

[2 CONFIDENTIAL]

RETAIN
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FILE 3

ACC. 1915/083

SENT BY: *Rose Mackling fl* 2-10-95 10:20AM ;
page 1

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RG: Rwanda Supp
20/2/95

RWA

10 FEB. 1995

cc: Heads of Agency
20/2/95

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**UNITED NATIONS
DEPARTMENT OF HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS (DHA)**

FACSIMILE

10 February 1995

Total No. of Pages 24

FROM: Kaz Kuroda *SK*
DHA New York

Tel. No.: (212) 963-5713
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TO: Mr. Randolph Kent
Humanitarian Coordinator
UNREO Kigali
Fax No. 871-137-0661

Ms. Deborah Saidy, DHA Geneva
Fax No. 41-22-788-6389/6394

CONFIDENTIAL

Attached please find the following:

- ▶ Summary of the Rwanda Organizational Support Group Meeting held in Geneva on 17 January 1995 (*pls note comments re CA & RT.*)
- ▶ The CV of Gabriella Scandelli Buscher who is looking for an assignment in Rwanda.
- ▶ A copy of the SG's letter of 1 February 1995 to the President of the Security Council.
- ▶ Proceedings of the SC held on 7 Feb. 1995.
- ▶ A summary of the press conference by the Permanent Representative of Rwanda to the UN.
- ▶ A New York Times article by the Secretary General of the Brussels-based Doctors Without Borders.

Best regards,

CC (without attachments):

Mr. Fareed, Mr. Downes-Thomas, Mr. Tsui

G3
25/2/95
SB

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UNITED STATES MISSION TO THE UNITED NATIONS

TRANSMITTAL NOTE

799 UNITED NATIONS PLAZA
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10017

February 18, 1995

FROM: Laurie L. Shestack

TO: Mr. Thomas Baekelandt
Mr. Francois Taschereau
Mr. Bruno Foucher
Mr. Axel Dittman
Mr. Eiji Yamamoto
Mr. Remmert Cohen
Mr. Ernesto de Zulueta
Ms. Lena Sundh
Mr. Eli Walid Doudech
Ms. Patricia Holland

Belgium
Canada
France
Germany
Japan
Netherlands
Spain
Sweden
Tunisia
United Kingdom

Mr. Dieter Koenig
Dr. Omotayo R. Olaniyan

European Commission
OAU

UNITED NATIONS:

Mr. James Baker ✓
Mr. Leonard Kapungu
Ms. Pirkko Kourula
Ms. F. Barrillon-Pomes
Ms. Daphna Shraga
Ms. Ellen Johnson Sirleaf

DHA
DPKO
UNHCR
DPA
OLA
UNDP

SUBJECT: Rwanda Organizational Support Group
Meeting of January 17, 1995, Geneva

REMARKS: Attached please find the Chairman's Summary of the
January 17 ROSG meeting held in Geneva. We would
appreciate receiving any comments you may have.

REC'D

FEB 09 1995

Chairman's Summary
Meeting of the Rwanda Operational Support Group (ROSG)

Geneva, January 17 1995

Summary

On January 17, United States Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs George E. Moose chaired a meeting of the ROSG to continue the coordination of international community efforts to address the Rwanda crisis. U.S. Ambassador Daniel L. Spiegel co-chaired. The meeting was attended by representatives from eleven countries; the UN, the OAU, the ICRC, and the European Commission participated in the discussions.

In reviewing the UNDP Roundtable on Rwanda and DHA consolidated appeal for Rwanda, ROSG members expressed concern about the overall magnitude of both exercises and raised questions about the degree of UN coordination in their preparation, about the absorptive capacity of Rwanda's economy, and about the seeming absence of an implementation strategy which establishes program priorities. In response to a status report on the deployment of human rights monitors and the establishment of the International Tribunal for Rwanda, ROSG members welcomed progress to date and urged the continuation of ongoing efforts to coordinate and accelerate both activities. On security in the refugee camps in Eastern Zaire, ROSG members concurred that UN efforts to address this problem have been insufficient and that the UN decision to shift responsibility for providing additional security to UNHCR can only be seen as a temporary solution. ROSG members unanimously urged the UN to work urgently to find a practical and permanent solution to the camp security problem, and at the same time members pledged their strong support to interim measures to be undertaken by UNHCR.

- 2 -

Regarding the February 15-18 regional refugee conference in Bujumbura, the discussion focused on Rwandan government reluctance to participate in the conference out of fear that it will be forced to talk the Hutu-based MRND political party. ROSG members concurred that national reconciliation and dialogue are critical and that the Rwandan government should be encouraged to make a clear statement of its actions, policies, and intentions aimed at achieving national reconciliation. ROSG members discussed the importance of finding a credible mediator to jumpstart the reconciliation process. There was no consensus on whether this should be a UN or OAU initiative.

The chairman noted that as long as coordination takes place, New York and Geneva ROSG groups should meet when each deems it necessary. In this regard, members agreed that the New York group should meet soon to follow up on the camp security issue, and that another meeting in Bujumbura on the margins of the regional refugee conference would be desirable.

Introduction

The Rwanda Operational Support Group met in Geneva on January 17 at the U.S. mission to continue international community efforts to address the Rwanda crisis. The meeting was co-chaired by Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, George E. Moose, and the U.S. Permanent Representative in Geneva, Ambassador Daniel L. Spiegel. The meeting was attended by senior official delegations from Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Japan, the Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, Tunisia, and the United Kingdom (list attached). The United Nations, the European Commission, the Organization for African Unity, and the International Committee of the Red Cross also participated. /

Key points, agreed actions and conclusions:

Assistance to Rwanda

-- UNDP briefed participants on the January 18-19 Geneva Roundtable Conference on Rwanda, which identified funding needs of US\$ 764 million for reconstruction and rehabilitation. The program includes a balance of payments component, infrastructure rehabilitation, capacity building, and social sector rehabilitation. UNDP noted an overlap of some US\$ 100 million with DHA's consolidated appeal on humanitarian assistance.

- 3 -

-- The Under Secretary General for Humanitarian Affairs briefed participants on the US\$710 million consolidated inter-agency appeal for persons affected by the crisis in Rwanda, of which US\$208 million would be destined for programs inside Rwanda, while the remaining US\$502 million would be destined for emergency programs in surrounding countries. DHA confirmed the overlap with UNDP, but noted that these programs can be identified easily to avoid confusion and double-funding.

-- The Special Representative of the Secretary General (SRSG) explained the use of the Rwanda trust fund to jump-start the rehabilitation process.

-- The chairman announced that the IBRD has received payment for Rwanda's arrears and that the bank is planning to approve an emergency credit program of US\$50 million by the end of January and \$50 million in project lending by the end of the year.

-- Recognizing the complexity and magnitude of the problems associated with the Rwandan crisis, ROSG members coincided in expressing their concern that the overall figures for the both the UNDP and DHA exercises are staggeringly high and that such figures could raise unrealistic Rwandan government expectations about the level of support it will get from the international community.

-- In addition, ROSG members questioned: a) the degree of UN coordination that went into the preparation of both documents, as there is overlap between them; b) whether implementation of both exercises take into account Rwanda's absorptive capacity; and c) whether UNDP and DHA have established an implementation strategy that contains program and project priorities.

-- During the ensuing discussion, it became clear that UNDP figures include multi-year projects and that some programs in the DHA and UNDP exercises are already underway. Nonetheless, ROSG members reiterated and stressed to UN agencies the need to coordinate and to establish a clear order of program and project priorities.

- 4 -

International Tribunal

-- The UN High Commissioner for Human Rights reported that Justice Goldstone has named a Deputy Prosecutor, who will be stationed in Kigali, and that the Tribunal plans to open an office there on or about January 17.

-- The High Commissioner also reported that his office has offered logistical and staff support to the Tribunal's office in Kigali to accelerate the functioning of that office there.

-- A representative from Justice Goldstone's office announced that a Director of Investigations has been appointed, and this will permit the preparation of indictments as soon as possible.

-- The representative noted that the Tribunal is seeking US\$5.5 million for the first quarter of 1995 from the UN Fifth Committee, but that direct contributions from donors through the DHA consolidated appeal also are being sought.

-- The ICRC reported that the prison population has increased exponentially since August, when ICRC was visiting 38 prisoners. Currently, ICRC is visiting over 18,000 prisoners, for whom the Rwandan government is unable to provide basic necessities (food, water, sanitation, sufficient space). The ICRC urged the international community to accelerate assistance to the judicial system as this is needed to process the growing backlog of prisoner cases. The Special Representative of the Secretary General (SRSG) suggested that African countries contribute judges to help clear the backlog of Rwandan prisoners.

-- The chairman reported efforts by the Open Society Institute to establish an international coalition of NGOs interested in supporting the principles and objectives of the International Tribunal through a "coalition of conscience."

Human rights monitors

-- The High Commissioner for Human Rights reported that 76 human rights monitors have been deployed, that seven regional offices have been opened, and that twelve more will be opened soon. With the imminent deployment of the EU-provided monitors and other provided by UNV, very soon there will be over 100 officers in the field.

- 5 -

-- The High Commissioner also reported that the Rwandan government is pleased with work of the monitors and that it recently asked that the number of monitors in the country be increased to three hundred.

-- According to the High Commissioner, the work of monitors involves three functions: monitoring (confidence building measures), investigations of human rights violations, and technical assistance to the justice system.

-- The High Commissioner noted that out of the US\$4.1 million in pledges, only US\$1.8 million has been collected.

-- ROSG members recognized progress to date in the establishment of the Tribunal and the deployment of human rights monitors, and urged that these efforts continue.

Camp security and repatriation

-- The SRSG reported that over 500,000 internally displaced persons (IDPS) have left camps since July. The majority of these has gone home, while a few have either fled to refugee camps outside Rwanda, or are staying with relatives. The SRSG estimated that IDPS number about 350,000, most of whom are in the Gikongoro area.

-- The SRSG described operation retour, which has been designed to return IDPS on a voluntary basis to their homes. The operation is a joint effort which involves UNAMIR, the Rwandan Ministry of Refugee Affairs, the Rwanda Patriotic Front, NGOs, and UN agencies. Establishing this operation has been instrumental in persuading the Rwandan government to desist from its efforts to close IDP camps forcibly. The operation is returning about 1,000 IDPs per day.

-- The SRSG emphasized that repatriation efforts confront two fundamental problems: harassment of returnees inside Rwanda and intimidation of would-be returnees in refugee camps. While operation retour is aimed at addressing the first problem, Khan urged the international community to move quickly to address the camp security problem.

-- DHA reported that the UN Secretary General has carefully considered several options to address the camp security problem and the meager response of members states to a UN request to participate in a peacekeeping operation. The Secretary General then decided to go back to UNHCR's original proposal, which involves training, supporting, and monitoring Zairian forces who will carry out their duties of providing security in the refugee camps.

- 6 -

-- The UN High Commissioner for Refugees recognized that the UNHCR proposal to deal with camp security is a stopgap but urgently needed measure. UNHCR also reported that it is attempting to obtain the secondment of police commanders, trainers, and supervisors to assist Zairian forces in the implementation of its duty to protect refugees.

-- The UN High Commissioner for Refugees said that recent improvements in the security situation in eastern Zaire indicate that UNHCR's proposal has some chance of success. She also noted that the Secretary General's decision to shift responsibility for camp security to UNHCR does not mean that UN/DPKO has given up its efforts to find a permanent solution to the camp security problem, and she said that DPKO would provide technical support to UNHCR's efforts.

-- ROSG members were unanimous in expressing their regret that the Secretary General had rejected most of the long term options without close consultations with interested countries, and that he had decided to adopt a UNHCR proposal first presented in October. However, members pledged their strong support for UNHCR's interim proposal and recognized the difficulty of the problem the High Commissioner for Refugees faces.

-- Recognizing the limitations and difficulties in addressing the camp security problem, ROSG members urged the Secretary General to revisit, in close consultations with member states, some of the options examined earlier, as the camp security problem requires a permanent and practical solution.

-- The chairman noted a further complication in the refugee camps, as vulcanologists have provided disturbing reports that a volcanic eruption was probable in the near future close to Goma.

Regional refugee conference and national reconciliation

-- UNHCR reported that at the preparatory meeting in Addis Ababa on January 9, participants had agreed to adopt a revised aide memoire, and that the preparatory committee will meet on January 23, to formulate a plan of action. The budget for the conference was revised downward to US\$288,000, of which over 50 percent has been pledged. The conference is set for February 15-18 in Bujumbura.

- 7 -

-- UNHCR also reported the concern that the Rwanda government authorities are not committed to full participation in the conference out of fear that participants at the conference will pressure the government into a political dialogue it is not yet ready to undertake. The SRSR confirmed that Rwandan officials are not willing to engage the MRND political party, particularly when none of its leaders have distanced themselves from the genocide.

-- The ICRC urged the promotion of dialogue at the grassroots level, as the Rwandan population has been ill-treated with ambiguous political discourse and press reports that promote a policy of hatred.

-- Rwandan government concerns notwithstanding, ROSG members concurred that the Rwandan government should be invited to state clearly its actions, policies, and intentions with respect to national reconciliation, and that its nuanced public comments on the subject only help to confuse refugees.

-- ROSG members concurred that the process of reconciliation is a critical element in the solution to the crisis and that no effort should be spared to initiate it. ROSG members concluded that an oau initiative to find a credible African mediator could go a long way to jump start the reconciliation process.

Next ROSG meeting

-- The chairman noted that as long as coordination takes place, New York and Geneva ROSG groups should meet when each deems it necessary. In this regard, members agreed that the New York group should meet soon to follow up on the camp security issue, and that another meeting on the margins of the regional refugee conference in Bujumbura would be desirable.

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Meeting of the Rwanda Operational Support Group (ROSG)
Geneva, January 17, 1995

Heads of Delegation

Belgium:

Mr. Frans van Daele, Director General for Political Affairs,
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Canada:

Mr. Bernard Dussault, Special Envoy for Central Africa

France:

Ambassador Michel de Bonnecorse, Permanent Representative in
Geneva

Germany:

Mr. Harald Ganns, Assistant Secretary for African Affairs,
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Japan:

Mr. Judai Okubo, African Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Netherlands:

Mr. Jan Pronk, Minister for Development Cooperation

Spain:

Mr. Antonio Lopez, Director General, Institute for
Development Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Sweden:

Mr. Olgelund, Deputy Director, Political Department,
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Tunisia:

Ambassador Mohamed Ennaceur, Permanent Representative, Geneva

United Kingdom:

Mr. David McLennan, Head of Africa Department, Foreign and
Commonwealth Office

United States:

Ambassador George E. Moose, Assistant Secretary of State for
African Affairs

Ambassador Daniel L. Spiegel, Permanent Representative in
Geneva (co-chair)

- 9 -

European Commission:

Mr. Andre Mollard, EC delegation

Organization for African Unity:

Ambassador Abderrahmane Bensid, Permanent Observer, Geneva

Special Representative of the Secretary General to Rwanda:

Ambassador Shahryar Khan

International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda:

Mr. Donato Kiniger-Pasigli, Outreach Liaison

UN Department of Humanitarian Affairs:

Mr. Peter Hansen, Under Secretary General, New York

UN High Commissioner for Human Rights:

Mr. Jose Ayala Lasso, High Commissioner

UN High Commissioner for Refugees:

Mrs. Sadako Ogata, High Commissioner

UN Development Program:

Ms. Ellen Sirleaf Johnson, Regional Director for Africa

World Food Program:

Mr. Daan Everts, Deputy Executive Director, Operations

UN Children's Fund:

Mr. Daniel Toole, Representative, Rwanda

World Health Organization:

Mr. Charles Lamuniere, Senior Advisor for External Relations and coordination

UN Department of Political Affairs:

Ms. Florence Barrillon-Pomez

International Committee of the Red Cross:

Mr. Jean-Daniel Tauxe, Delegate General, Africa Zone

OP RETOUR

RETURN OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS

PROPOSED OUTLINE PLAN

COS
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a further background
22/12
DSC

GENERAL

1. Phase 1 of Op RETOUR (the planning phase) is drawing to a close. The Outline Plan for Phase 2, developed by UN Agencies, UNAMIR, participating NGOs as well as government representatives, is attached. This is the implementation phase which relocates the IDP population, mainly concentrated in the Prefecture of Gikongoro, to their home Communes, principally in the Prefectures of Gitarama, Butare and South Kigali.

A
28/12

2. Much of the detailed work has yet to be completed on the format of the move. However, the Task Force is confident that it will be able to achieve the necessary timing. They are based on a "poor case" scenario and it may be feasible to improve on them significantly, if the security environment is improved to provide confidence for the people to walk home.

3. Throughout Op RETOUR, total commitment of the government and the international community to the guiding Principles has to be assured. [These are at **Annex A**]

PROGRAMME

4. People will be encouraged to leave the IDP camps in line with an agreed schedule.

PREPARATION

5. Way Stations. It is proposed to use Cyanika Camp as the first Way Station in the Operation. This will negate the need to construct a special facility early on, allowing concurrent work to construct Way Stations in other areas, to continue. Cyanika will also be used as the Way Station for Rukhondo Camp.

6. Open Relief Centres. The location of the first Open Relief Centres (ORCs) has been proposed. ORCs will be activated in time for them to have a positive impact on the resident Commune population, before the first IDPs arrive. NGOs and agencies which currently serve the camps will be actively encouraged to shift their resources to ORCs, as the Operation progresses and camp populations dwindle. A list showing ORC management responsibility, derived from camp population figures, is at [Annex B]. A fuller description of the role of ORCs is at [Annex C]. The first nine ORCs, to be established and fully operational by D-3 are in the Communes of:

South Kigali:	Ngenda, Gashora, Kanzenze, Bucumbi
Butare:	Muyira, Rusatira, Ntyazo
Gitarama:	Ntongwe
Kibungo:	Sake

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

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has a car.
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JR.

SECURITY

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

MOVEMENT

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

INFORMATION

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

TIMESCALE

11. The sort of timescale envisioned is proposed to the government. Using this methodology, changes to the schedule and improvements in targets, can be adjusted with relatively little effort. The aim is to develop a flexible programme capable of alteration. The arrival of a large fleet of UN vehicles (expected before the beginning of Feb 95) are likely to be significant milestones in the forward movement of the schedule.

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

Kigali, 8 December 1994

Annexes:

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

OP RETOUR - PHASE 2 SCHEDULE

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

Notes:

1. All these smaller camps scheduled on a concurrent basis.
2. From D+20 movement figures assumed to double from 3,000 per day to 6,000 per day.

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ZAIRE

UGANDA

Ruhengeri

Byumba

Gisenyi

Kigali

Kibuye

Gitarama

Kibungo

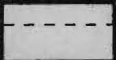
Cyangugu

Gikongoro

Butare

BURUNDI

TANZANIA



ANNEX A

PRINCIPLES FOR SETTTLING
THE
INTERNALLY DISPLACED

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

Immediate Objectives

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

COMMUNE	PRE WAR POP	ORIGIN CAMP	CAMP POP	CAMP NGO	ORC	ORC NGO
GITARAMA COMMUNES						
BULINGA	36382					
GITARAMA		7KAMANA	232			
		RURAMBA	74			
		BIVUMU	25			
		NDAGO	158			
KAYENZI	39351					
KIGOMA	61468	KIBEHO	365		X	
		RWAMIKO	4			
		BOHORO	209			
		NDAGO	4			
MASANGO	50316	NDAGO	12		X	
MUGINA	41229					
MUKINGI	38248	NDAGO	30			
MURAMA	40882	NDAGO	4		X	
MUSAMBIRA	45771					
MUSHUBATI	64258					
NTONGWE	73198	KIBEHO	746		X(PRI 1)	
		RWAMIKO	30			
		MUNINI	124			
		NDAGO	31			
		CYANIKA	895			
NYABIKENKE	51450	RWAMIKO	4			
NYAKABANDA	46209					

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

ANNEX C OPEN RELIEF CENTRES

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

ORC components

a. Food distribution

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

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

b. Temporary shelter

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

c. Health

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

d. Water and sanitation

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

e. Transport

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

f. Protection

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

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

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

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