaar.
13	19/04 1445	IOC	Justin (Director General)	Has requested meeting at 1700 of all available IOC personnel to discuss situation - he will also provide RPA information.	Advised IOC staff Pat Banks (Via Bob)
14	19/04 1525	IOM (Joost chief Of Mission)	IOC	Not involved in any ops (Butare)>> Concerns: Want to be involved in an orderly movement which should guarantee security to home communes. IOM anticipating an urgent requirement but will not be involved until UNHCR is satisfied. *UNHCR has mandate to protect the people. IOM vehs are also 50 ' 50 UNHCR. *IOM waiting for UNHCR - Must have plan.	What is RPA plan?
15	19/04 1550	IOC	UNREO BASE	Retransmission of message from Charlie. - No water for 1 day. - One water hole ok 12 more hopefully filled. - Ministers of Interior and Planning flew to Kibeho and spoke to the International community. - Some single and automatic fire in the camp location. - Charlie back in Kibeho.	
16	19/04 1645	UNAMIR		Discussion COL. ARP / MAJOR MACKAY.	Provided IDP Camp Maps and latest sitrep to UNAMIR. Discussed UNAMIR / IOC immediate roles.
16A				IOC Meeting. Attended by all available international staff incl. Randolph Kent. Chaired by Director General (Justin)	

17	20/04 0830	IOC	TIM	OPS Briefing - No MINIREISO staff attended - SITREP on previous night activity.	
18	20/04 0800		Mark	UNAMIR Brief: Situation brief from OPS / INT / etc. Main points: UNHCR / IOM now providing tpt spt. OPS / UNAMIR moved 825 persons by vehicle from Kibeho in vehicles. UNICEF employee killed at Kibeho.	Information passed to IOC staff at 1045.
19	20/04 0840	IOC (Mackay)	UNREO 5	Brief on Min. of Interior visit to Kibeho. Minister conducted meeting at Kibeho. Following points agreed upon: * Food to be made available in restricted quantities to camp occupants. * Water sufficient for survival to be provided. * Restricted access available to UN Agencies. * Screening / Registering to be conducted by RPA.	
20	20/04 1045	IOC		OPS Briefing - SITREP to all available staff included. Lazaar, Augustine, Felix, Leon, Kim, Mark, Anaaraag, Tim: Details of Telecon (Butare) also provided.	
21	20/04 1010		Jessica (Butare)	Paul, Benedict, Chris to Kibeho (V5) meeting Charlie. UNREO Base - Telephone CODAM No.  1700 - Meeting for the NGO's TAC HQ. Yesterday - 825 persons moved by UNAMIR vehicles 500 persons stayed at HRC way station. Commune station unknown. Current transport: 15x vehicles (UNAMIR) and 12x IOM sent 0900 hrs. to Kibeho 7x IOM vehicles coming from Cyangugu. Screening: 60 - 80 each time by commune. No timing. No registration: However 8 monitors from IOM and an HCR registration team went with UNAMIR vehicles. Registration to be conducted at commune location. HCR - stock of water / Biscuits from CARE / HCR / PSF is available for distribution. Plan is to provide items. 4km out of camp. Day of Remembrance observed in Butare for the Anniversary of genocide in Butare. Protest taking place at the Hotel Ibis.	(Telephone conversation:  Questions: Walking? Refugee move? Co-ordinate?  Briefed all IOC staff.

22	20/04 1100			Visit to Butare - Lazaar and Kim to Butare overnight to attend 1700 general NGO meeting at Tac HQ and Heads of Agency meeting tomorrow (21/04).	
23	20/04 1255	IOC	UNREO Charlie (Via Base)	NDAGO CAMP: - No water. - No food. - People dying. - RPA has told all NGO's to leave camp. Request IOC contact UNICEF, UNAMIR and seek assistance. *Advised that a man has been beaten to death by RPA.	Butare Office contacted UNICEF - advised OXFAM is responsible for NDAGO - UNICEF will advise OXFAM to seek assistance / direction : IOC Awaiting further information . = Cannot contact UNAMIR.
24	20/04 1345	IOC	Paul Howard	IOC not allowed into the camps: Met with FC who stated the IOC does not exist: IDPs not allowed to walking; - Attended meeting at 1700. - Human Rights not allowed. Zambani not to interfere - Human Rights not allowed to register in communes: - Runyinya is now registering: - Suggesting to separate people by communes. RPA is not allowing before arrival at the trucks: To be non stop trip - RPA escorts direct to communes - Register not effective. - Runyinya - Registration is occurring by SENEGAL (UN) LT temporary shelter well organised. SENEGAL Force doing the job. No clear co-ordination being conducted each TAC HQ.	Advised IOC staff.
25	20/04 1400	OPS	BOB	MAPS - Kibeho IDP's population (DataBase)	Provided copies for Randolph. Provided copies for UNAMIR. Need to identify way, stations, feed points, other transit locations. CAPSAT to be sent.
26	20/04 1430	IOC	Randolph Kent	Visit - OP update - expressed better liaison - Required with UNAMIR - refer.	
27	20/04 1440	IOC	WFP (Francesco Delre)	Visit - OP update (Alt: Jean Luc Cebloc) Advised stocks of Biscuits in Butare - Will provide or request	
28	20/04 1620	IOC	OXFAM	Expatriates staff able to gain access to Kibeho; Ndago and Kamana camp. Water available in Kamana and Kibeho. Drinking water in Ndago by tonight. MSF and UNICEF negotiating to deliver water by trucks to all camps.	



29	20/04 1830	IOC	MSF	-20 Killed and 40 wounded in Kibeho between 1630-1700 100 patients in MSF hospital . Doctors -3 Nurses -4 Logistic Officer -3 Information Officer -1 National Staff -90 Small surgical centre run by CARITAS	13 killed / 20 injured (BASE)
30	20/04 1900	IOC	UNREO PAT	It was agreed today that people in the RPA camps will be allowed to go home an foot from tomorrow. This was agreed upon yesterday, due to poor communication was not transmitted to RPA c/o on the ground. Randolph Kent will take down a satellite fax tomorrow for RPA commander on ground. The Ministry Of Interior issued a fax confirmed that the provision of emergency assistance is permitted in the camps. As of tomorrow the IOC will have a full time representative from the Ministry Of Interior .He will be the Liaison Officer and should be extended every facility.	
31	20/04 1540	IOC	UNREO BASE	Retransmitted from UNREO Charli. 3000 people left Kibeho today for Runyinya from where they will be picked up by trucks and taken to different communes.From Kibeho to Butare all along the road there have blankets etc living along the road.	

32	21/04 1000	IOC	Butare	<p><b>Heads of Agency Meeting:</b>  Attended by: Sub-Prefet of Butare, SRSG, UNDP, MINIREISO DG, Chef du Cabinet, UN Humanitarian Coord., reps of NGOs, IOs, and UN agencies.</p> <p>Transport, health, food, water and sanitation, and communication discussed. Main focus on camp situation. Concepts discussed - est. of communications in all camps manned by local reps, RPA, and UNAMIR.; recovery - by UNAMIR; RPA doing registration...</p> <p>Recommendations:  FTC/Europe re-activating the 5 ORCs.  Transport: route in Kibeho one-way enter from south and exit from north.  Health and medical corps meeting daily in Butare to co-ordinate efforts.</p>	
33	21/04 1045	IOC (CAPITIA N)	MSF HEAD	<p><b>KAMANA:</b>  - Water system operational.  - 6 latrines used by IDP's. No food. No shelter.  - No screening by RPA.</p> <p><b>MUNINI:</b>  - IDP's divided by communes.  - UNAMIR supplying water.  - Shelter for some shortage of food.  - MSF negotiating to open hospital with RPA.</p> <p><b>NDAGO:</b>  - Water pumping to start today by OXFAM.  - One tanker 5000 litres into camp by OXFAM.  - RPA stopped OXFAM from constructing latrines.</p> <p><b>KIBEHO:</b>  - Water system pumping.  - 2 Taps operational (oxfam)  - 160 people arrived in Nyakisu commune (Information Gaga)  (Information Bourgmaster)  - 500 IDP's marched along the road to Nyakisu commune by RPA.</p>	Information provided by co-ordinator OXFAM.

34	21/04 1115	Andre Bourgmaster	Major Mackay	Brief him on SIT	
35	21/04 1430	IOC (MACKAY)	LTCOL Roach	Austrian Medical Team with security and logistic element are currently operating in Kibeho. The 31 persons team is spending daylight hours in Kibeho and staying the night at ZAMBATT HQ. Re-assessment of the Kibeho situation is being conducted to possibly leave the team in Kibeho full time.	
36	21/04 1440	Butare Office IOC	Mackay	SITREP - Information by Benedict that the Heads Of Agency meeting raised many questions - There was no clear co-ordination apparent. However, Christine (Chef de cabinet of MINIREISO) Paul Howard are remaining in Butare. A co-ordination centre is to be established at the UNREO / IOC Butare Office.	
37	21/04 1445	OPS BRIEF	Mackay	Attended by ; John Luke Gabar: CAPT Usman; Bob; Leon; Josep ; Felix; Robert (OXFAM); Mark (UNICEF); Jette Isaksen.	
38	21/04 1545	IOC	UNREO Charlie	Radio Msg via Base. Reported Shooting at Kibeho, believed to be into crowd. Otherwise situation stable. Further details on shooting unknown at this stage. Also, confirmation of last nights casualties; 22 x dead. 44 x injured. 32 x people injured received machette wounds.	UNAMIR HQ not contactable.
39	21/04 1620	IOC	UNREO Charlie	Radio Msg via Base. Kibeho. RPA have moved IDP's into a tighter circle: Dissentry has broken out (11 x Cases): Chef de Cabinet promised that most serious wounded could be evacuated from hospital; BUT as at 15 mins ago RPA would not release patients. Also heard that AUSMED had requested Helo spt to Medevac pers.	UNREO BRAVO (Butare) are attempting to negotiate for release of patients. Will advise of results.
40	21/04 1640	IOC	NAT. FD Offr. Butare	(Francois - MINIREISO) - Attended HoA Meeting. Details TO BE ENTERED	
41	21/04 1700	UNREO Bravo	IOC	No contact with Butare.	
42	21/04 1710	Brian Smith (Canada)	IOC	Requested SITREPS from IOC to Canadian Peacekeeping College.	OPS CAPT to FAX.
43	21/04 1800- 1900	IOC	Kim	Discussed details of H of A meeting Butare and IOC actions for Butare / Gikongoro region. Details TO BE ENTERED.	

44	21/04 1935	IOC	UNREO Butare	Discussion Mackay / Howard. Lazaar, Howard to remain in Butare. Howard to overnight Kigali SAT ni. Pat Banks to arr and remain Butare. All pers to establish IOC co-ord detachment. Current location at HCR complex. Proposed move to TAC HQ loc as UNAMIR to withdraw Tac HQ. Further aims and ops to be discussed SAT evening.	
45	21/04 1700	IOC	UNREO Charlie	At 1600 hrs. there was shooting in Kibeho. One adult and one child shot in the back. RPA not allowing them to be evacuated.	
46	21/04 1705	IOC	UNREO Charlie	Heavy gunfire in camp at the moment in Kibeho. Two Australians helicopters evacuating seriously wounded. Charlie going to Butare. No one allowed in the camp.	
47	21/04 1810	IOC	UNREO Charlie	6 vehicles of ICRC loaded casualties from Kibeho moving toward Butare.	
48a	22/04 0830	IOC	Oxfam	<p>Risk of cholera extremely high. MSF reported an outbreak could possibly occur within 24 hours.</p> <p>Ndago - In Ndago agencies estimate that space is approximately 1.2 sq. metre per person for all activity. It has reached a crisis point. MSF reportedly stated it can not cope alone if there is a cholera outbreak.</p> <p>Kibeho - water is up and running as of last night with 2 tap stands for the total pop. Oxfam has spoken with Zambatt to ensure that if Oxfam had to pull out for security reasons Zambatt could keep the water systems going.</p> <p>Munini - little food, water and adequate sanitation. permission was granted to have some camps residents go into a few of the nearby houses for shelter.</p>	
48	22/04 1010	IOC	UNREO Bravo 5	Urgent problem 0830 in Kibeho camp. 10 dead and many wounded. No other details provided.	
49	22/04 1040	IOC	UNREO Charlie	Shooting occurred throughout the night in Kibeho camp. 50-60 dead and many seriously wounded. No access to any NGO or U.N. civilian. Charlie Main is in Kibeho and witnessed the RPA burying bodies in a special place and heard shots fired in the air.	1045 hrs: Announced at Heads of Agency meeting in IOC. MINIDEF rep. promised to gain action with concrete direction by 1700 meeting in Butare.

50	22/04 1120	IOC		No access to MDF, Goal, Caritas, Ausmed into Kibeho. Oxfam pulling out its people from all camps. Today at 0830 50-60,000 people moved from camp to Ndgao/Butare junction. One group brought back to hospital (?) other still there. 60-100 casualties in the hospital (MSF) more coming.	Info. Randolph Info. RPA Liaison Office
51	22/04 1200	IOC	UNREO Charlie	At 1148 number of dead increasing; mostly children. IDP leaving camp after registry. RPA (10-15 soldiers) beating them up. Caritas will be allowed in camp. Government req. to intervene.	
52	22/04 1200	IOC	UNREO Bravo 5	Confirm from Charlie at 1200: Caritas and MSF allowed into Kibeho. Charlie is still in camp. Injuries are being treated - now also many head injuries as a result of RPA beatings. Reports from communes. Banditry attacks on foot convoys (from Kibeho to Runyinya).	- Asked to find out who is conducting banditry; size of groups; are they armed bandits; are they RPA or militia; provide location of incidents.
53	22/04 1230	IOC	UNREO Bravo 5	Shooting everywhere. There is shooting in Zambatt; shooting at IDPs.	Info passed to MINIREISO staff and UNAMIR HQ.
54	22/04 1250	IOC	UNREO Charlie	Single. auto. rocket firing by RPA to IDPs. As IDPs are around Zambatt position also firing on Zambatt. RPA running out of Ammo; IDPs running after RPA.	Info translated to MINIREISO staff. Antoine reported info immediately to RPA who immediately went to MINIDF.
55	22/04 1253	IOC	UNREO Base	UNREO Base called UNAMIR to ensure that they are up-to-date and informed.	UNAMIR reports that they will advise IOC of any info.
56	22/04 1313	IOC	UNREO Base	UNREO Bravo 4 called in to say he is in Gishamvu.	
57	22/04 1314	IOC	UNREO Base	Bravo 1 called somewhere before checkpoint to Kibeho to say not allowed to go into the camp.	
58	22/04 1325	IOC	UNREO Base	Kilo India called to say a foot convoy of 4000 people is en route for Runyinya.	Contacted Commanding Officer Australian Service Contingent.
59	22/04 1345	IOC	CCP Ausmed (via UNAMIR HQ)	Firing stopped in Kibeho. CCP personnel are moving out to collect casualties. UNAMIR tracing up other info. regarding the situation of the cordon.	
60	22/04 1355	IOC	UNREO Base	Kibeho: UNREO 5 and UNREO 6 leaving on ehlo to Kibeho with group to investigate the situation.	
61	22/04 1430	IOC	UNREO Charlie	Via UNREO Base - shooting stopped. Heavy rain in Kibeho. People need to get to shelter but were shot out by RPA. Reports 100s are dead. Human Rights same report. Access to Kibeho diffit but possible.	

62	22/04 1630	IOC	Source	Ndago camp closed. 7-10,000 IDPs moved to Nyakizu commune.	
63	22/04 1700	IOC	Human Rights	Shooting still on 5 minutes ago. ICRC in camps. Over 100 killed. Firing in the hills outside the camp on IDPs trying to escape. Ausmed operational outside the camp.	
64	22/04 1735	IOC	UNREO Charlie	Situation in Kibeho - Rocket grenades, heavy gunfire. U.N. personnel and NGO staff located at Zambatt position.	Asked if indicators of other forces against RPA. Answer - unknown because keeping heads down.
65	22/04 1735	IOC	IOC	IOC Ops. Briefing/Coord. All Staff (those present = Barney, Mark, Anaraug, Bob, Anita, Jette, Kim) Randolph also joined the staff meeting.	
66	22/04 1745	IOC	UNREO Charlie	Advise.	
67	22/04 1800	IOC	UNREO Charlie	Buhoro camp deserted.	
68	22/04 1815	IOC	UNREO Bravo 5	Ndago camp completely empty. 7-10,000 people headed toward Nyakizu.	
69	22/04 1815	IOC	UNREO Base - message form UNREO Charlie	Charlie leaving Kibeho to Gikongoro in convoy of 12 vehicles which includes an AUSMED landrover ambulance with 2-3 seriously injured, and NGOs (MSF, Caritas, SCF). Escort provided by Australian soldiers who were traveling as part of the convoy. ETA - Gikongoro = 1940 hrs.	
70	22/04 1830	IOC	UNREO Charlie	1,000s dead? 100s of children left in camp. No food for the children although water and shelter are available.	
71	22/04 1845	IOC	UNREO Charlie	Break in firing. UNREO Charlie in Kibeho. If no firing for 10 minutes he will try to go towards car.	
72	22/04 1900	IOC	UNREO Charlie	The convoy of 12 vehicles was stuck at an RPA roadblock located 3 km. from Kibeho camp. Charlie reported that the RPA Capt. in charge at Kibeho camp gave permission for the convoy to leave the camp but this information did not sway the RPA at the roadblock to allow them to pass.	IOC informed Charlie that UNAMIR has announced that there should be no movement at night. The IOC also advised Charlie to return to Kibeho with an RPA rep from the roadblock to re-negotiate.
73	22/04 1925	IOC	UNREO Charlie	Convoy update: Convoy of 12 vehicles stopped at roadblock of RPA located 3 km. away from Kibeho. Milob called at the scene and after negotiations with RPA they were allowed to cross.	

74	22/04 2000	IOC	Ausmed CCP	<p>Moving casualties en masse to AME helopad for Kigali. Suggested that King Feisal Hospital be set up to receive the wounded. Need emergency medical staff, equipment and resources. Need confirmation from NGOs of support.</p> <p>Also reported that they have asked UNAMIR and RPA clearance for moving medical personnel to the camp and for the free movement of casualties out of the camp.</p>	<p>IOC asked the following which Ausmed could not confirm:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- is any confirmation of estimated numbers of casualties.</li> <li>- is Milobs patrolling at night.</li> <li>- has UNAMIR beefed up its presence in the camps</li> </ul> <p>IOC also questioned whether MSF was to be the medical coordinating body. - answer = MSF has not yet been asked.</p>
75	22/04 2010	IOC	UNREO Charlie	Ruramba camp closed.	
76	22/04 2025	IOC	Millicent	<p>Telcon to see if any new info. reported from UNREO base. Millicent informed the IOC staff that she was on her way down to the IOC with a press statement from the SRSG. Main points of the press statement are the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- SRSG has condemned killing of injured civilians.</li> <li>- RPA version is that they resorted to firing their weapons in response to IDPs breaking the cordon.</li> <li>- On 21/04 SRSG met with Vice Pres. and Minister of Defense Paul Kagame and urged government to take some steps to release tension in camps.</li> <li>- SRSG and FC met chief of staff RPA forces Col. Sam Kaka expressed shock and urged him to take a peaceful approach.</li> <li>- More that 80 vehicles are available (UNAMIR, IOM, HCR) to transport IDPs to home communes.</li> <li>- UNAMIR has placed all its medical facilities on alert.</li> </ul>	<p>Copies of the press release were made for distribution to anyone visiting the IOC for updates.</p>
77	22/04 2030	IOC	Randolph	<p>Randolph informed the IOC that the SRSG met with MINIDEF and raised the same issues that were raised at the heads of agencies meeting held at the IOC this morning 22/04 at 100 hrs. The same issues were also raised with Kagame. Such needs as getting communications equipment to the field, allowing the IDPs still in the camps to have more space were expressed. Randolph also informed the group that he will be traveling to Gikongoro 23/04 at 0730 hrs.</p>	
77b	22/04 2100	UNREO Base	UNREO Charlie	3 vehicle convoy (2 UNICEF vehicles) Gikongoro to Butare	



77c	22/04 2230	IOC	Maj. Wilshire UNAMIR Med.	Will come to IOC briefing scheduled for 23/04 at 0800 hrs. and medical plans meeting at 0830 also at IOC.	
78	23/04 0555	IOC	Ops. Officer HQ UNAMIR	Situation calm in Kibeho at 0500 according to ZAMBATT	IOC requested him to ask Zambatt for numbers of people around base, numbers of children in base, how much firing was there during the night, latest news on total casualties, whether any wounded are with Zambatt now. Ops. Officer to telephone IOC with answers.
79	23/04 0600	IOC	BBC World Service News	Hundreds of Hutus killed in SW Rwanda. Prime Minister regrets attack, but says many acted in self-defence. 80 killed trying to leave camp. MSF says "several thousand" killed. Some areas of camps inaccessible late Saturday. 300 bodies seen by BBC reporter. People ran for shelter from a torrential rainstorm. Firing, hours later, thousands fled, also fired upon. Witnesses said shots were fired by IDPs only once shouting started. outside the camps. Prime Minister regretted killings, saying army acted in self-defence.	
80	23/04 0614	Ops. Officer HQ UNAMIR	IOC	Repeated questions of serial 78. Requested answer by 0630.	
80b	23/04 0630	IOC	IOC	Two Merlin trucks packed with supplies seen driving on road in front of IOC, most obviously in the direction of Butare/Gikongoro. Departure of Merlin trucks confirmed via telcon by IOC rep. calling from position on road near UNAMIR HQ.	IOC noted that Merlin did not stop in at IOC to check in or confirm departure.
81	23/04 0630	Butare, Gikongoro, Base	IOC	Capsat giving news and asking questions.	
82	23/04 0635	IOC	Ops. Officer HQ UNAMIR (Zambatt report)	20 rounds fired during the night in Kibeho. No news on numbers of children near base. 1,000 IDP (approx.) inside Zambatt base. No news on casualties yet.	I requested D.O. to telephone again at 0700.
83	23/04 0650	Butare, Gikongoro Tac HQ, Sector 3	IOC	IOC Op. Retour Update 22 April transmitted.	
84	23/04 0652	IOC	UNREO Bravo 1 (Butare)	Jerrycans urgently needed - thousands.	HCR informed (see Serial 87), NGO liaison officer informed.
85	23/04 0700	IOC	UNREO Bravo 1	UNAMIR reports thousands of dead, and that RPA is burying bodies in Kibeho.	



85b	23/04 0700	IOC	BBC News	MSF reports 1,000s dead. Forbidden to get to hospital til 1130 hrs. (22/04) Shooting all afternoon. Saw thousands of dead bodies - while leaving.  Julien Bedford reports - ill-disciplined. RPA herding people. Torrential rain and people ran to get out of rain. RPA reportedly thought when people ran the RPA were being charged. Chaos resulted. Ndago - est. pop. 50,000 closed.	
86	23/04 0704	IOC	Ops. HQ UNAMIR	No further news from Kibeho.	
86b	23/04 0725	IOC	UNAMIR Duty Officer	Informed IOC that Zambatt commander at Kibeho has reported an estimated 1,000 dead, 250 children in compound. Many wounded - trying to count now. UNAMIR will advise when estimate of wounded is known.	Advised UNAMIR that Butare office has put out urgent demand for water containers. Also requested ASAP the estimate of wounded.
86c	23/04 0725	IOC	AusMed	AusMed and Zambatt in Kibeho report: -situation stable. Shots and grenades continued throughout the night. AusMed estimates 400- dead, Zambatt estimates 1000 dead. -RPA have approved military medical to move into camp area.	
87	23/04 0725	HCR	IOC	Many jerrycans needed.	HCR radio up to inform Logistics Officer and Senior Programme Officer. He will telephone back with news.
87b	23/04 0727	IOC	DCOS	RPA cleaning up the camp. Some bodies have been put in latrines. UNAMIR have sent 14 trucks to Kibeho, and others further south this morning. Helicopters all on standby. C130 will be sent to Butare as soon as it arrives from Nairobi.	
88	23/04 0730	IOC	MDM	MDM phoned to confirm attendance at the medical meeting at 0830 - Advised that there is an operations briefing at 0800 also.	
89	23/04 0750	ICC	Peter (Reuters Nairobi)	Advised that initial reports indicate 4,000 dead, 650 wounded: Last night we requested external international support for specialists.	
90	23/04 0755	ASO	AS9	Confirmed now that death estimates doubled to around 8,000 - still no increase on 650 wounded as yet.	
91	23/04 0757	ASO	CCP	Ausmed Team have commenced casualty clearance.	

92	23/04 0830	IOC	CRS - report of BBC 22/04	<p>CRS report of BBC World News 1700 GMT 22/04: At least 100 killed in shooting at Kibeho. U.N. officials report at least 60 dead sporadic firing since early morning. Stones thrown - RPA opened fire. IDPs are potential enemies from war.</p> <p>CRS report of BBC Focus on Africa 1705 GMT 22/04: A breeding ground for militias seeking revenge. Refugees herded into tiny area. RPA opened fire point blank. Hundreds and hundreds trampled in panic, shot and bayoneted to death by RPA. Doctors and aid workers tried to treat wounded. 1700 hrs. (Kigali time) panic obvious - IDPs tried to break out - streamed down hill in thousands with RPA chasing after them with guns blazing. Troops hunting down IDPs - shooting and bayoneting. BBC reports: "Rwanda teetering on the brink: it has gone over the edge today".</p> <p>CRS report of BBC World News 1800 GMT. Hundreds of dead bodies; victims of stampede that followed shooting; so many bodies 3 deep on the road. Rain torrential; IDPs fled for cover; soldiers panicked and opened fire; 10-20 killed initially then many more killed by trampling; more panicked. RPA started hunting down those fleeing; more violence.</p>	
92b	23/04 0900	IOC	ASO Ausmed	<p>Kibeho: Approx. 8,000 reported killed. Bulldozers ordered for mass burial through UNAMIR. Centralize/Triage occurring of wounded by Ausmed Team (CCP). Casualties/wounded = approx. 650 - no change as of yet. Australians are currently the only med. spt. on location.</p>	<p>Requested Duty officer (Ausmed) to please keep IOC informed of any news/info.</p> <p>Explained about IOC needs and capabilities.</p>
93	23/04 0930	IOC	SCF/UK	<p>SCF/UK Available commodities: 30,000 blankets; 10,000 jerrycans; watertankers (number of tankers unknown at present) to go to Butare and fill jerry cans; and 3,000 buckets.</p> <p>UNAMIR will transport the commodities listed above - departing as of 1000 hrs 23/04.</p> <p>SCF/UK has on stand-by: 10,000 jerrycans; 8,000 cooking pots, and 150 rolls of plastic sheeting - available for transport to Butare 24/04.</p>	

94	23/04 0937	IOC	Randolph Kent from Butare	<p>People piled into Butare stadium. Estimate 10-12,000 there. Others into home communes. Receiving a bad reception, including shooting. We need more UNAMIR escort support - ask Force Commander direct.</p> <p>Tac HQ has requested this already. People in stadium being looked after reasonably well. Merlin has set up medical tent in stadium. Kamana and Munini not moving yet and must not be closed for at least 2 days - preferably.</p>	The SRSg informed IOC via Iselle that the FC is not available but ADC informed-will inform directly. DCOS (ops) also informed.
95	23/04 0937	IOC	Pat Banks from Butare	<p>Confirmed Ndago closed. MSF and Caritas estimate 1,000 - 2,000 still in Kibeho alive. Many in Butare stadium. 12,000 reported in wasystation at Butare receiving water and biscuits by HCR and medical assistance by AICF. Trucks are taking these people home. UNICEF and Concern trying to get water to stadium. Civilians attacking walking IDPs.</p> <p>Pat will check the situation in home communes today. Reported more UNAMIR assistance needed. 1700 hrs. meeting at the Prefecture Bureau chaired by Justin. 0730 hrs. NGO meeting at Tac HQ.</p>	
95b	23/04 0950	IOC	UNREO Bravo 5	IOM transporting people from Runyinya. (Numbers not confirmed).	
96	23/04 0950	IOC	MDM	<p>Request info. on possible movement of team (1 x doctor; 2 x nurses and 1 x logistician - all international) and 1 x vehicle. Present location is Bujumbura. Contact in Kigali: 75143, 86185 Automobile contact: VHF - 151512.5; HF - unknown at present.</p> <p>Request: clearance/possible escort at border; identification of safe/secure night location and possible treatment location.</p> <p>Aim of team is to identify requirement to assist with medical treatment along route; then continue to Butare - will contact IOC office.</p>	<p>IOC recommended travel to IOC/Butare to seek direction as to where best to provide support.</p> <p>All info. was passed to IOC liaison officer (UNAMIR) for action.</p>
96b	23/04 1000	IOC	UNAMIR MED OPS	<p>Clearance for C130 to land in Butare. Clearance to use King Faisal-asked to follow up on Univ. Butare Hospital.</p>	
97	23/04 1005	IOC	IOC - LO	<p>Details for Capsat to UNAMIR HQ to be received by UNAMIR HQ - BOR (front office). Sam is coming to IOC with international collection plan. 5 APCs being moved to the vicinity of Butare (Further details to be confirmed).</p>	

98	23/04 1010	IOC	UNAMIR Med.	C-130 on way to Kigali cleared to land in Butare. 3 trucks of wounded departing Kibeho for Butare. Approval for King Faisal to be used to treat wounded.	
98b	23/04 1010	IOC	MP5	With requested information: reply for MDM Border is open. UNAMIR: there does not seem to be any problem. G2 reports indicate that possible RPA on main road from Butare to Bujumbura. No escort available.	
98c	23/04 1010	IOC	MSF Admin.	MDM is providing an anesthetists to King Faisal and 2 Drs. and 2 nurses to Butare Grp. Scolaire (MSF)	
98d	23/04 1030	IOC	Oxfam	Request that jerry cans etc. distribution be coordinated in Gikongoro by MSF and Oxfam (Tom 34317)	UNREO Butare
99	23/04 1035	UNREO Bravo 1	UNREO Charlie	Report from Kibeho: No trucks are there. Reportedly access is OK.	
100	23/04 1100	IOC	SCF/UK	Requests confirmation of 8 lorries to pick-up SCF/UK items for Butare.	Betty provide info. that UNAMIR is sending as many lorries as possible.
101	23/04 1100	IOC	UNREO Charlie via UNREO Base	Have just entered Kibeho camp. Sporadic gunfire. Big access problem. Please contact RPA for access for medical staff.	SRSg's office (Iselle) asked to pressure RPA on this (11:15) Colonel Franz Kamanze RPA has gone by helicopter to Kibeho to sort this out.
101 b	23/04 1100	IOC	ICRC	Swiss Corp providing 2 anesthetists and 1 surgeon to Butare.	
102	23/04 1118	UNREO BASE	UNREO Bravo4	Send trucks for children and old women on Kibeho\Butare road.	
103	23/04 1124	IOC	Iselle. SRSg office	President is reported to have made a statement. Not confirmed. No details	
104	23/04 1131	IOC	MP5	Confirm report that NGOs denied access to Kibeho.	
105	23/04 1134	IOC	MP5	Requesting information on UCCs	350 with Zambatt in Kibeho
106	23/04 1142	UNREO Base	UNREO Charlie	Shooting again started in Kibeho. RPA versus armed IDPs near MSF hospital Kamana-RPA digging trench around location. NGOs denied access. No trucks available to move IDPs-desparate situation.	
107	23/04 1142	IOC	UNREO 2	Requested we approach IOM and UNAMIR for transport. All nine priority communes in Butare returning IDPs being stoned.	



120	23/04 1330	UNREO Bravo 1	UNREO Charlie	RPA trying to empty camp by 1400. RK wants to go with FC. RK in camp.	
121	23/04 1333	UNREO Bravo 1	UNREO Base	FC says that is Randolph wants to talk should drive to Butare. FC in helicopter to Butare.	
122	23/04 1335	IOC	MP5	2 trucks of unaccompanied minors left in Indian trucks to Butare.	
123	23/04 1344	IOC	MP5	8000 people from Kibeho to Butare (MilObs confirms) 720 trucks meeting them en route.	
124	23/04 1412	IOC	UNREO 5	Press release from President's office will come out either tonight or tomorrow morning. As at 1355: 1000 IDPs left Kibeho. Source MSF. People still around MSF area IDPs with weapons still in camp. MSF still pulling out dead bodies from MSF compound. No firing for 60 minutes. ICRC took out 200 minors by truck. Several unable to walk lying on road. Chrisitine and other are chasing contact with RPA- no success.	
125	23/04 1420	IOC	UNREO 5	2000 wounded by AusMed reported in Kibeho still in location	Inform UNAMIR.
125 b	23/04 1425	IOC	MR. Chege AP Nairobi	Interview on general situation.	
126	23/04 1430	IOC	UNHCR	Ndera-5000 IDPs arriving at waystation.	Inform UNAMIR
127	23/04 1435	IOC	UNAMIR 0	Official clearance obtained for using airstrip at Butare.	
128	23/04 1450	IOC	UNREO Bravo 1	People lying along road to Runyinya dying of thirst.	Inform UNAMIR
129	23/04 1444	IOC	UNREO 2	Benedicte reports people in trouble on road between Kibeho and Butare. Water urgently needed-today if possible. People are dying. Are more trucks coming down?	IOM
130	23/04 1500	IOC	G2 UNICEF	10 water bladders have been sent. Tankers available but only 7. Unicef Butare requests. Suggest contact IRC and ICRC. possibly HCR	
131	23/04 1500	IOC	MP5	2 water tankers have left Kigali to Butare ETA Butare -1800-1830. 20000 litres each. TachQ	Inform UNREO Bravo 1 through UNREO Base.
132	23/04 1505	IOC	UNREO Echo	2 trucks of people from Butare to Gashora and Ngenda arrive in location at 1400.	

133	23/04 1505	Oxfam Maletta 82912	IOC	Getting pumps started in Kibeho MSF hospital. That water also flows into Zambatt compound. Trying to get water cans/water onto every truck going to Kibeho. Trucks would be needed from other to help the people on the road. UNAMIR not moving enough. Zambatt's access restricted. No escorts provided because of lack of RPA permission. Oxfam is about to go public, and is very annoyed.	
134	23/04 1515	UNREO Base	IOC	ETA jerry cans at Butare 1530	
135	23/04 1531	IRC Greg Beck	IOC	Water assets urgently needed, can he help?	He will call back in 30 minutes.
136	23/04 1538	IOC	GMTV News Heather Lima	Interview at 1740 for ITV news. Randolph Kent to take? 44 171 510 4885 or 44 171 827 7303	
137	23/04 1553	ICRC Markus	IOC	1 Water engineer in Butare working with Oxfam. Bladders sent this morning. He has 1 water truck of 5000 liters. One new 5000l truck sent this evening. Storage: 10000 l and 500 l bladders to Butare from Kigali today plus 4 distribution ramps. Tomorrow AM. 1 truck 6000 l (rigid) to Butare plus bladder of 5000 l. Tonight: 2x bladders in houses which could be used. Bujumbura and Nairobi also to supply bladders. Trucking urgently needed. Jerrycans would be best. 10000 jerrycans available now. More to arrive from Uganda? 2x 20000 l Brown and Root trucks went today to Butare. ETA 1830 TachQ. Butare town is today without water. May be loss of pressure ICRC look after this but will call back at around 1900. stocks of chlorine available.	
138	23/04 1600	IOC	UNREO Charlie	Situation calm in Kibeho camp. Armed IDPs still inside MSF compound. RPA moving against position. Many UCCs still in camp.	
139	23/04 1605	IOC	IRC GREG	1x 18 m3 tanker in Cyangugu. 4x15 m3 bladders with fittings and tap stands. 2x7 m3 bladders without fittings. HCR may have these fittings. 2x flatbed trucks available. will probably go first thing tomorrow.	
140	23/04 1610	IOC	ITN London	Interview- recorded	

146	23/04 1932	IOC	UNAMIR Zero	<p>RPA says that Zambatt platoon commander in Kibeho opened fire which precipitated the whole incident. The Zambatt position was surrounded by RPA and platoon commander was evacuated by helicopter to Kigali.</p> <p>Munini: camp closed, no food distribution. Ndago: situation cool, large RPA presence.</p> <p>Kamana: Surrounded by RPA. Close registration of IDPs. ICRC allowed access. 6 died of hunger. 4 shot by RPA while attempting to escape.</p> <p>UNAMIR SECURITY UPDATE: RPA has been placed on alert. Security up to platoon size. HCR and Indbatt has been apprised of security intentions.</p> <p>Chief of Staff to Chief of Ops: Considering sending a Ghananian platoon to Ndera.</p> <p>No change in personnel SOP in Kigali area.</p> <p>MDM coming tomorrow morning from Burundi.</p> <p>Water holding capacity in Butare (advise MDM of this)</p> <p>Add medical support to Ndera.</p>	
147	23/04 1940	IOC	UNREO Base	UNREO Charlie has arrived in Butare	
148	23/04 1945	IOC	Mr. Dao UNAMIR	Meeting at UNDP-SRSG spoke to WHO director Dr. Sow who has a lot of medicine in Kigali. He was advised by Col Arp to talk to the IOC. Dr. Sow 76682 Mr. Dao 11068 from 0800	
149	23/04 2032	IOC	Oxfam	RPA not allowing wounded into some hospitals in Butare. Batch of IDPs at Oxfam compound at Gikongoro. Emergency Coordinator reports that there are hundreds of dead women along the road to Butare.	
150	23/04 2150	IOC	UNREO Charlie	RPA is not denying access to MSF hospital, but they are making it very difficult. Several vehicles are waiting with casualties to be admitted.	
151	24/04 0651	IOC	UNAMIR ZERO	UNAMIR company commander reports of machete attacks between IDPs in the MSF compound at Kibeho camp. No numbers available. Heavy fighting reported on the Kibeho-Butare road between 2300 and 0000 hours.	
152	24/04 0700	IOC	UNREO 6	UNREO 6 needs an assessment as to whether more medical personnel are needed from 0730 meeting in Butare morning meeting.	sent capsat to Butare requesting information.

153	24/04 0730	IOC	CNN Kim Norgard	CNN crew arriving in Rwanda tonight from London.	
154	24/04 0740	IOC	Christine Mutare	President is giving a press conference kanombe at 1400.	
154 b	24/04 0800	IOC	UNREO ECHO	ORC Ngenda-Kanzenze-Gashora-Sake: Registration and distribution started. Lack of security. Ngenda, Gashora, Sake to be monitored.	Registration and non-food distribution to start the 24th. Figures of arrivals to be provided by UNHCR/IRC
155	24/04 0852	IOC	UNAMIR OPS	RPA agreed to withdraw from the MSF compound. MilObs in discussions with RPA and IDPs to allow peaceful evacuation of casualties. No fighting reported in camp overnight. Firing along Kibeho-Butare road. No details yet.	
156	24/04 0925	IOC	UNAMIR ZERO	All UNAMIR personnel to be out of IOC by 1200.	Telephone to RK who talking to SRSG?
157	24/04 1000	IOC	MP5	Camp situation as at 24/04 0600 Kibeho- 300 armed extremists left in MSF building. RPA has given ultimatum for them to leave by the end of the morning. Ndago and Munini: No IDPs left. Nyamigina: No RPA in camp. IDPs leaving on their own. Kamana-20 trenches around the camp. No one is allowed to leave. ICRC distributed 24 hrs of rations. The RPA is believed to have some ambush/blocking position along the Burundi/Rwanda border.	:
158	24/04 1008	IOC	ICRC Rod Chartres	Update our transport system and waystations.	
158	24/04 1020	IOC	UNREO ECHO	417 IDPs arrived in Gashora, IRC dealing with them.	To follow up on south Kigali situation.
159	24/04 1045	IOC	MSF	Any incoming wounded should go to King Faisal hospital first. Kigeme hospital (near Gikongoro) is not taking anymore patients and kicked out some it had.	
159 b	24/04 1100	IOC	UNDP	IOC proposa for 1 million \$ funding for communes has been accepted by UNDP. UNDP is this week setting up bank account with funds Minirieso can start to draw on.	
160	24/04 1110	IOC	UNREO Charlie via Unreo Base	Difficult to estimate number of IDPs in Kibeho because they are in buildings. Very rough estimate is 500. IDPs are mixed with armed persons. RPA wanted to attack this morning but didn't. Negotiations by UNAMIR resulted in a 1200 deadline for all IDPs to leave before RPA would attack. RPA has moved in light artillery, RPGs and heavy machine guns. Some IDPs are still leaving, being screened by RPA.	



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161	24/04 1120	IOC	ICRC	Kigeme hospital out. ICRC will noset up there- will seek permission at Butare University hospital.	
162	24/04 1120	IOC	UNREO STAFF	Focal point for UCCs Enrico-UNICEF. World Vision may be able to help UCC to Bugesera. Up to 1000.	
162 b	24/04 1135	IOC	UNREO BASE	Kibeho camp: RPA has lifted the 1200 deadline as long as a few people continued to trickle out of there. AUS mil just came back from a meeting with formal Govt. forces. They recovered many weapons and grenades.	
163	24/04 1140	UNREO BRAVO 5	UNREO BRAVO 4	Urgent situation in Nyakizu. IOM is going to suspend transfer because of problem with RPA. The RPA wants to overload the trucks. They want to load 2x the capacity. Justin has been informed. Situation is becoming more and more tense. Message being relayed by UNHCHR. Please take Lazare to negotiate with Lt. Col. Fred for IOM to resume transport in an orderly fashion	
164	24/04 1145	IOC	UNICEF Ray Torres	HCR and SCF(UK) tried to find places in Kigali Ville for new arricals as transitory measure. They have found places for about 400 UCCs in centres in Kigali. There is space for about 60 more. Old figure of 2000 UCCs in camps is now well out of date because there have been many more separations.	Ray Torres UNICEF 73033, 73008 Fax 73026 Call sign Romeo 2 Channel 4. has now agreed to be temporary focal point for UCCs (in conjunction with Alice, head of cell). Ray will outline major needs at 1700 meeting today.
165	24/04	IOC	UNAMIR press release of 23/04	FC visited Kibeho and Butare on 23.4.95 and met with government officials. The FC estimates the death toll in Kibeho as 2000. Zambian company and Australian Medical team working in camp. Noted that during whole incident Zambian soldiers have not fired a single shor.	
166	24/04 1207	IOC	MSF/F Sophie (Bernard source)	Many remaining inside the open ward of the hospital. They have threatened to csuse an explosion at 1200 today. Women and children included. Journalists are there. ICRC also trying to tell UNAMIR this MSF nave informed UNAMIR.	Unable to reach MP5 and MP3. Discussed this report with UNAMIR Ops who said that RPA threatened to blow up the building at 1200-but that they have now stayed this order since people are trickling out.
167	24/04 1210	BI 4	BI 1	RPA agreed on nornal loading of trucks.	
168	24/04 1224	IOC	UNREO CHARLIE via UNREO BASE	In the camp to remove casualties and children but they have been stopped by the RPA. The RPA deadline of 1300 still stands.	

201a	25/04 0756	IOC	UNREO CHARLIE VIA UNREO BASE	Still wounded in Kibeho, no numbers. Will check today with ICRC.	
201 b	25/04 0835	UNREO BRAVO 4	UNREO BRAVO 1	Come back to Butare immediately, you are the LO for UNAMIR	
202	25/04 0900	IOC	UNREO BUTARE	Merlin and MSF/B coordinating deployment of medical personnel. Merlin has 4 medical teams at the stadium. Conflicting reports on access to U. butare hospital.	
203	25/04 0900	IOC	UNREO BUTARE	Need biscuits and body bags.	
204	25/04 0900		IOC 0900 MEETING	According to Care one of the two water points in Butare is dry at the moment. According to Care at 1900 on 24/4 the Butare waystation had 500 remaining of the 4000 who were there in the morning and had received 1500 arrivals on the 24th making a total of between 2000 and 2500. 50 unaccompanied children at Ndera waystation last night. 30 of whom went to Care Austr. <b>All names of unaccompanied children should be given to SCF/UK and ICRC for matching with existing records. This will help tracing.</b> Food for the Hungry have volunteered to help with tracing, also World Vision. MORE HELP IS NEEDED. Approximately 5000 people in Ndera waystaion now according to HCR. According to IMC: Nyanza hospital (northern Butare) local staff are refusing to work. stating thta they want more pay. Ther real reason may be fear of consequences of treating injured IDPs. IMC requested UNAMIR to provide security. UNAMIR arrived, but were truned back by the hospital director. 3 RPA soldiers were questioning patients. International staff left the hospital overnight.	
204 b	25/04 0900	IOC	Feed the Children	reception of IDPs in Ntyazo and Gishamvu was going very smoothly. Bourgmestres were very well organized. There much problems in Nyakizu where there was reports of shooting and beating incident.	
205	25/04 0920	IOC	SCF/UK Steve	Concerned that supplies provided to Butare are not being distributed. Quite upset, wants an answer within 1/2 hour on whether to load another vehicle in Kigali.	spoke to Col. Manzl
206	25/04 0935	SCF/UK	IOC	Follow up on non-food item distribution in Butare sent by SCF.	Items are being distributed as per needs identified at daily coord. conference
207	25/04 0935	IOC	MP 9	HAC LN cell in Tac HQ is now operational. UNCIVPOL is providing the personnel.	Info.
208	25/04 0945	IOC	Hac Butare	42 sea containersof food arrived in Butare. Hac Ln is looking for storage space and distribution plan.	

209	25/04 1131	IOC	FEED THE CHILDREN	Mr. Graten is requesting one vehicle to transport 1/2 ton of childrens clothing from Kigali to Butare today if possible.	
210	25/04 11100	UNREO 5	MP5	95 FSLG went to WHO building. Medical kit will be delivered to Butare Tac HQ 26/4	
211	25/04 1222	IOC	UNREO CHARLIE VIA UNREO BASE	Situation still tense, negotiations continue entire morning. High ranking RPA officers are discussing with Milobs and IDPs. General feeling on ground very tense. Have been told that there will be delegations of high ranking politicians arriving today. Right now future is unclear. There was shooting last night but no reports of casualties. No access for anyone, only some UN. Charlie only civilian there.	
212	25/04 1240	IOC	UNHCR Khassime	NGOs (Samaritan's Purse, Belgian Red Cross) was supposed to have been in Ngenda for medical screening of IDPs not yet in place. Confirm if they are on their way.	
213	25/04 1245	IOC	UNREO BASE	Mark F. phoned from USA and wants someone from IOC to call him immediately.	
214	25/04 1400	IOC	Mark Frohardt	Will be speaking with USAID and others in US. Needs to know major emergency funding needs. I replied shelter materials would be the highest need-especially iron sheeting. Mark's idea is for USAID to fund very quickly through one or two bi NGOs which can release their own funds now against a promise of cost reimbursement for AID. Also could get HCR to release or procure stocks of iron sheets against a similiar promise.	Discussed with Khassime of HCR at 1500 hrs. He will give initial indication today.
215	25/04 1415	IOC	Leon Haguma, WFP	8000 people in Butare waystation on evening of 24/4. 1200 in Butare stadium at the same time. 8000 people arrived in Nyakizu on 24/4 needing transport. Little transport is immediately available. There are 33 tonnes of biscuits in Butare today.	
216	25/04 1430	IOC	MSF/B VIA MSF KIGALI	UNAMIR/ICRC/MSF Trucks denied transport to Kigali, no removal from Butare.	
217	25/04 1500	IOC	MSF KIGALI	Butare Hospital full 110. 10 admitted to Univ. hospital. MSF at 1540 to do reccey for population concentrations. SRSB informed that Butare authorities.	
218	25/04	IOC	IRC	1 Dr., 1 nurse to Ndera. May redeploy tomorrow to Butare.	
219	25/04 1450	IOC	MP 5	TAC HQ will get in touch with engineer who will contact IOM	
220	25/04 1538	IOC	UNREO CHARLIE VIA UNREO BASE	kibeho negotiations have taken place. IDPs will leave but only on ICRC trucks and if no RPA or UNAMIR there.	



221	25/04 1610	IOC	UNREO CHARLIE VIA BASE	1600 helicopter landed in Kibeho with RPA high ranking, UNAMIR, and some civilians, they are talking to UNAMIR. They informed ICRC it is not to do with IDPs. Plan is that tomorrow 0800 is a deadline for IDPs to leave camp. ICRC will come in the morning to transfer IDPs and casualties. Charlie is leaving for Butare.	
222	25/04 1616	IOC	UNAMIR HQ	The party who went to Kibeho was 3 RPA reps, UNAMIR PM, Ms Lilian Wang, Human rights. Part of their agenda was investigation of deaths in Kibeho. Report from Kibeho will come in later tonight.	

223	25/04		1700 meeting	<p>2000 in Kibeho, confirmed by milob headcount.</p> <p>From Helicopter recce on 24.4 observed 7000 people going south from Nyakizu (unconfirmed). UNREO 3.1 asked RPA LO to confirm info or any other info on movement of IDPs towards Burundi by 26 0900 Apr. meeting.</p> <p>Carc: people joining Berserkim Butare is in fact only two.</p> <p>IOM: is still involved in the operation and would like to point out that IOM would be grateful if the orgs mentioned properly in the sitrep. Betty pointed out that it would help if the org provided the IOC with a sitrep.</p> <p>Concern: Ndera 6000 people today. Situation is not good. Concern is putting up Latrines, extra plastic shelter. Point out the need for a large turn over of IDP or Ndera will become an IDP camp. As the camp is a bottle neck right now need more transport resources. Will check with Butare if trucks can be freed up from Butare area.</p> <p>Oxfam: is there any plan for assisting people once they re-integrate their home. Unreo 3.1 pointed out that permanent shelter will be a ??? more to follow 26.4</p> <p>IOM: restated that IOC issued a press release concerning security</p> <p>IMC: Nyanza, UNAMIR turned back by hospital administrator last night UNAMIR will be there tonight, local staff refuse to work need more nurses. Surgeon will be going there on 26.4 and will start small surgeries 26.4. 90 bed hosp. running out of capacity now.</p> <p>UNICEF: 1000 uccs in Butare. 150 kids Butare 200 triangle willing to take kids but need materials. Need to know the # of UCCs in Ngenda. More info on tracing by ICRC on 26.4 World Vision need help in Ruhurua for tracing/registration. Need help from transport organizations if they could ID UCCs at delivery point. Meeting at 0830 for all involved in UCC in IOC conf. room. If water problem at UCC center UNICEF has water bladders/pipes avail.</p> <p>SCF/UK: record all information on UCCs (especially camp of origin) is a must. Name and other info. If you come across UCCs call 73381 at SCF/UK.</p>	
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224	25/4 1800	IOC	UNICEF	<p>UNACCOMPANIED CHILDREN</p> <p>More than 1000 UC in the Feed the Hungry transit center in Butare 80% of the children are under 4 yrs of age. Need mattresses, UNICEF will provide. Clothing needed for kids under 6.</p> <p>150 UC in Care Australia center in BUTARE. 100 are under 1 yr of age.</p> <p>350 UC in Terre des Hommes center in GIKONGORO.</p> <p>Among the 1200 pers at the bank compound in NGENDA unk number of UC</p> <p>UC centers: Nyamata I &amp; II willing to take 80 kids</p> <p>Triangle in Remera 200</p> <p>MSF Belgium 150 in Cicukuru in Kigali ville</p> <p>CARE Australia is taking an additional 120 today</p> <p>SCF UK with UNICEF support launched on monday a massive training activity with additional vehicles (?)</p> <p>World Vision has requested support for additional training for 233 children in Ruhuha centre..</p> <p>UNICEF has delivered 10 tents for NDERA center and mattresses.</p> <p>UNICEF will deliver 600 additional mattresses on 26 april 95</p> <p>Bladders are offered by UNICEF to support UC center / way stations helping UC</p> <p><u>IMPORTANT</u> Daily meeting of UC for NGOs and UN Agencies at IOC at 0830 daily. First meeting was held on 24 april with CARE Australia, FTC, SCF UK and World Vision in attendance</p>	
225	25/4 1840	IOC	UNAMIR Ops	Ambulance reached Kigali, having left Butare. Call AUSMED at 75216 for details	msg passed to Anita.
226	25/4 1850	IOC	IRC	Medical patient coming from Butare arrived at CHK. IRC has been asked to transfer patient to mental hospital	
226 A	26/4 0815	UNREO 5	Dennis	Provision of trucks for clothing materials movement via Africaire. Call Dennis at 83731	
226 B	26/4 0830	Mama Papa 2	Mama Papa 9	HAC det at TAC HQ Butare to be closed tonight. MP 9 to be back in Kigali tonight.	
227	26/4 0850	IOC	LWF	<p>SITREP on ORCs</p> <p>NTONGWE:</p> <p>73 IDPs on Sat 22 Apr 95</p> <p>35 IDPs on Sun 23 Apr 95</p> <p>100 + IDPs on Mon 24 Apr 95</p> <p>Need food and kitchen eqpt</p> <p>MASANGO:</p> <p>Not operated by LWF anymore.</p> <p>Unconfirmed reports from UNAMIR states that the ORC is receiving 200 IDPs / day</p> <p>Still waiting for information on the fol</p> <p>ORCs: MURAMA, KIGOMA, NTYAZO, MUGINA.</p>	

228	26/4 0818	IOC	FTC	1/2 Ton of baby clothes are at Action Nord Sud. Betty will organize transport to Butare possibly through Samaritain's Purse. If no tpt avail FTC will make own arrangements	
229	26/4 0900		NGO Meeting CARE	Situation at the way station in Butare is as fol: 3000 IDPs still at the station normal registration is going on, the gen sit can be described as stable. They are not giving out the normal 10 pkg of food, but as the sit stabilize they will try to get from the RPA permission to start againg with the normal distribution of 10 days worth of food.	
			IOM	This morning 800 IDPs left Butare for Ngenda via Ndera reception center. The current situation in the Ndera reception is stable with a vaccination campaign, by the Belgian Red Cross and Action Nord Sud, against measels starting today. Total numbers transported in last 24 hours by IOM 8300 IDPs from BUTARE and 1200 + from the reception center in Ndera. Total to date: 56-57 000 since 18 April 95 (numbers TBC later by IOM rep) IOM inspected local trucks for possible rental agreement with IOM: Trucks were found not suitable (not safe) for the transport of IDPs. IOM rep also stated that they might be able to shift some ressources from BUTARE to KIGALI. The IOC requested that IOM give a break down of the destination of IDPs in the BUTARE prefecture. These numbers will facilitate the redeployment of humanitarian resources	
			SCF	80 UC registered yesterday at NDERA. The SCF rep had some concerns about the security for UC in home commune. It was suggested that a formal request be forwarded to UNHCHR in order to initiate proper follow up actions in target communes.	
			USAID	25 000 US\$ worth of plastic sheets are available. UNREO 5 is to give a plan before 1200 in order to see if there is a requirement to airlift the plastic in KIA.	
			World Vision	Are now operating at the hospital in Nyanza and are giving medical supplies to AICF way station in Butare.	
			MDM	MDM has one anesthesist available for 5 days starting 29 april 95. need to know if there is a need ASAP	
			RPA LO	still no news on mass movement twds the border with BURUNDI	



229	26/4 0900	IOC	WFP Butare	<p>FTC are assisting with food distribution in Runyinya, Huye, Maraba and Ngoma. CONCERN is helping with food distribution in Runyinya, Maraba and Mbazi.</p> <p>by 251000 Apr 95, bourgmestres in 15 of the 20 communes in Butare had registered about 60 000 new arrivals from the camps.</p>	
229 B	26/4 0945	UNREO 6	UNREO BASE	UN flight already left for today. Could not confirm if those you booked got on the plane or not.	
230	26/4 1005	IOC	UNREO C through UNREO BASE	Kibeho camp: peaceful night, calm morning. ICRC was to meet with RPA LO Capt but he never came. UNREO C is waiting in Kibeho.	
231	26/4 1010	IOC	Belgian Red Cross	<p>TRANSLATION OF SITREP ON PROPOSED PLAN FOR UC dated 25 april 1995:</p> <p>Belgian Red Cross is ready to take 90 UC in the fol centers:</p> <p>Kacyiru: 30 UC Kamonyi: 30 UC Kavumu: 30 UC</p> <p>each one of these center will ensure that each UC receive proper medical care, nutrition , schooling and affection</p> <p>Belgian red cross will establish an emergency center for 250 UC (center to be coordinated with UNHCR/ICRC). Location of center TBC.</p> <p>Proper tracing / Data gathering of UC will be done at each center.</p>	

232	26/4 1120	IOC	WFP	<p>WFP is beginning food distribution in Runyinya, Huye, Maraba and Ngoma. This should start tomorrow morning , after survey today. Meeting today with MINERESO in Gikongoro. 1750 new arrivals registered in Gikongoro according to MINIRESO. MINIRESO have promised further registration figures for different communcs in Gikongoro over the next few days. WFP is trying to do distribution in that area in coord with CARITAS and will distribute to those newly registered by 25 april 95. ICRC in Gitarama report 10 000 arrivals in Ntongwe, Kigoma and other communes. Bugesera: ICRC will distribute in Gashora, Ngenda and Kanzenze. 2 400 were in Ngenda town yesterday according to UNHCR. HCR is very concerned about situation in Bugesera. Min of Interior went to Ngenda on 25 April to discuss reception issues</p> <p>Butare: depending on situation at Butare way station still supplying biscuits but also ready to distribute cereals, oil, pulses and salt in Butare Way station (probably one month's supply to each person.)</p> <p>5MT of food sent 25 April to Ndera way station (cereal, bean, oil) . WFP wants all those passing through Ndera to receive a ration.</p> <p>Received 67 people in Nyagatare from Gikongoro on 25 April.</p> <p>For the time being, food rations are for 15 days -same for ICRC ( a 15 day ration is 7.5 KG of diverse commodities per person - cereals, oil, pulses).</p> <p>140 MT of salt is expected to arrive, this is for the time being, until the situation clarifies. A strategy will be coordinated with ICRC in due course.</p> <p>In most of the receiving areas they have missed the planting season. The next planting season is Sept / Oct 95. The next consistent harvest (except vegetables) will be Dec 95 / Jan 96. Some food support will probably be required on a regular basis until Dec 95 / Jan 96.</p>	
232 A	26/4 1106	IOC	UNREO C	<p>SITREP Kibeho camp. Sit remains stable. Approx 45 min ago one male IDP gave himself up. He came out with hands up and was taken away by RPA.</p>	
232 B	26/4 1125	IOC	UNREO C	<p>SITREP Kibeho Camp: Negotiation between RPA, ICRC, UNICEF and Gendarmerie. Now Gendarmerie and ICRC are moving in the compound. UN pers Civ and Mil are not authorized inside the compound. Therefor ICRC are conveying msg for them. Negotiation continuing.</p>	

232 B	26/4 1150	IOC	MILOBS	Sector 6 Ops O informed IOC that the NDERA transit center is in urgent need of water. Problems with quantity and distribution (taps) of water. Mr Kleinschmidt was the contact point.	advised to call CONCERN to check the facts, then call UNICEF if there really is a problem. CONCERN has the matter well in hand. No further actions needed.
232 C	26/4 1205	IOC	MILOBS Sector 6	Ndera Camp: Total of 6 600 IDPs increasing to 10 000 today (incoming from Butare). 4 000 of the 6 600 should go to Ngenda commune. Authorities there are rejecting the IDPs because of lack of water, food, housing and transport. Same sit in Gashora. Water is needed in Ndera.	
233	26/4 1218	UNAMIR G3 Ops	IOC	Request any Info on IDPs movement either West from the camps or South towards Burundi	
234	26/4 1222	IOC	HCR	Lots of plastic sheeting around. HCR is upset with this situation. Iron sheets have not yet arrived. Can an NGO retrieve plastic from the camps? HCR will help with shelter as necessary. OFDA will airlift plastic sheeting soon from Pisa. We need to recommend what is needed. The Habitat rep (based at UNDP) should advise. Ngenda registration process is very slow. Problem of people waiting in trucks has been solved. Min of Int has given instruction that people should be let off the trucks as soon as they arrive. General reception to returning IDPs throughout Bugesera.	
235	26/4 1241	IOC	UNHCR	Reports of riots in Katale (TANZANIA) camp. This was in fact an authorized demo to permit IDPs to let out steam to protest closure of the camp	
236	26/4 1255	IOC	UNREO C	SITREP Kibeho: as of 1138 latest development. MILOBS have negotiated with RPA. They seemed to have reached mutual agreement, which is to sit and wait. UNICEF has left and ICRC are also out. Recommend negotiation to be left at high level in Kigali.	
237	26/4 1300	IOC	UNHCR	Ref ser 232C There are actually 7 000 IDPs in Ngenda. 1 078 have been deployed from Ndera to Gashora at 1045 ETA 1300. Had plan to take 4 000 to unspecified commune. Move held up because of shortage of food, water and housing.	
238	26/4 1450	IOC	ICRC	<u>No ICRC food distribution in Gitarama prefecture.</u> Concentrating on Ngenda and Gashora. Distribution of food in Gishamvu, Nyakizu, Ntyazo, Mugira and Kigembe. It seems that in Gitarama people are moving back to their sectors.	
239	26/4 1512	IOC	UNREO C	AUSMED soldiers still carrying bodies out of bldgs in Kibeho	

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240	26/4 1600	IOC	UNREO C	SITREP Kibeho: AUSMED have finished carrying bodies from Kibeho (total is 42 men, women and children and babies). The latest in negotiation is for 10 IDPs from each commune will go by UNAMIR trucks tomorrow to their respective commune. Plan is for 5 IDPs to return to Kibeho to brief the other on the conditions in the commune.	
241	26/4 1615	IOC	MEMISA	SITREP BUTARE : Situation at Butare hospital is improving. Not so crowded as before (extratents) more organised. Could not get people out of hospital still not up till this morning	
242	26/4 1618	IOC	UNHCR	No reported registrations of new refugees in Burundi or Zaire. Border is reported to be open. Kamana camp was found to have contained 200 - 300 Burundian refugees, who have been transferred to the Kigeme refugee camp in Gikongoro Prefecture.	



243	26/4 1615	IOC	UNICEF	<p>1200 children passed through FTC transit center in Butare. 600 of them were re-directed to other centers. 400 are at Terre des Hommes transit centre. 50 infants more sheltered for a total of 400 in ?????. Those 50 children are not registered or identified, more info is expected from SCF/UK.. 250 at Care/Aust. of which 100 are under 1 year of age. 30 more children (UAC) at Ndara transit center. 15 children arrested at Ngenda. Due to arrests between Ndara and Ngenda a number of children are now unaccom. in Ngenda.</p> <p>Security: Musambira on 25 April 3 trucks attacked by civilians: stones etc... (security of children not ensured reported). Food for the Hungry, ICRC and Solidarite keep finding children in fields to take them to transit centers. Bourgmestre of Ngenda requested not to take children from the SW to existing AUC centers because children have shown aggression towards newly arrived children. Children are still in the way station. UAC cell request urgent action from Human Rights center to protect UACs in communes. (concern about children still in MSF hospital in Kibeho).</p> <p>Support: UNICEF has delivered 640 mattresses today to Care/Australia and FTC for Butare transit center. UNICEF will send a nutrition team to the SW in support of transit centers. High energy milk to Care/Aus.</p> <p>Coordination: Tracing coordination meeting planned at Butare on 26 April 1700. Daily coordination meeting on UAC every morning 0830 IOC. 26 April: MINITRASO called meeting to prepare NGOs to arrival of children from the SW.</p> <p>Govt. Support: Mintraso will speed up authorization to start active fostering they support increase in training and identification of places in already existing centers. Has declared not wanting to open new centers until existing facilities are all used.</p> <p>Tracing: Emergency tracing activity carried out by SCF/UK. Emergency registration form developed by SCF/UK is being used.</p> <p>Shelter: MSF/B offer 100 places in Gisenyi. Insieme per la Pace offer 150 places for 1 month (Rutongo). MSF/B offer 150 places for 1 month 2 kids already. CUAMM (Nyamata) offer 80 places. Triangle (Remera) offer 200 places. World Vision offer (Ruhura) offer 40 places. Total 720 places.</p> <p>Needs: Clothes in all centers. Cooking equipment and utensils at Triangle, Insieme per la Pace.</p> <p>Announcements: All centers need 48 hours of advice to start receiving children. For children's security, please respect that time frame. As soon as the children reach the shelter, registration should take place,</p>	
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				<p>please contact SCF/UK and ICRC immediately. NGOs requested that UNICEF should approach Human Rights directly because of Alice Nyarahurira being in Butare Ray Torres has chaired the UAC cell. UNICEF requests one government official to chait it with UNICEF ????. Requests: HR list of children.</p>	
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244	26/4		1700 meeting	<p>UNAMIR: Arrest of IDPs in home communes still on. Reception of IDPs in home communes very hostile. Increase in patrols by both formed troops and Milobs. HR teams stepped up activities as well to monitor the situation. Everybody encouraged to get across to UNAMIR any info. gathered. All to be more careful on personal safety. Avoid movement after dark. On question of comms be advised at all time to the frequencies of UNAMIR operating in areas.</p> <p>Chef de Cabinet: Mr. President will be in Kibeho 27/4 at 1000. All are invited. Reminded all of the conference tomorrow. Informed all that the government is embarrassed by the reaction of the international community to the Kibeho issue. She observes some exaggerations and distortions. She tried to inform all that the deaths in Kibeho were mainly caused by stampede and cross-fire.</p> <p>Human rights: Presently 12 HR members. 12 expected tomorrow from EU to make up 24 member team to monitor Butare area. Also ex??? on the HR programs. 60000 registered in Butare. 20-40000 arrivals but not yet registered. Arrests still on but the authorities are denying it. The authorities claim they are protecting the IDPs. IDPs are beaten on return by locals. some RPAs are helping in protecting IDPs while some are worsening matters. Bourgmestres have promised releasing those arrested by tomorrow. Gun shot fire heard at in. When taken up on HR mandate, she ????? some eg. genocide, fundamental Hrs, Technical assistance, etc.</p> <p>WFP: nobody presently n Butare stadium. IOM: Promised getting across figures and whereabouts of IDPs transported so far. Arrangements on to repatriate Burundi bound IDPs. Those who need transport would get in touch with Butare IOM or IOC. 2200 people received date and 1600 moved so far. Food ration running out. More info available tomorrow. Sanitary, medical and security situation improving. UNHCR: Movement of people not fast enough due to paucity of manpower from both local authorities and UNHCR. Registrain process very slow. Food, security, sanitary situation not bad. IMC: Wants to see reps from WFP and ANS ??? brief. ANS: 1100 dresses to be made available to children at Butare via UNICEF on 27/4</p>	
245	26/4 1710	IOC	UNREO C via UNREO BASE	Correction to last correction to sitrep. He asked all UN military personnel but no one knows who the visitor to Kibeho was.	



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