

UNAMIR

SECTORS 5 AND 5B, GISENYI

5 DEC 1994 - 7 JUNE 1995

HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

[2 CONFIDENTIAL]

EL/WG JUNE 2009

PLEASE RETAIN
ORIGINAL ORDER

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SERIES S-1062

BOX 82

FILE 6

ACC. 1998/0283



TO: MILOB GP HQ

DATE: 05 DEC 94

FROM: MILOB SECTOR 5 GISENYI

REF: PLANS 50/94

MILOB HQ INSTR
dated 25 Nov 94

SUBJECT: SRSG RETURN ON ACTIVITIES IN SECTORS

1. Subject report for Sector 5 has been prepared as requested at reference.
2. The close cooperation existing between all UN agencies and NGOs in this sector has facilitated the preparation of the report. In almost all cases information provided by other UN agencies or NGOs has been verified through observation and routine liaison by MILOB patrols.
3. It is the opinion of this HQ that this is a most useful report and that it will serve to focus the information gathering effort in Sector 5.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "AM Austdal".

AM Austdal
LCol
Comd MILOB Sector 5

Attachments:

SRSG Return on Activities in Sector 5

Annexes:

Annex A - ICRC Report on Populations in Sector 5
Annex B - UNHCHR Report on Investigations in Sector 5

SECTION 1 - ISSUES RELATED TO RETURNEES and
ORIGINAL INHABITANTS

SER	OBSERVATION	SOURCE
1.A.	<p>Percentage of Original Inhabitants Returning:</p> <p>It is very difficult to obtain accurate figures from local prefectures. ICRC has completed a good data base for this region current as of 01 Nov 94. This is attached as Annex A to this report. In many sectors the present population exceeds that of the pre-war period. One cannot assume, however, that this indicates a full return of the pre-war population.</p>	<p>ICRC</p> <p>UNHCR</p>
1.B.	<p>Number of "New Comers" Settling in Sector:</p> <p>See para 1.A.</p> <p>So-called 59/60 Returnees are quantifiable "new comers" to this sector. UNHCR figures are based on current populations of NYUNDO and NYABUTWA transit camps, who will be settled in the MUTARA region of this sector. This figure is presently (6000)</p>	<p>MILOBS</p> <p>ICRC</p> <p>UNHCR</p>
1.C.	<p>Indications of Properties Being Invaded:</p> <p>Many properties and businesses in this sector were owned by strong supporters of the former government. These properties are now in many cases administered as "government property" by the prefectures.</p> <p>Each prefecture maintains a "housing committee", a function of which is to arbitrate in any property ownership dispute.</p> <p>Some returning 59/60 persons have occupied lands and houses in the MUTURA area. They have acknowledged that they expect to be "moved" at a later date. (Note: This is an increasing problem in some areas of this sector. See para 1.D.)</p> <p>There have been several incidents alleging RPA confiscation of houses for military use. See Annex B to this report.</p>	<p>MILOBS</p> <p>UNHCHR</p>

1.D.	<p>Agriculture:</p> <p>Agriculture in this area is flourishing. Maintenance of pre-war crops is widespread, and much new planting has been done. Very little land goes untended. Next harvest period is Jan 95.</p> <p>Seed and tool distribution remains a priority. In this sector the coordinators of this program are CARITAS and WORLD VISION. All prefectures report a shortage of agricultural tools (hoes and machetes) as well as seed.</p> <p>A growing problem concerns the temporary occupation of vacant farms by returning 59/60 refugees who are harvesting the crops without preparing for future crops, due to their belief that they will be resettled in other areas at a future date. This problem is confined primarily to the GISENYI prefecture and is being addressed by that Prefet.</p> <p>FAO comment:</p> <p>FAO has established an office in GISENYI with the Agriculture Officer for that prefecture. A detailed technical assessment of the situation is being prepared by FAO and a summary will be included in the next report.</p>	<p>MILOBS</p> <p>FAO</p> <p>UNAMIR PO</p> <p>World Vision</p> <p>CARITAS</p>
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1.E.	<p>Education:</p> <p>COOPI is established at GISENYI. Purpose of this NGO group is to provide limited teacher training and to make necessary basic repairs to school buildings.</p> <p>An Education Officer has been appointed within each of the GISENYI and RUHENGARI prefectures.</p> <p>As at 01 Nov 94 there are 178 primary schools operating in the GISENYI prefecture with approximately 70,000 students in attendance. This compares to the 1989 figure of 104,000 primary students. Of the 25 secondary and 30 technical schools located here none are currently open.</p> <p>Problems identified by COOPI include:</p> <p>(1) teachers have received salary for Sep period only. Food for Work program has been slowed due to lack of truck to make distribution in the area.</p> <p>(2) schools lack desks (15,000 required) and text books, student supplies, etc. UNICEF is working on this.</p> <p>(3) most teachers (70 -75%) are unqualified. In fact, the majority are former secondary school students who await the reopening of those schools. (Note: pre-war estimate of unqualified teachers was 50 %)</p> <p>No data is available as yet from RUHENGARI area. Austrian Relief Organization is principal agent for support to education in that area. This information will be compiled for subsequent report.</p>	<p>MILOBS</p> <p>COOPI</p> <p>UNAMIR</p> <p>PO</p>
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1.F.	<p>Transport:</p> <p>Movement of returnees throughout this area is done by UNHCR / IOM using busses and trucks.</p> <p>Public transport in this region is minimal. A small number of "mini-bus" or pick up truck type vehicles are privately operated on the main GISENYI-KIGALI road.</p> <p>Some transport trucks operate in the area to transport agricultural produce to KIGALI markets. This is also a private enterprise.</p>	<p>MILOBS</p> <p>UNHCR</p> <p>IOM</p>
1.G.	<p>Unofficial Border Crossing:</p> <p>There is considerable cross-border movement in this sector at unofficial crossing points. This is primarily for purpose of trade / sale of agricultural produce and is characteristic of rural frontier regions.</p> <p>There is some returnee traffic through the VIRUNGA MOUNTAIN area. While accurate counts are impossible we can estimate / average the rate of return to be approximately 100 persons per 24 hour period. Most travel is at night.</p> <p>Rate of persons returning from Zaire by boat is increasing. Since 09 Sep 94 approximately 6000 persons have returned in this way. Most of these returnees are 59/60 refugees who have the money to pay for this service. Most recently, the practice is for large numbers of persons to move together for purposes of mutual protection from "bandits." (pirates?) Highest figure recorded to date on a single day was (1000) persons arriving in 10 boats. Large numbers of cattle are also being transported by boat and barge from Zaire into Rwanda. As no livestock reception / inspection process yet exists there is much concern of disease.</p>	<p>MILOBS</p> <p>UNHCR</p> <p>CARE</p>

SECTION 2 - GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES

2.A.	<p>Treatment of Returnees by RPA:</p> <p>Local population is mixed but is predominantly HUTU. In general the relationship between local population and RPA is peaceful.</p> <p>There is, however, a strong concern in the RPA that many of the local population maintain their support for the former government. They suspect that infiltrators are or will be assisted by local sympathizers. Additionally, the RPA feels that many war-criminals and former soldiers remain concealed in the local population. This is reflected by a relatively high arrest rate in the sector.</p> <p>The order by the Minister of Rehabilitation issued 3 weeks ago tasking all Prefets to detail wartime atrocities in their areas seems to have resulted in an increased incidence of arrest throughout the area. In relation to this investigation, civilian authorities are for the first time involved in making arrests. The report by the Prefet of RUHENGARI is now complete. The GISENYI report has yet to be completed.</p> <p>There is increasing evidence of robbery and extortion by elements of the RPA against locals. Persons with money (shop owners, bar owners, etc) or property (59/60 returnees with cattle) are especially vulnerable. See Annex B to this report. RPA commanders appear to take all reports of wrong-doing seriously. There are several cases on record of disciplinary action having been administered. However, normal RPA response seems to be the posting of defaulters to a new unit in another location.</p>	<p>MILOBS</p> <p>UNHCR</p> <p>UNHCHR</p> <p>UNAMIR</p> <p>PO</p>
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2.B.	Influencing of Population Within Sector:	MILOBS
	<p>Primary source of information in this sector continues to be the so-called "bush telegraph" i.e. spread of rumors by word of mouth. The investigation of incidents by MILOBS / UNHCHR shows that information, often exaggerated and incorrect, rapidly spreads among local populations, especially in rural areas. It is often surprising at how quickly incidents occurring in GOMA area camps are reported to local populations (the reverse is equally true). It can be assumed that much of this is passed word-of-mouth in the course of cross-border trading and via returning refugees.</p>	UNHCR
	<p>There have been several reports of "inflammatory" letters being passed from GOMA camps to local areas. Most notably these warn of impending attack by FAR forces.</p>	UNAMIR PO
	<p>There have been several reports of teachers or local commune leaders being arrested for the spreading of "anti-government" information. The rumor alleging local RPA recruitment of young boys was attributed to several RUHENGRI teachers who have since fled to ZAIRE.</p>	NGOS
	<p>New prefets were appointed at RUHENGRI and GISENYI in Nov 94. Both are popular choices with local populations. A series of rallies are now being conducted throughout both of these prefectures. These are being monitored by UNAMIR Political Officer.</p>	Intl Media
	<p>Rwanda radio and television have been active in this area. Foreign journalists, especially television crews, are routinely accompanied by Rwanda media advisors.</p>	
	<p>Rwanda radio was used on several occasions by the former prefet of RUHENGRI to complain publically that poor effort of certain NGO groups was delaying food distribution in the area. This led to some problems for NGOs in the region.</p>	
	<p>Discussions with senior RPA Officers indicate that BBC and VOA radio programs provide most of their outside information.</p>	
	<p>UGANDA newspapers are often seen in the offices of RPA senior Officers.</p>	

2.C.	Flow of Rumors from ZAIRE Camps: See 2.B.	MILOBS UNHCR UNHCHR
2.D.	Meetings with Local Authorities: RPA Relations with RPA in this sector are generally very good. All agencies enjoy routine access to local commanders. In several incidents UNAMIR has successfully acted as a facilitator between NGO and RPA to resolve problems. Prefet / Commune Leaders Good cooperation appears to exist between UNAMIR Political Officer and local Prefets. Commune and cell leaders speak openly with MILOBS, UNHCHR teams and other agencies. A bi-weekly meeting of GISENYI and RUHENGARI Prefets and all UN / NGO agencies is conducted to coordinate efforts. Teachers and Priests: We continue to enjoy good relations with local religious leaders who have assisted UNAMIR (Tunbat) in housing and UNHCR in the establishment of local transit camps on church owned properties.	MILOBS UNHCR UNHCHR UNAMIR PO NGO

2.E. Resources Available to Local Government:

A lack of resources continues to be the chief obstacle to the establishment of a smooth running local government. Areas of specific concern at this time include:

(1) The requirement of a suitable (off-road) vehicle for the Prefet and staff of GISENYI prefecture to allow movement in the sector. Former Prefet utilized his (personal) army vehicle. Presently both UNHCR and UNAMIR assist in this regard.

(2) A functioning telephone system would enhance the functioning of local governments. Much time is lost in even the most routine of actions through unavailability of communications.

(3) Basic repairs to government offices at both prefecture and commune level is required in some areas to render them usable by local officials.

(4) Office supplies of all types are requested by both Prefets. This includes even basic items such as paper and other stationary.

Quality of local government staff varies. Prefet of RUHENGARI has openly stated that some of his current staff are not qualified for their positions and that he will seek to replace them in the near future.

Government staffs are receiving salary only on an irregular basis. It is understood that salary for Sep 94 period was only paid in Nov 94. It was noted that the Prefet of GISENYI had an "account" at the Meridian Hotel for business related entertaining.

2.F.	<p>Local Situation:</p> <p>Quality of life in this sector continues to improve towards pre-war standard.</p> <p>As UN agencies and NGOs have moved from the so-called "GOMA corridor" and into surrounding rural areas the availability of medical aid and provision of food has done much to stabilize local populations.</p> <p>Crime rate has increased noticeably, especially in RUHENGARI and GISENYI towns. This may be due to a number of factors, including increasing local populations, presence of more money (notably with 59/60 returnees) in the area, lack of pay for RPA, and need for food in Zaire camps. Incidents involving theft (often with violence) of cattle are prevalent and there is evidence that stolen cows are being taken across the border into Zaire. It should be noted also that the introduction of 3 UNHCHR teams into this sector has allowed increased detection and investigation of incidents.</p>	<p>MILOBS</p> <p>UNAMIR PO</p> <p>UNREO</p> <p>UNHCR</p> <p>UNHCHR</p> <p>NGO</p>
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2.G.	<p>Public Services:</p> <p>Hydro-electric:</p> <p>Water plants in both GISENYI and RUHENGARI prefectures are operational and are producing adequate water for those cities. Repairs have been made in the rural areas of BUSEGO, JANJA and BUTARO. Electricity is available to both GISENYI and RUHENGARI with some intermittent shortages caused by a shortage of repair parts. Electrogaz company is assuming control of these plants from ICRC.</p> <p>Vaccination:</p> <p>Expanded Program of Immunization (EPI) is a government program implemented in cooperation with local health NGOs. Package includes vaccination against measles, mumps, rubella, tetanus, diphtheria, tuberculosis and polio.</p> <p>Health:</p> <p>Regional medical coordinators (MDs) have been appointed for both GISENYI and RUHENGARI prefectures. Current problems are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) shortage of qualified local staff (2) lack of water in rural dispensaries (3) only emergency surgery is available <p>No health centers are currently being operated by the government. Existing, but non-functional facilities include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) 3 x hospitals in GISENYI prefecture (2) 2 x hospitals in RUHENGARI prefecture (3) 8 x dispensaries <p>All functioning health facilities in this region are run by NGOs and include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) 7 x hospitals (total 460 beds) (2) 26 dispensaries <p>NOTE: Details of locations and services available have been compiled and are maintained at this HQ.</p>	<p>MILOBS</p> <p>UNHCR</p> <p>ICRC</p> <p>MSF(B)</p> <p>MSF(H)</p>
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2.H.	<p>Prisons:</p> <p>There are currently 3 prisons in this sector:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) RUHENGRI (large central prison) (2) GISENYI (attached to military barracks) (3) BIGOGWE (attached to military barracks) <p>Most communes operate small jails for temporary detention of criminals. Known locations include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) KAYOVE commune (2) KAYENZI commune (3) MUSASA commune (4) RUSHASHI commune (5) GATONDE commune 	<p>MILOBS</p> <p>UNHCHR</p>
2.J.	<p>Customs and Border Crossings:</p> <p>Rwanda government has recently instituted a tax (\$US 20.) on all trucks crossing into Zaire. This includes relief supply trucks.</p> <p>UNAMIR continues to be prohibited from moving into Zaire. All other UN agencies (using laissez-passer) have no restrictions on travel. Actual contacts between UNAMIR and customs officers in Zaire are cordial.</p> <p>In a recent incident RPA stopped relief trucks from UNICEF and WFP at the border on suspicion of carrying munitions and arms into Zaire. A random search produced no contraband. There have been no incidents since that time.</p> <p>Relations between customs officers in Rwanda and UNAMIR are cordial and cooperative.</p>	<p>MILOBS</p>

SECTION 3 - NGO and UN AGENCIES

3.A.	<p>UN/NGO/Government Cooperation:</p> <p>In general terms, local governments are expressing some concern that most of the aid agencies continue to concentrate efforts on short term problems with limited long term planning. Prefects of both RUHENGARI and GISENYI suggest that local populations are relatively stable and that the need now is for provision of seeds and tools, provision of infrastructure and training of personnel to operate the infrastructure.</p> <p>Aid agencies are very aware of this situation. While some are now planning to "tailor" their operations to local needs, others are accepting that the "crisis" period is over and are preparing to depart.</p> <p>UNHCR GISENYI office continues to provide the leadership and coordination throughout this sector. UNHCR relations with local governments and with RPA is very good. In cases where NGOs were perceived to be working in isolation or counter to the main effort UNHCR has been instrumental in re-directing the effort in a positive direction.</p>	MILOBS
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3.B.	<p>MILOB/UN Agency/NGO Cooperation:</p> <p>Cooperation and coordination of effort between UN / NGO aid agencies and UNAMIR remains very good.</p> <p>There is close cooperation and passage of information between UNHCR GOMA/GISENYI and UNAMIR GISENYI. There is a weekly meeting to discuss security and protection issues.</p> <p>Joint UNAMIR/UNHCR fact finding patrols are routinely conducted within the sector.</p> <p>UNAMIR provides regular escort to MSF(B) & (H) operating some remote dispensaries.</p> <p>A joint UNHCR, UNAMIR, UNREO task force worked closely with local government representatives to complete final preparations for resettlement of 59/60 returnees in MUTURA area (so-called "government lands") scheduled for mid-Dec 94.</p>	MILOBS
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COMMUNE	SECTOR	ORIG POP	PRESENT POP	NR. of FAMILIES		Avr/Fam		% Orig POP	NOTES
				1991	1994	1991	1994		
GISENYI									
Gaseke		53,865	33,769	11,674		4.6	ERR	63	Being calculated
	Bukende	4,325	3,314	894		4.8	ERR	77	DISTRIBUTION 28.11.94
	Bukonde	3,878	2,530	792		4.8	ERR	65	
	Gisebeya	6,000	3,094	1,252		4.7	ERR	52	
	Kabuye	4,365	3,674	864		5.0	ERR	84	
	Magaba	6,693	5,026	1,556		4.3	ERR	75	
	Muhanda	7,366	4,020	1,540		4.7	ERR	55	
	Mwendo	4,709	2,842	986		4.7	ERR	60	
	Rurambo	5,696	2,126	1,210		4.7	ERR	37	
	Rwankenke	3,796	2,653	835		4.5	ERR	70	
	Rwili	7,037	4,490	1,742		4.0	ERR	64	
Giciye		61,172	27,181	12,890	6,286	4.7	4.3	44	DISTRIBUTION 05.12.94
	Birembo	5,979	2,583	1,228	569	4.8	4.5	43	
	Cyarwa	3,853		857		4.4	ERR	0	
	Gasasa	4,099	1,467	829	436	4.9	3.4	36	
	Gihira	8,536				ERR	ERR	0	
	Jomba	4,299	2,430	929	612	4.6	4.0	57	
	Kintarure	4,010	2,937	911	616	4.4	4.8	73	
	Murambi	4,431	2,872	875	587	5.0	4.9	65	
	Mutanda	3,150	1,979	673	459	4.6	4.3	63	
	Nyamugeyo	5,629	3,427	1,219	631	4.6	5.4	61	
	Rubare	4,962	2,788	1,092	623	4.5	4.5	56	
	Rubona	4,592	2,544	951	684	4.8	3.7	55	
	Shaki	2,620	1,396	555	399	4.7	3.5	53	
	Shyira	5,012	2,758	1,034	670	4.8	4.1	55	
Kanama		70,051	58,353	15,716	12,395	4.4	4.7	83	LAST DISTRIBUTION WAS 15.08.94
	Bisizi	5,198	4,157	1,169	840	4.4	4.9	80	
	Kanama	6,276	4,758	1,441	1,005	4.3	4.7	76	
	Kanombe	6,327	6,481	1,289	1,294	4.9	5.0	102	
	Karambo	11,160	9,142	2,536	1,675	4.4	5.5	82	
	Kayove	5,857	4,574	1,279	1,030	4.5	4.4	78	
	Kigarama	5,044	4,436	1,079	941	4.6	4.7	88	
	Mukondo	4,725	3,380	1,030	860	4.5	3.9	72	
	Nkuli	6,585	5,014	1,807	1,099	3.6	4.6	76	
	Nyabirasi	8,011	6,817	1,737	1,578	4.6	4.3	85	
	Nyundo	4,839	3,943	1,061	812	4.5	4.9	81	
	Rugomero	6,029	5,651	1,288	1,261	4.6	4.5	94	
Karago		53,473		10,816		4.9	ERR	0	DISTRIBUTION PLANNED 07.11.94
	Bumba	3,777		744		5.0	ERR	0	
	Gakarara	7,921		1,539		5.1	ERR	0	
	Muhungwe	8,898		1,820		4.8	ERR	0	
	Mwiyanike	6,831		1,361		5.0	ERR	0	
	Nanga	6,827		1,341		5.0	ERR	0	
	Ndorwa	5,674		1,160		4.8	ERR	0	
	Rambura	9,261		1,974		4.6	ERR	0	
	Rurembo	4,284		877		4.8	ERR	0	

COMMUNE	SECTOR	ORIG POP	PRESENT POP	NR. of FAMILIES		Avr/Fam		% Orig POP	NOTES
				1991	1994	1991	1994		
Kayove		79,207	56,493	15,763	11,475	5.0	4.9	71	DISTRIBUTION
	Boneza	4,015	2,298	785	529	5.1	4.3	57	17.10.94
	Busanza	5,730	1,746	1,154	381	4.9	4.6	30	
	Gihinga	5,630	5,607	1,083	1,161	5.1	4.8	100	
	Gihumba	2,802	2,350	545	499	5.1	4.7	84	
	Gishwati	3,437	3,490	675	646	5.0	5.4	102	
	Kayove	9,374	4,005	1,881	819	4.9	4.9	43	
	Kayove 2		8,282		1,507	ERR	5.5		
	Kigeyo	8,956	6,118	1,743	1,259	5.1	4.9	68	
	Kinunu	5,002	1,568	1,021	362	4.8	4.3	31	
	Murama	3,955	2,307	817	474	4.8	4.9	58	
	Musasa	3,576	2,265	724	497	4.9	4.6	63	
	Mushonyi	4,605		931		4.9	ERR	0	
	Ngabo	8,238	6,341	1,655	1,161	4.9	5.5	77	
	Rugamba	3,555	2,717	702	578	5.0	4.7	76	
	Shyiki	4,527	3,458	933	881	4.8	3.9	76	
	Vumbi	5,805	3,941	1,114	721	5.2	5.5	68	
Kibilira		54,870	38,456	11,174		4.9	ERR	70	DISTRIBUTION
	Gatumba	4,779	3,055	942		5.0	ERR	64	19.09.94
	Gitarama	6,310	5,240	1,340		4.7	ERR	83	
	Karehe	4,742	3,250	954		4.9	ERR	69	
	Kirengo	3,376	2,791	699		4.8	ERR	83	
	Mikingo	5,253	3,092	1,037		5.0	ERR	59	
	Ngurugunzu	4,209	3,079	851		4.9	ERR	73	
	Ntaganzwa	6,018	3,440	1,220		4.9	ERR	57	
	Ntobwe	4,539	4,366	963		4.7	ERR	96	
	Nyamisa	3,703	2,793	737		5.0	ERR	75	
	Rongi	3,622	2,247	697		5.1	ERR	62	
	Rubona	3,774	2,598	803		4.6	ERR	69	
	Rugarama	4,545	2,505	931		4.8	ERR	55	
Mutura		71,217	27,809	14,472	5,150	4.9	5.4	39	
	Butaka	6,518	3,485	1,161	553	5.6	6.3	53	
	Cyambara	4,464	1,917	1,027	428	4.3	4.5	43	
	Gihorwe	5,617	3,265	936	581	6.0	5.6	58	
	Kabatwa	5,956	2,019	1,096	371	5.4	5.4	34	
	Kanzenze	6,533	1,672	1,409	371	4.6	4.5	26	
	Kora	7,776	1,833	1,502	348	5.1	5.3	24	
	Mudende	5,953	1,848	1,250	369	4.7	5.0	31	
	Mugongo	5,892	2,368	1,275	470	4.6	5.0	40	
	Mutovu	4,848		1,049		4.6	ERR	0	
	Nyamirambo	3,748	1,746	813	391	4.6	4.5	47	
	Nyaruteme	4,095	1,432	862	313	4.7	4.6	35	
	Rusiza	5,888	3,931	1,256	604	4.6	6.5	67	
	Tamira	3,929	2,293	836	351	4.6	6.5	58	
Nyamyumba		58,038	34,931	12,053	7,344	4.8	4.8	60	DISTRIBUTION
	Budaha	5,201	4,785	1,073	1,015	4.8	4.7	92	26.09.94
	Buhoko	4,934	1,602	985	401	5.0	4.0	32	
	Busoro	4,702	2,695	947	561	4.9	4.8	57	
	Gashashi	4,246	3,208	858	591	4.9	5.4	76	
	Kabilizi	5,609	2,975	1,265	695	4.4	4.3	53	
	Kinigi	3,934	2,604	844	633	4.6	4.1	66	
	Kiraga	6,431	4,468	1,305	918	4.9	4.9	69	
	Kivumu	4,981	5,523	1,015	1,048	4.9	5.3	111	1325 people work in tea plantations
	Munanira	4,311	1,769	905	450	4.7	3.9	41	
	Mwufe	5,133	1,951	828	279	6.1	7.0	38	
	Rubona	5,297	1,244	1,134	330	4.6	3.8	23	
	Rushubi	4,239	2,107	894	423	4.7	5.0	50	

COMMUNE	SECTOR	ORIG POP	PRESENT POP	NR. of FAMILIES		Avr/Fam		% Orig POP	NOTES
				1991	1994	1991	1994		
Ramba		51,534	42,646	10,947	9,034	4.7	4.7	83	DISTRIBUTION
	Bayi	7,611	7,154	1,611	1,538	4.7	4.7	94	07.11.94
	Kageyo	4,583	3,806	933	766	4.9	5.0	83	
	Kavumu	6,777	5,074	1,395	1,072	4.8	4.7	75	
	Kimanu	5,451	5,410	1,134	1,091	4.8	5.0	99	
	Mabuye	8,671	8,132	1,901	1,770	4.5	4.6	94	
	Nyampiri	4,653	3,105	977	661	4.7	4.7	67	
	Sovu	8,780	6,331	1,901	1,363	4.6	4.6	72	
	Suti	5,008	3,634	1,095	773	4.5	4.7	73	
Rubavu		61,194		13,847		4.4	ERR	0	
	Basa	3,653		845		4.3	ERR	0	
	Burinda	4,211		1,010		4.1	ERR	0	
	Byahi	7,894		1,698		4.6	ERR	0	
	Gisa	5,050	1,184	1,202		4.2	ERR	23	
	Gisenyi	19,181		4,351		4.4	ERR	0	
	Muhira	5,554	3,040	1,190		4.6	ERR	55	
	Murambi	3,780		878		4.3	ERR	0	
	Murara	6,035		1,365		4.4	ERR	0	
	Rugerero	5,836	1,058	1,308		4.4	ERR	18	
Rwerere		51,036	28,136	11,326		4.5	ERR	55	
	Busumba	6,398	2,669	1,491		4.2	ERR	42	
	Gabiro	3,536	2,244	818		4.3	ERR	63	
	Gacurabweng	4,239	1,820	936		4.5	ERR	43	
	Kantwali	4,794	2,875	998		4.8	ERR	60	
	Kinyanzovu	5,553	3,690	1,253		4.4	ERR	66	
	Mubona	5,468	2,389	1,155		4.7	ERR	44	
	Muhanda	7,173	3,466	1,617		4.4	ERR	48	
	Mukingo	4,870	2,958	1,073		4.5	ERR	61	
	Nyarushyamb	4,148	3,025	919		4.5	ERR	73	
	Rwanzekuma	4,857	3,000	1,066		4.5	ERR	62	
Satinsyi		69,033	33,492	14,166	6,070	4.8	5.5	49	DISTRIBUTION
	Gashonyi	5,204	4,271	1,079	906	4.8	4.7	82	21.11.94
	Gitega	3,975	1,998	852	405	4.6	4.9	50	
	Gitwa	4,730	2,609	983	579	4.8	4.5	55	
	Hindiro	5,347	4,436	1,128	894	4.7	5.0	83	
	Kiziguro	5,573		1,119		4.9	ERR	0	
	Matyazo	5,451	2,970	1,134	516	4.8	5.8	54	
	Mbuye	3,943	1,896	786	444	5.0	4.3	48	
	Mpara	5,134		1,040		4.9	ERR	0	
	Munini	5,231	3,882	1,082	847	4.8	4.6	74	
	Murambi	5,360	4,129	1,093		4.9	ERR	77	
	Musagara	2,985	2,874	605	543	4.9	5.3	96	
	Ngororero	5,206		1,043		4.9	ERR	0	
	Rucano	6,553	4,427	1,363	936	4.8	4.7	68	
	Ruhunga	4,241		859		4.9	ERR	0	
TOTAL		0	386,548			ERR	ERR	ERR	

COMMUNE	SECTOR	ORIG POP	PRESENT POP	NR. of FAMILIES		Avr/Fam		% Orig POP	NOTES
				1991	1994	1991	1994		
RUHENGARI									
Butaro		51,777	81,610	10,947	13,971	4.7	5.8	158	Covered ex-Kisoro
	Buhita	4,195	4,699	918	898	4.5	5.2	112	monthly distributions 1st November
	Bukaragata	4,762	6,386	1,007	1,141	4.7	5.6	134	
	Butandi	3,472	5,076	744	858	4.6	5.9	146	
	Kayange	11,406	15,833	2,382	2,698	4.7	5.9	139	
	Kindoyi	2,014	10,782	470	1,736	4.2	6.2	535	
	Kinyababa	8,588	7,130	1,781	1,224	4.8	5.8	83	
	Musama	6,726	5,957	1,393	1,223	4.8	4.9	89	
	Rugendabari	1,990	3,336	410	541	4.8	6.2	168	
	Ruriba	4,952	9,734	1,033	1,618	4.7	6.0	197	
	Rutovu	3,672	12,677	809	2,034	4.5	6.2	345	
Cyabingo		49,698	51,473	10,493		4.7	ERR	104	24.10.94 ONCE-OFF
	Bugaragara	3,409	3,825	715		4.7	ERR	112	Stayed DISTRIBUTION
	Bushoka	3,525	3,470	756		4.6	ERR	98	
	Cyabingo	2,402	2,436	506		4.7	ERR	101	
	Gitwa	2,880	2,989	624		4.6	ERR	104	Stayed
	Kavumu	2,649	2,468	546		4.8	ERR	93	Stayed
	Kiganda	3,963	4,106	798		4.9	ERR	104	
	Muhaza	3,559	3,744	745		4.7	ERR	105	
	Muhororo	3,477	3,773	727		4.7	ERR	109	Stayed
	Muramba	3,338	3,387	746		4.4	ERR	101	Stayed
	Ngege	3,600	3,945	757		4.7	ERR	110	Stayed
	Nyundo	2,455	2,095	527		4.6	ERR	85	Stayed
	Rugimbu	4,291	4,739	867		4.9	ERR	110	Stayed
	Rukore	3,415	3,544	767		4.4	ERR	104	
	Rurembo	2,830	3,070	596		4.7	ERR	108	Stayed
	Rutare	3,905	3,882	816		4.7	ERR	99	
Cyeru		76,001	86,524	16,131		4.7	ERR	114	31.10.94 (8 days)
	Butare	3,538	3,961	725		4.8	ERR	112	FINAL DISTRIBUTION
	Gacundura	4,363	5,065	934		4.6	ERR	116	
	Kabona	4,848	8,197	1,004		4.8	ERR	169	
	Kalingorera	3,914	4,473	847	890	4.6	5.0	114	
	Kamubuga	6,466	6,697	1,374	1,357	4.7	4.9	104	
	Kiboga	6,406	4,446	1,342		4.7	ERR	69	
	Kinihira	4,218	4,182	938	880	4.4	4.8	99	
	Mugamba	2,811	3,262	625		4.4	ERR	116	
	Ndago	5,753	8,013	1,193		4.8	ERR	139	
	Rugendabare	7,186	7,372	1,529		4.6	ERR	103	
	Ruhanga	5,223	8,104	1,092		4.7	ERR	155	
	Ruhombo	5,768	6,301	1,196		4.8	ERR	109	
	Rusarabuge	4,407	4,476	925		4.7	ERR	102	
	Ruyange	3,636	4,076	753		4.8	ERR	112	
	Rwerere	7,464	7,899	1,655		4.5	ERR	106	
Gatonde		38,410	39,382	7,855		4.8	ERR	103	12.12.94
	Busengo	5,326	5,398	1,132		4.7	ERR	101	CASE DISTRIBUTION
	Cyibumba	4,564	5,074	956		4.7	ERR	111	
	Gahanga	4,999	5,248	1,013		4.9	ERR	105	
	Gakenke	3,598	3,950	718		5.0	ERR	110	
	Kivune	3,159	3,493	647		4.8	ERR	111	
	Mugandu	4,119	4,502	853		4.8	ERR	109	
	Munanira	4,334	3,791	887		4.8	ERR	87	
	Nyakagezi	4,404	3,963	881		4.9	ERR	90	
	Rusasa	3,907	3,963	765		5.1	ERR	101	

COMMUNE	SECTOR	ORIG POP	PRESENT POP	NR. of FAMILIES		Avr/Fam		% Orig POP	NOTES
				1991	1994	1991	1994		
Kidaho		37,698	58,678	8,237	10,405	4.5	5.6	156	Covered ex-Kisoro
	Buranbi	4,835	6,232	1,104	1,229	4.3	5.1	129	LAST DISTRIBUTION 17.10.94
	Burera	2,720	4,259	602	722	4.5	5.9	157	
	Butenga	2,418	4,963	538	881	4.4	5.6	205	
	Butete	4,908	5,955	1,063	1,081	4.6	5.5	121	
	Cyanika	3,567	6,174	770	1,096	4.6	5.6	173	
	Gitaraga	5,364	6,941	1,206	1,326	4.4	5.2	129	
	Gitare	3,044	6,070	638	1,011	4.7	6.0	199	
	Kgogo	3,730	5,508	809	1,054	4.6	5.2	148	
	Kidaho	3,928	6,538	855	1,124	4.5	5.8	166	
	Rugarama	3,184	6,038	652	881	4.8	6.9	190	
Kigombe		52,930	49,104	11,370		4.6	ERR	93	Increased figs due to D/Ps in town
	Cyuve	5,879	6,044	1,252	1,269	4.6	4.8	103	ONE-TIME DISTRIBUTION 7.11.94
	Gacaca	5,473	5,760	1,140		4.8	ERR	105	
	Gahondogo	5,879	5,372	1,319	1,152	4.4	4.7	91	
	Gasanze	3,329	3,462	734	825	4.5	4.2	104	
	Gashangiro	7,363	6,642	1,638		4.4	ERR	90	
	Kabaya	8,448	5,885	1,689	1,192	5.0	4.9	70	
	Mubona	2,394	3,184	529		4.5	ERR	133	
	Muhoza	6,830	5,406	1,492	943	4.5	5.7	79	
	Musanze	3,923	3,858	851	811	4.6	4.8	98	
	Rubange	3,412	3,495	723	680	4.7	5.1	102	
Kinigi		55,146	34,537	11,369		4.8	ERR	63	Good commune, well organised
	Bisate	5,925	3,890	1,064		5.5	ERR	66	Dist - Market place (T&T)
	Gasiza	3,834	2,139	868	497	4.4	4.3	56	Dist - School (Truck only)
	Gihora	7,455	4,289	1,505	984	4.9	4.4	58	Dist - School (Truck only)
	Kabwende	4,368	2,334	864		5.0	ERR	53	Dist - Market place (T&T)
	Kagano	5,111	1,359	1,086	349	4.7	3.9	27	Dist - School (Truck only)
	Kanyamiheto	4,815	3,424	930		5.1	ERR	71	Dist - Market place (T&T)
	Musanze	5,554	4,461	1,186	889	4.6	5.0	80	Dist - Market place (T&T)
	Nyabitsinde	3,426	1,950	626		5.4	ERR	57	Dist - Market place (T&T)
	Nyange	2,943	2,022	654	484	4.5	4.2	69	Dist - School (Truck only)
	Nyarugina	4,319	2,526	965	539	4.4	4.7	58	Dist - Market place (T&T)
	Rwankuba	4,438	3,539	985	708	4.5	5.0	80	Dist - School (Truck only)
	Tero	2,958	2,604	636	538	4.6	4.8	88	Dist - Market place (T&T)
Mukingo		43,862		8,985		4.8	ERR	0	
	Busogo	6,643		1,395		4.7	ERR	0	
	Gataraga	4,664		975		4.7	ERR	0	
	Gikoro	4,418		926		4.7	ERR	0	
	Kimonyi	4,815		1,001		4.8	ERR	0	
	Mukingo	3,813		798		4.7	ERR	0	
	Nyabirehe	6,412		1,267		5.0	ERR	0	
	Rwanzovu	5,250		1,034		5.0	ERR	0	
	Shingiro	7,847		1,589		4.9	ERR	0	
Ndusu		44,020	40,924	9,208	8,910	4.7	4.6	93	
	Buhunga	3,838	4,378	838	894	4.5	4.9	114	
	Janja	3,822	3,508	776	718	4.9	4.9	92	
	Kabingo	5,494	4,628	1,138	1,062	4.8	4.4	84	
	Kiliba	3,864	4,010	787	817	4.9	4.9	104	
	Kilinga	3,664	3,271	768	656	4.7	5.0	89	
	Mataba	4,904	4,565	1,082	1,041	4.5	4.4	93	
	Mugunga	3,137	3,029	652	670	4.8	4.5	97	
	Muzo	3,356	3,090	682	662	4.9	4.7	92	
	Mwumba	3,709	3,603	771	764	4.8	4.7	97	
	Rusoro	4,300	3,777	863	818	4.9	4.6	88	
	Tandagura	3,932	3,065	851	808	4.6	3.8	78	

ONCE
OFF
DISTRIBUTION
5.09.94

COMMUNE	SECTOR	ORIG POP	PRESENT POP	NR. of FAMILIES		Avr/Fam		% Orig POP	NOTES
				1991	1994	1991	1994		
Nkuli		48,071	29,536	9,715	6,308	4.9	4.7	61	
	Gatovu	3,063	3,050	613	594	4.9	5.1	100	
	Gitwa	6,285	3,285	1,193	810	5.2	4.1	52	
	Jenda	8,316	4,582	1,692	882	4.9	5.2	55	
	Lyinyo	4,131	2,807	1,060	649	3.8	4.3	68	
	Kareba	5,321	3,416	863	673	6.1	5.1	64	
	Kintobo	4,315	3,201	1,441	642	2.9	5.0	74	
	Mukamira	6,596	2,865	835	621	7.8	4.6	43	
	Musumba	4,093	3,745	521	921	7.8	4.1	91	
	Rukoma	2,709		668		4.0	ERR	0	
	Runigi	3,242	2,585	829	516	3.9	5.0	80	
Nkumba		50,417	79,348	11,435	12,431	4.4	6.4	157	DISTRIBUTION 19.09.94
	Gahunga	7,174	11,435	1,688	1,761	4.2	6.5	159	- POSSIBLE ONE MORE
	Gatete	2,796	5,182	614	686	4.5	7.6	185	DISTRIBUTION
	Giheta	5,416	7,276	1,206	1,271	4.4	5.7	134	
	Gitinda	3,843	6,364	1,101	1,051	3.4	6.1	166	
	Kabaya	3,367	5,072	759	818	4.4	6.2	151	
	Kinoni	3,640	5,206	757	805	4.8	6.5	143	
	Maya	4,567	7,887	983	1,189	4.6	6.6	173	
	Musanzu	4,288	6,794	1,000	1,119	4.2	6.1	158	
	Mwiko	2,732	4,732	577	701	4.7	6.8	173	
	Nyanga	3,358	3,403	731	702	4.5	4.8	101	
	Ruhondo	3,891	5,906	856	849	4.5	7.0	152	
	Rutamba	5,345	10,091	1,163	1,479	4.5	6.8	189	
Nyakinama		37,504		8,415		4.4	ERR	0	
	Gisoro	2,873		642		4.4	ERR	0	
	Kabere 1	3,170		695		4.5	ERR	0	
	Kabere 2	2,693		601		4.4	ERR	0	
	Kabere 3	1,877		423		4.4	ERR	0	
	Kanza	2,305		552		4.1	ERR	0	
	Kitambura	3,675		838		4.3	ERR	0	
	Muguli	2,998		655		4.5	ERR	0	
	Muko	4,823		1,215		3.9	ERR	0	
	Nkotsi	3,850		793		4.8	ERR	0	
	Rubona	1,666		375		4.4	ERR	0	
	Rugalika	1,687		384		4.3	ERR	0	
	Rusanze	3,724		768		4.8	ERR	0	
	Rutoyi	2,163		474		4.5	ERR	0	
Nyamugali		47,815	48,083	10,396		4.5	ERR	101	Partly Stayed
	Gaseke	4,222	4,916	1,020		4.1	ERR	116	Stayed SURVEY BEING
	Gicuba	4,063	4,172	897		4.5	ERR	103	Stayed MADE.
	Kabingo	3,830	3,771	820		4.6	ERR	98	26.10.94
	Kidomo	3,741	3,284	747		5.0	ERR	88	
	Kivumu	3,584	3,702	763		4.6	ERR	103	Partly Stayed
	Mushongi	4,332	4,149	932		4.6	ERR	96	Stayed
	Mushubi	4,484	4,870	997		4.4	ERR	109	Stayed
	Muvumo	4,451	4,172	934		4.7	ERR	94	Stayed
	Nemba	4,516	4,398	950		4.7	ERR	97	Stayed
	Rubona	3,942	4,323	904		4.3	ERR	110	Stayed
	Rukore	3,501	3,525	765		4.5	ERR	101	
	Rushara	3,149	2,801	667		4.7	ERR	89	

COMMUNE	SECTOR	ORIG POP	PRESENT POP	NR. of FAMILIES		Avr/Fam		% Orig POP	NOTES
				1991	1994	1991	1994		
Nyamutera		31,792		6,791		4.6	ERR	0	
	Cyanika	4,856		1,046		4.6	ERR	0	
	Kageli	4,348		921		4.7	ERR	0	
	Marangara	4,216		876		4.8	ERR	0	
	Mukirangwe	3,439		791		4.3	ERR	0	
	Murama	2,303		481		4.7	ERR	0	
	Nyarutembe	3,794		799		4.7	ERR	0	
	Rugera	3,958		836		4.7	ERR	0	
	Tubungo	4,878		1,041		4.6	ERR	0	
Nyarutovu		62,278	60,502	13,053	12,746	4.7	4.7	97	ONE-TIME
	Bwisha	6,900	5,901	1,355	1,124	5.0	5.3	86	DISTRIBUTION
	Gakenke	5,143	3,714	1,091	794	4.7	4.7	72	03.11.94
	Gashenyi	4,339	3,199	926	706	4.6	4.5	74	
	Gihinga	6,443	6,229	1,353	1,336	4.7	4.7	97	
	Gitovu	5,033	5,439	1,142	1,251	4.4	4.3	108	
	Kajwi	4,377	4,437	919	942	4.7	4.7	101	
	Karambo	5,215	5,201	1,164	1,073	4.4	4.8	100	
	Kiliba	6,467	6,321	1,316	1,280	4.9	4.9	98	
	Kinyoma	4,732	5,899	1,020	1,286	4.6	4.6	125	
	Ruhangal 1	4,427	4,870	909	1,000	4.8	4.9	110	
	Ruhinga 1	3,774	4,474	797	932	4.7	4.8	119	
	Ruhinga 2	5,428	4,818	1,061	1,022	5.1	4.7	89	
Ruhondo		40,112	41,862	8,331	8,303	4.8	5.0	104	ONE-TIME
	Gashaki	3,028	3,301	603	655	5.0	5.0	109	DISTRIBUTION
	Kigarama	5,549	5,925	1,152	1,164	4.8	5.1	107	12.09.94
	Kiruli	4,366	5,328	919	915	4.7	5.8	122	
	Mukono	3,107	1,832	650	373	4.7	4.9	59	
	Ntarama	4,191	4,917	854	881	4.9	5.6	117	
	Remera	4,031	4,311	861	895	4.6	4.8	107	
	Ruhinga	2,668	2,880	559	569	4.7	5.1	108	
	Rusayo	2,883	2,695	590	549	4.8	4.9	93	
	Rwaza	4,171	4,121	868	846	4.8	4.9	99	
	Ryandizi	6,118	6,552	1,275	1,456	4.7	4.5	107	
TOTAL		767,531	701,567			ERR	ERR	92	TOTAL OF COMMUNES



TO: MILOB GP HQ
FROM: MILOB SECTOR 5 GISENYI

DATE: 08 FEB 95

REF: A: PLANS 50/94
B: MILOB HQ INSTR
dated 25 Nov 94

SUBJECT: SRSG RETURN ON ACTIVITIES IN SECTORS

1. Subject report for Sector 5 covering period 01 FEB 95 to 01 MAR 95 is attached as required at reference.
2. The close cooperation existing between all UN agencies and NGOs in this sector has facilitated the preparation of the report. In almost all cases information provided by other UN agencies or NGOs has been verified through direct observation and liaison by MILOB patrols.
3. This report continues to be a most useful means by which to focus the information gathering effort within Sector 5. Other UN agencies here have indicated that the report serves as a good general source document.

GOPI MENON
MAJ
Acting Comd MILOB Sector 5

Attachments:

SRSG Return on Activities in Sector 5 dated 07 Jan 95

Annexes:

Annex A - Map: Repatriation Plan for NW Sector 5

SECTION 1 - ISSUES RELATED TO RETURNEES and ORIGINAL INHABITANTS						
SER	OBSERVATION	SOURCE				
1.A.	<p>Percentage of Original Inhabitants Returning:</p> <p>These have been gleaned from the commune profiles. The average figure is approximately 40%.</p> <p>The following are the salient details regarding returnees for Feb 95:</p> <p>A total of 15,557 returnees came across from Zaire and Uganda in Feb 95 as compared to 7000 in Jan - an increase of over 50%.</p> <p>The figures of organised repatriation from various camps in Zaire are as follows:</p> <table><tr><td>Mugunga - 2830</td><td>Kibumba - 2109</td></tr><tr><td>Katali - 432</td><td>Kahindo - 291</td></tr></table> <p>Out of the above Giciye, Gaseke, Satinsyi and Karago communes of Gisenyi Prefecture, and Kinigi, Mukingo, Nkuli and Cyeru communes of Ruhengeri Prefecture have received the maximum returnees.</p>	Mugunga - 2830	Kibumba - 2109	Katali - 432	Kahindo - 291	COMMUNE PROFILES UNHCR
Mugunga - 2830	Kibumba - 2109					
Katali - 432	Kahindo - 291					
1.B.	<p>Number of "New Comers" settling in the Sector account for 15% approximately. Return rate of refugees from Zaire and Uganda to Sector 5 averaged 465 per day, touching a figure of 1259 at its height and crossing 500 on 10 days of the month. Out of these returnees 85% are new caseloads and only 15% are from the old caseloads.</p>	MILOBS CARE UNHCR				

1.C.	<p>Reports of property being invaded:</p> <p>In most communes minor land and property disputes are successfully resolved out at the commune level by the bourgemestres. Eg. in Kidaho and Butaro, teachers are occupying houses left vacant by people who fled to Zaire. There is an understanding that they will vacate these houses once the original owners return. Similarly the land belonging to people who have not returned have allocated by govt in situ for periods of 3 months for cultivation.</p> <p>There are isolated cases, as in Mutura-Rwerere communes where people have expanded their cultivation and encroached into land of those who have fled to Zaire. The same is being investigated.</p>	<p>MILOBS</p> <p>UNHCR</p> <p>UNHCHR</p>
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1.D.	<p>Agriculture:</p> <p>Seeds and tools have been distributed in 7 Communes of Gisenyi Prefecture. A total of 36.7 tonnes of maize seeds, 31.5 tonnes of beans seeds, 244 kg of vegetable seeds and 5 tonnes of fertilizer have been distributed. A total of 8,682 hoes have also been distributed. About 13000 people have so far benefitted from the exercise.</p> <p>A similar exercise has started in Ruhengeri Prefecture. Austrian Relief Prog has distributed seeds and tools in the communes of Cyabingo, Kidaho, Kigombe, Kinigi, Ndusu and Nkumba.</p> <p>COOPI has started a local seed protection program under which they have procured 1.2 tonnes of local seeds, from farmers for redistribution.</p> <p>Stock of seeds and tools at present seem to have been exhausted. As a result, the distribution of the same is not possible in the rest of the communes. This could have a telling effect in these communes, as the sowing season has commenced.</p> <p>It has not been possible to distribute pesticides but fertilizers have been distributed.</p> <p>Land has been allocated at the rate of 1.5 hectares to each family in Mutura commune, for farming. So far about 1556 people have benefitted (approx. 300 families). 12000 hectares of land allotted for grazing in Gishwati has become a bone of contention, not only between farmers and herders, but also between the Ministries of Rehabilitation and Forests. Recently the President visited this area to acquaint himself with the situation.</p>	<p>MILOBS</p> <p>FAO</p> <p>UNHCR</p> <p>Austrian Relief Prog</p> <p>World Vision</p> <p>COOPI</p>
1.E	<p>Education:</p> <p>COOPI is carrying out a major school rehabilitation programme. They have rehabilitated 137 primary schools for far. Over 900 teaching kits have been provided to the schools. They trained over 500 teachers so far,</p>	<p>COOPI</p> <p>MOE</p> <p>WFP</p>

	<p>through experts in pedagogy and psychology. They have distributed over 400 tonnes of food under the food for work programme; most of it for teachers. This programme will be terminated by end of Feb, this year. In Gisenyi school teachers were paid salary for Dec 94.</p> <p>Most schools continue to request basic supplies (books, stationary, etc).</p>	<p>Austrian Relief Program</p> <p>UNHCR</p>
1.F.	<p>Transport:</p> <p>No change from previous report.</p>	<p>UNHCR</p> <p>IOM</p>

1.G	<p>Unofficial Border Crossing:</p> <p>While unofficial crossing from Zaire to Rwanda by lake is on the wane, such crossings are taking place elsewhere in a spontaneous manner and have totalled to approx. 1680 this month at the average rate of about 60 per day, consisting mostly of new caseloads. A typical example is that of the north western border where a trickle of refugees have been known to come through the Birunga forest into the Mutura-Rwerere communes and then onto Gisenyi to collect food etc.</p>	<p>MILOBS</p> <p>UNHCR</p> <p>CARE</p>
2.A	<p><u>SECTION 2 - GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES</u></p> <p>Treatment of Returnees by RPA :</p> <p>The RPA seems to display concern for the welfare and the plight of the people. The result of RPA/local population cooperation is evident in the reduction of cattle rustling. The locals in Mutura have provided the RPA with information on suspicious movements. On the other hand there are some isolated communes where the local population have been subjected to arrests and killings. The Kayove-Gishwati communes in the south is a case in point where 7 killings have taken place this month. Similarly, in Kanama the RPA has picked up 23 persons for questioning in one instance. Stray killings have occurred. 2 persons were allegedly killed at Bigogwe, by the RPA.</p>	<p>MILOB</p> <p>UNHCHR</p>
2.B	<p>Influencing of Population within Sector:</p> <p>Killing of 9 persons in Mutura commune (returnees from Zaire who had been blacklisted), stray attacks on TUNBATT HQ, killing of the Director of Hospitals of Gisenyi Prefecture (Moderate Hutu), are all being seen by the local population as a part of the emerging design by the FRGF/INTERHAMWE to intimidate and terrorize the returnees. This has led to apprehension among the local populace.</p>	
2.C	<p>Flow of Rumours from Zaire Camp:</p> <p>Reports have been received that there has been a massive influx of arms and weapons</p>	<p>CIVIL</p>

in Zaire on a regular basis . It is believed that certain members of the Interhamwe cadre are receiving specialised training in long range penetration in ZAIRE.

2.D Judiciary

UNHCHR

In Gisenyi prefecture, the prosecutor essentially does not operate. There is no appointed prosecutor. The substitute prosecutor has been sick since Dec. There is only one IPJ. Lack of appointed judges, IPJ and prosecutors is the primary impediment to the establishment of a viable judicial system.

	<p>lot. This has manifested itself in the looting of the WFP trucks on 18/19 Feb and a demonstration on 25 Feb. Security has been stepped up in coordination with RPA, Gendarmes and TUNBATT.</p> <p>The sector is gearing up for the eruption of Volcano Nyiragongo. An influx of about 400,000 can be accepted from Zaire. In addition Gisenyi can also be affected. Contingency plans for the same have been drawn up and are being progressed.</p> <p>No change in market condition and local living conditions.</p> <p>Public Services:</p> <p>Hydro-Electricity</p> <p>Though existing infrastructures have been repaired, there are plenty of pipelines which require minor repairs. The major problem seems to be that, in places, the pipes have been broken by people after repairs have been carried out.</p> <p>ICRC has carried out water rehabilitation at Mutura, Ruhengeri, Kinigi and Rubavu.</p> <p>Vaccination</p> <p>MSF(B) is carrying out vaccination programme thrice a week. They have carried out their programme, in all but two communes. A new organisation called Merlin is also going to contribute in a big way to the vaccination programme.</p>	<p>MILOBS</p> <p>UNHCR</p> <p>UNAMIR</p>
2.G		
2.H	<p>Prisons:</p> <p>There are a total of 25 jails/detention centres in Gisenyi prefecture itself. The central prison in Gisenyi central jail has 356 inmates as of now. It can hold upto 400 prisoners. There are approx. 600 prisoners housed in Ruhengeri prison. While there is no major case of maltreatment in the central or communal jails, reports of torture and degrading treatment in the detention centres are common. Visits by families in communal jails poses no problem. The central jail,</p>	

3.B.	<p>MILOB/UN Agency/NGO Cooperation:</p> <p>UNAMIR/UNHCHR/UNHCR maintain close cooperation through joint briefing and planning sessions, joint patrols and sharing of information.</p> <p>Besides the weekly meeting, regular contact is maintained with various NGOs through radio/patrols. MILOBS have provided valuable advice on security aspects to NGOs, in view of the current security situation.</p> <p>MILOBS have been instrumental in establishing liaison with Gendarmes and RPA, for marshalling security for various UNHCR activities like food distribution and protection of UN property.</p> <p>New NGO groups like MERLIN and Food For the Hungry have established contact /have been contacted by the Political officer/MILOBS. Logistic support in terms of transport has been assured for the activities of Food For the Hungry (equipping of communes).</p> <p>The degree of cooperation that exists between MILOBS and other UN agencies was clearly visible when all of them rallied together to prevent the total looting of the WFP trucks.</p> <p>UNREO is now represented in the sector.</p>	<p>MILOBS</p> <p>UNHCR</p> <p>UNHCHR</p> <p>UNAMIR</p> <p>PIO</p>
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TO: MILOB GP HQ
FROM: MILOB SECTOR 5 GISENYI

DATE: 07 JAN 95

REF: A: PLANS 50/94
B: MILOB HQ INSTR
dated 25 Nov 94

SUBJECT: SRSG RETURN ON ACTIVITIES IN SECTORS

1. Subject report for Sector 5 covering period 01 Dec 94 to 01 Jan 95 is attached as required at reference.
2. The close cooperation existing between all UN agencies and NGOs in this sector has facilitated the preparation of the report. In almost all cases information provided by other UN agencies or NGOs has been verified through direct observation and liaison by MILOB patrols.
3. This report continues to be a most useful means by which to focus the information gathering effort within Sector 5. Other UN agencies here have indicated that the report serves as a good general source document.

AM Austdal
LCol
Comd MILOB Sector 5

Attachments:

SRSG Return on Activities in Sector 5 dated 07 Jan 95

Annexes:

Annex A -

SECTION 1 - ISSUES RELATED TO RETURNEES and ORIGINAL INHABITANTS		
SER	OBSERVATION	SOURCE
1.A.	<p>Percentage of Original Inhabitants Returning:</p> <p>Prefectures of Gisenyi and Ruhengeri do not yet have accurate figures available. Sector population as determined by ICRC and included in last report (effective as at Nov 94) remains the most current estimate.</p> <p>Large numbers of so-called 59/60 returnees have settled (most without official sanction) in the MUTURA (NW Sector 5) region, raising current population in that area to pre-war level or higher. It is noted that many of these returnees have "family roots" in the region.</p>	<p>ICRC</p> <p>UNHCR</p>
1.B.	<p>Number of "New Comers" Settling in Sector:</p> <p>Return rate of refugees from Zaire and Uganda to Sector 5 has averaged 500 per day.</p> <p>It is estimated that approximately 70 % of all returnees to this sector are from the so-called 59/60 group.</p>	<p>MILOBS</p> <p>CARE</p> <p>UNHCR</p>
1.C.	<p>Indications of Properties Being Invaded:</p> <p>59/60 returnees continue to occupy vacant lands and houses in the region. This is done officially through the appropriate Prefecture Housing Committee at which an acknowledgement is signed to the effect that the new tenant must vacate should the legitimate owner of the property return. This occurs with increasing frequency and results in "double handling" by UNHCR as the persons effected come back into transit camps for care and shelter.</p> <p>There have been no new reports of RPA or government seizing private properties. To the contrary it has been noted in the Gisenyi area that many RPA houses have been reclaimed by the Prefect, with the military being forced to consolidate in new quarters.</p>	<p>MILOBS</p> <p>UNHCR</p> <p>UNHCHR</p>

1.D.	<p>Agriculture:</p> <p>FAO has now established offices at Gisenyi and at Ruhengeri. A technical assessment of the situation in Sector 5 has been completed.</p> <p>World Vision currently supports agriculture in four Ruhengeri communes, while Austrian Relief Agency gives similar support in a further six communes. This leaves <u>four</u> Ruhengeri communes without NGO support. it</p> <p>CARITAS has ceased operations in the Gisenyi area. This prefecture currently has no NGO support for agricultural needs in any of the twelve communes there.</p> <p>UNHCR/FAO are investigating the possibility of COOPI becoming involved in seed and tool distribution in the Gisenyi area as they are active in all communes of that prefecture.</p> <p>Distribution of seed and tools to all communes in this sector is critical. Next planting season is Feb-Mar 95. Failure to meet this deadline would result in serious food shortages in the area.</p> <p>A serious problem related to government controlled re-settlement in the MUTURA region (NW Sector 5) has arisen. Many returnees have moved into this area un-officially in order to graze cattle. As the land in MUTURA is considered to be most suitable for agriculture (and therefore for farmers) plans are now being developed to move "cattle ranchers" into the KANAMA-KARAGO-GICIYE area (see map at Annex A). Farmers will be allocated 1.5 hectare plots in the MUTURA-RWERER area.</p>	<p>MILOBS</p> <p>FAO</p> <p>UNHCR</p> <p>Austria Relief Agency</p> <p>World Vision</p>
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ICRC ceased food distribution in the sector.
as of 31 December 1994.
- AICF has ceased operation

1.E.	<p>Education:</p> <p>Primary schools only are operating within the Sector. To date no secondary or technical schools have been opened.</p> <p>Primary school teachers are now being paid.</p> <p>Further to the last report, it is noted that the following primary schools are operating in the six Ruhengeri communes currently supported by the Austrian Relief Agency:</p> <table> <tr> <td>(1) Cybingo</td><td>12 schools</td><td>7,182 students</td></tr> <tr> <td>(2) Gatonde</td><td>13</td><td>7,945</td></tr> <tr> <td>(3) Kidahoe</td><td>14</td><td>5,937</td></tr> <tr> <td>(4) Kigombe</td><td>14</td><td>8,097</td></tr> <tr> <td>(5) Ndusu</td><td>14</td><td>7,050</td></tr> <tr> <td>(6) Nkumba</td><td>15</td><td>7,170</td></tr> </table> <p>Remaining 10 communes have no NGO support for education needs.</p> <p>All problems noted in last report continue to effect this effort.</p>	(1) Cybingo	12 schools	7,182 students	(2) Gatonde	13	7,945	(3) Kidahoe	14	5,937	(4) Kigombe	14	8,097	(5) Ndusu	14	7,050	(6) Nkumba	15	7,170	<p>COOPI</p> <p>Austria Relief Agency</p> <p>UNHCR</p>
(1) Cybingo	12 schools	7,182 students																		
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(4) Kigombe	14	8,097																		
(5) Ndusu	14	7,050																		
(6) Nkumba	15	7,170																		
1.F.	<p>Transport:</p> <p>No change from last report.</p>	<p>MILOBS</p> <p>UNHCR</p> <p>IOM</p>																		
1.G.	<p>Unofficial Border Crossing:</p> <p>Approximately 1000 persons crossed by boat from Zaire to Rwanda since last report.</p> <p>The transport of cattle from Zaire continues to be a major concern as no health inspection procedures are yet in place.</p>	<p>MILOBS</p> <p>UNHCR</p> <p>CARE</p>																		
SECTION 2 - GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES																				

2.A.	<p>Treatment of Returnees by RPA:</p> <p>Overall, the relationship between RPA and returnees remains good.</p> <p>In this period UNHCHR and MILOBS have investigated several alleged robberies or killings of returnees by RPA without conclusive result. RPA commanders continue to give the appearance of being concerned with any such cases.</p> <p>On several occasions local RPA commanders have displayed real concern for the well-being of returnees, either through direct actions or by facilitating the efforts of UN/NGO aid agencies. Note that RPA has provided security to CARE waystations in the sector after recent incidents of confrontation (see para 2.F.)</p> <p>Many returnees have noted a marked difference in their relationship between locally recruited or Rwandan-born RPA and those born in Uganda. They note that the "Ugandan" soldiers frequently are harsh and appear uncaring for the locals. "Local" RPA soldiers who attempt to intervene are often intimidated by the other group of "old soldiers."</p>	<p>MILOBS</p> <p>UNHCR</p> <p>UNHCHR</p> <p>UNAMIR PO</p>
2.B.	<p>Influencing of Population Within Sector:</p> <p>No change from previous report.</p> <p>In December there were several rumors of an attack by FAR into the sector. Primary source of the rumors was word-of-mouth from returnees. This propaganda appeared to have less effect on the local population than last effort by FAR.</p> <p>Some local RPA commanders have approached MILOBS asking for magazines or newspapers to obtain more "outside information."</p>	<p>MILOBS</p> <p>UNHCR</p> <p>UNAMIR PO</p> <p>NGOs</p>
2.C.	<p>Flow of Rumors from Zaire Camps:</p> <p>No change from previous report.</p>	<p>MILOBS</p> <p>UNHCR</p> <p>UNHCHR</p>

2.D.	<p>Meetings with Local Authorities:</p> <p>Relations with RPA and local governments in the Sector remain generally good.</p> <p>The establishment of a representative of the Minister of Rehabilitation in both Gisenyi and Ruhengeri has greatly facilitated the efforts of UNHCR and the repatriation process.</p> <p>To date UNHCHR, which is conducting an extensive investigation program in the sector, has enjoyed freedom of movement and good cooperation from the RPA and local governments.</p>	<p>UNHCR</p> <p>UNAMIR PO</p> <p>UNHCHR</p>
2.E.	<p>Resources Available to Local Government:</p> <p>All points noted in previous report continue to restrict the efforts of local governments.</p> <p>UNHCR has supplied a 4x4 truck to Gisenyi prefecture and a motorcycle to Ruhengeri prefecture for use by the representatives of the Minister of Rehabilitation. It is recommended that a pick-up type truck and some motorcycles should be supplied to the Prefects of both areas to enable increased presence and coordination within communes.</p> <p>Local government staffs remain un-paid.</p>	<p>MILOBS</p> <p>UNHCR</p> <p>UNAMIR PO</p>

2.F.	<p>Local Situation:</p> <p>Local market place activity provides a good indicator of quality of life in this Sector. Markets in Gisenyi and Ruhengeri, as well as several smaller commune centers, are in full operation. Available commodities include all varieties of produce, clothing and "imported" items such as (significantly) hygienic products. This activity is indicative of a generally good standard of living in the region that is now at a pre-war standard.</p> <p>On the negative side, ICRC ceased all food distribution programs on 31 Dec 94. While WFP responds to urgent requests from aid agencies there is no overall food distribution program. This situation is now impacting on some poorer communes in the region. Of significance are incidents occurring at CARE waystations where local populations observe the distribution of food to transit camps while they themselves are denied support. In two such incidents there was physical violence and intervention by UNAMIR TUNBAT soldiers. The waystation at Nkamira now has on-site protection from RPA.</p>	<p>MILOBS</p> <p>UNHCR</p> <p>NGOs</p> <p>CARE</p>
2.G.	<p>Public Services:</p> <p>Hydro-electric:</p> <p>No significant changes from last report.</p> <p>Vaccination:</p> <p>Expanded Program of Immunization (EPI) continues. This package is judged as being very successful and is reaching a large proportion of the target population (children up to 5 yrs).</p> <p>Health:</p> <p>All significant health facilities continue to operate with expatriate staffs only. The shortage of local qualified staff is exasperated by the continued non-payment of medical staffs by the government. This is a disincentive to recruitment and training of health care workers.</p>	<p>MILOBS</p> <p>UNHCR</p> <p>ICRC</p> <p>MSF(B)</p> <p>MSF(H)</p>

2.H.	Prisons:	ICRC UNHCHR
2.J.	<p>Customs and Border Crossings:</p> <p>No significant change from previous report.</p> <p>There has been no incident of relief agency transport being stopped or searched since the incident noted in the last report.</p>	MILOBS IOM
SECTION 3 - NGO and UN AGENCIES		
3.A.	<p>UN/NGO/Government Cooperation:</p> <p>UNHCR Gisenyi Field Office continues to provide the leadership and coordination of the relief and repatriation effort within Sector 5.</p> <p>UNHCHR teams are now very active in the Sector. To date they have enjoyed good cooperation from RPA and local government.</p> <p>CARITAS has ceased operations in this Sector after some disagreements with local government concerning working procedures.</p> <p>Mine Awareness Group (MAG) was unsuccessful in obtaining the approval of the Rwanda government to commence operations (chiefly mine awareness training) in this area. The MAG representative has since left the Sector.</p>	MILOBS UNHCR UNHCHR

3.B.	<p>MILOB/UN Agency/NGO Cooperation:</p> <p>UNAMIR/UNHCHR/UNHCR maintain close cooperation through joint briefing and planning sessions, joint patrols and sharing of information.</p> <p>The bi-weekly aid agency conference continues to be a valuable forum for coordination of effort and mutual awareness of activities and the local situation.</p> <p>UNREO is no longer represented in this sector.</p> <p>Use of helicopter to transport teams consisting of UNAMIR/UNHCR/UNHCHR and local government reps to remote communes has shown potential. To date two such patrols have been conducted. The impact of the helicopter arrival in a rural community draws large crowds and gives much "status" to the UN "delegation." This program will be reported on in detail in a separate report.</p>	<p>MILOBS</p> <p>UNHCR</p> <p>UNHCHR</p> <p>?</p>
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SECTION 1 - ISSUES RELATED TO RETURNEES and
ORIGINAL INHABITANTS

SER	OBSERVATION	SOURCE
1.A.	<p>Percentage of Original Inhabitants Returning:</p> <p>These have been gleaned from the commune profiles. The average figure is approximately 45%.</p> <p>The following are the salient details regarding returnees for March 95:</p> <p><i>Mar</i> A total of 6788 returnees came across from Zaire and Uganda in Feb 95 as compared to 15,557 in Feb, reflecting a fall of about 50%. Heavy propaganda in Goma camps, a spate of sporadic killings in the north-western belt by the Interhamwe, and rumours of the possibility of the recurrence of a genocide on the occasion of the national mourning in Rwanda on 07 April, are some of the possible reasons for this sharp decline.</p> <p>Organised repatriation from <i>Refugee camps in</i> Goma has been as follows:</p> <p>Katale-441 Kibumba-171</p> <p>Kahindo-500 Mugunga-1355</p> <p>Giciye, Gaseke, Satinsyi, Mutura, <i>Nyamumba</i> and Karago communes of Gisenyi Prefecture, and Kinigi, Nkuli and Cyeru communes of Ruhengeri Prefecture have received the maximum returnees.</p>	<p>COMMUNE PROFILES UNHCR</p>

1.B.	Number of "New Comers" settling in the Sector account for 10% approximately. Return rate of refugees from Zaire and Uganda to Sector 5 averaged 230 per day, touching a figure of 715 at its height and recording 47 as the lowest. Out of these returnees, 60% account for new caseloads and 40% for the old caseloads.	MILOBS CARE UNHCR
1.C.	<p>Reports of property being invaded:</p> <p>No major disputes have come to light during the period of report. On the contrary, an interesting and positive trend was observed among the returnees in Nyamyumba commune. They refused to occupy 800 odd empty houses being offered to them by the bourgemesstre on grounds that when the original owner returned they would have problems. These people are now being allotted fresh land in nearby Kivumu area 2303.</p>	MILOBS UNHCR UNHCHR

1.D.	<p>Agriculture:</p> <p>Seeds and tools have been distributed in 9 Communes of Gisenyi Prefecture. 11 tonnes of soya beans, 12 tonnes of peas and over 10,000 hoes have been distributed and over 13000 people have benefited from the exercise.</p> <p>A similar exercise has been carried out in Ruhengeri Prefecture. Austrian Relief Prog has distributed seeds and tools in the communes of Ndusu, Nkumba, Kinigi, Kigombe, Kinigi and Cyabingo.</p> <p><i>pace</i> The seed protection programme started by COOPI continues at a low key and is likely to gather momentum after harvesting.</p> <p><i>especially in Ruhengeri prefecture</i> Stock of seeds and tools at present seem to have been exhausted. As a result, the distribution of the same is not possible in the rest of the communes. This could have a telling effect in these communes, as the sowing season has commenced.</p> <p>Harvesting of coffee is being carried out in a big way in most of the communes.</p>	<p>MILOBS</p> <p>FAO</p> <p>UNHCR</p> <p>Austrian Relief Prog</p> <p>World Vision</p> <p>COOPI</p>
1.E	<p>Education:</p> <p>COOPI has so far rehabilitated 13 schools and is starting the repair of two more primary schools. They continue to provide desks for school children, in primary schools.</p> <p>Approximately 600 teachers are being trained under the arrangements of COOPI, as of now. They also plan to run a two day training course for the teachers to educate them on human rights.</p> <p>Food for work is being provided for the teachers and persons working for rehabilitation of schools, by COOPI.</p> <p>Assistance to the Inspectorate of Schools was given, by providing transport for placing of school equipment in the schools.</p> <p>There is a plan now to open the secondary schools in the sector in the near future.</p>	<p>9</p> <p>COOPI</p> <p>MOE</p> <p>WFP</p>

	Transport: No change from previous report.	UNHCR IOM

1.G	<p>Unofficial Border Crossing:</p> <p>Unofficial border crossing, both ^{across} through the Lake Kivu and the porous north-western volcanic belt has almost dwindled to nought, thanks to the increased vigilance by the RPA in view of the sensitive border situation.</p>	<p>MILOBS</p> <p>UNHCR</p> <p>CARE</p>
2.A	<p><u>SECTION 2 - GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES</u></p> <p>Treatment of Returnees by RPA :</p> <p>Increased instances of infiltration and killings by the Interhamwe, has caused the RPA to upgrade their security precautions. As a fallout of the above there has been random arrests of returnees in the sector, for their alleged involvement in the genocide. Arrests of 6 persons in Rwerere commune, 16 persons in Shyira of Giciye commune, 3 persons at Nyamugali and 4 persons on the border during UNHCR repatriation, have come to light. This has generated a feeling of insecurity among the returnees and may act as an impediment to further repatriation.</p>	<p>MILOB</p> <p>UNHCHR</p> <p>P10</p>
2.B	<p>Influencing of Population within Sector:</p> <p>While the attitude of the RPA towards the the returnees has been harsh ,the Government in conjunction with the RPA has been making a visible effort to communicate with the people in general and dispel their apprehensions about a possible genocide. This has manifested in a series of rallies over the month. The Prefect Gisenyi addressed mass rallies at Gisenyi, Giciye and Ramba. A similar rally was addressed by the CO 59 RPA Battalion in Ruhengeri. Smaller gatherings have been jointly addressed by the RPA and local authorities in Giciye, Gaseke, Karago and Kayove communes. The rallies have been well received and have been able to restore the confidence of the people to a large extent.</p>	<p>MILOB</p> <p>P10</p>
2.C	<p>Rumours from Zaire Camp:</p> <p>Rumours to the effect that there might be a recurrence of a genocide on the occasion of</p>	<p>CIVIL</p>

of the annual mourning day for the massacre of last year, have originated from the camps. The same is being countered by the local authorities and the media in an effective manner.

2.D Judiciary:

UNHCHR

The judiciary remains crippled in absence of adequate trained judges, prosecutors and IPJs. The judicial police have temporarily transferred office to Central Prison, Gisenyi in order to process the prisoners' files. They have found irregularities in these. The same is objected to by the judicial officers of the Army for obvious reasons.

2.E	<p>Meeting with Local Authorities:</p> <p>Frequent meetings are held with the RPA Battalion commander, Gendermarie as also the Prefects by the UN agencies, MILOBS and PIO. These are useful in resolving various issues which come up from time to time.</p> <p>Recently a meeting was held with the Political officer of 211 RPA Brigade, wherein the RPA projected the requirement of moving the Tunisian coys located in Gisenyi and Busogo elsewhere in view of the fact that these premises were required by them for naval activities and rapid reaction teams respectively. The same has been referred to the Forces Hq.</p>	<p>MILOBS</p> <p>UNAMIR</p> <p>PIO</p>
2.F.	<p>Resources Available To Local Government:</p> <p>All points noted in previous report continue to restrict the efforts of local Government. Despite repeated appeals for funds to equip the commune offices with basic amenities, nothing is forthcoming. Efforts are being made by Food For The Hungry International, to get funding agencies for this purpose.</p> <p>Commune employees continue to receive only token salaries, taken from the operating budget that is obtained from market taxes and from rents paid on communal properties.</p>	<p>PIO</p>
2.G	<p>Local Situation:</p> <p>The International Women's Day was celebrated in Gisenyi in a grand scale which reflected an optimistic attitude and the will to live and progress, not seen before.</p> <p>The southern portion of the sector, especially the Gishwati-Kayove region has so far remained a tense area, where RPA excesses have been rampant. However of late, there has been a visible change of the RPA attitude in this region towards winning over the populace, as a result of which life in this region has gained a semblance of normalcy and there is a marked improvement in the confidence of the people towards the present</p>	<p>MILOB</p> <p>UNHCR</p> <p>MILOB</p> <p>UNHCHR</p>

	<p>government.</p> <p>The situation in the Mutura-Rwerere region remains tense due to the increase of Interhamwe activities there.</p> <p>In Gisenyi, the Nursing School reception centre had to be closed down as per the requirements of the ministry of education. This implied that in a period of two days 1900 old caseloads were depatched to different communes(Karago-109,Mutura-403 Nyamyumba-136, College-1253).This development is welcomed since it has helped in rapid disbanding of the old caseload concentration in Gisenyi town, thus eliminating a potential source of trouble.At the time of writing this report a requirement has been projected by the education ministry to vacate the College reception centre also.</p> <p>A recent update on the volcano Nyiragongo has further narrowed down the possibility of an eruption in the near future due to the fact that the lava in the lake is reportedly solidifying rapidly, and the increase in lava level has been insignificant. Periodic monitoring is being carried out.</p>	<p>MILOB</p> <p>UNHCR</p> <p>VOLCANO EXPERTS</p>
2.H	<p>Security Situation:</p> <p>A series of infiltration and hit and run operations in the north western region , by the Interhamwe has slowly given it the dimensions of a low intensity conflict. Killing of 4 persons at Busengo,5 persons in Kanama, 3 persons in Rubavu; firefights between the RPA and the infiltrators at Kabatwa and Rutugura are all indicative of the above. This has been compounded by placing of grenades and explosives at sensitive places. The RPA is living upto the job of controlling the situation.However there are indications that their strength in this sector may be increased.</p> <p>About a thousand IDPs from Gitarama have been identified living in Ndsu commune of Ruhengeri prefecture. These people have been subject to mass arrests by the RPA due to their alleged involvement in genocide. The</p>	<p>MILOBS UNHCHR PID</p> <p>UNHCR 7</p>

2.K	<p>same is being investigated.</p> <p>Public Services:</p> <p>Hydro-electricity</p> <p>Water rehabilitation is being carried out in a big way by various NGOs, in this sector. Of late the responsibility for the various existing water systems has been fixed under the coordination of the UNHCR. Priority of repairing the water systems is based on the areas receiving the maximum returnees. Mutura, Rwerere region which is receiving a lot of returnees and which is also the designated holding area in case of a volcano eruption has been allocated to ICRC. The Mutura water system has 10 water points, but these are not enough. ICRC is examining the possibility of trucking water to the remote areas in this region. The Cibeya system which is in need of repairs has been allocated to the ARP. As of now this just gives 600 cubic metres of water a week. The Yinguwe water system which too is old and in a state of disrepair, is to be handled by the Swedish ICRC.</p> <p>Health</p> <p>Though the MSF is doing a good job in this sector, there seems to be a general shortage of medicines, which is visible in the communes.</p> <p>Merlin the new group, has taken over the rehabilitation of the health centres at Karambo, Nyabirasi and Kigufi. It is also working in the Gisenyi hospital and another primary health care centre within the town. They have also taken over the medical care of the at the College Reception Centre.</p> <p>The dismal health situation in the reception centre has always been an area of concern. A meeting was held under the arrangements of WHO to discuss the same. It was decided to take necessary measures to combat outbreak of cholera and launch an educational programme to bring awareness among the people occupying these centres.</p> <p>MSF and MERLIN are carrying out a vaccination programme in the sector.</p>	<p>ICRC UNHCR</p> <p>MERLIN</p> <p>UNHCR</p>
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	<p>Prisons</p> <p>A total of 1500 persons have been detained in the Gisenyi and Ruhengeri prisons. There are frequent reports of prisoners being beaten up. A total of 10 prisoners have been shot since January. The RPA explains these as escapees who were shot dead .</p> <p>The detention centre (gendermarie) at Kayove has closed down since.</p> <p>There are plans to shift about 800-1000 prisoners from the overcrowded Gitarama prison to prisons in Gisenyi and Ruhengeri. However, considering the fact that the Ruhengeri prison already holds a 1000 heads against a capacity of 600, this proposed move will compound problems in this sector at a later stage. It's proximity to the border, makes Gisenyi prison a lucrative target for the Interhamwe. A repeat of the 1991 attack on Ruhengeri prison by the RPA, can be enacted by the former government, any time.</p>	<p>MILOBS</p> <p>UNHCHR</p>
2.L	<p>Customs and Border Crossings:</p> <p>The plying of the WFP trucks to Goma has yet to recommence.</p>	UNHCR
	<p><u>SECTION 3 - NGO AND UN AGENCIES</u></p>	
3.A	<p>UN/NGO/Government Cooperation:</p> <p>UNHCR Gisenyi Field Office continues to provide the leadership and coordination of the relief and repatriation effort within Sector 5.</p> <p>The assistance provided by UNHCR to the ministry of rehabilitation in shifting the old caseloads from the Nursing School complex to elsewhere in the sector was commendable in that, 1900 people were moved within a period of two days to different places. They were provided with the necessary non food items also. Similarly, the UNHCR has assisted in transfer of a total of 4077 old caseloads to the communes of Gashora, Kibungo, Kibuye and Mutura, where they have been allotted land.</p>	UNHCR

	<p>MILOBS helped the local authorities by carrying question papers for the primary schools in the communes of Ramba, Satinsyi and Kibilira.</p> <p>MILOBS liaised with Force Hq and were instrumental in marshalling UNAMIR engineer equipment and personnel to clean up the septic tanks in the Nursing School Reception Centre.</p>	MILOBS
3.B	<p>MILOB/UN Agency/NGO Cooperation:</p> <p>UNAMIR/UNHCHR/UNHCR/CIVPOL maintain close cooperation through joint briefing and planning sessions, joint patrols and sharing of information.</p> <p>In view of the current security situation, MILOBS continue to provide valuable leadership and guidance to the NGOs and other UN agencies in the sector. Regular contact is maintained with various NGOS through radio/patrols.</p> <p>UNAMIR transport has often been requisitioned to assist in the food distributon activities.</p> <p>MILOBS have been instrumental in establishing liaison with Gendarmes and RPA, for marshalling security for various UNHCR activities like food distribution and protection of UN property.</p>	MILOBS

P10

SECTION 1 - ISSUES RELATED TO RETURNEES and ORIGINAL INHABITANTS		
SER	OBSERVATION	SOURCE
1.A.	<p>Percentage of Original Inhabitants Returning:</p> <p>These have been gleaned from the commune profiles. The average figure is approximately 15%.</p> <p>The following are the salient details regarding returnees for May 95:</p> <p>A total of 3983 returnees came across from Zaire and Uganda in May 95 as compared to 15,557 in Feb and 6800 in March and just about 4800 in April, reflecting a steep fall as compared to the previous months. The MINIRIESO has expressed concern over the same. The recent Kibeho incident, the apparent hold of the former government on the refugees in the Zaire camps and apprehensions of maltreatment in their home communes have deterred the refugees from coming back. It is in their own interest that the present government finds ways and means to coax the populace to return back ASAP.</p> <p>Organised repatriation from North Kivu (Zaire) remained suspended during this month.</p>	<p>COMMUNE PROFILES UNHCR</p>

1.B.	<p>Number of "New Comers" settling in the Sector account for 02% approximately. Return rate of refugees from Zaire and Uganda to Sector 5 averaged 130 per day, touching a figure of 300 at its height and recording 21 as the lowest. Out of these returnees, 08% account for new caseloads and about 92% for the old caseloads. These statistics just prove the fact that the movement of the refugees from the camps has almost come to a halt.</p>	<p>MILOBS CARE</p>
1.C.	<p>Reports of property being invaded:</p> <p>A number of New returnees in commune Nyamyumba 2006 have approached the bourgemestre with complaints that their lands have been encroached upon/occupied by the locals who had remained behind during the period of genocide. The new returnees have also accused the bourgemestre of giving away land that actually belonged to them, to the old caseloads. The same is being investigated by the HCDH.</p> <p>In an interview with the PIO, the representative of MINIRIESO admitted that shortage of government identified land has compelled the MINIRIESO to allot land and property belonging to people still in exile, to the returnees. The implications of such a stopgap arrangement are obvious and land disputes are bound to escalate to enormous proportions, should the same not be rectified.</p>	<p>MILOBS PIO</p>

1.D.	<p>Agriculture:</p> <p>Harvesting of cash crops like coffee continues. Crops like beans and maize will be ready shortly. Cabbages seem to be the staple vegetable being produced by the farmers.</p> <p>The returnees have been requesting for allotment of seeds and agricultural equipment. The MINIRIESO has given a feedback to the effect, that the seed distribution which has been carried out so far, has often not been in sufficient quantity and has more often than not, been delivered at a time when the sowing season was already past. COOPI, the main implementing partner for distribution of seeds in Gisenyi prefecture, has stated that the supply of seeds and tools from the international sources are not forthcoming. They have requested other NGOs, to help out in this respect. The situation seems to be comparatively better in the Ruhengeri prefecture where the major implementing partner, ie. ARP has distributed over 5000 hoes and about 17 tonnes of seeds in the communes of Cyabingo, Nyamutera, Kidaho and Mukingo.</p>	<p>MILOBS</p> <p>FAO</p> <p>UNHCR</p> <p>Austrian Relief Prog</p> <p>World Vision</p> <p>COOPI</p>
1.E.	<p>Education:</p> <p>In Gisenyi prefecture, COOPI continues the good work of rehabilitating primary schools. 5 more schools have been repaired this month. In addition they have transported school kits to various primary schools on behalf of the Ministry of Education. Secondary schools in the Sect are yet to open.</p> <p>In Ruhengeri prefecture, an NGO, Action Aide, has distributed over 17,000 slates and pencils, over 22,000 exercise books and other miscellaneous items like chalk, school books, crayons, rulers and pens in Cyeru commune itself.</p> <p>The primary school teachers in this sect have received pay, once, three months back. As of now they are not receiving their wages.</p>	<p>COOPI</p> <p>UNHCR</p> <p>MOE</p>

1.F.	Transport: No change from previous report.	

1.G	Unofficial Border Crossing : NTR.	MILOBS UNHCR CARE
<u>SECTION 2 - GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES</u>		
2.A.	Treatment of Returnees by RPA : The returnees are receiving a reasonably fair treatment from the RPA. There seem to be sincere efforts on,by the local RPA leadership to win the hearts and minds of the people, especially the returnees and in the process send across a message to those in exile that it is safe to return.This might show its effect in the forthcoming months.	RPA MILOBS HCDH
2.B.	Influencing of Population within Sector: Local authorities including the Prefects , bourgemestres and the RPA continue to adress rallies and gatherings all throughout the sect to learn about the problems of the locals. The importance being given to this aspect of general welfare was underlined when the President of Rwanda himself visited Gisenyi to address a mass gathering and attended a question answer session pertaining to individual and collective problems. The prefect of Ruhengeri earlier attended a gathering of locals and IDPs at Ndusu in connection with law and order problems arising out of the continued presence of IDPS in this area. The Prefect of Gisenyi addressed a gathering of returnees in Nyamyumba and heard about the property disputes which have arisen in this commune.	PIO MILOBS
2.C.	Rumours from Zaire Camp: There are rumours among the locals that there are over 50,000 armed RGF troops amassed on the Zairian side of the border and they are likely to attack in the near future--sometime in July. The effect of such rumours has been evident in the anxiety expressed by	MILOBS LOCALS

local organisations like the Mugongo orphanage 3223 which has asked UNAMIR for assistance to evacuate the orphans, should an emergency arise.

2.D. Judiciary:

MILOBS

The judiciary with a new prosecutor and 6 IPJS HCDH are working in the Gisenyi prison. In the process of compiling the dossiers of the prisoners, they have been able to identify some innocent people who had remained locked up so far and eventually have been able to effect their release. The functioning of the judiciary is restricted to Gisenyi and its outskirts because of non availability of transport. The judiciary has asked for assistance from UNAMIR in visiting the commune prisons. Two tents have been released by UNAMIR, on loan, to the judiciary, on a request for office accommodation by the latter. The HCDH has taken considerable initiative in rehabilitation of the judiciary, in terms of providing office equipment to them and initiating a project to kit them with office furniture.

2.E	<p>Meeting with Local Authorities:</p> <p>Periodic meetings are held with the RPA, Gendermarie as also the Prefects by the UN agencies, MILOBS and PIO. These are useful in resolving various issues which come up from time to time.</p> <p>Similarly local government authorities like the Inspector of Schools, the Director of Prisons, Director of Hospitals and the representative of the Ministry of Family and Promotion of Women seek frequent meetings with the MILOBS to requisition assistance.</p>	<p>PIO MILOBS</p>
2.F.	<p>Resources Available To Local Government:</p> <p>All points noted in previous report continue to restrict the efforts of local Government. Efforts to provide the communes with basic office equipment and furniture are being frustrated due to reluctance of various funding agencies to invest in an environment which they term as highly unstable. The PIO and Food for the Hungry International have submitted a project for 49,530 USD towards achieving the above to the SRSG's office.</p>	<p>PIO</p>
2.G.	<p>Local Situation:</p> <p>The IDP problem plaguing the Ruhengeri subsect appears to have solved itself temporarily, with the IDP concentrations in general area Ndusu and Nemba melting away in face of veiled threats by the local authorities and the RPA. These IDPs who were over a thousand heads, had filtered into this sect from areas as varied as Byumba, Kigali and Gitarama. When served an ultimatum to go back to their home communes, they refused to do so, fearing reprisals by the locals and the RPA. While some of them have gone back, it is a confirmed fact that most of them have dispersed into the various communes of Gisenyi and Ruhengeri. This has all the makings of potential law and order problems and consequential reaction by the local authorities. Already rumblings are being heard in Kibilira commune, where the</p>	<p>UNHCR MILOBS HCDH</p>

bourgemestre reports influx of IDPs and acts of banditry and killings which he attributes to these people.

The transferring of the old case loads from the College reception centre continues to be hamstrung due to lack of government land for resettlement. A total of 550 families have been transported and resettled in the communes of Kayove (Gisenyi), Kibungo, Ngenda (Kigali) and Kibuye, during the course of the month. As of now about 8000 old case loads still remain in this reception centre.

The border still remains closed to all traffic carrying humanitarian aid to the Goma camps.

2.H. Security Situation:

While the security situation generally remains calm in this area, there seem to be some indications of the recommencement of a fresh spurt of interhamwe activities. The ambushing of a RPA patrol car using an anti transport mine, the destruction of two transformers in Ruhengeri, by means of plastic explosives, a mine incident leading to serious injury to an Electrogaz employee working in the site of the above explosion are the highlights of this month. There has also been a report of two persons killed in Mutura commune by the interhamwe. The local authorities have since tightened their security to a considerable extent.

The cases of infiltration along the north western volcanic belt has been on the wane.

2.J.	<p>Public Services:</p> <p>Hydro-electricity/ Water</p> <p>The production of electricity by the Gihira hydro-electric project in Gisenyi area had been curtailed due to a blockage in the outlet of the plant. The same has since been rectified by use of a tracked dozer requisitioned from the forces engineers.</p> <p>The destruction of two transformers at Ruhengeri has affected the supply of electricity to the various communes dependent on these.</p> <p>The ARP continues its water rehabilitation programme at Nyamyumba commune, following which it is to carry out technical assessments for water rehabilitation in communes with high concentration of returnees. Gaseke commune is being targeted for the same.</p>	<p>MILOBS ICRC UNHCR</p>
2.K.	<p>Health</p> <p>A project for rehabilitation of Gisenyi hospital is now awaiting to be launched, pending release of fund to the MSF(B)/ Region Sanitaire for the purpose.</p> <p>10,000 basic health kits have been procured from WHO and handed over to the MERLIN for the College Reception Centre and other settlement areas.</p> <p>Following a nutritional survey of the College reception centre MERLIN is now running a special feeding programme for the children with WFP support.</p> <p>There is a proposal to establish additional health posts in all settlement areas having 200 families or more. The MINIRIESO has asked for help from UN/NGOS in this matter.</p> <p>The measles vaccination campaign in Gisenyi prefecture has since been completed.</p>	<p>UNHCR</p> <p>MSF</p> <p>MERLIN</p>

2.L.	Prisons	MILOBS
	<p>The condition in Gisenyi prison seems to be taking a turn for the worse with its overflowing septic tanks and this has made the environment around the area unhealthy and almost unbearable. All efforts to get a pump to drain the tanks have resulted into nought. Lack of space in the prison, causes as many as 280 persons to be packed into one single room. Cases of dysentery and related deaths are frequent.</p> <p>The condition of the commune prisons are also generally unsatisfactory, as they comprise of small windowless rooms which are packed with prisoners. Many of these prisoners bear marks of torture and are in pathetic physical condition. Some of them starve because they do not have families to feed them; nor do they have money to buy food. ICRC provides food to some of the affected lot.</p>	MILOBS HCDH
2.M.	Customs and Border Crossings: The border is open to commercial traffic but not to humanitarian aid for the Goma camps.	UNHCR
<u>SECTION 3 - NGO AND UN AGENCIES</u>		
3.A.	UN/NGO/Government Cooperation: The Gendarmarie and the CIVPOL worked together to recover close to 13,000 USD which had been stolen from the UNHCR premises. MILOBS liaised with UNHCR to arrange to provide fuel to the ministry of education to enable them to ply to far and distant communes. MILOBS along with TUNBATT provided transport to carry aid material including kitchen sets blankets and mats to the widows and destitutes in the communes, on behalf of the Ministry of Families and Promotion of Women.	MILOBS UNHCR NGOS

	<p>MILOBS liaised with ICRC to have them examine the possibility of providing a water connection to Mugongo orphanage 3223, from the existing water network in the area.</p> <p>MILOBS requisitioned a tracked dozer from the force engineer to remove a mud blockage from an outlet in the Gihira hydro- electric plant run by the Electrogaz.</p>	
3.B.	<p>MILOB/UN Agency/NGO Cooperation:</p> <p>UNAMIR/UNHCHR/UNHCR/CIVPOL maintain close cooperation through joint briefing and planning sessions, joint patrols and sharing of information. Of late MILOBS have been extending the facilities of helipatrols to various NGOs to carry out their tasks. Medical organisations like MERLIN and MSF have availed of this facility to visit remote posts made inaccessible by rains and distribute life saving drugs among the locals. Similarly the UNHCR has used these patrols to monitor the food situation, condition of returnees and protection work. This has been an ideal vehicle for forging MILOB-UN Agency- NGO cooperation.</p> <p>MILOBS continue to provide valuable leadership and guidance to the NGOs and other UN agencies in the sector. Regular contact is maintained with various NGOS through radio/patrols.</p> <p>MILOBS have been instrumental in establishing liaison with Gendarmes and RPA, for marshalling security for various UNHCR activities like food distribution and protection of UN property.</p>	<p>MILOBS</p> <p>UNHCR</p> <p>NGOS</p>

SECTION 1 - ISSUES RELATED TO RETURNEES and
ORIGINAL INHABITANTS

SER	OBSERVATION	SOURCE
1.A.	<p>Percentage of Original Inhabitants Returning:</p> <p>These have been gleaned from the commune profiles. The average figure is approximately 45%.</p> <p>The following are the salient details regarding returnees for March ^{APRIL} 95:</p> <p>A total of 4245 returnees came across from Zaire and Uganda in April 95 as compared to 15,557 in Feb and 6800 in March, reflecting a fall of about 40%. Closing of border during the week of national mourning, closing down of IOM operations indefinitely, syphoning away of IOM trucks for operations at Kibeho, operations of the interhamwe/FGR on the border and within are some of the possible reasons for this sharp decline.</p> <p>Organised repatriation from Goma has been as follows:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Katale-18 Kibumba-162</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Kahindo-16 Mugunga-81</p> <p>Mutura, Kanama, Nyamyumba and Karago communes of Gisenyi Prefecture, and Kinigi commune of Ruhengeri Prefecture have received the maximum returnees.</p>	<p>COMMUNE PROFILES UNHCR</p>

1.B.	Number of "New Comers" settling in the Sector account for 10% approximately. Return rate of refugees from Zaire and Uganda to Sector 5 averaged 140 per day, touching a figure of 383 at its height and recording 5 as the lowest. Out of these returnees, 20% account for new caseloads and about 80% for the old caseloads. It is interesting to note that the pattern was just the reverse during the preceeding few months.	MILOBS CARE
1.C.	Reports of property being invaded: No major disputes have come to light during the period of report.	MILOBS UNHCR

1.D.	<p>Agriculture:</p> <p>No distribution of seeds and tools have been carried out this month, primarily because stocks have been exhausted. Meanwhile the communes report an acute shortage of the same.</p> <p>The seed protection programme started by COOPI continues . Seeds are procured from local farmers in exchange of kitchen sets and the same are redistributed on as required basis. These seeds are necessary since the seeds doled out by the international community is not suitable at times to the Rwandan soil.</p> <p>Harvesting of coffee is being carried out in the communes at a large scale.</p>	<p>MILOBS</p> <p>COOPI</p> <p>UNHCR</p> <p>Austrian Relief Prog</p>
1.E.	<p>Education:</p> <p>COOPI has rehabilitated 13 schools and two offices so far.5 schools are under repair as of now. 34 schools await repairs in Gisenyi prefecture as of now.Latrines in 34 schools have been also repaired.They also have plans to repair 10 secondary schools.The Ministry of Education distributed school kits in the primary schools during April.</p> <p>In continuation with their training programme for teachers COOPI conducted a two day seminar,in Gisenyi, to educate the teachers on human rights issues. Five principal human rights instruments and the issues of racial discrimination and genocide were discussed. The manner of introduction of basic human rights concepts among primary school children also figured in the discussion. In addition to this the course for unskilled teachers by the 4 COOPI pedagogigsts is making good progress.</p> <p>Food for work programme for the teachers has since been discontinued by COOPI. This is in view of the fact that the teachers have started receiving their salaries.</p>	<p>COOPI</p> <p>MILOBS</p> <p>MOE</p> <p>WFP</p>

1.F.	Transport: No change from previous report.	UNHCR IOM

1.G	<p>Unofficial Border Crossing :</p> <p>There were reports of some locals running away to Zaire, in general area Kinigi, during the last week of April. Investigations revealed that some people were spreading rumours of an attack by the FGR on 01 May in this area. When the RPA tried to locate these people, they fled to Zaire.</p>	MILOBS
2.A.	<p><u>SECTION 2 - GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES</u></p> <p>Treatment of Returnees by RPA :</p> <p>The treatment meted out to the returnees by the RPA seems to have taken a turn for the better, except in the southern Kayove 2892 region. There are fewer reports of arrests and excesses as compared to earlier months. This speaks well of the attitude of the RPA towards the returnees. The same is however not true for the Kayove commune where frequent arrests of locals on charges of genocide has recommenced. There are also reports of locals again fleeing to Zaire through the Lak Kivu due to fear of arrests. The situation is being monitored.</p>	<p>MILOBS</p> <p>UNHCHR</p>
2.B	<p>Influencing of Population within Sector:</p> <p>Local authorities including the Prefects , bourgemestres and the RPA continue to adress rallies and gatherings all throughout the sect to learn about the problems of the locals.</p> <p>The increase in border patrolling and stepping up of security in the sector has caused a sharp decline in the number of cattle thefts and killings as compared to the previous months. This has, to some extent bolstered the confidence of the local populace.</p> <p>Recently an open seminar on genocide was held. It was addressed by the Bishop of Nyundo and Lt Col Charles Kayonga-the local battalion comd, among other people. Many pertinent and previously unsaid issues were discussed. The catholic church was accused of collaborating with the previous</p>	<p>MILOBS</p> <p>UNHCHR</p> <p>RPA</p> <p>CIVIL</p> <p>UNHCHR</p>

2.C. Rumours From Zaire Camps

The proximity of Kibumba Camp on the Zairian side, with the Rwandaise border, makes it a safe haven for the interhamwe to operate from. There are plans to shift this camp further inwards into Zaire.

Reports have also been received to the effect that the Zairian Government plans to close all former govt. military camps in view of the deteriorating law and order situation and otherwise heavy strain on the country's economy due to their prolonged presence there. Recently, the camp leaders in Goma were addressed by the Governor of Goma, and later by the contingent comd of the Zairian Army at Goma, wherein it was conveyed that the Zairian Govt does not support the current violent activities of the FGR, into Rwanda. Camp leaders were warned that any one found involved in such activities, found wearing uniforms or carrying weapons would be severely dealt with.

2.D Judiciary:

UNHCHR

The judicial system in this sect has shown signs of revival with the appointment of a Procureur, a deputy and 6 new IPJs. The Parquet has started functioning on a regular basis. At present they are involved in a major exercise of interviewing the prisoners and compiling dossiers on those that do not have these.

2.E	Meeting with Local Authorities:	
	<p>Periodic meetings are held with the RPA Gendarmarie as also the Prefects by the UN agencies, MILOBS and PIO. These are useful in resolving various issues which come up from time to time.</p> <p>MILOBS subject 5B, liaised with RPA battalion at Ruhengeri to resolve various issues. The withholding of information by the local RPA regarding the number of refugees coming through Cyanika border post due to grievances against UNAMIR was one such issue resolved through amicable discussions. Reports of increased activity in general area Kinigi was similarly verified by contacting the RPA. The RPA suspects a growing concentration of elements in the volcanic mountains from across Zaire and has accordingly stepped up its strength in general area Kinigi.</p>	MILOBS RPA
2.F.	Resources Available To Local Government:	
	<p>All points noted in previous report continue to restrict the efforts of local Government. Efforts to provide the communes with basic office equipment and furniture are being frustrated due to reluctance of various funding agencies to invest in an environment which they term as highly unstable. The PIO and Food for the Hungry International have submitted a project for 49,530 USD towards achieving the above to the SRSG's office.</p>	
2.G.	Local Situation:	
	<p>While the local situation generally remains calm, of late there have been instances of isolated NGO posts becoming targets of armed robbery by uniformed miscreants.</p> <p>Attempts at car thefts have occurred in Gisenyi town.</p> <p>With the closing down of the reception centre within the Gisenyi town, the reception centre at the College Inhyarimanga wears the looks of a near ghetto. It has as of now a mind boggling population of 10,000 old case loads</p>	

	<p>awaiting resettlement. Unfortunately it has not been possible to identify government land to resettle these people. This is basically a very volatile lot capable of being provoked at the slightest pretext. The truth of this statement was verified more than once when this lot demonstrated against UNAMIR in Gisenyi and also mounted a road block against all UNAMIR cars, during the week of commemoration.</p> <p>The border with Zaire remained closed intermittently, due to problems in trade between the two govts, and tensions during the week of commemoration. As a protest against the frequent robbing of cattle belonging to the returnees during border crossing, the locals blocked all commercial traffic into Goma. The matter was resolved through a meeting held between the Prefect of Gisenyi and the Zairian government authorities. As of now the border is open to commercial traffic. However, the border still remains closed to humanitarian aid going to the Goma camps and that includes food.</p> <p>During the week of commemoration, a group of young people from the College Reception centre demonstrated against UNAMIR at the hotel Meridien. Besides mouthing the usual slogans against UNAMIR, they threw stones and snatched two motorolas and told UNAMIR to go home.</p> <p>Ndusu commune of Gisenyi Prefecture has become the centre of attention of late, as the Prefect of Ruhengeri, served ultimatum to the thosand odd IDPS in that location to return to Gitarama, within seven days. The IDPS have started moving out, but anumber of the still remain. The situation is being closely monitored.</p>	MILOBS
2.H.	<p>Security Situation:</p> <p>The north western border in general area Kinigi 5442 saw tension building up as there were reports of FGR concentration coming up in the volcanic mountains, from the nearby Kibumba camp, in Zaire. When contacted, the RPA reported of frequent tangles with armed persons, leading to firefights. One such case</p>	

	<p>case is the encounter between the RPA and 8 armed miscreants at the Karisoke Gorilla Research Centre, on 26 April, wherein the RPA shot dead one and injured another of these persons, while they were in the process of removing the roofs of the research centre. The dead person has been identified as coming from Kibumba camp. The RPA has since increased their strength in this area.</p> <p>The area of the border in general area Rwerere 2722, has been the scene of frequent probes, all along the border by the FGR/interhamwe, resulting into small firefights, almost on a routine basis. There was an attempt to carry out a massive infiltration in this area, about two weeks back. The infiltrators were engaged in a firefight in which the RPA shot dead, one infiltrator and injured some others. The infiltrators withdrew, and during the process shelled the Leopard Battalion camp (UNHCR employed security) at Kibumba. The RPA has controlled the situation in this area with increased strength and heavy patrolling. The only significant case of killing, in this area was the murder of the assistant bourgemestre of Mutura, who was killed by a group of armed interhamwe who broke into his house in the night and shot him dead. The deceased was a Hutu returnee.</p>	<p>RPA MILOBS DFGF</p>
3.A.	<p>Public Services:</p> <p>Hydro-electricity</p> <p>Water rehabilitation is being carried out in a big way by various NGOs, in this sector. The work on the Kinigi water system has been suspended due to reports of mines in the area of operation. Exact locations of these mines are being verified. The ARP is carrying out the installation of a water system at the Nyamyumba commune 2007 area. A number of returnees are being settled in this area.</p>	<p>ICRC UNHCR</p>
3.B.	<p>Health</p> <p>The NGOS, MEMISA and MERLIN in conjunction with the MSF have carried out extensive vaccination programme, and sanitation awareness programmes in the sect.</p>	

	<p>MERLIN carried out a nutritional survey in the College reception centre where malnutrition is rampant. These cases are being treated by them.</p> <p>TUNBATT is doing a yeomen service to the locals . The dispensary in the HQ , attends to a very large number of patients, treating them for the common ailments and even performing minor surgeries like circumcision of children.</p>	<p>MERLIN MSF TUNBATT</p>
3.C.	<p>Prisons</p> <p>A total of 1090 persons have been detained in the Gisenyi prison. The Ruhengeri prison holds 1172 as of now. There are reports of a number of dysentery cases in the latter, who are slowly succumbing to the onslaught. This might take the proportions of an epidemic if not controlled. ICRC is looking into this. Conditions in Gisenyi prison are better than elsewhere, though there was an outbreak of conjunctivitis in this prison sometime back.</p> <p>There are reports of torture in the ETAC detention centre in Gisenyi. Human rights, investigated the case of several detainees, one of whom was beaten to death and several others including women who were tortured on their suspected complicity during the genocide.</p>	<p>UNHCR</p>
3.D.	<p>Customs and Border Crossings:</p> <p>The border is open to commercial traffic but not to humanitarian aid for the Goma camps.</p>	<p>UNHCR RPA</p>
	<p><u>SECTION 3 - NGO AND UN AGENCIES</u></p>	
4.A.	<p>UN/NGO/Government Cooperation:</p> <p>UNHCR Gisenyi Field Office continues to provide the leadership and coordination of the relief and repatriation effort within Sector 5.</p> <p>ICRC helped the ministry of rehabilitation in uniting 10 separated minors with their families.</p>	<p>MILOBS UNHCR ICRC WFP</p>

	<p>MILOBS helped the judiciary by transporting their office equipment from Kigali to Gisenyi.</p> <p>MILOBS liaised with WFP to provide two months food supply to the Orphanage at Nyundo.</p> <p>MILOBS arranged with the TUNBATT to provide ambulance for evacuation of seriously injured soldiers to Kigali hospital.</p> <p>MILOBS liaised with Force Hq and were instrumental in marshalling UNAMIR engineer equipment and personnel to construct garbage pits in the vicinity of the College reception centre.</p>	
4.B.	<p>MILOB/UN Agency/NGO Cooperation:</p> <p>UNAMIR/UNHCHR/UNHCR/CIVPOL maintain close cooperation through joint briefing and planning sessions, joint patrols and sharing of information.</p> <p>In view of the current security situation, MILOBS continue to provide valuable leadership and guidance to the NGOs and other UN agencies in the sector. Regular contact is maintained with various NGOS through radio/patrols.</p> <p>UNAMIR transport has often been requisitioned to assist in the food distributon activities.</p> <p>MILOBS have been instrumental in establishing liaison with Gendarmes and RPA, for marshalling security for various UNHCR activities like food distribution and protection of UN property.</p>	MILOBS

07 June 95

SECTION 1 - ISSUES RELATED TO RETURNEES and ORIGINAL INHABITANTS		
SER	OBSERVATION	SOURCE
1.A.	<p>Percentage of Original Inhabitants Returning:</p> <p>These have been gleaned from the commune profiles. The average figure is approximately 15%.</p> <p>The following are the salient details regarding returnees for May 95:</p> <p>A total of 3983 returnees came across from Zaire and Uganda in May 95 as compared to 15,557 in Feb and 6800 in March and just about 4800 in April, reflecting a steep fall as compared to the previous months. The MINIRIESO has expressed concern over the same. The recent Kibeho incident, the apparent hold of the former government on the refugees in the Zaire camps and apprehensions of maltreatment in their home communes have deterred the refugees from coming back. It is in their own interest that the present government finds ways and means to coax the populace to return back ASAP.</p> <p>Organised repatriation from North Kivu (Zaire) remained suspended during this month.</p>	<p>COMMUNE PROFILES - UNHCR</p>

1.B.	<p>Number of "New Comers" settling in the Sector account for 02% approximately. Return rate of refugees from Zaire and Uganda to Sector 5 averaged 130 per day, touching a figure of 300 at its height and recording 21 as the lowest. Out of these returnees, 08% account for new caseloads and about 92% for the old caseloads. These statistics just prove the fact that the movement of the refugees from the camps has almost come to a halt.</p>	<p>MILOBS CARE</p>
1.C.	<p>Reports of property being invaded:</p> <p>A number of New returnees in commune Nyamyumba 2006 have approached the bourgemestre with complaints that their lands have been encroached upon/occupied by the locals who had remained behind during the period of genocide. The new returnees have also accused the bourgemestre of giving away land that actually belonged to them, to the old caseloads. The same is being investigated by the HCDH.</p> <p>In an interview with the PIO, the representative of MINIRIESO admitted that shortage of government identified land has compelled the MINIRIESO to allot land and property belonging to people still in exile, to the returnees. The implications of such a stopgap arrangement are obvious and land disputes are bound to escalate to enormous proportions, should the same not be rectified.</p>	<p>MILOBS PIO</p>

1.D.	<p>Agriculture:</p> <p>Harvesting of cash crops like coffee continues. Crops like beans and maize will be ready shortly. Cabbages seem to be the staple vegetable being produced by the farmers.</p> <p>The returnees have been requesting for allotment of seeds and agricultural equipment. The MINIRIESO has given a feedback to the effect, that the seed distribution which has been carried-out so far, has often not been in sufficient quantity and has more often than not, been delivered at a time when the sowing season was already past. COOPI, the main implementing partner for distribution of seeds in Gisenyi prefecture, has stated that the supply of seeds and tools from the international sources are not forthcoming. They have requested other NGOs, to help out in this respect. The situation seems to be comparatively better in the Ruhengeri prefecture where the major implementing partner, ie. ARP has distributed over 5000 hoes and about 17 tonnes of seeds in the communes of Cyabingo, Nyamutera, Kidaho and Mukingo.</p>	<p>MILOBS</p> <p>FAO</p> <p>UNHCR</p> <p>Austrian Relief Prog</p> <p>World Vision</p> <p>COOPI</p>
1.E.	<p>Education:</p> <p>In Gisenyi prefecture, COOPI continues the good work of rehabilitating primary schools. 5 more schools have been repaired this month. In addition they have transported school kits to various primary schools on behalf of the Ministry of Education. Secondary schools in the Sect are yet to open.</p> <p>In Ruhengeri prefecture, an NGO, Action Aide, has distributed over 17,000 slates and pencils, over 22,000 exercise books and other miscellaneous items like chalk, school books, crayons, rulers and pens in Cyeru commune itself.</p> <p>The primary school teachers in this sect have received pay, once, three months back. As of now they are not receiving their wages.</p>	<p>COOPI</p> <p>UNHCR</p> <p>MOE</p>

1.F.	Transport: No change from previous report.	

1.G	Unofficial Border Crossing : NTR.	MILOBS UNHCR CARE
<u>SECTION 2 - GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES</u>		
2.A.	Treatment of Returnees by RPA : The returnees are receiving a reasonably fair treatment from the RPA. There seem to be sincere efforts on,by the local RPA leadership to win the hearts and minds of the people, especially the returnees and in the process send across a message to those in exile that it is safe to return.This might show its effect in the forthcoming months.	RPA MILOBS HCDH
2.B.	Influencing of Population within Sector: Local authorities including the Prefects , bourgemestres and the RPA continue to adress rallies and gatherings all throughout the sect to learn about the problems of the locals. The importance being given to this aspect of general welfare was underlined when the President of Rwanda himself visited Gisenyi to address a mass gathering and attended a question answer session pertaining to individual and collective problems. The prefect of Ruhengeri earlier attended a gathering of locals and IDPs at Ndusu in connection with law and order problems arising out of the continued presence of IDPS in this area. The Prefect of Gisenyi addressed a gathering of returnees in Nyamyumba and heard about the property disputes which have arisen in this commune.	PIO MILOBS
2.C.	Rumours from Zaire Camp: There are rumours among the locals that there are over 50,000 armed RGF troops amassed on the Zairian side of the border and they are likely to attack in the near future--sometime in July. The effect of such rumours has been evident in the anxiety expressed by	MILOBS LOCALS

local organisations like the Mugongo orphanage 3223 which has asked UNAMIR for assistance to evacuate the orphans, should an emergency arise.

2.D. Judiciary:

MILOBS

The judiciary with a new prosecutor and 6 IPJS HCDH are working in the Gisenyi prison. In the process of compiling the dossiers of the prisoners, they have been able to identify some innocent people who had remained locked up so far and eventually have been able to effect their release. The functioning of the judiciary is restricted to Gisenyi and its outskirts because of non availability of transport. The judiciary has asked for assistance from UNAMIR in visiting the commune prisons. Two tents have been released by UNAMIR, on loan, to the judiciary, on a request for office accommodation by the latter. The HCDH has taken considerable initiative in rehabilitation of the judiciary, in terms of providing office equipment to them and initiating a project to kit them with office furniture.

2.E	<p>Meeting with Local Authorities:</p> <p>Periodic meetings are held with the RPA, Gendermarie as also the Prefects by the UN agencies, MILOBS and PIO. These are useful in resolving various issues which come up from time to time.</p> <p>Similarly local government authorities like the Inspector of Schools, the Director of Prisons, Director of Hospitals and the representative of the Ministry of Family and Promotion of Women seek frequent meetings with the MILOBS to requisition assistance.</p>	<p>PIO MILOBS</p>
2.F.	<p>Resources Available To Local Government:</p> <p>All points noted in previous report continue to restrict the efforts of local Government. Efforts to provide the communes with basic office equipment and furniture are being frustrated due to reluctance of various funding agencies to invest in an environment which they term as highly unstable. The PIO and Food for the Hungry International have submitted a project for 49,530 USD towards achieving the above to the SRSG's office.</p>	<p>PIO</p>
2.G.	<p>Local Situation:</p> <p>The IDP problem plaguing the Ruhengeri subsect appears to have solved itself temporarily, with the IDP concentrations in general area Ndusu and Nemba melting away in face of veiled threats by the local authorities and the RPA. These IDPs who were over a thousand heads, had filtered into this sect from areas as varied as Byumba, Kigali and Gitarama. When served an ultimatum to go back to their home communes, they refused to do so, fearing reprisals by the locals and the RPA. While some of them have gone back, it is a confirmed fact that most of them have dispersed into the various communes of Gisenyi and Ruhengeri. This has all the makings of potential law and order problems and consequential reaction by the local authorities. Already rumblings are being heard in Kibilira commune, where the</p>	<p>UNHCR MILOBS HCDH</p>

bourgemestre reports influx of IDPs and acts of banditry and killings which he attributes to these people.

The transferring of the old case loads from the College reception centre continues to be hamstrung due to lack of government land for resettlement. A total of 550 families have been transported and resettled in the communes of Kayove (Gisenyi), Kibungo, Ngenda (Kigali) and Kibuye, during the course of the month. As of now about 8000 old case loads still remain in this reception centre.

The border still remains closed to all traffic carrying humanitarian aid to the Goma camps.

2.H. Security Situation:

While the security situation generally remains calm in this area, there seem to be some indications of the recommencement of a fresh spurt of interhamwe activities. The ambushing of a RPA patrol car using an anti transport mine, the destruction of two transformers in Ruhengeri, by means of plastic explosives, a mine incident leading to serious injury to an Electrogaz employee working in the site of the above explosion are the highlights of this month. There has also been a report of two persons killed in Mutura commune by the interhamwe. The local authorities have since tightened their security to a considerable extent.

The cases of infiltration along the north western volcanic belt has been on the wane.

2.J.	<p>Public Services:</p> <p>Hydro-electricity/ Water</p> <p>The production of electricity by the Gihira hydro-electric project in Gisenyi area had been curtailed due to a blockage in the outlet of the plant. The same has since been rectified by use of a tracked dozer requisitioned from the forces engineers.</p> <p>The destruction of two transformers at Ruhengeri has affected the supply of electricity to the various communes dependent on these.</p> <p>The ARP continues its water rehabilitation programme at Nyamyumba commune, following which it is to carry out technical assessments for water rehabilitation in communes with high concentration of returnees. Gaseke commune is being targeted for the same.</p>	<p>MILOBS ICRC UNHCR</p>
2.K.	<p>Health</p> <p>A project for rehabilitation of Gisenyi hospital is now awaiting to be launched, pending release of fund to the MSF(B)/ Region Sanitaire for the purpose.</p> <p>10,000 basic health kits have been procured from WHO and handed over to the MERLIN for the College Reception Centre and other settlement areas.</p> <p>Following a nutritional survey of the College reception centre MERLIN is now running a special feeding programme for the children with WFP support.</p> <p>There is a proposal to establish additional health posts in all settlement areas having 200 families or more. The MINIRIESO has asked for help from UN/NGOS in this matter.</p> <p>The measles vaccination campaign in Gisenyi prefecture has since been completed.</p>	<p>UNHCR</p> <p>MSF</p> <p>MERLIN</p>

2.L.	<p>Prisons</p> <p>The condition in Gisenyi prison seems to be taking a turn for the worse with its overflowing septic tanks and this has made the environment around the area unhealthy and almost unbearable. All efforts to get a pump to drain the tanks have resulted into nought. Lack of space in the prison, causes as many as 280 persons to be packed into one single room. Cases of dysentery and related deaths are frequent.</p> <p>The condition of the commune prisons are also generally unsatisfactory, as they comprise of small windowless rooms which are packed with prisoners. Many of these prisoners bear marks of torture and are in pathetic physical condition. Some of them starve because they do not have families to feed them; nor do they have money to buy food. ICRC provides food to some of the affected lot.</p>	<p>MILOBS</p> <p>MILOBS</p> <p>HCDH</p>
2.M.	<p>Customs and Border Crossings:</p> <p>The border is open to commercial traffic but not to humanitarian aid for the Goma camps.</p>	<p>UNHCR</p>
<p><u>SECTION 3 - NGO AND UN AGENCIES</u></p>		
3.A.	<p>UN/NGO/Government Cooperation:</p> <p>The Gendarmarie and the CIVPOL worked together to recover close to 13,000 USD which had been stolen from the UNHCR premises.</p> <p>MILOBS liaised with UNHCR to arrange to provide fuel to the ministry of education to enable them to ply to far and distant communes.</p> <p>MILOBS along with TUNBATT provided transport to carry aid material including kitchen sets blankets and mats to the widows and destitutes in the communes, on behalf of the Ministry of Families and Promotion of Women.</p>	<p>MILOBS</p> <p>UNHCR</p> <p>NGOS</p>

	<p>MILOBS liaised with ICRC to have them examine the possibility of providing a water connection to Mugongo orphanage 3223, from the existing water network in the area.</p> <p>MILOBS requisitioned a tracked dozer from the force engineer to remove a mud blockage from an outlet in the Gihira hydro- electric plant run by the Electrogaz.</p>	
3.B.	<p>MILOB/UN Agency/NGO Cooperation:</p> <p>UNAMIR/UNHCHR/UNHCR/CIVPOL maintain close cooperation through joint briefing and planning sessions, joint patrols and sharing of information. Of late MILOBS have been extending the facilities of helipatrols to various NGOs to carry out their tasks. Medical organisations like MERLIN and MSF have availed of this facility to visit remote posts made inaccessible by rains and distribute life saving drugs among the locals. Similarly the UNHCR has used these patrols to monitor the food situation, condition of returnees and protection work. This has been an ideal vehicle for forging MILOB-UN Agency- NGO cooperation.</p> <p>MILOBS continue to provide valuable leadership and guidance to the NGOs and other UN agencies in the sector. Regular contact is maintained with various NGOS through radio/patrols.</p> <p>MILOBS have been instrumental in establishing liaison with Gendarmes and RPA, for marshalling security for various UNHCR activities like food distribution and protection of UN property.</p>	<p>MILOBS</p> <p>UNHCR</p> <p>NGOS</p>

JUN 91

SECTION 1 - ISSUES RELATED TO RETURNEES and ORIGINAL INHABITANTS		
SER	OBSERVATION	SOURCE
1.A.	<p>Monthly statistics for the Gisenyi/Zaire crossing points are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. BP1 186 new caseloads; b. BP1 1,100 old caseloads; c. BP2 79 new caseloads; and d. BP2 1,159 old caseloads. <p>Monthly total is 265 new caseload and 2,259 old caseload.</p> <p>Organized repatriation from North Kivu remained suspended in June.</p>	UNHCR
1.B.	NTR	
1.C.	Reports of property being invaded: NTR	
1.D.	<p>Agriculture:</p> <p>In general the common problem within the communes is a lack of seed and tools. Many returnees also arrived after the planting season. This has resulted in only a 20 to 30% production of potatoes. This in turn has resulted in a dramatic increase in the prices, in some communes almost 50%.</p>	WFP
1.E.	<p>Education:</p> <p>In Gisenyi prefecture, COOPI continues the good work of rehabilitating primary schools. This month COOPI started a programme to train underqualified teachers. They will be instructed in methods of instruction, reading and writing in Kinyarwanda at level one and finally in basic mathematics. Figures for the five communes are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Karago 70; b. Kibilira 96; c. Ramba 139; d. Giciye 77; and e. Satinsyi 177. <p>Attempts to provide food for the primary teachers have been hampered due to lack of transport. There is some 400 MTS allocated but cannot be delivered. We are continuing to address the problem</p>	COOPI WFP

1.F.	<p>Transport:</p> <p>With the withdrawal of the formed troops, any additional transport resources would be welcome. As mentioned above there are some difficulties.</p>	
1.G.	Unofficial Border Crossing: NTR	
	Section 2 Government Activities	
2.A.	Treatment of Returnees by RPA: NTR	
2.B.	<p>Influencing of Population within Sector:</p> <p>During the 1 July Rwandan celebrations the prefect called for the return of the new caseloads.</p>	
2.C.	<p>Rumors from Zaire Camp:</p> <p>There continue to be rumors of an impending attack into Rwanda. In addition there is information that indicates the FRGF are controlling access to and from their camp areas through the use of checkpoints. This cannot be verified due to the lack of MILOBS in Zaire.</p>	NGO's MILOBS
2.D.	<p>Judicial: A joint UNHCR/Human Rights seminar for all the bourgmeistres of the Gisenyi prefecture was conducted 26/27 June. It covered the procedures for arrest and detention. It was well attended by military representatives, government and gendarmarie.</p>	
2.E.	<p>Meeting with Local Authorities:</p> <p>Periodic meetings are held with MINIRESO and other NGO's to coordinate activities. One of the key issues raised at the last meeting was MINIRESO concern that some NGO's did not have a programme developed before they arrive in Rwanda.</p> <p>The director of the Gisenyi prison has been visited regularly this month.</p>	

2.F.	<p>Resources Available to Local Government:</p> <p>All points noted in the previous report continue to restrict the efforts of local government. Efforts to provide the communes with office equipment and furniture are being frustrated due to the reluctance of various funding agencies. The PIO and Food for the Hungry International have submitted a project for 49,530 USD to the SRSB to fund the above project. Status to date on the request is unknown.</p>	
2.G.	<p>Local Situation:</p> <p>The local situation remains unchanged. The simple matter of the fact that is until funds are released to the local government they will continue to rely solely upon the NGO's for most of the basic services. In addition the local civil servants are not paid. They wonder why the civil servants in Kigali are paid with food and here in the Sector they are not.</p> <p>The border still remains closed to all traffic carrying humanitarian aid to the Goma camps.</p>	WFP
2.H.	<p>Security Situation:</p> <p>While the situation remains generally calm, there have been an increase in border raids. In particular there was an attack on the local Electrogaz plant, which resulted in the death of two local workers. In addition there were unconfirmed reports of locals finding a boat with mines in it on the lake shore. Shortly afterward there was a fire fight in the Kayove area that resulted in the death of one RPA soldier and one suspected interhamwe.</p>	
2.J.	<p>Public Services:</p> <p>Water</p> <p>The ARP has completed its water rehabilitation programme in Nyamyumba. It has commenced another programme in the Karago commune. In addition the ICRC continues water rehabilitation in the Gisenyi and Ruhengeri areas.</p>	
2.K.	Health: NTR	

2.L.	<p>Prisons:</p> <p>The condition in Gisenyi prison has improved considerably. The septic system was drained and the ICRC continue to rehabilitate the entire system to prevent further stoppages. The prison director is attempting to aquire tools so he can create constructive work for the inmates. We are in the process of assisting him with the removal of a large debris pile. Once he has it moved it will enable to better conditions for the female prisoners with children.</p> <p>The condition of the commune prisons remain generally unsatisfactory. They are comprised of small windowless rooms, and are overcrowded.</p>	
	SECTION 3 NGO AND UN AGENCIES	
3.A.	<p>UN/NGO/Government Cooperation:</p> <p>Relations appear to be fine. Constant coordination through monthly MINIRESO meetings help all involved.</p>	
3.B.	<p>MILOB/UN Agency/NGO Cooperation:</p> <p>All UN and NGO agencies with Sector 5 continue to maintain and foster close cooperation. This is achieved by daily briefings for all. A ready exchange of information on security and project coordination.</p>	



TO : MILOB GP HQ

FROM: MILOB SECTOR 5B

SUBJECT: SRSG RETURN ON ACTIVITIES WITHIN SECTORS

1. The SRSG report on activities within Sector 5B for the period of 1 - 31 August is enclosed for your action.

WG Saunders
Major
Humanitarian Officer
for Sector Commander

SECTION 1 - ISSUES RELATED TO RETURNEES and ORIGINAL INHABITANTS

SER	OBSERVATION	SOURCE
1.A.	<p>Monthly statistics for the Gisenyi/Zaire crossing points are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. BP1 1201 new caseloads; b. BP1 386 old caseloads; c. BP2 81 new caseloads; and d. BP2 389 old caseloads. <p>Monthly total is 1282 new caseload and 765 old caseload.</p> <p>Organized repatriation from North Kivu began in July total figures are: 1108.</p> <p>Total figures for returnees of all types in this Sector were 2,969.</p> <p>The majority of the returnees are from Ruhengeri Prefecture followed by Kigali.</p>	UNHCR
1.B.	NTR	
1.C.	Reports of property being invaded: NTR	
1.D.	Agriculture: NTR	UNHCR
1.E.	Education: NTR	
1.F.	Transport: NTR	
1.G.	Unofficial Border Crossing: The only reported incident was the Australian lady, a Mrs Theatre crossed the border in the area of Mutura on 15 August 95. She has since been returned to Zaire and told to use the main entry at Gisneyi should she wish to return.	
	Section 2 Government Activities	
2.A.	Treatment of Returnees by RPA: During this latest large influx there were no major reports of RPA mistreatment of returnees.	

2.B.	Influencing of Population within Sector: The local government has established a policy whereby any 59/60 returnee who is occupying a house of a new caseload returnee will be allowed to remain in that house with the new caseload family for up to two months. After that time the 59/60 returnee will have to leave and find accomodation else where.	
2.C.	Rumors from Zaire Camp: All but essential staff for most NGO's were removed from the camps in Zaire. The situation is reported as tense. Generally because the refugees are very much afraid of returning to Rwanda.	NGO's MILOBS
2.D.	Judicial: NTR	
2.E.	Meeting with Local Authorities: The Humanitarian Team representative attended the inter-agency meeting 31 August 1995. In addition the prison is visited regularly.	
2.F.	Resources Available to Local Government: NTR	
2.G.	Local Situation: In general it appears that things are gradually returning to normal. New businesses continue to appear in the town. Lots of road work is being done. The border still remains closed to all traffic carrying humanitarian aid to the Goma camps.	MILOBS

2.H.	<p>Security Situation: Generally the situation remains stable. Major events during the reporting period:</p> <p>A. Water pipeline in Gisa Sector 1913 was destroyed by explosives, 4 Aug 95;</p> <p>B. Three bodies washed ashore Lake Kivu, 6 Aug 95;</p> <p>C. Four bodies washed ashore Lake Kivu, 7 Aug 95;</p> <p>D. Significant firing occurred in the Gishwati Forest over the two day period 16/17 Aug 95;</p> <p>E. Mine incident at the Memisa Hospital in Murunda 3088 18 Aug 95. Three locals were killed and the MEMISA vehicle was destroyed. The MEMISA staff was evacuated by helicopter and all their operations at that hospital remain suspended indefinitely;</p> <p>F. MSF clinic at MWIYAINIKE 4518 was attacked by the locals. Staff was held at gunpoint while the clinic was robbed of equipment 26 Aug 95;</p> <p>G. The RPA has been conducting a number of cordon and search operations within the Gishwati Forest over the last two to three weeks.</p>	
2.J.	<p>Public Services:</p> <p>Water: NTR</p>	
2.K.	Health: NTR	

2.L.	<p>Prisons:</p> <p>Overcrowding continues to be a problem in the Gisenyi prison. At present there are 1351 prisoners in an area meant for 700 prisoners. While it is impractical to expand the existing facility an alternate location within Gisenyi town has been identified. ICRC awaits the final decision to go ahead before work to prepare the site is started.</p> <p>The current project of disposing of the debris pile continues slowly but surely.</p> <p>The septic system has been repaired and is now operational.</p> <p>The latest project is to provide security lighting for the prison area and yard. Request has been passed to the HAAG for decision.</p>	
	SECTION 3 NGO AND UN AGENCIES	
3.A.	<p>UN/NGO/Government Cooperation:</p> <p>During the hectic time with the sudden surge in refugees this month it was clear the relations between these organizations is excellent. All attended a daily crisis cell meeting to allocate resources and assign tasks. It was only due to this type of close cooperation and coordination that the operation proceeded so smoothly. UNHCR is to be commended as the lead agency with this operation.</p>	
3.B.	<p>MILOB/UN Agency/NGO Cooperation:</p> <p>As reported above.</p>	

UNHCR Field Office GISENYI / RUHENGERR

DATE	Grande Barrière				Petite Barrière		Cyanika	Autres		TOTAL
	NCL		OCL		NCL	OCL	NCL/OCL	NCL/OCL		
	Provenance	HCR	Spontanés	Spontanés	Spontanés	Spontanés	Spontanés	HCR	Spontanés	
1	Kahindo	39	0	6	6	1	20			72
2	Kibumba	131	0	14	13	46	3			207
3	Mugunga	29	3	23	9	6	4	12*	16**	74
4	Lac Vert	9	6	28	1	18	0			62
5		0	1	4	0	4	11			20
6		0	0	17	3	1	0			21
7	Katale	42	2	20	0	0	0			64
8	Kahindo	44	20	17	4	15	48			148
9	Kibumba	86	1	7	2	50	2			148
10	Mugunga	37	0	8	5	7	2			59
11	Lac Vert	13	3	12	0	2	0			30
12		0	1	3	1	18	0			23
13		0	0	8	0	6	0			14
14	Katale	18	3	3	0	8	0			32
15	Kahindo	13	0	0	0	17	8			38
16	Kibumba	60	3	8	0	16	16			103
17	Mugunga	21	1	19	2	14	0			57
18	Lac Vert	19	7	35	0	7	4			72
19		0	0	33	5	15	4			57
20		0	0	14	0	1	0		181***	196
21		0	0	1	3	6	29		0	39
22		0	0	8	3	26	6		1981***	2024
23		0	0	0	0	50	0		1894***	1944
24		0	10	16	3	0	0		1722***	1751
25	Kib.+ Kat.	220	15	9	1	13	0		0	258
26	Mug.+ L.V.	47	1	26	3	18	1		0	96
27		0	0	3		3	0			6
28	Kib.+ Kat.	120	0	11	4	7	0			142
29	Mug.+ L.V.	22	6	1	5	3				37
30	Kib.+ Kat.+ Ka	112	0	1	0	10				123
31	Mug.+ L.V.	26	0	31	8	1				66
TOTAL		1108	83	386	81	389	158	12	5794	8011

* = envoi en provenance de OONA - ville

** = Arrivés par pirogue

*** = Expulsés



TO : MILOB GP HQ

7 Aug 95

FROM: MILOB SECTOR 5B

SUBJECT: SRSG RETURN ON ACTIVITIES WITHIN SECTORS

1. The SRSG report on activities within Sector 5B for the period of 1 - 31 July is enclosed for your action.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "WG Saunders".
WG Saunders

Major
Humanitarian Officer
for Sector Commander

SECTION 1 - ISSUES RELATED TO RETURNEES and ORIGINAL INHABITANTS		
SER	OBSERVATION	SOURCE
1.A.	<p>Monthly statistics for the Gisenyi/Zaire crossing points are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. BP1 117 new caseloads; b. BP1 345 old caseloads; c. BP2 71 new caseloads; and d. BP2 967 old caseloads. <p>Monthly total is 188 new caseload and 1,312 old caseload.</p> <p>Cyanika crossing for both old/new was 198.</p> <p>Organized repatriation from North Kivu began in July total figures are: 1271.</p> <p>Total figures for returnees of all types in this Sector were 2,969.</p> <p>The majority of the returnees are from Ruhengeri Prefecture followed by Kigali.</p>	UNHCR
1.B.	NTR	
1.C.	Reports of property being invaded: NTR	
1.D.	<p>Agriculture:</p> <p>Of concern at the present is what policy regarding settlement in the Gishwati forest will be. Two camps have been established in the Kayove commune within the forest. The people there have begun to clear some of the forest and start planting. Before NGO agencies will assist with any permanent infrastructure projects ie water etc they are awaiting the MINERESO decision on the settlement policy.</p>	UNHCR
1.E.	<p>Education:</p> <p>The 400 MTS of food for the primary school teachers was delivered.</p>	COOPI WFP
1.F.	<p>Transport:</p> <p>As convoys of returnees continue to arrive from Goma WFP is concerned that should the numbers increase significantly, this would cause a transport problem.</p>	WFP
1.G.	Unofficial Border Crossing: NTR	

	Section 2 Government Activities	
2.A.	Treatment of Returnees by RPA: NTR	
2.B.	Influencing of Population within Sector: NTR	
2.C.	<p>Rumors from Zaire Camp:</p> <p>The rumor of concern is circulating that there is an Australian national who has moved into the camps in Goma. She claims to have had a vision from God that instructed her to come to Goma and take all the Rwandan refugees home to Rwanda on the 15 of August. This cannot be confirmed. In addition rumors of invasion continue to persist.</p>	NGO's MILOBS
2.D.	Judicial: NTR	
2.E.	<p>Meeting with Local Authorities:</p> <p>The Humanitarian Team representative attended the inter-agency meeting.</p>	
2.F.	<p>Resources Available to Local Government:</p> <p>During a meeting with the Prefect of Gisenyi and the UNAMIR PIO the subject of rehabilitation of the commune administrative resources was mentioned again. This was highlighted in the last months report as well.</p>	PIO

2.G.	<p>Local Situation:</p> <p>The major highlight for the local situation was the opening of the Nkamira Transit Centre. The centre is located 21 km from Gisenyi on the main Gisenyi-Ruhengeri road. The site was formerly used by Tunbatt. They left on 11 July. UNAMIR left on site 8 tents, 4 containers of combat rations and other materials for use by the UNHCR to begin preparation of the site for use as a transit centre.</p> <p>COOPI was chosen as the agency to manage the centre. In two weeks COOPI had installed the internal services of the camp such as water, power, constructed four blocks of latrines and two blocks of showers, opened a dispensary for primary emergency care and cooking facilities. In addition they rearranged the tents to accommodate 800 persons.</p> <p>The transit centre officially opened 31 July and received its first 214 returnees from Zaire. As the transit centre opened the CARE International Way Station in Gisenyi was closed. All returnees are registered at the two border points in Gisenyi and transported directly to Nkamira with an IOM shuttle bus (1000 hrs to 1600 hrs). They receive one month rations and non food items at the transit centre.</p> <p>In case of emergency the camp can be expanded to accommodate some 3,000 persons.</p> <p>The border still remains closed to all traffic carrying humanitarian aid to the Goma camps.</p>	UNHCR
2.H.	<p>Security Situation:</p> <p>The situation remains generally calm. During this month some 3 bodies were washed ashore in the Gisenyi coast. Cause of death is under investigation. Incidents of banditry and cow thefts continue. On 1 July the Electrogaz plant had a charge detonated by insurgents. They killed two local workers. On 7 July an anti-tank mine was found on the road to Kayove. RPA were dispatched to dispose of it.</p>	

2.J.	Public Services: Water: NTR	
2.K.	Health: NTR	
2.L.	Prisons: The condition in Gisenyi prison continues to improve. The debris pile is gradually being reduced.	
	SECTION 3 NGO AND UN AGENCIES	
3.A.	UN/NGO/Government Cooperation: Relations appear to be fine. Constant coordination through monthly MINIRESO meetings help all involved.	
3.B.	MILOB/UN Agency/NGO Cooperation: All UN and NGO agencies with Sector 5 continue to maintain and foster close cooperation. This is achieved by daily briefings for all. A ready exchange of information on security and project coordination.	




TO: MILOB GP HQ
FROM: MILOB SECTOR 5 GISENYI

DATE: 07 JAN 95

REF: A: PLANS 50/94
B: MILOB HQ INSTR
dated 25 Nov 94

SUBJECT: SRSG RETURN ON ACTIVITIES IN SECTORS

1. Subject report for Sector 5 covering period 01 Dec 94 to 01 Jan 95 is attached as required at reference.
2. The close cooperation existing between all UN agencies and NGOs in this sector has facilitated the preparation of the report. In almost all cases information provided by other UN agencies or NGOs has been verified through direct observation and liaison by MILOB patrols.
3. This report continues to be a most useful means by which to focus the information gathering effort within Sector 5. Other UN agencies here have indicated that the report serves as a good general source document.


AM Austdal
LCol
Comd MILOB Sector 5

Attachments:

SRSG Return on Activities in Sector 5 dated 07 Jan 95

Annexes:

Annex A - Map: Repatriation Plan for NW Sector 5

SECTION 1 - ISSUES RELATED TO RETURNEES and
ORIGINAL INHABITANTS

SER	OBSERVATION	SOURCE																																							
1.A.	<p>Percentage of Original Inhabitants Returning:</p> <p>Updated population figures for Gisenyi prefecture are provided as follows:</p> <table> <tr> <th>Commune</th><th>Families</th><th>Pop.Total</th></tr> <tr> <td>GASEKE</td><td>6,700</td><td>33,500</td></tr> <tr> <td>GICIYE</td><td>7,400</td><td>37,000</td></tr> <tr> <td>KANAMA</td><td>12,900</td><td>64,500</td></tr> <tr> <td>KARAGO</td><td>10,400</td><td>52,000</td></tr> <tr> <td>KAYOVE</td><td>11,200</td><td>56,000</td></tr> <tr> <td>KIBILIRA</td><td>9,500</td><td>47,500</td></tr> <tr> <td>MUTURA</td><td>10,750</td><td>53,750</td></tr> <tr> <td>NYAMYUMBA</td><td>10,000</td><td>50,000</td></tr> <tr> <td>RAMBA</td><td>11,200</td><td>56,000</td></tr> <tr> <td>RUBAVU</td><td>11,500</td><td>57,500</td></tr> <tr> <td>RWERERE</td><td>12,200</td><td>61,000</td></tr> <tr> <td>SATINSKYI</td><td>12,000</td><td>60,000</td></tr> </table> <p>Ruhengeri prefecture population as determined by ICRC and included in last report (effective as at Nov 94) remains the most current estimate.</p> <p>Large numbers of so-called 59/60 returnees have settled (most without official sanction) in the MUTURA (NW Sector 5) region, raising current population in that area to pre-war level or higher. It is noted that many of these returnees have "family roots" in the region.</p> <p>An recent influx of returnees from the MUGUNGA CAMP area has been observed. This has been attributed primarily to:</p> <p>a. the increasing difficulty of obtaining food in this camp due to competition with FAR concentrated there; and</p> <p>b. the fact that most refugees in this camp are farmers who hold land in Rwanda and who are considering the approaching planting season (Feb/Mar).</p>	Commune	Families	Pop.Total	GASEKE	6,700	33,500	GICIYE	7,400	37,000	KANAMA	12,900	64,500	KARAGO	10,400	52,000	KAYOVE	11,200	56,000	KIBILIRA	9,500	47,500	MUTURA	10,750	53,750	NYAMYUMBA	10,000	50,000	RAMBA	11,200	56,000	RUBAVU	11,500	57,500	RWERERE	12,200	61,000	SATINSKYI	12,000	60,000	<p>ICRC</p> <p>FAO</p>
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1.B.	<p>Number of "New Comers" Settling in Sector:</p> <p>Return rate of refugees from Zaire and Uganda to Sector 5 has averaged 500 per day.</p> <p>It is estimated that approximately 70 % of all returnees to this sector are from the so-called 59/60 group.</p>	<p>MILOBS</p> <p>CARE</p> <p>UNHCR</p>
1.C.	<p>Indications of Properties Being Invaded:</p> <p>59/60 returnees continue to occupy vacant lands and houses in the region. This is done officially through the appropriate Prefecture Housing Committee at which an acknowledgement is signed to the effect that the new tenant must vacate should the legitimate owner of the property return. This occurs with increasing frequency and results in "double handling" by UNHCR as the persons effected come back into transit camps for care and shelter. The government, through the Minister of Rehabilitation, is now formulating plans within both Gisenyi and Ruhengeri prefectures to address this problem.</p> <p>There have been no new reports of RPA or government seizing private properties. To the contrary it has been noted in the Gisenyi area that many RPA houses have been reclaimed by the Prefect, with the military being forced to consolidate in new quarters.</p>	<p>MILOBS</p> <p>UNHCR</p> <p>UNHCHR</p>

1.D.	<p>Agriculture:</p> <p>FAO has now established offices at Gisenyi and at Ruhengeri. A technical assessment of the situation in Sector 5 has been completed.</p> <p>World Vision currently supports agriculture in four Ruhengeri communes, while Austrian Relief Program gives similar support in a further six communes. This leaves six Ruhengeri communes without NGO support.</p> <p>UNHCR/FAO are investigating the possibility of COOPT becoming involved in seed and tool distribution in the Gisenyi area as they are active in all communes of that prefecture.</p> <p>Distribution of seed and tools to all communes in this sector is critical. Next planting season is Feb-Mar 95. Failure to meet this deadline would result in serious food shortages in the area.</p> <p>A serious problem related to government controlled re-settlement in the MUTURA region (NW Sector 5) has arisen. Many returnees have moved into this area un-officially in order to graze cattle. As the land in MUTURA is considered to be most suitable for agriculture (and therefore for farmers) plans are now being developed to move "cattle ranchers" into the KANAMA-KARAGO-GICIYE area (see map at Annex A). Farmers will be allocated 1.5 hectare plots in the MUTURA-RWERERE area.</p> <p>Of increasing concern within this sector is the deforestation in areas supporting transient populations, such as the MUTURA region. The scope of this problem has not been accurately assessed.</p>	<p>MILOBS</p> <p>FAO</p> <p>UNHCR</p> <p>Austrian Relief Program</p> <p>World Vision</p>
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1.E.	<p>Education:</p> <p>Primary schools only are operating within the Sector. To date no secondary or technical schools have been opened. Primary school teachers are now being paid.</p> <p>Further to the last report, it is noted that the following primary schools are operating in the six Ruhengeri communes currently supported by the Austrian Relief Program:</p> <table> <tr> <td>(1) Cyabingo</td><td>12 schools</td><td>7,182 students</td></tr> <tr> <td>(2) Gatonde</td><td>13</td><td>7,945</td></tr> <tr> <td>(3) Kidaho</td><td>14</td><td>5,937</td></tr> <tr> <td>(4) Kigombe</td><td>14</td><td>8,097</td></tr> <tr> <td>(5) Ndusu</td><td>14</td><td>7,050</td></tr> <tr> <td>(6) Nkumba</td><td>15</td><td>7,170</td></tr> </table> <p>Remaining ten communes have no NGO support for education needs.</p> <p>Gisenyi Prefecture data is updated as follows:</p> <table> <tr> <td>(1) Gaseke</td><td>14</td><td>4,577</td></tr> <tr> <td>(2) Giciye</td><td>20</td><td>5,940</td></tr> <tr> <td>(3) Kanama</td><td>16</td><td>6,542</td></tr> <tr> <td>(4) Kayove</td><td>22</td><td>7,742</td></tr> <tr> <td>(5) Karago</td><td>15</td><td>5,836</td></tr> <tr> <td>(6) Kibilira</td><td>18</td><td>6,291</td></tr> <tr> <td>(7) Mutura</td><td>15</td><td>7,244</td></tr> <tr> <td>(8) Nyamyumba</td><td>12</td><td>4,830</td></tr> <tr> <td>(9) Ramba</td><td>19</td><td>6,450</td></tr> <tr> <td>(10) Rubavu</td><td>10</td><td>4,322</td></tr> <tr> <td>(11) Rwerere</td><td>11</td><td>7,565</td></tr> <tr> <td>(12) Satinsyi</td><td>21</td><td>9,860</td></tr> </table>	(1) Cyabingo	12 schools	7,182 students	(2) Gatonde	13	7,945	(3) Kidaho	14	5,937	(4) Kigombe	14	8,097	(5) Ndusu	14	7,050	(6) Nkumba	15	7,170	(1) Gaseke	14	4,577	(2) Giciye	20	5,940	(3) Kanama	16	6,542	(4) Kayove	22	7,742	(5) Karago	15	5,836	(6) Kibilira	18	6,291	(7) Mutura	15	7,244	(8) Nyamyumba	12	4,830	(9) Ramba	19	6,450	(10) Rubavu	10	4,322	(11) Rwerere	11	7,565	(12) Satinsyi	21	9,860	<p>COOPI</p> <p>Austrian Relief Program</p> <p>UNHCR</p>
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1.F.	Transport: No change from last report.	MILOBS UNHCR IOM
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1.G.	<p>Unofficial Border Crossing:</p> <p>Approximately 1000 persons crossed by boat from Zaire to Rwanda since last report.</p> <p>The transport of cattle from Zaire continues to be a major concern as no health inspection procedures are <u>not</u> yet in place.</p>	<p>MILOBS</p> <p>UNHCR</p> <p>CARE</p>
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SECTION 2 - GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES

2.A.	<p>Treatment of Returnees by RPA:</p> <p>Overall, the relationship between RPA and returnees remains good.</p> <p>In this period UNHCHR and MILOBS have investigated several alleged robberies or killings of returnees by RPA without conclusive result. RPA commanders continue to give the appearance of being concerned with any such cases.</p> <p>In dealing with locals living in the area of the frontier RPA forces tend to be somewhat suspicious and heavy-handed, especially following any incident in the area. There have been a number of persons killed by RPA with seemingly little provocation i.e. failure to immediately halt when ordered to do so by patrols or border guards. Returnees passing on lesser used trails or routes are also at risk. The overall effect is an atmosphere of wary co-existence. The RPA makes no apology for this situation.</p> <p>There are indications that the population in the NW of this sector is split along political lines. RPA leaders appear to be confused as to how to deal with these local disputes.</p> <p>On several occasions local RPA commanders have displayed a real concern for the well-being of returnees, either through direct actions or by facilitating the efforts of UN/NGO aid agencies.(see para 2.F.)</p> <p>Many returnees have noted a marked difference in their relationship between locally recruited or Rwandan-born RPA and those born in Uganda. They note that the "Ugandan" soldiers frequently are harsh and appear uncaring for the locals. "Local" RPA soldiers who attempt to intervene are often intimidated by the other group of "old soldiers."</p>	MILOBS UNHCR UNHCHR UNAMIR PO
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2.B.	<p>Influencing of Population Within Sector:</p> <p>No change from previous report.</p> <p>In December there were several rumors of an attack by FAR into the sector. Primary source of the rumors was word-of-mouth from returnees. This propaganda appeared to have less effect on the local population than last effort by FAR.</p> <p>Some local RPA commanders have approached MILOBS asking for magazines or newspapers to obtain more "outside information."</p>	<p>MILOBS</p> <p>UNHCR</p> <p>UNAMIR PO</p> <p>NGOs</p>
2.C.	<p>Flow of Rumors from Zaire Camps:</p> <p>No change from previous report.</p>	<p>MILOBS</p> <p>UNHCR</p> <p>UNHCHR</p>
2.D.	<p>Meetings with Local Authorities:</p> <p>Relations with RPA and local governments in the Sector remain generally good.</p> <p>The establishment of a representative of the Minister of Rehabilitation in both Gisenyi and Ruhengeri has greatly facilitated the efforts of UNHCR and the repatriation process.</p> <p>To date UNHCHR, which is conducting an extensive investigation program in the sector, has enjoyed freedom of movement and good cooperation from the RPA and local governments.</p>	<p>UNHCR</p> <p>UNAMIR PO</p> <p>UNHCHR</p>

2.E.	<p>Resources Available to Local Government:</p> <p>All points noted in previous report continue to restrict the efforts of local governments.</p> <p>UNHCR has supplied a 4x4 truck and a motorcycle to Ruhengeri for use by the representatives of the Minister of Rehabilitation at Gisenyi and Ruhengeri. It is recommended that a pick-up type truck and some motorcycles should be supplied to the Prefects of both of these areas to enable increased presence and coordination within communes.</p> <p>Local government staffs remain un-paid.</p> <p>UNHCHR has initiated a Technical Assistance Program in the Sector covering two areas:</p> <p>(1) assisting local authorities in the start-up of the judiciary; and</p> <p>(2) human rights education.</p>	<p>MILOBS</p> <p>UNHCR</p> <p>UNAMIR</p> <p>PO</p>
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2.F.	<p>Local Situation:</p> <p>Local market place activity provides a good indicator of quality of life in this Sector. Markets in Gisenyi and Ruhengeri, as well as several smaller commune centers, are in full operation. Available commodities include all varieties of produce, clothing and "imported" items such as (significantly) hygienic products. This activity is indicative of a generally good standard of living in the region that is now at a pre-war standard.</p> <p>On the negative side, ICRC ceased all food distribution programs on 31 Dec 94. While WFP responds to urgent requests from aid agencies there is no overall food distribution program. This situation is now impacting on some poorer communes in the region. Of significance are incidents occurring at CARE waystations where local populations observe the distribution of food to returnees in transit while they themselves are denied support. In two such incidents there was some minor physical violence necessitating intervention by UNAMIR TUNBAT soldiers. The waystation at Nkamira now has permanent on-site protection from RPA.</p> <p>Security situation is generally good. There has been a marked increase in the theft of cattle in the NW of the sector, close to the Zaire/Rwanda frontier. In a number of the incidents cattle herders have been killed.</p>	<p>MILOBS</p> <p>UNHCR</p> <p>NGOs</p> <p>CARE</p>
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2.G.	<p>Public Services:</p> <p>Hydro-electric:</p> <p>No significant changes from last report.</p> <p>Vaccination:</p> <p>Expanded Program of Immunization (EPI) continues. This package is judged as being very successful and is reaching a large proportion of the target population (children up to 5 yrs).</p> <p>Outbreak of measles in this sector noted in the previous report is now considered to be contained.</p> <p>Health:</p> <p>All significant health facilities continue to operate with expatriate staffs only. The shortage of local qualified staff is exasperated by the continued non-payment of medical staffs by the government. This is a disincentive to recruitment and training of health care workers.</p> <p>Two hospitals and ten health posts remain non-functional in the Gisenyi prefecture as of end Dec 94. This information is provided by the Rwandan Ministry of Health (Region Sanitaire).</p>	<p>MILOBS</p> <p>UNHCR</p> <p>ICRC</p> <p>MSF(B)</p> <p>MSF(H)</p> <p>MOH</p>
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2.H.	<p>Prisons:</p> <p>In Gisenyi, the central prison is occupied by the RPA as a barracks, a section of which is also used to detain both civilian and military individuals.</p> <p>The newly established Gendarmerie has also opened a prison in its headquarters, which currently houses approximately 130 male prisoners in one large room and four women and one baby in another, smaller room.</p> <p>A new director of the Gisenyi Central Prison has been appointed. It is hoped that he may be convinced of the need to consolidate the local prisons and that they be separate from military establishments.</p> <p>It is rumored that there are two additional "secret" detention centers in Gisenyi. The Gendarmerie claims to have no control over these.</p> <p>The existence of the following detention centers has been confirmed:</p> <p>Ruhengeri Prefecture:</p> <p>Taba Commune Nyabikenke Commune</p> <p>Gisenyi Prefecture:</p> <p>Mutura Commune Karago Commune Gicye Commune Ramba Commune</p> <p>Detainees in Ruhengeri Prison stated that there were no instances of torture, or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. There were however complaints about lack of food.</p> <p>In Ramba Commune, access to the detention center was denied, and there were allegations of regular beatings.</p> <p>Access to the detention center in Bigogwe Military camp was denied by the Major in command at the camp.</p>	<p>ICRC UNHCHR</p>
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2.J.	<p>Customs and Border Crossings:</p> <p>No significant change from previous report.</p> <p>There has been no incident of relief agency transport being stopped or searched since the incident noted in the last report.</p>	<p>MILOBS</p> <p>IOM</p>
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SECTION 3 - NGO and UN AGENCIES		
3.A.	<p>UN/NGO/Government Cooperation:</p> <p>UNHCR Gisenyi Field Office continues to provide the leadership and coordination of the relief and repatriation effort within Sector 5.</p> <p>UNHCHR teams are now very active in the Sector. To date they have enjoyed good cooperation from RPA and local government.</p> <p>Mine Awareness Group (MAG) was unsuccessful in obtaining the approval of the Ministry of Defence to commence operations (chiefly mine awareness training in schools) in this area. The MAG representative is currently renegotiating this project with the government.</p>	<p>MILOBS</p> <p>UNHCR</p> <p>UNHCHR</p>
3.B.	<p>MILOB/UN Agency/NGO Cooperation:</p> <p>UNAMIR/UNHCHR/UNHCR maintain close cooperation through joint briefing and planning sessions, joint patrols and sharing of information.</p> <p>The bi-weekly inter-agency meeting continues to be a valuable forum for coordination of effort and mutual awareness of activities and the local situation.</p> <p>UNREO is no longer represented in this sector.</p> <p>Use of helicopter to transport teams consisting of UNAMIR/UNHCR/UNHCHR and local government representatives to remote communes has shown potential. To date two such patrols have been conducted. The impact of the helicopter arrival in a rural community draws large crowds and gives much "status" to the UN "delegation." This program will be reported on in detail in a separate report.</p>	<p>MILOBS</p> <p>UNHCR</p> <p>UNHCHR</p>

PROPOSED RE-SETTLEMENT PLAN :

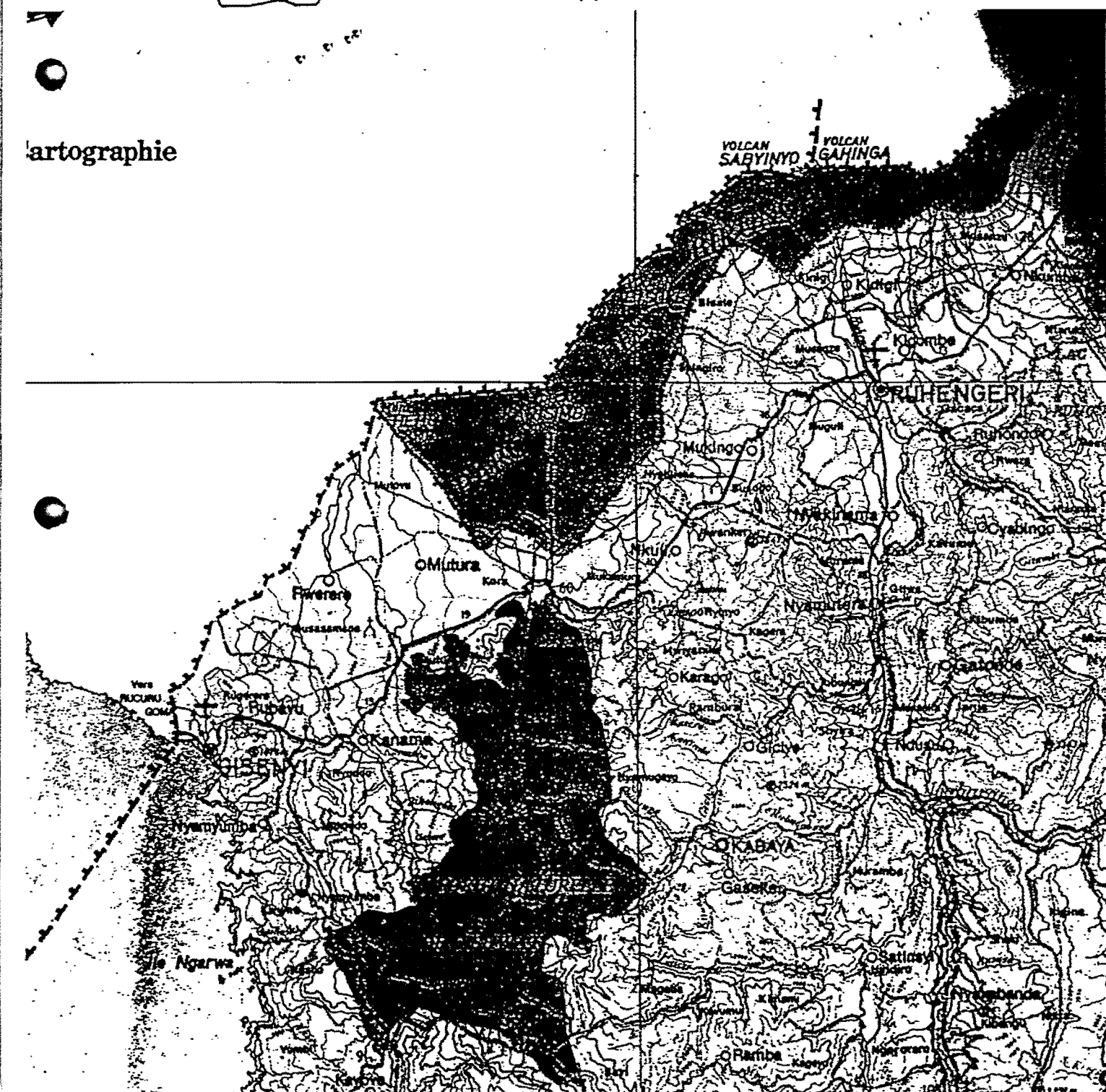
ZONE A (MUTURA) - FARMING

ZONE B (GISHWATI) - HERDING



- RE-SETTLEMENT AREA

Cartographie





TO: MILOB GP HQ

DATE: 05 DEC 94

FROM: MILOB SECTOR 5 GISENYI

REF: PLANS 50/94

MILOB HQ INSTR
dated 25 Nov 94

SUBJECT: SRSG RETURN ON ACTIVITIES IN SECTORS

1. Subject report for Sector 5 has been prepared as requested at reference.
2. The close cooperation existing between all UN agencies and NGOs in this sector has facilitated the preparation of the report. In almost all cases information provided by other UN agencies or NGOs has been verified through observation and routine liaison by MILOB patrols.
3. It is the opinion of this HQ that this is a most useful report and that it will serve to focus the information gathering effort in Sector 5.

AM Austdal
LCol
Comd MILOB Sector 5

Attachments:

SRSG Return on Activities in Sector 5

Annexes:

- Annex A - ICRC Report on Populations in Sector 5
Annex B - UNHCHR Report on Investigations in Sector 5

SECTION 1 - ISSUES RELATED TO RETURNEES and ORIGINAL INHABITANTS		
SER	OBSERVATION	SOURCE
1.A.	<p>Percentage of Original Inhabitants Returning:</p> <p>It is very difficult to obtain accurate figures from local prefectures. ICRC has completed a good data base for this region current as of 01 Nov 94. This is attached as Annex A to this report. In many sectors the present population exceeds that of the pre-war period. One cannot assume, however, that this indicates a full return of the pre-war population.</p>	<p>ICRC</p> <p>UNHCR</p>
1.B.	<p>Number of "New Comers" Settling in Sector:</p> <p>See para 1.A.</p> <p>So-called 59/60 Returnees are quantifiable "new comers" to this sector. UNHCR figures are based on current populations of NYUNDO and NYABUTWA transit camps, who will be settled in the MUTARA region of this sector. This figure is presently (6000)</p>	<p>MILOBS</p> <p>ICRC</p> <p>UNHCR</p>
1.C.	<p>Indications of Properties Being Invaded:</p> <p>Many properties and businesses in this sector were owned by strong supporters of the former government. These properties are now in many cases administered as "government property" by the prefectures.</p> <p>Each prefecture maintains a "housing committee", a function of which is to arbitrate in any property ownership dispute.</p> <p>Some returning 59/60 persons have occupied lands and houses in the MUTURA area. They have acknowledged that they expect to be "moved" at a later date. (Note: This is an increasing problem in some areas of this sector. See para 1.D.)</p> <p>There have been several incidents alleging RPA confiscation of houses for military use. See Annex B to this report.</p>	<p>MILOBS</p> <p>UNHCHR</p>

1.D.	<p>Agriculture:</p> <p>Agriculture in this area is flourishing. Maintenance of pre-war crops is widespread, and much new planting has been done. Very little land goes untended. Next harvest period is Jan 95.</p> <p>Seed and tool distribution remains a priority. In this sector the coordinators of this program are CARITAS and WORLD VISION. All prefectures report a shortage of agricultural tools (hoes and machetes) as well as seed.</p> <p>A growing problem concerns the temporary occupation of vacant farms by returning 59/60 refugees who are harvesting the crops without preparing for future crops, due to their belief that they will be resettled in other areas at a future date. This problem is confined primarily to the GISENYI prefecture and is being addressed by that Prefet.</p> <p>FAO comment:</p> <p>FAO has established an office in GISENYI with the Agriculture Officer for that prefecture. A detailed technical assessment of the situation is being prepared by FAO and a summary will be included in the next report.</p>	<p>MILOBS</p> <p>FAO</p> <p>UNAMIR</p> <p>PO</p> <p>World Vision</p> <p>CARITAS</p>
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1.E.	<p>Education:</p> <p>COOPI is established at GISENYI. Purpose of this NGO group is to provide limited teacher training and to make necessary basic repairs to school buildings.</p> <p>An Education Officer has been appointed within each of the GISENYI and RUHENGARI prefectures.</p> <p>As at 01 Nov 94 there are 178 primary schools operating in the GISENYI prefecture with approximately 70,000 students in attendance. This compares to the 1989 figure of 104,000 primary students. Of the 25 secondary and 30 technical schools located here none are currently open.</p> <p>Problems identified by COOPI include:</p> <p>(1) teachers have received salary for Sep period only. Food for Work program has been slowed due to lack of truck to make distribution in the area.</p> <p>(2) schools lack desks (15,000 required) and text books, student supplies, etc. UNICEF is working on this.</p> <p>(3) most teachers (70 -75%) are unqualified. In fact, the majority are former secondary school students who await the reopening of those schools. (Note: pre-war estimate of unqualified teachers was 50 %)</p> <p>No data is available as yet from RUHENGARI area. Austrian Relief Organization is principal agent for support to education in that area. This information will be compiled for subsequent report.</p>	<p>MILOBS</p> <p>COOPI</p> <p>UNAMIR</p> <p>PO</p>
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1.F.	<p>Transport:</p> <p>Movement of returnees throughout this area is done by UNHCR / IOM using busses and trucks.</p> <p>Public transport in this region is minimal. A small number of "mini-bus" or pick up truck type vehicles are privately operated on the main GISENYI-KIGALI road.</p> <p>Some transport trucks operate in the area to transport agricultural produce to KIGALI markets. This is also a private enterprise.</p>	<p>MILOBS</p> <p>UNHCR</p> <p>IOM</p>
1.G.	<p>Unofficial Border Crossing:</p> <p>There is considerable cross-border movement in this sector at unofficial crossing points. This is primarily for purpose of trade / sale of agricultural produce and is characteristic of rural frontier regions.</p> <p>There is some returnee traffic through the VIRUNGA MOUNTAIN area. While accurate counts are impossible we can estimate / average the rate of return to be approximately 100 persons per 24 hour period. Most travel is at night.</p> <p>Rate of persons returning from Zaire by boat is increasing. Since 09 Sep 94 approximately 6000 persons have returned in this way. Most of these returnees are 59/60 refugees who have the money to pay for this service. Most recently, the practice is for large numbers of persons to move together for purposes of mutual protection from "bandits." (pirates?) Highest figure recorded to date on a single day was (1000) persons arriving in 10 boats. Large numbers of cattle are also being transported by boat and barge from Zaire into Rwanda. As no livestock reception / inspection process yet exists there is much concern of disease.</p>	<p>MILOBS</p> <p>UNHCR</p> <p>CARE</p>

SECTION 2 - GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES		
2.A.	<p>Treatment of Returnees by RPA:</p> <p>Local population is mixed but is predominantly HUTU. In general the relationship between local population and RPA is peaceful.</p> <p>There is, however, a strong concern in the RPA that many of the local population maintain their support for the former government. They suspect that infiltrators are or will be assisted by local sympathizers. Additionally, the RPA feels that many war-criminals and former soldiers remain concealed in the local population. This is reflected by a relatively high arrest rate in the sector.</p> <p>The order by the Minister of Rehabilitation issued 3 weeks ago tasking all Prefets to detail wartime atrocities in their areas seems to have resulted in an increased incidence of arrest throughout the area. In relation to this investigation, civilian authorities are for the first time involved in making arrests. The report by the Prefet of RUHENGARI is now complete. The GISENYI report has yet to be completed.</p> <p>There is increasing evidence of robbery and extortion by elements of the RPA against locals. Persons with money (shop owners, bar owners, etc) or property (59/60 returnees with cattle) are especially vulnerable. See Annex B to this report. RPA commanders appear to take all reports of wrong-doing seriously. There are several cases on record of disciplinary action having been administered. However, normal RPA response seems to be the posting of defaulters to a new unit in another location.</p>	<p>MILOBS</p> <p>UNHCR</p> <p>UNHCHR</p> <p>UNAMIR PO</p>

2.B.	Influencing of Population Within Sector:	MILOBS
	<p>Primary source of information in this sector continues to be the so-called "bush telegraph" i.e. spread of rumors by word of mouth. The investigation of incidents by MILOBS / UNHCHR shows that information, often exaggerated and incorrect, rapidly spreads among local populations, especially in rural areas. It is often surprising at how quickly incidents occurring in GOMA area camps are reported to local populations (the reverse is equally true). It can be assumed that much of this is passed word-of-mouth in the course of cross-border trading and via returning refugees.</p>	UNHCR
	<p>There have been several reports of "inflammatory" letters being passed from GOMA camps to local areas. Most notably these warn of impending attack by FAR forces.</p>	UNAMIR PO
	<p>There have been several reports of teachers or local commune leaders being arrested for the spreading of "anti-government" information. The rumor alleging local RPA recruitment of young boys was attributed to several RUHENGARI teachers who have since fled to ZAIRE.</p>	NGOs
	<p>New prefets were appointed at RUHENGARI and GISENYI in Nov 94. Both are popular choices with local populations. A series of rallies are now being conducted throughout both of these prefectures. These are being monitored by UNAMIR Political Officer.</p>	Intl Media
	<p>Rwanda radio and television have been active in this area. Foreign journalists, especially television crews, are routinely accompanied by Rwanda media advisors.</p>	
	<p>Rwanda radio was used on several occasions by the former prefet of RUHENGARI to complain publically that poor effort of certain NGO groups was delaying food distribution in the area. This led to some problems for NGOs in the region.</p>	
	<p>Discussions with senior RPA Officers indicate that BBC and VOA radio programs provide most of their outside information.</p>	
	<p>UGANDA newspapers are often seen in the offices of RPA senior Officers.</p>	

2.C.	<p>Flow of Rumors from ZAIRE Camps:</p> <p>See 2.B.</p>	<p>MILOBS</p> <p>UNHCR</p> <p>UNHCHR</p>
2.D.	<p>Meetings with Local Authorities:</p> <p>RPA</p> <p>Relations with RPA in this sector are generally very good. All agencies enjoy routine access to local commanders. In several incidents UNAMIR has successfully acted as a facilitator between NGO and RPA to resolve problems.</p> <p>Prefet / Commune Leaders</p> <p>Good cooperation appears to exist between UNAMIR Political Officer and local Prefets. Commune and cell leaders speak openly with MILOBS, UNHCHR teams and other agencies.</p> <p>A bi-weekly meeting of GISENYI and RUHENGARI Prefets and all UN / NGO agencies is conducted to coordinate efforts.</p> <p>Teachers and Priests:</p> <p>We continue to enjoy good relations with local religious leaders who have assisted UNAMIR (Tunbat) in housing and UNHCR in the establishment of local transit camps on church owned properties.</p>	<p>MILOBS</p> <p>UNHCR</p> <p>UNHCHR</p> <p>UNAMIR PO</p> <p>NGO</p>

2.E. Resources Available to Local Government:

A lack of resources continues to be the chief obstacle to the establishment of a smooth running local government. Areas of specific concern at this time include:

(1) The requirement of a suitable (off-road) vehicle for the Prefet and staff of GISENYI prefecture to allow movement in the sector. Former Prefet utilized his (personal) army vehicle. Presently both UNHCR and UNAMIR assist in this regard.

(2) A functioning telephone system would enhance the functioning of local governments. Much time is lost in even the most routine of actions through unavailability of communications.

(3) Basic repairs to government offices at both prefecture and commune level is required in some areas to render them usable by local officials.

(4) Office supplies of all types are requested by both Prefets. This includes even basic items such as paper and other stationary.

Quality of local government staff varies. Prefet of RUHENGARI has openly stated that some of his current staff are not qualified for their positions and that he will seek to replace them in the near future.

Government staffs are receiving salary only on an irregular basis. It is understood that salary for Sep 94 period was only paid in Nov 94. It was noted that the Prefet of GISENYI had an "account" at the Meridian Hotel for business related entertaining.

2.F.	<p>Local Situation:</p> <p>Quality of life in this sector continues to improve towards pre-war standard.</p> <p>As UN agencies and NGOs have moved from the so-called "GOMA corridor" and into surrounding rural areas the availability of medical aid and provision of food has done much to stabilize local populations.</p> <p>Crime rate has increased noticeably, especially in RUHENGARI and GISENYI towns. This may be due to a number of factors, including increasing local populations, presence of more money (notably with 59/60 returnees) in the area, lack of pay for RPA, and need for food in Zaire camps. Incidents involving theft (often with violence) of cattle are prevalent and there is evidence that stolen cows are being taken across the border into Zaire. It should be noted also that the introduction of 3 UNHCHR teams into this sector has allowed increased detection and investigation of incidents.</p>	<p>MILOBS</p> <p>UNAMIR PO</p> <p>UNREO</p> <p>UNHCR</p> <p>UNHCHR</p> <p>NGO</p>
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2.G.	<p>Public Services:</p> <p>Hydro-electric:</p> <p>Water plants in both GISENYI and RUHENGARI prefectures are operational and are producing adequate water for those cities. Repairs have been made in the rural areas of BUSEGO, JANJA and BUTARO. Electricity is available to both GISENYI and RUHENGARI with some intermittent shortages caused by a shortage of repair parts. Electrogaz company is assuming control of these plants from ICRC.</p> <p>Vaccination:</p> <p>Expanded Program of Immunization (EPI) is a government program implemented in cooperation with local health NGOs. Package includes vaccination against measles, mumps, rubella, tetanus, dyptheria, tuberculosis and polio.</p> <p>Health:</p> <p>Regional medical coordinators (MDs) have been appointed for both GISENYI and RUHENGARI prefectures. Current problems are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) shortage of qualified local staff (2) lack of water in rural dispensaries (3) only emergency surgery is available <p>No health centers are currently being operated by the government. Existing, but non-functional facilities include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) 3 x hospitals in GISENYI prefecture (2) 2 x hospitals in RUHENGARI prefecture (3) 8 x dispensaries <p>All functioning health facilities in this region are run by NGOs and include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) 7 x hospitals (total 460 beds) (2) 26 dispensaries <p>NOTE: Details of locations and services available have been compiled and are maintained at this HQ.</p>	<p>MILOBS</p> <p>UNHCR</p> <p>ICRC</p> <p>MSF(B)</p> <p>MSF(H)</p>
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2.H.	<p>Prisons:</p> <p>There are currently 3 prisons in this sector:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) RUHENGRI (large central prison) (2) GISENYI (attached to military barracks) (3) BIGOGWE (attached to military barracks) <p>Most communes operate small jails for temporary detention of criminals. Known locations include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) KAYOVE commune (2) KAYENZI commune (3) MUSASA commune (4) RUSHASHI commune (5) GATONDE commune 	<p>MILOBS</p> <p>UNHCHR</p>
2.J.	<p>Customs and Border Crossings:</p> <p>Rwanda government has recently instituted a tax (\$US 20.) on all trucks crossing into Zaire. This includes relief supply trucks.</p> <p>UNAMIR continues to be prohibited from moving into Zaire. All other UN agencies (using laissez-passer) have no restrictions on travel. Actual contacts between UNAMIR and customs officers in Zaire are cordial.</p> <p>In a recent incident RPA stopped relief trucks from UNICEF and WFP at the border on suspicion of carrying munitions and arms into Zaire. A random search produced no contraband. There have been no incidents since that time.</p> <p>Relations between customs officers in Rwanda and UNAMIR are cordial and cooperative.</p>	<p>MILOBS</p>

SECTION 3 - NGO and UN AGENCIES

3.A.

UN/NGO/Government Cooperation:

MILOBS

In general terms, local governments are expressing some concern that most of the aid agencies continue to concentrate efforts on short term problems with limited long term planning. Prefects of both RUHENGRI and GISENYI suggest that local populations are relatively stable and that the need now is for provision of seeds and tools, provision of infrastructure and training of personnel to operate the infrastructure.

Aid agencies are very aware of this situation. While some are now planning to "tailor" their operations to local needs, others are accepting that the "crisis" period is over and are preparing to depart.

UNHCR GISENYI office continues to provide the leadership and coordination throughout this sector. UNHCR relations with local governments and with RPA is very good. In cases where NGOs were perceived to be working in isolation or counter to the main effort UNHCR has been instrumental in re-directing the effort in a positive direction.

3.B.	<p>MILOB/UN Agency/NGO Cooperation:</p> <p>Cooperation and coordination of effort between UN / NGO aid agencies and UNAMIR remains very good.</p> <p>There is close cooperation and passage of information between UNHCR GOMA/GISENYI and UNAMIR GISENYI. There is a weekly meeting to discuss security and protection issues.</p> <p>Joint UNAMIR/UNHCR fact finding patrols are routinely conducted within the sector.</p> <p>UNAMIR provides regular escort to MSF(B) & (H) operating some remote dispensaries.</p> <p>A joint UNHCR, UNAMIR, UNREO task force worked closely with local government representatives to complete final preparations for resettlement of 59/60 returnees in MUTURA area (so-called "government lands") scheduled for mid-Dec 94.</p>	MILOBS
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COMMUNE	SECTOR	ORIG POP	PRESENT POP	NR. of FAMILIES		Avr/Fam		% Orig POP	NOTES
				1991	1994	1991	1994		
GISENYI									
Gaseke		53,865	33,769	11,674		4.6	ERR	63	Being calculated
	Bukende	4,325	3,314	894		4.8	ERR	77	DISTRIBUTION
	Bukonde	3,878	2,530	792		4.8	ERR	65	28-11-94
	Gisebeya	6,000	3,094	1,252		4.7	ERR	52	
	Kabuye	4,365	3,674	864		5.0	ERR	84	
	Magaba	6,693	5,026	1,556		4.3	ERR	75	
	Muhanda	7,366	4,020	1,540		4.7	ERR	55	
	Mwendo	4,709	2,842	986		4.7	ERR	60	
	Rurambo	5,696	2,126	1,210		4.7	ERR	37	
	Rwankenke	3,796	2,653	835		4.5	ERR	70	
	Rwili	7,037	4,490	1,742		4.0	ERR	64	
Giciye		61,172	27,181	12,890	6,286	4.7	4.3	44	DISTRIBUTION
	Birembo	5,979	2,583	1,228	569	4.8	4.5	43	05.12.94
	Cyarwa	3,853		857		4.4	ERR	0	
	Gasasa	4,099	1,467	829	436	4.9	3.4	36	
	Gihira	8,536				ERR	ERR	0	
	Jomba	4,299	2,430	929	612	4.6	4.0	57	
	Kintarure	4,010	2,937	911	616	4.4	4.8	73	
	Murambi	4,431	2,872	875	587	5.0	4.9	65	
	Mutanda	3,150	1,979	673	459	4.6	4.3	63	
	Nyamugeyo	5,629	3,427	1,219	631	4.6	5.4	61	
	Rubare	4,962	2,788	1,092	623	4.5	4.5	56	
	Rubona	4,592	2,544	951	684	4.8	3.7	55	
	Shaki	2,620	1,396	555	399	4.7	3.5	53	
	Shyira	5,012	2,758	1,034	670	4.8	4.1	55	
Kanama		70,051	58,353	15,716	12,395	4.4	4.7	83	LAST DISTRIBUTION WAS
	Bisizi	5,198	4,157	1,169	840	4.4	4.9	80	15-08-94
	Kanama	6,276	4,758	1,441	1,005	4.3	4.7	76	
	Kanombe	6,327	6,481	1,289	1,294	4.9	5.0	102	
	Karambo	11,160	9,142	2,536	1,675	4.4	5.5	82	
	Kayove	5,857	4,574	1,279	1,030	4.5	4.4	78	
	Kigarama	5,044	4,436	1,079	941	4.6	4.7	88	
	Mukondo	4,725	3,380	1,030	860	4.5	3.9	72	
	Nkuli	6,585	5,014	1,807	1,099	3.6	4.6	76	
	Nyabirasi	8,011	6,817	1,737	1,578	4.6	4.3	85	
	Nyundo	4,839	3,943	1,061	812	4.5	4.9	81	
	Rugomero	6,029	5,651	1,288	1,261	4.6	4.5	94	
Karago		53,473		10,816		4.9	ERR	0	DISTRIBUTION PLANNED
	Bumba	3,777		744		5.0	ERR	0	07-11-94
	Gakarara	7,921		1,539		5.1	ERR	0	
	Muhungwe	8,898		1,820		4.8	ERR	0	
	Mwiyanike	6,831		1,361		5.0	ERR	0	
	Nanga	6,827		1,341		5.0	ERR	0	
	Ndorwa	5,674		1,160		4.8	ERR	0	
	Rambura	9,261		1,974		4.6	ERR	0	
	Rurembo	4,284		877		4.8	ERR	0	

COMMUNE	SECTOR	ORIG POP	PRESENT POP	NR. of FAMILIES		Avr/Fam		% Orig POP	NOTES
				1991	1994	1991	1994		
Kayove		79,207	56,493	15,763	11,475	5.0	4.9	71	DISTRIBUTION 17.10.94
	Boneza	4,015	2,298	785	529	5.1	4.3	57	
	Busanza	5,730	1,746	1,154	381	4.9	4.6	30	
	Gihinga	5,630	5,607	1,083	1,161	5.1	4.8	100	
	Gihumba	2,802	2,350	545	499	5.1	4.7	84	
	Gishwati	3,437	3,490	675	646	5.0	5.4	102	
	Kayove	9,374	4,005	1,881	849	4.9	4.9	43	
	Kayove 2		8,282		1,507	ERR	5.5		
	Kigeyo	8,956	6,118	1,743	1,259	5.1	4.9	68	
	Kinunu	5,002	1,568	1,021	362	4.8	4.3	31	
	Murama	3,955	2,307	817	474	4.8	4.9	58	
	Musasa	3,576	2,265	724	497	4.9	4.6	63	
	Mushonyi	4,605		931		4.9	ERR	0	
	Ngabo	8,238	6,341	1,655	1,161	4.9	5.5	77	
	Rugamba	3,555	2,717	702	578	5.0	4.7	76	
	Shyiki	4,527	3,458	933	881	4.8	3.9	76	
	Vumbi	5,805	3,941	1,114	721	5.2	5.5	68	
Kibilira		54,870	38,456	11,174		4.9	ERR	70	DISTRIBUTION 19.09.94
	Gatumba	4,779	3,055	942		5.0	ERR	64	
	Gitarama	6,310	5,240	1,340		4.7	ERR	83	
	Karehe	4,742	3,250	954		4.9	ERR	69	
	Kirengo	3,376	2,791	699		4.8	ERR	83	
	Mikingo	5,253	3,092	1,037		5.0	ERR	59	
	Ngurugunzu	4,209	3,079	851		4.9	ERR	73	
	Ntaganzwa	6,018	3,440	1,220		4.9	ERR	57	
	Ntobwe	4,539	4,366	963		4.7	ERR	96	
	Nyamisa	3,703	2,793	737		5.0	ERR	75	
	Rongi	3,622	2,247	697		5.1	ERR	62	
	Rubona	3,774	2,598	803		4.6	ERR	69	
	Rugarama	4,545	2,505	931		4.8	ERR	55	
Mutura		71,217	27,809	14,472	5,150	4.9	5.4	39	
	Butaka	6,518	3,485	1,161	553	5.6	6.3	53	
	Cyambara	4,464	1,917	1,027	428	4.3	4.5	43	
	Gihorwe	5,617	3,265	936	581	6.0	5.6	58	
	Kabatwa	5,956	2,019	1,096	371	5.4	5.4	34	
	Kanzenze	6,533	1,672	1,409	371	4.6	4.5	26	
	Kora	7,776	1,833	1,502	348	5.1	5.3	24	
	Mudende	5,953	1,848	1,250	369	4.7	5.0	31	
	Mugongo	5,892	2,368	1,275	470	4.6	5.0	40	
	Mutovu	4,848		1,049		4.6	ERR	0	
	Nyamirambo	3,748	1,746	813	391	4.6	4.5	47	
	Nyaruteme	4,095	1,432	862	313	4.7	4.6	35	
Nyamyumba	Rusiza	5,888	3,931	1,256	604	4.6	6.5	67	
	Tamira	3,929	2,293	836	351	4.6	6.5	58	
		58,038	34,931	12,053	7,344	4.8	4.8	60	DISTRIBUTION 26.09.94
	Budaha	5,201	4,785	1,073	1,015	4.8	4.7	92	
	Buhoko	4,934	1,602	985	401	5.0	4.0	32	
	Busoro	4,702	2,695	947	561	4.9	4.8	57	
	Gashashi	4,246	3,208	858	591	4.9	5.4	76	
	Kabilizi	5,609	2,975	1,265	695	4.4	4.3	53	
	Kinigi	3,934	2,604	844	633	4.6	4.1	66	
	Kiraga	6,431	4,468	1,305	918	4.9	4.9	69	
	Kivumu	4,981	5,523	1,015	1,048	4.9	5.3	111	1325 people work in tea plantatio
	Munanira	4,311	1,769	905	450	4.7	3.9	41	
	Mwufe	5,133	1,951	828	279	6.1	7.0	38	
	Rubona	5,297	1,244	1,134	330	4.6	3.8	23	
	Rushubi	4,239	2,107	894	423	4.7	5.0	50	

COMMUNE	SECTOR	ORIG POP	PRESENT POP	NR. of FAMILIES		Avr/Fam		% Orig POP	NOTES
				1991	1994	1991	1994		
Ramba		51,534	42,646	10,947	9,034	4.7	4.7	83	DISTRIBUTION
	Bayi	7,611	7,154	1,611	1,538	4.7	4.7	94	07.11.94
	Kageyo	4,583	3,806	933	766	4.9	5.0	83	
	Kavumu	6,777	5,074	1,395	1,072	4.8	4.7	75	
	Kimanu	5,451	5,410	1,134	1,091	4.8	5.0	99	
	Mabuye	8,671	8,132	1,901	1,770	4.5	4.6	94	
	Nyampiri	4,653	3,105	977	661	4.7	4.7	67	
	Sovu	8,780	6,331	1,901	1,363	4.6	4.6	72	
	Suti	5,008	3,634	1,095	773	4.5	4.7	73	
Rubavu		61,194		13,847		4.4	ERR	0	
	Basa	3,653		845		4.3	ERR	0	
	Burinda	4,211		1,010		4.1	ERR	0	
	Byahi	7,894		1,698		4.6	ERR	0	
	Gisa	5,050	1,184	1,202		4.2	ERR	23	
	Gisenyi	19,181		4,351		4.4	ERR	0	
	Muhira	5,554	3,040	1,190		4.6	ERR	55	
	Murambi	3,780		878		4.3	ERR	0	
	Murara	6,035		1,365		4.4	ERR	0	
	Rugerero	5,836	1,058	1,308		4.4	ERR	18	
Rwerere		51,036	28,136	11,326		4.5	ERR	55	
	Busumba	6,398	2,669	1,491		4.2	ERR	42	
	Gabiro	3,536	2,244	818		4.3	ERR	63	
	Gacurabweng	4,239	1,820	936		4.5	ERR	43	
	Kantwali	4,794	2,875	998		4.8	ERR	60	
	Kinyanzovu	5,553	3,690	1,253		4.4	ERR	66	
	Mubona	5,468	2,389	1,155		4.7	ERR	44	
	Muhanda	7,173	3,466	1,617		4.4	ERR	48	
	Mukingo	4,870	2,958	1,073		4.5	ERR	61	
	Nyarushyamb	4,148	3,025	919		4.5	ERR	73	
	Rwanzekuma	4,857	3,000	1,066		4.5	ERR	62	
Satinsyi		69,033	33,492	14,166	6,070	4.8	5.5	49	DISTRIBUTION
	Gashonyi	5,204	4,271	1,079	906	4.8	4.7	82	21.11.94
	Gitega	3,975	1,998	852	405	4.6	4.9	50	
	Gitwa	4,730	2,609	983	579	4.8	4.5	55	
	Hindiro	5,347	4,436	1,128	894	4.7	5.0	83	
	Kiziguro	5,573		1,119		4.9	ERR	0	
	Matyazo	5,451	2,970	1,134	516	4.8	5.8	54	
	Mbuye	3,943	1,896	786	444	5.0	4.3	48	
	Mpara	5,134		1,040		4.9	ERR	0	
	Munini	5,231	3,882	1,082	847	4.8	4.6	74	
	Murambi	5,360	4,129	1,093		4.9	ERR	77	
	Musagara	2,985	2,874	605	543	4.9	5.3	96	
	Ngororero	5,206		1,043		4.9	ERR	0	
	Rucano	6,553	4,427	1,363	936	4.8	4.7	68	
	Ruhunga	4,241		859		4.9	ERR	0	
TOTAL		0	386,548			ERR	ERR	ERR	

COMMUNE	SECTOR	ORIG POP	PRESENT POP	NR. of FAMILIES		Avr/Fam		% Orig POP	NOTES
				1991	1994	1991	1994		
RUHENGARI									
Butaro		51,777	81,610	10,947	13,971	4.7	5.8	158	Covered ex-Kisoro monthly distributions last November
	Buhita	4,195	4,699	918	898	4.5	5.2	112	
	Bukaragata	4,762	6,386	1,007	1,141	4.7	5.6	134	
	Butandi	3,472	5,076	744	858	4.6	5.9	146	
	Kayange	11,406	15,833	2,382	2,698	4.7	5.9	139	
	Kindoyi	2,014	10,782	470	1,736	4.2	6.2	535	
	Kinyababa	8,588	7,130	1,781	1,224	4.8	5.8	83	
	Musama	6,726	5,957	1,393	1,223	4.8	4.9	89	
	Rugendabari	1,990	3,336	410	541	4.8	6.2	168	
	Ruriba	4,952	9,734	1,033	1,618	4.7	6.0	197	
Rutovu	3,672	12,677	809	2,034	4.5	6.2	345		
Cyabingo		49,698	51,473	10,493		4.7	ERR	104	24.10.94 ONCE-OFF DISTRIBUTION
	Bugaragara	3,409	3,825	715		4.7	ERR	112	
	Bushoka	3,525	3,470	756		4.6	ERR	98	
	Cyabingo	2,402	2,436	506		4.7	ERR	101	
	Gitwa	2,880	2,989	624		4.6	ERR	104	
	Kavumu	2,649	2,468	546		4.8	ERR	93	
	Kiganda	3,963	4,106	798		4.9	ERR	104	
	Muhaza	3,559	3,744	745		4.7	ERR	105	
	Muhororo	3,477	3,773	727		4.7	ERR	109	
	Muramba	3,338	3,387	746		4.4	ERR	101	
	Ngege	3,600	3,945	757		4.7	ERR	110	
	Nyundo	2,455	2,095	527		4.6	ERR	85	
	Rugimbu	4,291	4,739	867		4.9	ERR	110	
	Rukore	3,415	3,544	767		4.4	ERR	104	
	Rurembo	2,830	3,070	596		4.7	ERR	108	
	Rutare	3,905	3,882	816		4.7	ERR	99	
	Cyeru		76,001	86,524	16,131		4.7	ERR	
Butare		3,538	3,961	725		4.8	ERR	112	
Gacundura		4,363	5,065	934		4.6	ERR	116	
Kabona		4,848	8,197	1,004		4.8	ERR	169	
Kalingorera		3,914	4,473	847	890	4.6	5.0	114	
Kamubuga		6,466	6,697	1,374	1,357	4.7	4.9	104	
Kiboga		6,406	4,446	1,342		4.7	ERR	69	
Kinihira		4,218	4,182	938	880	4.4	4.8	99	
Mugamba		2,811	3,262	625		4.4	ERR	116	
Ndago		5,753	8,013	1,193		4.8	ERR	139	
Rugendabare		7,186	7,372	1,529		4.6	ERR	103	
Ruhanga		5,223	8,104	1,092		4.7	ERR	155	
Ruhombo		5,768	6,301	1,196		4.8	ERR	109	
Rusarabuge		4,407	4,476	925		4.7	ERR	102	
Ruyange		3,636	4,076	753		4.8	ERR	112	
Rwerere		7,464	7,899	1,655		4.5	ERR	106	
Gatonde			38,410	39,382	7,855		4.8	ERR	103
	Busengo	5,326	5,398	1,132		4.7	ERR	101	
	Cyibumba	4,564	5,074	956		4.7	ERR	111	
	Gahanga	4,999	5,248	1,013		4.9	ERR	105	
	Gakenke	3,598	3,950	718		5.0	ERR	110	
	Kivune	3,159	3,493	647		4.8	ERR	111	
	Mugandu	4,119	4,502	853		4.8	ERR	109	
	Munanira	4,334	3,791	887		4.8	ERR	87	
	Nyakagezi	4,404	3,963	881		4.9	ERR	90	
	Rusasa	3,907	3,963	765		5.1	ERR	101	

COMMUNE	SECTOR	ORIG POP	PRESENT POP	NR. of FAMILIES		Avr/Fam		% Orig POP	NOTES
				1991	1994	1991	1994		
Kidaho		37,698	58,678	8,237	10,405	4.5	5.6	156	Covered ex-Kisoro
	Buranbi	4,835	6,232	1,104	1,229	4.3	5.1	129	LAST DISTRIBUTION
	Burera	2,720	4,259	602	722	4.5	5.9	157	17.10.94
	Butenga	2,418	4,963	538	881	4.4	5.6	205	
	Butete	4,908	5,955	1,063	1,081	4.6	5.5	121	
	Cyanika	3,567	6,174	770	1,096	4.6	5.6	173	
	Gitaraga	5,364	6,941	1,206	1,326	4.4	5.2	129	
	Gitare	3,044	6,070	638	1,011	4.7	6.0	199	
	Kgogo	3,730	5,508	809	1,054	4.6	5.2	148	
	Kidaho	3,928	6,538	855	1,124	4.5	5.8	166	
	Rugarama	3,184	6,038	652	881	4.8	6.9	190	
Kigombe		52,930	49,104	11,370		4.6	ERR	93	Increased figs due to D/Ps in town
	Cyuve	5,879	6,044	1,252	1,269	4.6	4.8	103	ONE-TIME DISTRIBUTION
	Gacaca	5,473	5,760	1,140		4.8	ERR	105	7.11.94
	Gahondogo	5,879	5,372	1,319	1,152	4.4	4.7	91	
	Gasanze	3,329	3,462	734	825	4.5	4.2	104	
	Gashangiro	7,363	6,642	1,638		4.4	ERR	90	
	Kabaya	8,448	5,885	1,689	1,192	5.0	4.9	70	
	Mubona	2,394	3,184	529		4.5	ERR	133	
	Muhoza	6,830	5,406	1,492	943	4.5	5.7	79	
	Musanze	3,923	3,858	851	811	4.6	4.8	98	
	Rubange	3,412	3,495	723	680	4.7	5.1	102	
Kinigi		55,146	34,537	11,369		4.8	ERR	63	Good commune, well organised
	Bisate	5,925	3,890	1,064		5.5	ERR	66	Dist - Market place (T&T)
	Gasiza	3,834	2,139	868	497	4.4	4.3	56	Dist - School (Truck only)
	Gihora	7,455	4,289	1,505	984	4.9	4.4	58	Dist - School (Truck only)
	Kabwende	4,368	2,334	864		5.0	ERR	53	Dist - Market place (T&T)
	Kagano	5,111	1,359	1,086	349	4.7	3.9	27	Dist - School (Truck only)
	Kanyamiheto	4,815	3,424	930		5.1	ERR	71	Dist - Market place (T&T)
	Musanze	5,554	4,461	1,186	889	4.6	5.0	80	Dist - Market place (T&T)
	Nyabitsinde	3,426	1,950	626		5.4	ERR	57	Dist - Market place (T&T)
	Nyange	2,943	2,022	654	484	4.5	4.2	69	Dist - School (Truck only)
	Nyarugina	4,319	2,526	965	539	4.4	4.7	58	Dist - Market place (T&T)
	Rwankuba	4,438	3,539	985	708	4.5	5.0	80	Dist - School (Truck only)
	Tero	2,958	2,604	636	538	4.6	4.8	88	Dist - Market place (T&T)
Mukingo		43,862		8,985		4.8	ERR	0	
	Busogo	6,643		1,395		4.7	ERR	0	
	Gataraga	4,664		975		4.7	ERR	0	
	Gikoro	4,418		926		4.7	ERR	0	
	Kimonyi	4,815		1,001		4.8	ERR	0	
	Mukingo	3,813		798		4.7	ERR	0	
	Nyabirehe	6,412		1,267		5.0	ERR	0	
	Rwinzovu	5,250		1,034		5.0	ERR	0	
	Shingiro	7,847		1,589		4.9	ERR	0	
Ndusu		44,020	40,924	9,208	8,910	4.7	4.6	93	
	Buhunga	3,838	4,378	838	894	4.5	4.9	114	
	Janja	3,822	3,508	776	718	4.9	4.9	92	
	Kabingo	5,494	4,628	1,138	1,062	4.8	4.4	84	
	Kiliba	3,864	4,010	787	817	4.9	4.9	104	
	Kilinga	3,664	3,271	768	656	4.7	5.0	89	
	Mataba	4,904	4,565	1,082	1,041	4.5	4.4	93	
	Mugunga	3,137	3,029	652	670	4.8	4.5	97	
	Muzo	3,356	3,090	682	662	4.9	4.7	92	
	Mwumba	3,709	3,603	771	764	4.8	4.7	97	
	Rusoro	4,300	3,777	863	818	4.9	4.6	88	
	Tandagura	3,932	3,065	851	808	4.6	3.8	78	

ONCE
OFF
DISTRIBUTION
5.09.94

COMMUNE	SECTOR	ORIG POP	PRESENT POP	NR. of FAMILIES		Avr/Fam		% Orig POP	NOTES
				1991	1994	1991	1994		
Nkuli		48,071	29,536	9,715	6,308	4.9	4.7	61	
	Gatovu	3,063	3,050	613	594	4.9	5.1	100	
	Gitwa	6,285	3,285	1,193	810	5.2	4.1	52	
	Jenda	8,316	4,582	1,692	882	4.9	5.2	55	
	Lyinyo	4,131	2,807	1,060	649	3.8	4.3	68	
	Kareba	5,321	3,416	863	673	6.1	5.1	64	
	Kintobo	4,315	3,201	1,441	642	2.9	5.0	74	
	Mukamira	6,596	2,865	835	621	7.8	4.6	43	
	Musumba	4,093	3,745	521	921	7.8	4.1	91	
	Rukoma	2,709		668		4.0	ERR	0	
	Runigi	3,242	2,585	829	516	3.9	5.0	80	
Nkumba		50,417	79,348	11,435	12,431	4.4	6.4	157	DISTRIBUTION 19.09.94
	Gahunga	7,174	11,435	1,688	1,761	4.2	6.5	159	- POSSIBLE ONE MORE
	Gatete	2,796	5,182	614	686	4.5	7.6	185	DISTRIBUTION
	Giheta	5,416	7,276	1,206	1,271	4.4	5.7	134	
	Gitinda	3,843	6,364	1,101	1,051	3.4	6.1	166	
	Kabaya	3,367	5,072	759	818	4.4	6.2	151	
	Kinoni	3,640	5,206	757	805	4.8	6.5	143	
	Maya	4,567	7,887	983	1,189	4.6	6.6	173	
	Musanzu	4,288	6,794	1,000	1,119	4.2	6.1	158	
	Mwiko	2,732	4,732	577	701	4.7	6.8	173	
	Nyanga	3,358	3,403	731	702	4.5	4.8	101	
	Ruhondo	3,891	5,906	856	849	4.5	7.0	152	
	Rutamba	5,345	10,091	1,163	1,479	4.5	6.8	189	
		37,504		8,415		4.4	ERR	0	
Nyakinama	Gisoro	2,873		642		4.4	ERR	0	
	Kabere 1	3,170		695		4.5	ERR	0	
	Kabere 2	2,693		601		4.4	ERR	0	
	Kabere 3	1,877		423		4.4	ERR	0	
	Kanza	2,305		552		4.1	ERR	0	
	Kitambura	3,675		838		4.3	ERR	0	
	Muguli	2,998		655		4.5	ERR	0	
	Muko	4,823		1,215		3.9	ERR	0	
	Nkotsi	3,850		793		4.8	ERR	0	
	Rubona	1,666		375		4.4	ERR	0	
	Rugalika	1,687		384		4.3	ERR	0	
	Rusanze	3,724		768		4.8	ERR	0	
	Rutoyi	2,163		474		4.5	ERR	0	
Nyamugali		47,815	48,083	10,396		4.5	ERR	101	Partly Stayed
	Gaseke	4,222	4,916	1,020		4.1	ERR	116	Stayed SURVEY BEING
	Gicuba	4,063	4,172	897		4.5	ERR	103	Stayed MADE
	Kabingo	3,830	3,771	820		4.6	ERR	98	26.10.94
	Kidomo	3,741	3,284	747		5.0	ERR	88	
	Kivumu	3,584	3,702	763		4.6	ERR	103	Partly Stayed
	Mushongi	4,332	4,149	932		4.6	ERR	96	Stayed
	Mushubi	4,484	4,870	997		4.4	ERR	109	Stayed
	Muvumo	4,451	4,172	934		4.7	ERR	94	Stayed
	Nemba	4,516	4,398	950		4.7	ERR	97	Stayed
	Rubona	3,942	4,323	904		4.3	ERR	110	Stayed
	Rukore	3,501	3,525	765		4.5	ERR	101	
	Rushara	3,149	2,801	667		4.7	ERR	89	

COMMUNE	SECTOR	ORIG POP	PRESENT POP	NR. of FAMILIES		Avr/Fam		% Orig POP	NOTES
				1991	1994	1991	1994		
Nyamutera		31,792		6,791		4.6	ERR	0	
	Cyanika	4,856		1,046		4.6	ERR	0	
	Kageli	4,348		921		4.7	ERR	0	
	Marangara	4,216		876		4.8	ERR	0	
	Mukirangwe	3,439		791		4.3	ERR	0	
	Murama	2,303		481		4.7	ERR	0	
	Nyarutembe	3,794		799		4.7	ERR	0	
	Rugera	3,958		836		4.7	ERR	0	
	Tubungo	4,878		1,041		4.6	ERR	0	
Nyarutovu		62,278	60,502	13,053	12,746	4.7	4.7	97	ONE-TIME
	Bwisha	6,900	5,901	1,355	1,124	5.0	5.3	86	DISTRIBUTION
	Gakenke	5,143	3,714	1,091	794	4.7	4.7	72	03.11.94
	Gashenyi	4,339	3,199	926	706	4.6	4.5	74	
	Gihinga	6,443	6,229	1,353	1,336	4.7	4.7	97	
	Gitovu	5,033	5,439	1,142	1,251	4.4	4.3	108	
	Kajwi	4,377	4,437	919	942	4.7	4.7	101	
	Karambo	5,215	5,201	1,164	1,073	4.4	4.8	100	
	Kiliba	6,467	6,321	1,316	1,280	4.9	4.9	98	
	Kinyoma	4,732	5,899	1,020	1,286	4.6	4.6	125	
	Ruhangal 1	4,427	4,870	909	1,000	4.8	4.9	110	
	Ruhinga 1	3,774	4,474	797	932	4.7	4.8	119	
	Ruhinga 2	5,428	4,818	1,061	1,022	5.1	4.7	89	
Ruhondo		40,112	41,862	8,331	8,303	4.8	5.0	104	ONE-TIME
	Gashaki	3,028	3,301	603	655	5.0	5.0	109	DISTRIBUTION
	Kigarama	5,549	5,925	1,152	1,164	4.8	5.1	107	12.09.94
	Kiruli	4,366	5,328	919	915	4.7	5.8	122	
	Mukono	3,107	1,832	650	373	4.7	4.9	59	
	Ntarama	4,191	4,917	854	881	4.9	5.6	117	
	Remera	4,031	4,311	861	895	4.6	4.8	107	
	Ruhinga	2,668	2,880	559	569	4.7	5.1	108	
	Rusayo	2,883	2,695	590	549	4.8	4.9	93	
	Rwaza	4,171	4,121	868	846	4.8	4.9	99	
	Ryandizi	6,118	6,552	1,275	1,456	4.7	4.5	107	
TOTAL		767,531	701,567			ERR	ERR	92	TOTAL OF COMMUNES

HR-Team Sector 5

Sheet1

CASES OF ALLEGED VIOLATIONS OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN SECTOR 5a (GISENYI)											
case #	MI/Obs	Location	GR	Date	Allegation	Victim	alleg. perpetr.	findings	invest.	action	Status
GY 001	# 014	RUTAGARA	18 20	31/10/94	massacre: 36 persons	CYANGANZARA KINYOGOTE NTAKAZARUMARA	???????	both, RPA and RGF had the possibility; no proof which side	O, Sr M		open
GY 002	# 001	GATONDE	61 17	19/9/94	detention of 25 civilians	villagers of GATONDE	RPA	accused to have committed war crimes, held in jail in comm. 9 still in prison, good condition	M		open
GY 003	# 002	NYUNDO	25 11	Apr. 94	mass graves	priests, nuns, population	Interahamwe	25 bodies in septic tank many more in other graves	M,SIU HR		open
GY 004	# 003	NYAMYUMBA	20 06	27/9/94	killing and dentaining of civilians	TUIABE Talsin MUNYAGISENYI Emm. TUBANABAZI BAZIRAMWABO	RPA		M		open
GY 005	# 004	SHINGORO	48 35	16/10/94	2 women raped	?????????	RPA		M		open
GY 006	# 005	ISLAND WAHU		15/10/94	island taken over by Interahamwe		Interahamwe		M		closed
GY 007	# 008	RUTAMBA	67 43	17/10/94	mass grave				M		open
GY 008	# 009	MARIBA	32 09	22/10/94	murder of civilian	NTAMUKENUMWE	MPOREBOHOKE MUTEZINTARE RUTIMANA NTAMWEMEZI	4 alleged INTERAHAMWE members killed civilian RPA arrested two perpetrators two could escape	M		open
GY 009	# 011	GASHANGIRO	58 36	30/10/94	robbery and murder	MOZAMBIZI Mr. MOZAMBIZI Ms. RUBAGSA Jean Jacques	men in uniforms	perpetrators broke into house killed woman, injured man 500.000 FR stolen	M		open
GY 010	# 012	NYAKUNAMA	59 28	30/10/94	robbery and attack	KARASIRA Alphonse	men in uniforms ?	plain robbery	M		open
GY 011	# 013 # 021	NGEGE	63 29	23/10/94	killing, injuring and deteining of civilian	BANZIRIRIKI RENZAH0 GAHUTU 16 pers. detained	RPA	RPA wanted to arrest a man called MWISENEZA, villagers defended him, RPA killed one and injured two, 16 people arrested	M		open
GY 012	# 015	GISENYI	STAD.	Aug-94	detention of retournées in in Gisenyi stadion for	MUKABUGINGO family	RPA	no evidence found	M		closed

Sheet1

					two months					
GY 013	# 016	NINDA	59 41	5/11/94	killing of civilian	SABAKAMYI Vencenta	soldiers in uniform	soldiers demanding money	M	open
	# 021				injuring of civilian	MYANYANDI Focus	soldiers in uniform	people defending themselves		
								one pers. killed, three wounded		
GY 014	# 017	MUKINGO	50 29	7/11/94	killing of civilians	retournees	RPA		M,T	open
					detention of civilians	retournees	RPA		M	open
					popul. seeks protect					
					from TUNBAT					
GY 015	# 018	CYMBARA	35 19	6/11/94	killing of civil/machete	NYANDEMA	?????	plain robbery	M,T	open
GY 016	# 013	CYABINGO	65 25	30/10/94	civil. injured/machete	MSHAKIRABANDE 3x	?????	neighbors no information	M	open
GY 017		NYANGE	58 39	6/11/94	family attack	?????????	men in uniforms	one man killed, seven wounded	M	open
GY 018	# 019	NYUNDO	26 12	9/11/94	killing of civilian	?????????	RPA	civilians attack PRA patrol	M	open
								RPA killed one pers.,		
								several pers. arrested		
								one called NSENGIYUMA		
GY 019		NYUNDO	26 12	9/11/94	killing of civilian		NSENGIJUMBA	quarrel about cattle grasing on	M	open
								the field of the perpetrator		
								see also case # 020		
GY 020	# 020	KANAMA	26 12	9/11/94	killing of civilian	RUGAYI (killed)	RPA	RPA version: patrol ambushed	M	open
						NSENGIJUMBA (arr.)		killed tone, arrested two		
						NYIRAMONERA (arr.)		Popul. Vers.: soldiers looking		
								for accomod., people resisted		
								one was killed, two arrested		
GY 021		MUTURA	31 23	10/11/94	detention of civilians	???????	RPA	popl. claims that RPA is	M	open
								detaining large number of pers.		
								tention between RPA and popul.		
GY 022		MARERU	32 18	10/11/94	attempted detention	NTAWERA	RPA	victim protected by friends		
					of civilian			victim escorted by TUNBAT		
GY 023	# 003	KIVUMA	cement	Aug-94	mass grave	???????	RPA	10 bodies found by MIIObs Ptl	M	open
GY 024	# 007	FOSSY CAMP		Oct-94	12 person missing	Fossey centre guides		missing people were found by	M	closed
								MIIObs, living in that area		
GY 025		MUHIRA	59 11	9/11/94	killing and detaining	RUGAEE (killed)	RPA ???	victim taken out of his house	M	open
					of civilians	NDANGE yumva (arr.)	RPA	arrested people are said to be in		
						LAKABANZA (arr.)	RPA	KANAMA comm. jail		
						RUSOGOZA (arr.)	RPA			

Sheet1

GY 026	# 023	BUTAKA	31 29	7/11/94	detention of civilian	MANIRAGABA	RPA	people are accused to have	R, Ma	ICRC	open
						SIBOMANA		participated in genocide	Sr, M	ICRC	
						NZABONIMPA		3 persons held in Bigogwe camp	O	ICRC	open
						SURWUMWE JOSEPH		two vanished ??		ICRC	
						DUWANI EDWARD				ICRC	
						GIHANA JEAN MARIE		released end of Nov 94		ICRC	closed
GY 027		KABATWA	32 27	14/11/94	detention of civilian	SETAFARI	RPA	acc. participating in genocid	HR, M		open
GY 028		KABATWA	32 27	12/11/94	detention of civilian	GASPARD	RPA	acc. participating in genocid	HR, M		open
GY 030		KABATWA	32 27	Aug-94	detention of civilian	HAGUMIMANA RUCHA.	RPA	acc. participating in genocid	HR, M		open
GY 031		KABATWA	32 27	Aug-94	detention of civilian	NZITABAKUZE	RPA	acc. participating in genocid	HR, M		open
						SINDAYIGAYA					
GY 032		SHYOROUGI	96 94	18/10/94	detention of civilian	??????	03 pers. in uniform		T		open
GY 033		KAREBA	40 23	7-13/11/94	detention of civilian	???????	??????		T		open
GY 034		KABALI		12/11/94	detention of civilian	MUNDANIKURE GASPOR	RPA		T		open
GY 035		KANZENZE	33 19	10/11/94	detention of civilian	MACUZA	RPA		T		open
						NTIRISANGANWE					
GY 036		BUSUGO		10/11/94	detention of civilian	refugees	RPA		T		open
GY 037		GANHARZO	29 20	10/11/94	detention of civilian	?????	RPA		T		open
GY 038		MUTURA	32 23	9/11/94	detention of civilian	?????	RPA		T		open
GY 039		??????		7/11/94	detention of civilian	SEROUGABI AUGUSTIN	RPA		T		open
						BIBITSUSA EDOUARD					
GY 040		KIBINGO	87 06	6/11/94	detention of civilian	09 persons	RPA		T		open
GY 041	# 025	MBURAMAZI	28 28	18/11/94	killing of a person	KABUTUMO SIMEON	INTERAHAMWE	INTERAHAMWE or cow thieves killed	M		closed
								victim with bayonet	O, Sr		
GY 042		KABATWA	33 27	16/11/94	killing of 3 people	?????	????	nobody was killed that date	T, O	—	closed
GY 043		KANZENZE	30 19	31/10/ - 6/11/94	killing of 50 people				T		open
GY 044		KANAMA	28 12	2/11/94	killing of 4 people	?????	MILITIA		T		open
GY 045		RWANZEKUMA		12/11/94	detention of civilian	NZENG NTANY UNQURAS	RPA		T		open
GY 046		BUGASHA	19 09	beg. Nov.	detention of civilian	SERUKIKO DISMAS	RPA		T		open
GY 047		BUTAKA	32 29	11/11/94	detention of civilian	NIRERE	RPA		T		open
						HOGO					
						RUCOGOZA					
						NSENGIYOU MVA					
GY 048		BISIGI		7/11/94	detention of civilian	NTILIVAMUNDA ???	RPA		T		open
GY 049		KANZENZE	30 19	Oc/No/94	detention of civilian	BUGENEWE	RPA		T, O, Sr		open
GY 050		KANZENZE	30 19	Oc/No/94	detention of civilian	BYRINGIRO	RPA		T, O, Sr		open

Sheet1

GY 051		KANZENZE	30 19	Oo/No/94	detention of civilian	KIBUYE	RPA		T,O,Sr	open
GY 052		KANZENZE	30 19	Oo/No/94	detention of civilian	SEMBEBA	RPA		T,O,Sr	open
GY 053		KANZENZE	30 19	Oo/No/94	detention of civilian	SEMBAGARE	RPA		T,O,Sr	open
GY 054		KANZENZE	30 19	Oo/No/94	detention of civilian	NTIBISANGANWA	RPA		T,O,Sr	open
GY 055		KANZENZE	30 19	Oo/No/94	detention of civilian	NSANZABERA	RPA		T,O,Sr	open
GY 056		KANZENZE	30 19	Oo/No/94	detention of civilian	NTIBISANGANNWA	RPA		T,O,Sr	open
GY 057		RUBAVU	22 13	30/10/94	detention of civilian	NTAKAVURO / MSF	RPA		O, Sr	open
GY 058		KIGALI		2/11/94	detention of civilian	NTIRIVAMUNDA / MSF	RPA		O, Sr	open
GY 059		KARERA	40 23	19/11/94	detention of civilian	MUHAWENIMANA / MSF	RPA		O, Sr	open
GY 060		GISENYI	18 12	27/11/94	expulsion of civilians	37 person	Zairian authorities	6 Zairians and 31 Rwandan prisoners were expelled by Zairian authorities	HCR O, R	closed
GY 061		KANAMA	30 12	22/11/94	detention of civilian	UWIMANA Francois	RPA		T	open
GY 062		KANAMA	28 12	27/11/94	detention of civilian	Theogene	RPA		T	open
GY 063		RUKORE	36 25	25/11/94	killing of civilian	BURAHANDA	RPA		T	open
GY 064		MUTURA	32 23	25/11/94	detention of civilian	GIHANA Jean MUSABY MANA	RPA		T	open
GY 065		MIHILIMA	32 25	Sep-94	detention of civilian	NZITABAKUZE Ouzel SINDAYIGAYATHE Orhile	RPA		T	open
GY 066		MUTURA	32 23	Nov-94	detention of civilian	HATEGE Quimana	RPA		T	open
GY 067	# 027	GISENYI	18 12	19/11/94	killing of a guard	NKUNDABAZUNGU	?????	unknown perpetrators shot one security guard in front of the Gisenyi court	M	closed
GY 068	# 022	RUBAVU	23 13	25/10/94	injuring a civilian	wants to stay anonymous	RPA	RPA shot at person and robbed money	M	closed
GY 069	# 010	RUKOKO	18 17	26/10/94	kidnapping of civilian	RUHARA	Interahamwe		M	open
GY 070		BUTAKA	31 29	27/11/94	killing of three civilian	????	RPA	no proof	O	close
GY 071		GIHOGWE	35 25	25/11/94	killing of one civilian	BURAHANDI	RPA	no proof that victim was killed victim is detained, present location unknown	O	open
GY 072		SHAKI	31 26	Nov-94	detention of civilian	NZIRIBUNIFAI	RPA		O	open
GY 073		MUTURA	31 23	end Nov	assault on civilian	HARIMANA Benoit	4 pers. in uniform		T	open
GY 074		GISENYI	17 12	5/11/94	detention of civilian	MUKASINE / TROCAIRE	RPA		O	open
GY 075		RWERERE		27/11/94	detention of 4 civilians	NTAKIRUTIMANA Theogene	RPA		Sr	open
GY 076		RWERERE		beg. Nov	detention of civilian	MUNYAKARAGWE Petit	RPA		Sr	open
GY 077		KANAMA		18/10/94	detention of civilian	KIDARI Mustapha	RPA		Sr	open
GY 078		KABATWA	33 28	beg. Nov	detention of civilian	GASPARI MONDANIKURA	RPA	arrested by RPA, one woman claims he is already dead	O	open

Sheet1

GY 079	AKIMITONI	31 29	beg. Nov	detention of civilian	ZIGIRANYIRAZO	RPA	arrested when he came from Zaire present location unknown	O	open
GY 080	BUTAKA	31 30	1/12/94	killing of civilian	GASIGWA Mafuna	RPA	victim run away when meeting a RPA patrol, after running behind him soldiers shot victim	O	closed
GY 081	KANAMA		27/11/94	detention of civilian	TUROGENE	RPA		T	open
GY 082	MUTURA		30/11/94	detention of civilian	RUBOUGE DIORINEZ	RPA		T	open
GY 083	SECTOR 5		24/10/94	list of 46 missing person	46 person			M	open
GY 084	SECTOR 5		Sep/Okt	MSF complaint list	70 different incidents	RPA		O,Sr,R,	open

CASES OF ALLEGED VIOLATIONS OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN SECTOR 5b (RUHENGRI)											
case #	MIIObs	Location	GR	Date	Allegation	Victim	alleg. perpetr.	findings	investig.	action	Status
RU 001		NGEGE	63 29	23/10/94	detention of 16 civilians	villagers of NGEGE	RPA	RPA promised to release the detainees	R	meeting RPA	open
RU 002	# 001	GATONDE	61 17	19/9/94	detention of 25 civilians	villagers of GATONDE	RPA	accused to have committed war crimes, held in jail in comm. 9 still in prison, good condition	M		open
RU 005	# 004	SHINGORO	48 35	16/10/94	2 women raped	????????	RPA		M		open
RU 007	# 008	RUTAMBA	67 43	17/10/94	mass grave				M		open
RU 008	# 009	MARIBA	32 09	22/10/94	murder of civilian	NTAMUKENUMWE	MPOREBOHOK MUTEZINTARE RUTIMANA NTAMWEMEZI	4 alleged INTERAHAMWE members killed civilian RPA arrested two perpetrators two could escape	M		open
RU 009	# 011	GASHANGIRO	58 36	30/10/94	robbery and murder	MOZAMBIZI Mr. MOZAMBIZI Ms. RUBAGSA Jean Jacques	men in uniforms	perpetrators broke into house killed woman, injured man 500.000 FR stolen	M		open
RU 010	# 012	NYAKUNAMA	59 28	30/10/94	robbery and attack	KARASIRA Alphonse	men in uniforms	plain robbery	M		open
RU 011	# 013	NGEGE	63 29	23/10/94	killing, injuring and detaining of civilian	BANZIRIRIKI RENZAHO GAHUTU 16 pers. detained	RPA	RPA wanted to arrest a man called MWISENEZA, villagers defended him, RPA killed one and injured two, 16 people arrested	M		open
RU 013	# 016 # 021	NINDA	59 41	5/11/94	killing of civilian injuring of civilian	SABAKAMYI Vencent MYANYANDI Focuse	soldiers in uniform soldiers in uniform	soldiers demanding money people defending themselves one pers. killed, three wounded	M		open
RU 014	# 017	MUKINGO	50 29	7/11/94	killing of civilians detention of civilians popul. seeks protect from TUNBAT	retournees retournees	RPA RPA		M,T M		open open
RU 015	# 018	CYMBARA	35 19	6/11/94	killing of civil/machete	NYANDEMA	?????	plain robbery	M,T		open
RU 016	# 013	CYABINGO	65 25	30/10/94	civil. injured/machete	MSHAKIRABANDE 3x	?????	neighbors no information	M		open
RU 017		NYANGE	58 39	6/11/94	family attack	??????	men in uniforms	one man killed, seven wounded	M		open
RU 023	# 003	KIVUMA	cement	Aug-94	mass grave	??????	RPA	10 bodies found by MIIObs Ptl	M		open

Sheet1

RU 024	# 007	FOSSY CAMP		Oct-94	12 person missing	Fossey centre guides		missing people were found by MiiObs, living in that area	M		closed
RU 025		MUHIRA	59 11	9/11/94	killing and detaining of civilians	RUGAEE (killed) NDANGE yumva (arr.) LAKABANZA (arr.) RUSOGOZA (arr.)	RPA ??? RPA RPA RPA	victim taken out of his house arrested people are said to be in KANAMA comm. jail	M		open
RU 032		SHYORUGI	96 94	18/10/94	detention of civilian	??????	3 pers. in unif.		T		open
RU 033		KAREBA	40 23	7-13/11/94	detention of civilian	????????	??????		T		open
RU 034		KABALI		12/11/94	detention of civilian	MUNDANIKURE GASPOR	RPA		T		open
RU 039		??????		7/11/94	detention of civilian	SERUGABI AUGUSTIN BIBITSUSA EDOUARD	RPA		T		open
RU 040		KIBINGO	67 06	6/11/94	detention of civilian	09 persons	RPA		T		open
RU 048		BISIGI		7/11/94	detention of civilian	NTILIVAMUNDA ???	RPA		T		open
RU 049	# 027	KIDAHO	71 47	4/11/94	detention and injuring of two civilian	BIZIAMANA STEPHANE	RPA	victims mine while released one person got two armes amputated because of being tied	M,R		closed

Sector-5

To: See distribution
From: MILOB GP HQ
INFO: SRSG
FC
DFC/CMO

Subject: MEETING WITH SRSG

1. A team of MILOBS composed as in Paragraph 3 will assemble at the Force HQ briefing room on Wednesday 11 Jan 95. to hold a discussion/ brief on the activities of the Prefectures with the SRSG. The aim is for him to obtain information on the progress of activities in the Prefectures. *1000h*

2. The selection of the officers is mainly based on their length of stay so far in the mission/sectors or Prefectures. Besides, not all the sector commanders can be invited due to the prevalent situation and present duties being undertaken within their sectors.

3. The composition of the MILOBS is as follows:

- a. SECT 1 - Lt Col F. Ekweilor
- b. SECT 2 - Capt Unger
- c. SECT 3 - Maj Banerjee/Lt Col Ession
- d. SECT 4A- Lt Col Dounkov
- e. SECT 4B- Lt Col Quist
- f. SECT 4C- Sqn Ldr Adelakun/Maj Kone
- g. SECT 5 - Lt Col Austdal
- h. SECT 6 - Lt Col Masangwise
- j. MILOB GP HQ SOO and SMPO

4. The sector representatives are to prepare to brief and discuss amongst other things the underlisted points:

a. Certain Prefectures have been identified to be responding positively to the efforts of UNAMIR, UN Agencies and NGOs and forging ahead while others are bedeviled with myriads of problems. How best can UNAMIR act to support those lagging behind. *Tele communication*

b. Are the refugees originally belonging to their respective prefectures? *1.2, 1.3 in Sector. 70%*

c. The list of NGOs operating within each prefecture. How many of them are actually productive. *12 - 31 cases*

d. A discussion/brief to cover the relationship of the civil administration vis-a-vis the RPA, NGOs UNAMIR and the locals.

e. The economic and the social rating within the sectors/prefectures.

f. The humanitarian requirement in order of priority where feasible. *Tools, Seeds*

g. The availability of infrastructure and social amenities.

h. The general security situation.

5. Members are to prepare short written briefs covering the salient points. A summary of the SRSG briefs would be helpful.

09 Jan 95

[Signature]
S. Iliya
Col
For CMO

Distribution:

MILOB SECT 1
MILOB SECT 2
MILOB SECT 3
MILOB SECT 4A
MILOB SECT 4B
MILOB SECT 4C
MILOB SECT 5
MILOB SECT 6

PROGRAMME OF MILOBS BRIEF/MEETING

WITH THE SRSG ON 11 JAN 95

1. DFC/CMO INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

2. POLITICAL UPDATE BY THE SRSG.

3. BRIEFINGS/ PRESENTATIONS BY SECTOR REPRESENTATIVES IN THE FOLLOWING ORDER:

A. SECTOR 2 - KIBUNGO PREFECTURE.

B. SECTOR 3 - GITARAMA PREFECTURE.
BUTARE PREFE TURE.

C. SECTOR 4A - GIKONGORO PR ECTURE.

D. SECTOR 4B - KIBUYE PREFE TURE.

E. SECTOR 4C - CYANGUGU PRE ECTURE.

F. SECTOR 5 - GISENYI PREFECTURE.
RUHENGERI PREFECTURE.

G. SECTOR 1 - BYUMBA PREFECTURE.

H. SECTOR 6 - KIGALI CITY.

4. CONCLUSION BY DFC/CMO.