

[ 3 CONFIDENTIAL ]

EL/WG MAY 2009

1 Strictly Confidential

M.R. 9 Nov. 2011

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SERIES S-1060

BOX 18

FILE 6

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Byumba prefecture (sector 1) continues to remain peaceful. The CPMT in collaboration with the Mitobas serving in the sector has been able to visit every ~~sector~~ commune within the prefecture. Normally, ~~there~~ two civil officers go on patrol while one stays behind as standby, daily. The CPMT has been able to sustain an enviable relationship with the RPA commander, the Captain of the Gendarmarie, and the Prefect respectively. Thus, it has been quite easy for the CPMT to perform its duties within the prefecture without hindrance. However, the general situation of the prefecture is summed up under the following headings: -

1. GEOGRAPHY / POPULATION :- The sector contains seventeen communes (17) and occupies the North Eastern part of Rwanda. It is bounded in the North by Uganda and to the East by Tanzania. The population of the sector was approximately 179,885 in September, 1994. This figure has no doubt increased significantly considering the fact the sector shares natural borders with both Uganda and Tanzania at Gatuna and Nyagatare borders respectively; and the influx of returnees is a daily affair. Within the last two weeks, between 10 to 20 persons are duly registered as returnees at the Gatuna border <sup>post</sup> alone daily.

2. Economic / commercial activities :- There are no varied economic ~~gover~~ activities within the sector save for the few

industry which is a unique economic activity in Rwanda. It would appear that the tea industries in Muliindi and Kinkira have problems to contend with. This is reflected more in the areas of management adaptability and operations. However, the industry is rising up to the challenge. Commercial activities continue to be reflected in the various markets in different communes within the sector on respective market days. The people buy and sell as desired, though on a very small scale. Common items to be seen include potatoes, cassava flour, tomatoes, soap, second-hand clothes to mention a few.

3. Social activities :- Social nightlife is virtually non-existent within the sector. It would seem that all forms of social activity end by 1900hrs daily. The people retire into the safety of their homes immediately it is dusk. This may not be unrelated to the overbearing presence of the RPA within most communes of the sector.

4. Education :- The primary schools in the various communes constituting the sector are functioning, though with varying degrees of success. A common problem is the lack of uniforms, teaching aids and books. Most of the schools do not have furniture and still have unrepaired buildings which were partially destroyed during the war. In spite of these problems, the government has been able to pay teachers' salaries. Another positive aspect was the successful conduct of examinations for pupils completing primary school education on 20/3/95. Post-primary schools are yet to start functioning. The secondary school in Rutare commune which has been in session is beset with so many problems i.e. lack teachers and facilities.

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5. HUMANITARIAN ACTIVITIES:- There are various NGOs who contribute their quota for the benefit of the local populace in various fields i.e. water supply, agriculture and health. These are the AMREF, GOAL, ICRC, CARITAS and CARE. The AMREF and GOAL run the major hospitals in Byumba and Rushaki, while CARITAS has been able to distribute seeds of beans, maize and peas in some communes for this planting season.

6. AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES:- The locals have continued to engage in agricultural activities with varying degrees of success. Generally, the last harvest was quite poor due to heavy rains and has caused minor food problems in some communes i.e. Kiyombe commune. However, this is a new planting season and it is welcomed with optimism by the people.

7. POLITICAL ACTIVITY:- Government presence and influence are felt in the overwhelming presence of the RPA, the Befest and the bourgeois ~~nestes~~ respectively. There is no doubt that government directives are implemented accordingly.

8. TRANSPORTATION:- Transportation to and from communes for the locals is ~~non~~ non-existent. The locals have to trek many kilometres to major road junctions before they can get buses or vehicles to travel in. The ~~status~~ roads in the sector are generally motorable. The locals have had to convey their very sick ones in locally made stretchers over long distances on foot to get to the hospitals.

9. ORPHANAGE/REHABILITATION CENTRE:- There exists an orphanage in Byumba town which currently accommodates 170 children. However, the orphanage needs assistance in the area of food supply and petty provisions. There is no electricity supply to the orphanage and water is being supplied by a water tanker. Though, the CPMT as

(4)

well as MPOs are required entry, it is obvious that the RPA uses the major hospital in Byumba town as a rehabilitation centre. This is drawn from the fact that numerous soldiers recovering from various injuries or nursing same are the only ones seen going in or coming out of the place.

10. Crime / Judicial system :- The rate of crime is very low. Some locals engage in petty crimes motivated by hunger only and these cases are easily dealt with by the bongomeshes at the commune level. Serious cases are referred to the Refpet for necessary action. This is the case as judicial officers are yet to be deployed to the communes. However, there was a major crime of rape of a pregnant woman by two RPA soldiers in Kaniga on 13/3/95. The two soldiers have been apprehended by the platoon commander of the RPA in Rusizi.

Problems faced by the CMT.

(A) Due to the geographical terrain of the sector, the CMT usually encounters communication difficulties while on patrols. Once a patrol team descends from Byumba town into the Kigali - Gashu highway, or across same, the communication gadgets become ineffective, and there is no means to communicate with the base stations. This problem can be solved with the establishment of repeater stations in some strategic locations.

(B) In view of distances of the communes to the sector Hqs, patrol officers sometimes arrive late from patrol thus making it difficult to send sitemps early enough. Moreover, officers on different patrols have to merge information before a sitemp can be sent.

(C) The CMT is still lacking necessary equipments and furniture to make it a proper office. It is important to point out that because the CMT could not occupy an office given to it within the MPOs' admin. Block on time, it was taken over and converted into a mess.

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Thus, the living room of the CMF accommodation is temporarily being used as an office.

(i) The CMF has also encountered the difficulty of getting information from the locals due to a deep-rooted fear of reprisals from the RPA. Thus, it has been very difficult to get information from unofficial sources.

#### SUGGESTIONS

(i) It is suggested that permission to leave station can be obtained from respective sector commanders instead of CIPOL HQs since CIPOL officers in sectors have been placed under their direct supervision.

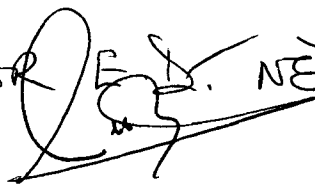
(ii) In view of the security situation in Rwanda and UN regulations, I wish to emphasize that it is necessary that at any time during a journey, there must be at least two CIPOL officers in a vehicle. Thus, implicitly, it means only an officer may be left behind in a station where there are three officers.

(iii) I humbly wish to know if there is a sort of information fund as we have in the regular Police which officers could give out in exchange for information.

#### MISCELLANEOUS

It is alleged in the prefecture that NGOs often discourage returnees intending to return to Rwanda on the premise that the situation was not okay. It is also alleged that food meant for distribution from here in Rwanda was being sold in Uganda. These are being inquired into.

On 20/3/95, a Nigerian soldier shot dead a Rwandan civilian worker with a bow and arrow in the early hours. The incident resulted in the blockade of the access road to the Nigbatt camp on 21/3/95. This blockade was removed only on 22/3/95 at 1730hrs after the burial of the deceased and a deluge of negotiations. Normalcy has been restored and the CMF continues to monitor the general situation, please.

MAJOR  E. S. NELLO.

NAMES OF COMMUNES CONSTITUTING SECTOR 1. (APPENDIX A)

1. BUYOGA
2. BWISIGE
3. CYUMBA
4. CYUNGO
5. GITI
6. GITUZA
7. KIBALI
8. KINYAMI
9. KIVUYE
10. KIYOMBE
11. MUTURA
12. MUKARANGE
13. MURABBI
14. MUVUMBA
15. NGARAMA
16. RUTARE
17. TUMBA.

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JACThe CMT,  
BYUMBA.  
15/03/95The Commissioner,  
CIVPOL HEADQUARTERS,  
KIGALIA RESUME OF OBSERVATIONS AND REQUESTS

Byumba prefecture (sector I) consists of seventeen (17) communes and has an approximate population of 179,885 persons (as per 8th Sept. '94). This figure may have increased overtime in view of the influx of returnees cum displaced people. The sector is quite large, so much so, it is compelled to create a sub-sector at Gitusa commune for an effective coverage of the prefecture. It is also important to point out that the sector shares immediate and very busy borders with Uganda. Thus, the influx of returnees cum refugees and displaced persons into Rwanda through these borders is an everyday occurrence.

2. It is in this vein that I humbly request for the deployment of more officers to this sector to beef up the present strength of three officers, as soon as the manpower side of the CIVPOL improves. It would seem that the present strength would hardly be able to perform as ideally required even at full steam without leave or CTO.

3. It is also requested that office equipment / furnishings such as two tables, four chairs and a computer (immediately it is available) be supplied to the CIVPOL office, Byumba as soon as feasible. The military observers' office on which the CMT

relies upon for logistics, is also in dire need of same. An accompanying supply of maps of the sector detailing relevant information would enhance the job performance of the CPT accordingly. However, you can be rest-assured that we shall put in our best in the performance of our duties as ideally required in this sector. I sincerely look forward to favourable consideration of my requests, please.

MAJOR E.S. NETO.

15/03 '95 12:04

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NIBATT HQ SECT 1

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4/3

**FAX**

**COVER**

**SHEET**

C

15 MAR 95

**DTG**

**FROM: SECTOR 1 IIQ BYUMBA  
//NIBATT HQ//**

**TO: UNHQ KIGALI //ORD ROOM//**

C

**NUMBER OF PAGES**

**(Including Cover Sheet)**

3

THE CMT,  
BYumba.  
15/03/95

THE COMMANDER  
CIVPOL HEADQUARTERS,  
KIGALI

A RESUME OF OBSERVATIONS AND REQUESTS

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For action  
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for 9/3

UNITED NATIONS  
ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA



UNAMIR - MINUAR

NATIONS UNIES  
MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

Reg 305  
9/3

To: Deputy CIVPOL Commissioner

Date: 09/3/95

From: CPMT Byumba

Subject: Information.

C

I hereby inform you that since the 5th of this month, after the meeting our vehicle is in the workshop for maintenance. I'am kindly informing you that I am here together with my team waiting for the vehicle. So far we have not got any way to go back to our sector. We kindly beg you to help us if ~~you~~ there is any opportunity.

Best Regards.

C



## UNAMIR - MINUAR

TO: CMO/MILOBS GP HQ

Date: Kigali, 16/2/1995

FROM: CIVPOL COMMISSIONER

Ref: CIVPOL/MEMO/148/95

Subject: DEPLOYMENT OF CIVPOL OBSERVERS TO KIBUNGO AND BYUMBA  
PREFECTURES

Ref: CIVPOL/MEMO/081/95

1. I have to refer to my letter No. CIVPOL/MEMO/081/95 dated 01/Feb. 95 and further wish to inform you that two UNAMIR CIVPOL Monitoring Teams have again been deployed to KIBUNGO and BYUMBA prefectures. With these latest deployment all the existing prefectures in RWANDA have now been covered by our Monitoring Teams.
2. I would once again like to place on record the generous support and cooperation that have been rendered to the CIVPOL Monitoring Teams throughout the country by your Sector Commanders and other Military Observers and wish that a similar approach would be extended to the above-mentioned teams.
3. Counting on your maximum cooperation in this regards.