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TO : OFFICE OF THE SRSG
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FILE : MILOB/OPS/50

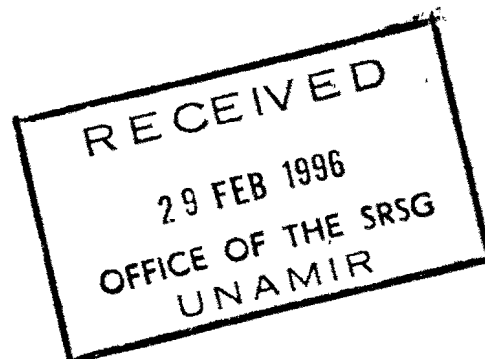
FROM : MILOB GP HQ

DATE: 28 FEB 96

SUBJECT : MINUTES OF SECTOR COMMANDERS' CONFERENCE
HELD AT KIBUNGO ON 21 FEB 96

Ref: MILOB/OPS/49 dated 27 Feb 96.

1. Please amend figure 154,677 stated in paragraph 25 of mentioned reference to read 15,677. This figure represents the total number of prisoners in various commune cachots in the GIKONGORO and BUTARE Prefectures.
2. The inconvenience caused is very much regretted.




C DEBRAH
Maj
for SOO

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UNITED NATIONS
ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA
AU RWANDA

NATIONS UNIES
MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE

UNAMIR - MINUAR

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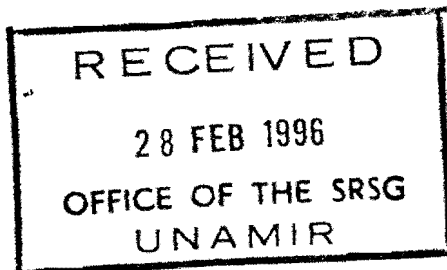
PAGE 1 OF 15

TO: MS. E. LINDENMAYER UNITED NATIONS NEW YORK	FROM: ISEL RIVERO UNAMIR KIGALI RWANDA
	DATE: 28 FEBRUARY 1996
FAX NO: (212) 963-6460	FAX: 212 960 3090

Dear Elizabeth,

This is a more comprehensive report of the Sector 2 Commander's Conference for your files and information, whenever you have time to read!!

Warmest regards.



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done

TO : OFFICE OF THE SRSG
MA TO A/FC
ALL SECTORS


FILE : MILOB/ops/49

FROM : MILOB GP HQ

DATE : 27-FEB 96

SUBJECT : MINUTES OF SECROR COMMANDERS' CONFERENCE
HELD AT KIBUNGO ON 21 FEB 96

- Attached, please find a copy of the Sector Commanders' conference, held at Kibungo on 21 Feb 96.


C. DEBRAH
Maj
for SOO

*Copy ED
28/2/96
1821*

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MINUTES OF SECTOR COMMANDER'S CONFERENCE

HELD AT SECTOR 1 KIBUNGO

ON 21 FEB 96

Present:

Ambassador	S Khan	SRSG	Special Guest
Col	CA Nelson	CMO	Chairman
Lt	VS Dadhwal	Comd Sect 1	Member
Lt Col	K Mbemba	Comd Sect 3	"
Lt Col	DJK Akplor	Comd Sect 4	"
Lt Col	B Vladimar	Comd Sect 5	"
Maj	AO Nutakor	Comd Sect 2	"
Lt Col	W Chomba	SOO	"
Lt Col	A Sibanda	SMPO	"
Maj	SA Yusuf	SLOGO	"

In Attendance:

Brig	M Alam	UNILOI
Lt Col	SN Yadav	A SOO
Lt Col	BS Ndiaye	G3 OPS
Lt Col	B Dukobo	Rep HAC
Maj	RK Jagga	Sig Offr
Maj	GA Biah	Ops Offr Sect 1
Maj	KBS Sirohi	Ops Offrs Sect 3
Maj	CA Cariappa	Ops Offrs Sect 5
Flt Lt	S Parry	SO CMO
Ms	Isel Riveror	Advisor to SRSG
Maj	AE Airende	Sect 1 Secretary

DISCUSSION

ITEM 1. WELCOME ADDRESS BY COMD SECTOR 1

1. The Comd Sect 1, Lt Col VS Dadwa gave a short welcome address and expressed his happiness for the opportunity given to him to host the Sector Commander Conference at a time when the current mandate of UNAMIR was at a crucial stage. He was particularly thankful to the SRSG for sparing time to attend in spite of his busy schedule.

ACTION

ITEM 2. OPENING ADDRESS BY THE CHAIRMAN

2. The Chairman welcomed present to yet another Sector Commander conference. He explained that

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Comd

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the conference had to be held in Kibungo instead of Ruhengeri as agreed during the last conference because of the closure of the latter. He went further to highlight the happenings in the Great Lakes Region in the recent past as follows:

ACTION

- a. The region has seen a new president in Tanzania.
 - b. There is the escalation of ethnic tension in Burundi.
 - c. Tension between Uganda and Sudan and also problems in Uganda relating to the impending general elections.
 - d. Arrest of Rwandese Refugees in Kenya.
 - e. The general situation is still tense in Sudan cutting across into Angola.
- All
Sectors

3. He observed that in spite of problems in the area, the UNAMIR mandate reduced the strength of MILOBS drastically. This greatly reduced our ability of gather information widely at a time our effort should have been consolidated. Valuable time was also lost as result of late deployment after the new mandate due to a large number of MILOBS being repatriated. This further caused a gap in the information flow regarding the real situation in Rwanda.

4. The Chairman noted that due to International pressure and the efforts of Government of Rwanda, the International Tribunal has made tremendous progress in the Kibuye Prefecture.

5. He emphasised that as we have come to the end of the mandate, there is a need for all to start the preparation of a consolidated report to give a clear and deep picture of the real situation despite limitations of information availability. The problems pending at the end of the mandate have to be identified. Successes achieved must be highlighted.

ITEM 3. REMARKS THE SRSG

6. In response, the SRSG stated that UNAMIR attaches great importance to the role of MILOBS in their assessment of the general situation

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in Rwanda. These assessments vary from prefecture
to prefecture depending on the ground situation.

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ITEM 4: BRIEFING BY COMD SECTOR 1

7. The general situation in the sector was reported as relatively calm and stable with the RPA and locals becoming friendly except for a few incidents which can be considered as an aberration.

8. However, arbitrary arrests and quiet elimination of people in areas where entry by UN and International Agency personnel is restricted is known to be taking place. Some of these areas include the Akagera National Park and Nyange in Mugesara Commune.

9. The reaction of various groups to UNAMIR withdrawal seems to be at variance. While the local authorities look upon UNAMIR as a support agency to assist in their reconstruction projects, others find their presence irritating.

10. The returnees are reported to be facing a number of problems ranging from malnutrition, dehydration of children and malaria. There has also been lack of adequate transport to move them internally. At the transit camps, their conditions have been satisfactory.

11. The returnees have been given adequate assistance by UN Agencies/NGOs in the areas of resettlement. Eleven areas have been earmarked in the Sector for old case loads with a capacity of 5,000 each. For the new case loads, no major problems have arisen or are anticipated since attempts are being made to give them back their properties on their return even though the process of repair/reconstruction of these have been affected by the rains. They have also been able to start farming activities.

12. The main problems being faced by returnees were stated as follows.

a. The rains are making it difficult for the construction of houses.

b. Lack of money to pay school fees for children of school going age.

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ACTION

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- c. Inability to pay hospital bills.
- d. Lack of farm implements.

13. With the renovation and expansion of Nsinda prison, the condition of prisoners in sector has improved remarkably. There are 5220 prisoners in Nsinda and 1517 in Kibungo with about 1500 in Commune catchots.

14. There are positive signs of reconciliation process amongst the ethnic groups. But this can only be realized if the resettlement of old case loads in isolated areas is discouraged.

15. Co-operation between MILOBS and other UN agencies and NGOs remain satisfactory.

16. The Sector Commander concluded by enumerating some achievements by the sector in the area of humanitarian assistance to the commune, assistance to other UN Agencies etc. He also made the following recommendations:

- a. The United Nations must continue to maintain a significant presence in Rwanda till the tempers between the two major ethnic groups cool off and some headway is made towards the Arusha Peace Agreement.
- b. That the allocations of settlements to returnees on ethnic basis be discouraged.
- c. MILOBS should be allowed access to the refugees camps across the borders in Zaire and Burundi should the mission continue in some other form beyond 8 March 96.

ITEM 5. BRIEFING BY COMD SECT 2

17. In general, the situation in the sector was reported calm but there are continued arrests by RPA, intimidation of the locals, widespread banditry and resurgence of Interhamwe activities in the northern communes of Gitarama Prefecture, Gitesi and Rutsiro communes of Kibuye Prefecture.

18. The Gitarama prison is in fairly good condition. There are currently 6,350 inmates including 219 women. The nine communes in Kibuye hold approximately 1200

ACTION

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prisoners excluding the main Kibuye prison. Feeding is a major problem in all the prisons.

19. The campaign on reconciliation process does not appear to have reached the grassroots. This is attributed to the fact that in most cases the RPA have virtually usurped the powers of the IPJS while some local authorities order arbitrary arrest of person on mere suspicion of involvement in the genocide.

20. UNHCR records show that a total 299 and 6800 returnees have returned to Gitarama and Kibuye prefectures respectively from 12 Dec 95 to date. Of these only 176 and 360 have been confirmed as having actually returned to their home communes/sectors. Most of the returnees are facing accommodation problems and arbitrary arrests.

21. With the withdrawal of formed troops, UN Agencies and NGOs have become more dependent on MILOBS for information and protection.

ACTION

22. Hostility to UNAMIR from local authorities has greatly reduced. There has been excellent co-operation with local officials over the last two months which underscores the fact that people have now understood what UNAMIR stands for.

23. The transmitter at Gitarama for UNAMIR Radio is still in operation. Its security should not be left in the hands of the RPA to avoid being vandalized.

ITEM 6. BRIEFING BY COMD SECTOR 3.

24. The general situation in the sector has greatly improved with the local authorities and the RPA becoming more friendly. However, cases of thefts and banditry have increased perhaps due to the influx of returnees to the sector.

25. There are 154,677 prisoners in various communes cachots in the sector. Of this number, about 95 per cent are accused of taking part in the genocide. Conditions in these cachots are deplorable with their congestion and lack of proper judicial system in the sector.

26. Reconciliation process is on course in the sector although slow. Total number of returnees to the sector between Dec 95 and 20 Feb 96 is 14,921. Most of these

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have gradually settled down but not without problems as being faced in other sectors. The most notorious of them is the continuing arrests particularly at the sector level.

ITEM 7. BRIEFING BY COMD SECTOR 4

27. The sector was reported as being relatively calm particularly the central Kamembe. The northern area of Nyamasheke continued to record insurgent activities by the FRGF elements. However, counter-insurgent activities by the RPA on the locals of the infiltrated areas had resulted in indiscriminate arrests and killings. Negative feed-back from these activities filter to other areas of the prefecture and refugees camps across the frontier. Implicitly, this had been hampering the expected return of refugees from Zaire. A number of anti-personnel mine explosions were also reported,

ACTION

28. A total of 2,404 refugees have returned to the sector and have progressively settled down. The judicial system is still undergoing reformation. The Tribunal de Premier Instance set up to try cases of genocide is yet to take off. The prisons and detention centres are holding about 3,500 inmates. The prisons are over-crowded and detainees are poorly fed.

29. Considerable progress by Rwandese government towards reconciliation is noticeable though limited to official levels. There were a number of confidence tours undertaken by UNHCR for the purpose of encouraging the refugees in Zaire to return home.

30. The presence of MILOBS in the sector has remained as a booster to the confidence of the NGOs operating in the sector.

ITEM 8. BRIEFING BY COMD SECTOR 5

31. The general situation in the sector was reported as having deteriorated since Jan 95 after a period of calm in Dec 95. Incidents of banditry, killing and mine explosions have increased. There is significant apprehension by the populace of insecurity as result of the impending closure of UNAMIR.

32. Relations with the RPA has improved appreciably. This has also been extended to other UN agencies operating in the sector.

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33. The Zairian government handed over to the Government of Rwanda military equipment (Mortars, anti-tank weapons, artillery pieces, APCs and Helicopters) that were carted away by the erstwhile government in a ceremony held at Gisenyi border post. This is expected to serve as a further move to put the reconciliation process fully on course.

34. The Gisenyi prison has about 1,838 inmates. There are other detainees in cachots in various communes. The prison condition as compared with others in the country can be described as satisfactory.

35. Night curfew is still in place to enforce security measures by the RPA.

36. High rate of infiltration/insurgency operations by FRGF are still occurring in the sector. RPA has made concerted efforts to put this to check. These incursions by FRGF has often resulted in casualties on both sides and in some cases on the side of unfortunate locals.

37. Returnees to the sector between Nov 95 to Feb 96 is 20,778. They are gradually settling down to normal lives in their respective home communes/sectors.

ITEM 9. REMARKS BY THE SRSG

38. Earlier on, the SRSG had requested for views on the following points which were exhaustively discussed:

a. Indiscriminate killings are taking place in all some sectors. Indications are that there are a number of areas with access denied to UNAMIR and UN agencies by the RPA, where secret killings are reported to be taking place. The SRSG advised that efforts should be made to confirm this report, particularly in Sector 1, 4 and 5.

b. It is suspected that insurgency operations training centres exists across the borders although their exact locations are not identified. The type of weapons recovered by the RPA in counter-insurgency operations and the results of the interrogation of those arrested are never disclosed.

ACTION

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Sects

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Number of casualty in these indiscriminate killings are unknown. However the figure of 300,000 killed as claimed by the exiled Prime Minister of Rwanda appear to be highly exaggerated.

c. The reconciliation efforts by the Government are not particularly noticeable.

d. Are any efforts being made to win the hearts and minds of the people?

e. Why is it that there is no noticeable increase in the numbers of refugees from Burundi, Zaire and Tanzania? Should the refugees come in large numbers in the future, do the UNHCR and other agencies have adequate transport to cope with such an eventuality.

f. What arrangements can be made for ensuring the security of NGOs after UNAMIR has closed down. Should the RPA be asked to take on the responsibility?

39. In brief, the SRSB stated that the future of UNAMIR remains unclear with the Security Council yet to take a decision. However, there are three possible options:

a. To replace UNAMIR with an entirely Non-Military establishment providing civilian assistance.

b. To retain the present status-quo.

c. To proceed as a MILOBS Mission, which is most unlikely.

40. Finally, he thanked everyone for their valuable contributions at the conference.

ITEM 10. BRIEF BY HAC

41. The HAC Representative thanked all the sector Commanders for their contributions and support for its successful operations. He also said that with the recent influx of returnees and their associated needs, more requests can be expected from the communes and prefectures. He requested the Sector Commanders to exercise restraint in accepting such requests. The situation is very difficult with the Mission winding up soon. However, he promised to route all formal requests to the appropriate NGOs for consideration.

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ITEM 11. BRIEF BY SAO

42. The SAO emphasized the following points:

a. Radio discipline is of utmost importance. Radios are not meant to replace telephones.

ACTION

All
Sects
/sig
offr

b. Although security assessment is not part of the current mandate, efforts should be made to report on them where applicable.

All
Sects

c. Every effort is being made improve the communication state, especially in sectors 1 and 5.

Sig
offr

d. Sectors bordering the refugees camps in Zaire must make all efforts to collect and update information on the situation there.

Sect
4, 5

e. Only urgent and most essential requests for transport as a complement to UNHCR for movement of refugees would be approved henceforth.

All
Sects

f. The current UNAMIR liquidation plan already issued stands until otherwise directed.

g. Sector commanders are requested to apply themselves in the timely submission of their final reports.

Sects
Comds

ITEM 12. BRIEF THE SMPO

43. Sector Commanders are requested to render confidential reports of MILOBS being repatriated and ensure their submission to the MILOBS Gp HQ Seven days before their departure.

ACTION

All
Sect
Comds

44. All documents of MILOBS posted to another sector must be sent at the earliest to their new sectors.

All
Sect
Comds

45. He requested the Sector Commanders that 75% strength availability must be ensured when considering CTO/Leave applications.

All
Sect
Comds

46. MILOBS being repatriated must ensure that all bills for rented accommodation, telephone, electricity and water are settled and

All
Sects

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certificate of non-indebtedness obtained where applicable before departing the mission area.

47. Payment of MSA to the recipient will still be done on production of UN ID to the cashier.

All
Sects

ITEM 13. BRIEF BY S/LOGO

48. The S/LOGO observed that the delay in submission of vehicle Weekly Trip Tickets have resulted in avoidable queries being raised. He requested the sectors to pay more careful attention to this important aspect.

49. He said that with the mission entering its final liquidation phase, MILOBS should exercise due care in driving and rigorously follow up vehicles sent to the workshop for servicing.

All
Sects

50. Reports on loss of communication equipment must be forwarded directly to the Field Service Communications.

ITEM 14. CLOSING REMARKS BY THE CHAIRMAN

52. The CMO thanked the Sector Commanders and the Staff Officers for making meaningful contributions at the conference which marks the last of a series. He said the schedule on repatriation of MILOBS would be confirmed very soon.


All
Sects

53. He exhorted the Sector Commanders to impress upon MILOBS to maintain the high standards of discipline and dedication in the performance of their duties now that the mission is coming to a close.

All
Sects

54. He thanked Sector Commander, Sector 1 for hosting the conference. He also invited all to attend the Medal Presentation for MILOBS scheduled to take place at Amahoro, Kigali on 24 Feb 96.

24 Feb 96


AE AIRENDE
Major
Secretary

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add at the end of paragraph 3.

✓ In Kibuye RPA has acted particularly ruthlessly against the Hutu population.
It must be noted that there are no UNAMIR formed troops in this Sector.

move paragraph 8 after paragraph 3

first sentence in paragraph 4

The RPA has not won over the hearts and minds of the local Hutu population. This is evident and continues to be monitored by our Milobs in the Sectors adjoining Lake Kivu and in Butare and Gitarama.

last sentence should read at the end of paragraph 4

RPA, though not popular and sometimes overbearing on the whole is disciplined and basically correct. It has been established that soldiers have not been paid in the last sixth months. This fact may contribute to their restlessness and tension specially when faced with assistance being provided to returnees by NGOs and international community.

beginning of paragraph 7

In spite of tensions, there is room for refugee resettlement in Kibuye. However, the deplorable road situation makes it very difficult, especially during the present rainy season, to move in and out. Approximately 700,000 people left from this Sector although some have returned. If both the Prefect's and RPA's attitude would change, there would be ample room to accept a large number of returnees.

new paragraph 9

Vast numbers of cattle continue to enter Rwanda through the Gatuna border post from Uganda and also from Tanzania. This cattle is gathered in the Akagera park endangering whole ecosystems of marshes and veld not suitable for either grazing or cultivation. However, culturally the Tutsi have been preeminently pastoralists and cattle is a symbol of their wealth. On the other hand, the installation of a slaughter house would help the economy and effect some culling of these herds. use of cattle meat would certainly be a plus

paragraph 11 is moved after paragraph 9

Conclusions:

paragraph 10

paragraph 12

new paragraph 13

Tensions on the border areas with Zaire have increased as infiltration and acts of sabotage have continued during the month of September and October. UNAMIR is not able to monitor the Lake Area lacking speed boats to survey the situation. However, it is clear that the FRGF bases for amphibious operations is Ijwi Island, while at Goma and Bukavu, military training is purported to continue. This matter will be raised with the Members of the Commission of Inquiry on Arms Delivery.

ROUTING & REQUEST

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From: SRSG

Date: 23-10-95



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before 1700h*

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

INFO: KITTANI/GHAREKHAN, UNATIONS, NEW YORK

FROM: SHAHARYAR M. KHAN, UNAMIR, KIGALI

DATE: 21 OCTOBER 1995

NO.: MIR _____

NO. OF PAGES:

SUBJECT: MILOBs Conference - 20 October 1995

1. One of our ^{periodic} ~~6-weekly~~ Milobs Conference^s was held in Kibuye on 20 October. I have found these ~~Milob~~ Conferences invaluable in making political assessments at the grass-roots level. I give below a summary of the conclusions.

2. Except in Kibuye, where the Prefect is regarded as corrupt and hostile, cooperation between UNAMIR and the Rwandese administrative has continued to improve. In most prefectures, the RPA has excellent relations with our formed troops and Milobs. The local population see UNAMIR as an insurance against RPA's overbearing attitude. Requests for cooperation at the local level are growing with, regrettably, limited capability on our part to respond to them.

3. It is evident that in the prefectures adjoining Zaire, there are increasing attempts at infiltration and economic sabotage by the former FRGF, militia and interahamwe. This in turn, leads to a large RPA presence, often suspicious of the local populations' supportive role towards the

infiltrators. Arbitrary arrests, harsh treatment and human rights violations are therefore more prevalent in this border zone than elsewhere.

4. The RPA has not won over the hearts and minds of the local Hutu population. The RPA is seen as a harsh, occupying force with the local (border zone) Hutu^s sympathetic towards the former government represented in the Zairean camps. RPA, though not popular and sometimes overbearing, is disciplined and basically correct.

5. The Justice System is not functioning on the ground. the Triage Commission exists on paper with no output. The prisons are still appallingly overcrowded. The medical facilities are better which means fewer deaths and more amputations.

6. Returning refugees have, in the main, been well treated, absorbed and processed efficiently. Rwanda and the ^{UN} Agencies ^{/NGOS} are ready to process a much larger in-flow of refugees. Transit camps that could accommodate 15,000 each are ready in several locations near the Zaire border. Transit camps processing refugees from Tanzania are also well-equipped. The difficulty would be in the absorptive capacity in the communes which do not have adequate housing, jobs, agricultural material, etc. Rwanda ^{govt} need to intensify its information campaign in the refugee camps

7. There is room for refugee settlement in Kibuye area. ^{from this region} Here 700,000 people left and although some have returned, ~~Kibungo area. Here 700,000 people left and although some have returned,~~ Kibungo prefecture can take 400,000 refugees. Most other prefectures are now over-flowing with refugees but some eg Ruhengeri and Butare can still absorb more.

8. FRGF's sabotage campaign is ^{on} the increase. Land-mines, eco-sabotage, assassinations etc. have led to RPA cordon and search operations. Skirmishes ^{are} taken place regularly but there is no ^{danger} ~~longer~~ of a full scale invasion. Ijwi island seems to be ^{the main} base for FRGF infiltration. ~~Rwanda~~ ^{5th}

9. Vast ^{nu} members of cattle are gathered in Akagera. The installation of a slaughter house would help the economy and prevent eco-destruction.

10. Generally the security situation in the country is good. However, reconciliation is not around

the corner. The Hutu is suspicious and fearful of RPA and security is enforced ^{from} ~~for~~ the top rather than growing ~~from~~ grass-roots upwards. Economic activity has picked up and there are no signs of food shortages. Agricultural output is also ^{increasing} ~~incoming~~.

11. Radio UNAMIR can now be heard clearly everywhere and especially in the camps. the main issue is now to make people aware of radio UNAMIR for which a ^{publicity} ~~public~~ campaign is necessary. Free radio sets would also help.

12. ^{Re} Presence of formed troops makes a significant ^t ~~difference~~ difference to security and operational capacity of Milobs, Human Rights Monitors, agency representatives and NGO's ^{because} ~~because~~ The power of possessing a loaded gun is implicitly recognized by all concerned. In ~~the~~ areas where formed troops are present, there is better ^{security} ~~atmosphere~~ atmosphere for all ^{personnel} ~~to~~ to work in. Conversely, in areas where formed troops are not present (eg Kibuye, Gitarama) the reverse is true. For example, in Gitarama there have been 12 attempted robberies in the past month, in the Milob headquarters ~~alone~~ ^{alone}.

Best regards.

~~Comments~~ means
Conference. File

add at the end of paragraph 3.

In Kibuye RPA has acted particularly ruthlessly against the Hutu population. It must be noted that there are no UNAMIR formed troops in this Sector.

move paragraph 8 after paragraph 3

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TO: ANNAN

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Lucent 8.

4. The RPA has not won over the hearts and minds of the local Hutu population. The RPA is seen as a harsh, occupying force with the local (border zone) Hutu sympathetic towards the former government represented in the Zairean camps. RPA, though not popular and sometimes overbearing, is disciplined and basically correct. ^{though} In certain areas, ^{ukwibye} RPA has acted ~~harshly~~ ruthlessly against the Hutu population. This is due to two factors. One, ~~the~~ infiltration by FRELIMO and Fear of Soko Tole and two, the RPA has not been paid and are resentful of assistance.

5. The Justice System is not functioning on the ground. the Triage Commission exists on paper with no output. The prisons are still appallingly overcrowded. The medical facilities are better which means fewer deaths and more amputations.

6. Returning refugees have, in the main, been well treated, absorbed and processed efficiently. Rwanda and the ^{UN} Agencies ^{/NGOS} are ready to process a much larger in-flow of refugees. Transit camps that could accommodate 15,000 each are ready in several locations near the Zaire border. Transit camps processing refugees from Tanzania are also well-equipped. The difficulty would be in the absorptive capacity in the communes which do not have adequate housing, jobs, agricultural material, etc. Rwanda has to intensify its information campaign in the refugee camps.

7. There is room for refugee settlement in Kibuye area. ~~Here 700,000 people left and although some have returned, Kibungo area. Here 700,000 people left and although some have returned,~~ Kibungo prefecture can take 400,000 refugees. Most other prefectures are now over-flowing with refugees but some eg Ruhengeri and Butare can still absorb more.

8. FRGF's sabotage campaign is ^{on} the increase. Land-mines, ^{damage or sabotage against infrastructure} eco-sabotage, assassinations etc. have led to RPA cordon and search operations. Skirmishes ^{are} taken ⁱⁿ place regularly but there is no ^{danger} ~~longer~~ of a full scale invasion. Ijwi island seems to be ^{the main} ~~a~~ base for FRGF infiltration. ~~Remember~~ ^{5th}

9. Vast ^{nu} ~~me~~ members of cattle are gathered in Akagera. The installation of a slaughter house would help the economy and prevent eco-destruction.

10. Generally the security situation in the country is good. However, reconciliation is not around

the corner. The Hutu is suspicious and fearful of RPA and security is enforced ^{from} ~~for~~ the top rather than growing ~~from~~ grass-roots ^{upwards}. Economic activity has picked up and there are no signs of food shortages. Agricultural output is also ^{increasing} ~~incoming~~.

11. Radio UNAMIR can now be heard clearly everywhere and especially in the camps. the main issue is now to make people aware of radio UNAMIR for which a ^{publicity} ~~public~~ campaign is necessary. Free radio sets would also help.

12. ^{the} Presence of formed troops makes a significant ^t ~~difference~~ difference to security and operational capacity of Milobs, Human Rights Monitors, agency representatives and NGO's ^{because}. The power of possessing a loaded gun is implicitly recognized by all concerned. In ~~the~~ areas where formed troops are present, there is better ^{security} ~~atmosphere~~ ^{for} all ^{personnel} to work in. Conversely, in areas where formed troops are not present (eg Kibuye, Gitarama) the reverse is true. For example, in Gitarama there have been 12 attempted robberies in the past month in the Milob headquarters, ^{alone}.

Best regards.

MILOB SECTOR 5C - SECT COMD'S BRIEFINGSECT COMD'S CONFERENCE : 20 OCT 95

1. **Prevailing Op Situation in Sect.** The general situation of the sector is that of an uneasy calm. Rumours are in the increase within the sector, especially along the costal belt, that the FRGF will be launching attack by infiltration in near future. **Rutsiro**, once a calm commune changed, after several incidents of mine explosions, into what appeared to be a death trap. After the civil war such incidents, especially mine explosions, did not occur in the Sector. Out of nine communes in the Sector, eight are more or less having stable situation. Arrests for the crime of genocide are constantly occurring, causing fear and apprehension in the general population, and an increase in the prison population. Moreover, in **Gisovu**, we are finding out that at this time there is an active campaign to arrest and kill the adult male population of this commune. Even one of our interpreters was arrested three weeks ago, accused of genocide. Human Rights representatives have yet to see him, even after several appointments which were all arranged then cancelled by the RPA.

2. **Important Developments since last Conf.** After the last mine explosion in **Rutsiro** commune, hardly any NGO's vehicle go in that area. MEMISA was providing all sorts of support to **Murunda Hospital** (QT 3088) located in **Rutsiro** commune, which could no longer continue with the same. Recently, little disturbance is going on in **Bwiza** (QT 3694) of the same commune, where two RPA soldiers were killed and one injured by a mine explosion on 13 Oct 95. During the last three months, this prefecture received 2,900 returnees and all of them were resettled in their home communes. UNHCR has provided seeds and hoes for 1,000 returnees family.

3. **Returnees.**

- a. Number of returnees since last three months. During the last three months, **Kibuye** prefecture received 2,900 returnees.
- b. Condition of Returnees. They are generally fatigued from travelling and have very low morale. They often suffer from dehydration, malnutrition, malaria, dysentery, measles and constantly suffering from shortage of food, water, blankets, medical supplies and the day to day required items. Some of them do not have adequate shelter. UNHCR is aware of their problems and is attempting to provide for them.
- c. Assistance being provided by NGO/UN agencies and its adequacy. NGOs are experiencing difficulty delivering sufficient quantities of food to meet the needs, due to insufficient truck lift and the poor quality of the roads in all areas of the prefecture. This is a main concern in **Rutsiro** commune where the mine incidents have deterred much aid from entering this commune by road.
- d. Integration of returnees in home communes. ICRC, UNHCR and UNAMIR encourage humanitarian efforts to assist those who can return to their homes as quickly as possible. A housing shortage here in our prefecture will force many returnees to live in temporary accommodation and cause a problem with IDPs in the future.

- e. Problems being faced by returnees. Food and shelter are the biggest problem for the returnees. Also, our prefecture suffered serious damage to basic infrastructure during the civil war, particularly in health and essential services, and is unable to support a large number of returnees till these problems are solved. Furthermore, due to poor road conditions in **Kibuye** prefecture, the humanitarian aid has encountered logistical problems, which have affected all the activities scheduled in support of the prefecture. This includes the transportation of the returnees from their commune centre to their home sectors, and the transportation of logistic supplies for them until they can be inserted into the agricultural cycle and reach at least one harvest. Another problem we face, that is **Kibuye** prefecture remains politically sensitive due to two main reasons:
 - (1) The proximity of **Zaire** and the returnees that sometimes try to land along the coast line, causing the RPA to be ultra sensitive about security matters.
 - (2) The old caseload returnees belonging to the TUTSI ethnic group that harass the HUTU inhabitants in order to obtain lands and cattle, sometimes supported by the RPA soldiers.
- f. Discernable pattern and implications. Resettlement is developing a disturbing trend where returnees are concentrating in **Rutsiro** commune (Bwiza) because they have a good development plan. This is placing a disproportionate burden on this commune. This problem is exacerbated by a series of mine incidents which have caused aid by road to be greatly reduced and in some cases stopped. This will continue to be a problem.

4. **Communes.**

- a. General condition. The general condition of the commune is improving slowly. Normal life is slowly returning to its expectancy. The local population is going about their normal activities. Agricultural production has improved, especially in **Gisovu** and **Mwendo** commune. However, there never seems to be enough seeds available to meet the demand and this is hampering good agricultural production in the communes.
- b. Attitude of Prefect, Bourgmestres and other officials. Our relationship with the local authorities are good, even though some Bourgmestres and RPA soldiers use every means at their disposal to create barrier in gaining information.
- c. Assistance rendered by UNAMIR/MILOBS. During these past months, our Sector has provided fuel, water, accommodations and telecommunication support to Human Rights, UNHCR, and other UN tasks in our AOR. One such was an engineering task on **Mount Karongi** (QT 2768), which involved assisting an Indian Engineer Sect and a NICOY Infantry Sect. We have provided photocopy, telephone communication, transportation and fuel assistance the local authorities, the RPA, and the local school system.

d. Problems

- (1) Water. Availability of water in the prefecture is generally poor. Certain areas in some communes do not receive running water from taps, because pipes were destroyed during the war or due to lack of normal maintenance. Representatives in the Ministry of Social Affair and Rehabilitation have often indicated that lack of adequate funding is hampering repairs. ICRC continues to take the lead in improving water sources. MILOBS in **Kibuye** have identified 10 possible sites to be developed by UNAMIR; however, no time lines for completion of these projects have been given yet.
- (2) Medical. The state of medical services in **Kibuye** is generally poor. Some sectors in the communes have no medical centres and locals are often forced to carry patients long distances.
- (3) Accommodation. Availability of housing is a problem in all communes. The 1959/60 caseload returnees are occupying housing belonging to new returnees. This competition for a limited supply of housing is creating tension between these people and is expected to get worse as the number of returnees increases. The solution is a comprehensive housing plan which allocates new land and provides resources for building new houses and developing the agricultural and industrial sectors.
- (4) Education. The quality of education is poor. A lack of qualified teachers and teaching materials are the major problem to all schools in the communes. The expenditure for education is relatively high compared to the limited amount of money available in the overall prefecture budget for all services.
- (5) Property grabbing. Some theft of property occurs sporadically. This is usually blamed on **Interhamwe**; however, it is also alleged that sometimes TUTSIS or RPA soldiers are grabbing cows from HUTUS. This problem is worse in the **Gishyta** and **Rutsiro** commune.

5. Prisons.

- a. Current strength of inmates. The one prison here in **Kibuye** now houses 2,303 inmates.
- b. Conditions in prisons. This facility was built for 250 people so acute space problems occur. This is not thought to be any worse a problem than prisons in other prefectures.
- c. Transfers planned. There is a plan just started to develop another prison in **Gitesi** commune; however, costs, exact location and other details have not yet been announced.

6. **Transit Camps in Sect.** Kibuye has one poorly developed transit camp in Nyamishaba (QT 258715). This abandoned complex of 10 buildings has a capacity to hold 2,500 returnees. It has limited facilities. There is one water pipe at the location. The buildings are empty and in need of repair. Toilet facilities exist; however, they do not have running water into them. Temporary poorly constructed pits are being used for toilets at this time. This prefecture does not as yet have a definite plan for expansion of these facilities. At this time returnees are housed for only one night in this camp (for vaccination and administration) then delivered to their communes the next day. This worked very effectively for the 1,447 returnees who arrived at one time when the camp in Goma was threatened to be closed in August.

7. **Progress in establishment of Judiciary system in the Prefecture.** The proper justice system is still not in place to begin the trials of prisoners accused of genocide. Prosecutors and defence lawyers are still required. The IPJ has produced between 300-400 case files to date. They are making progress but require more: trained staff, computers, telephones, vehicles and an increased budget to allow flexibility for incidents.

8. **Progress on Reconciliation in the Sect.** The reconciliation process has not changed. From our perception, it is not materializing, although the situation appears to be calm. The HUTU population honestly feel that reconciliation is not required because they anticipate that the FRGF will return and save them from persecution and harassment from TUTSI and RPA soldiers.

9. **Radio UNAMIR.** We have received clearly for the first time yesterday, 19 oct 95, the carrier wave and modulation of Radio UNAMIR, thanks to the activation of the rebroadcast antenna on Mont Karongi.

10. **Assessment of activities in refugee camps in neighbouring countries (where inputs available) and their impact on Rwanda.** Not applicable to this Sector.

11. **Problems being faced in Sect.**

- a. Vehicles. We have an unacceptably high percentage of vehicles which are off road at any given time. This is due to partly deplorable condition of the roads in the area as well as the lack of even the most rudimentary service or repair facilities available in Kibuye. The creation of a mobile repair team or the establishment of a forward repair element in Kibuye is recommended.
- b. ADP. One computer and a printer is available in the Sector HQ. However, this is not enough for Ops and Log/Pers matters. This sector needs two or more computers to carry out normal activities.
- c. Water. Water supply in the sector is not sufficient. The existing water tank is not enough to meet our requirements.

12. Recommendations/suggestions

- a. Operational. We are coping quite well within the operational conditions and circumstances which occur in our AOR. We recommend that MILOB GP HQ make every effort in acquiring for us another computer, and resolving our water problem.
- b. Humanitarian. Transport is critical to our ability to visit the communes. We have many visitors such as the ITC or NGOs who require fuel to get back to Kigali. We require additional fuel, batteries and spare tyres.

SECTEUR MILOB 5C - EXPOSÉ DU COMD DE SECTCONFÉRENCE DES COMD DE SECT : 20 OCT 95

1. **Présente Situation Op dans le Sect.** La situation générale dans le Secteur, bien qu'à la surface tranquille, est plutôt tendue. Les rumeurs accroissent dans le Secteur, plus particulièrement dans la région côtière, que les forces armées de l'ancien gouvernement contre-attaqueront très bientôt par infiltration. **Rutsiro**, il n'y a pas si longtemps une commune tranquille, a beaucoup changé depuis plusieurs incidents d'éclatement de mine, donnant l'apparence que cette commune est devenue un danger mortel. Même après la guerre civile, de tel incident, spécialement les explosions de mine n'ont pas eu lieu dans le Secteur. Des dix communes de ce sector, huit jouissent d'une situation plus ou moins stable. Les arrestations pour le crime de génocide sont monnaie courante, ce qui induit la population dans la terreur et l'angoisse, et augmentent constamment le nombre de gens en prison. De plus, à **Gisovu**, nous nous apercevons qu'en ce moment se déroule une campagne d'arrestation et de meurtre de la population mâle et adulte de cette commune. Même nous ne sommes pas à l'abri de ces événements, car un de nos interprètes mâles a été accusé de génocide par l'APR qui l'on mit dans leur cachot de garnison il y a de cela depuis près de trois semaines. Les représentants des Droits de l'Homme ne l'ont pas encore vu, même après plusieurs rendez-vous arrangés, puis annulés, par l'APR.

2. **Développements importants depuis la dernière Conf.** Après la dernière explosion de mine dans la commune de **Rutsiro**, presque aucun véhicule des ONG ne vont dans cette région. MEMISA, qui était l'appui principal de **Hôpital de Murunda** (QT 3088) située dans la commune de **Rutsiro**, y a cessé ces opérations. Dernièrement, il s'est déroulé des incidents à **Bwiza** (QT 3694) dans cette même commune, là où deux soldats de l'APR furent tués et un blessé par une explosion de mine le 13 oct 95. Depuis les trois derniers mois, notre préfecture a accueilli 2 900 revenants et tous sont maintenant ré-installés dans leurs foyers. UNHCR ont fourni des graines et des houes pour 1 000 familles de revenants.

3. **Revenants.**

- a. Nombre de revenants depuis les trois derniers mois. Durant les trois derniers mois, la préfecture de **Kibuye** a accueilli 2 900 revenants.
- b. La condition des revenants. Ils reviennent généralement fatigués de leur voyages et leur morale est très basse. Ils souffrent souvent de dé-hydratation, malnutrition, malaria, dysenterie, varicelle. Ils manquent de tout, surtout de la nourriture, d'eau, de couvertures, de médicaments et des articles de tous les jours. Certains d'entre eux ne possèdent pas d'abris adéquats. UNHCR connaît ces problèmes et cherche à les régler.
- c. L'assistance fournie par les ONG/agences de l'ONU et leur performance. Les ONG ont des difficultés à livrer les quantités de nourriture suffisante pour leur besoin. Cela est surtout à cause du manque constant de transporteur lourd, et de la mauvaise condition et entretien des routes à travers toute la préfecture. Ceci est le souci principal dans la commune de **Rutsiro**, là où il y a eu des incidents de minage des routes sur lesquelles l'aide s'achemine.

- d. L'intégration des revenants dans leur commune d'origine. Le CICR, UNHCR et la MINUAR encouragent tous les efforts humanitaires qui faciliteraient le retour de ces gens le plus tôt possible dans leurs foyers. Une pénurie de logement dans notre préfecture forcera beaucoup de revenants à vivre dans des sites temporaires, ce qui causera peut-être plus tard des problèmes de PDI.
- e. Les problèmes qui affectent les revenants. La nourriture et le logement sont les plus gros problèmes des revenants. Aussi, les installations d'infrastructure de notre préfecture ont été endommagées durant la guerre civile, surtout ceux des services essentiels et sanitaires. La préfecture est présentement incapable de soutenir un grand nombre de revenants jusqu'à ce que ces services soient rétablis. De plus, à cause de la très mauvaise condition des routes de la préfecture de **Kibuye**, l'aide humanitaire rencontre des obstacles à la qui ont affectés négativement l'horaire des activités de soutien pour la préfecture. Ceci inclus le transport des revenants du centre communal à leur secteur d'origine, et le transport de matériel et d'approvisionnement nécessaires à les maintenir jusqu'à la prochaine saison, afin qu'ils rentrent au moins une récolte. Un autre problème est que la préfecture de **Kibuye** reste un endroit d'une certaine sensibilité politique dû principalement à deux raisons :
 - (1) Sa proximité géographique du **Zaïre** d'où souvent reviennent, par bateaux, des gens qui tentent de revenir chez-eux par via le rivage de la préfecture. Ceci provoque une réaction sévère de la part de l'APR.
 - (2) Les revenants du cas 1959-60 appartenant à l'ethnie TUTSI qui harcellent les habitants HUTU, en vue d'obtenir gratuitement de ces derniers le bien, la terre et le bétail qu'ils possèdent. Cela se passe plus que souvent avec la complicité de soldats de l'APR.
- f. Tendances évidentes et leurs implications. Les revenants ont la tendance de préférer aller s'installer dans la commune de **Rutsiro** (voir : Bwiza) à cause de son bon plan de développement qui s'y trouve. Ceci provoque une concentration disproportionnée de gens vers cet endroit, et les problèmes d'infrastructure et de soutien qui en résulteraient. Ce problème est d'autant plus carabiné par la situation de sécurité dans cette région qui semble se dégrader. Cela réduira, certe à la longue arrêtera, l'aide acheminée par route vers cette région.

4. **Communes.**

- a. Condition en général. La condition de celles-ci semble, en général, s'améliorer petit à petit. Le courant de la vie y revient tranquillement à la normale. La population local cherche à poursuivre son petit train de vie. La production agricole s'améliore, particulièrement des les communes de **Gisovu** et de **Mwendo**. Par contre, il ne semble n'y avoir jamais assés de semences disponibles pour suffir à la demande, ce qui entrave la productions agricole des communes.

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- b. L'attitude du Préfet, bourgmestres et des gens responsables. Notre relation avec les autorités locales est bonne, même si certains Bourgmestres et soldats de l'APR emploient tous les moyens à leur disposition pour nous empêcher d'obtenir quoiqu'information.
- c. Assistance offert par la MINUAR/MILOBS. Durant ces derniers mois, notre Secteur a fourni du carburant, de l'eau, du logement and des services en télécommunication pour appuyer UNHCDH, UNHCR et d'autres agences ou organisations des NU oeuvrant dans notre région. Un tel exemple est celui d'une tâche de génie le **Mont Karongi** (QT 2768), qui visait à donner de l'aide à une section Indienne d'ingénieur et une section Nigérienne d'infanterie. Nous aidons aussi les autorités locales, l'APR, et les services civiles de la localité avec des photocopies, télécopies et téléphone, transport et carburant.
- d. Problèmes
 - (1) L'eau. L'eau courante est peu commune dans notre préfecture. Il y a des endroits dans certaines communes qui ne reçoivent l'eau courante, parce que les tuyaux d'aqueduc ont été détruits ou endommagés durant la guerre, ou par abandon de maintenance routinière. Les représentants du Ministère des Affaires Sociales et de Réhabilitation ont indiqué que cela est dû à un manque de fonds nécessaires pour effectuer les réparations. Le CICR continue à prendre les devants dans le domaine de l'amélioration de l'eau. Les MILOBS de **Kibuye** ont identifié 10 sites capables d'être développés par la MINUAR. Par contre, aucun horaire n'a été fixé pour mettre ce projet à terme.
 - (2) Médical. Les services sanitaires dans la préfecture de **Kibuye** sont généralement en piteux état. Quelques secteurs dans les communes n'ont aucun centre médical, forçant la population à évacuer les malades par branquart de très longues distances.
 - (3) Logement. La disponibilité de logement est un problème commun dans toute la préfecture. Les revenants des cas de 1959/60 occupent souvent les maisons appartenant aux nouveaux revenants. Cette compétition pour le logement augmente la tension entre les gens, et cette situation devrait se dégrader plus le nombre de revenants augmentera. La solution serait la mise en action d'un plan complet de distribution de terre et logement, de constructions de nouvelles maisons, et de développement des secteurs agricoles et industriels.
 - (4) Enseignement. Ici, le système scolaire se porte très mal. Toutes les communes de la préfecture manquent d'enseignants qualifiés et, surtout, de matériel scolaire. Quand même, les fonds octroyés dans le budget de la préfecture pour l'enseignement sont relativement élevés à comparer aux autres services.

- (5) Vol de propriété. Le vol de propriété est une activité que nous rapportons constamment dans nos rapports quotidiens. Certains vols sont perpétrés ou blâmés sur les **Interhamwe**; par contre, on nous informe que quelques fois ceci est l'oeuvre de TUTSIS ou/et de soldats de l'APR qui détournent les HUTUS de leur bétail. Ce problème est très courant dans les communes de **Gishyta** et de **Rutsiro**.

5. **Prisons.**

- a. L'actuelle population sous-écrou. L'unique prison, ici à **Kibuye**, détient actuellement 2 303 prisonniers.
- b. La condition pénitentiaire. Cette bâtisse fut construite pour y maintenir que 250 personnes, voir un problème très important d'espace vital. Ceci n'est pas plus différent des institutions pénitentiaires des autres préfectures.
- c. Plan de transfère. L'on parle de créer une autre prison dans la commune de **Gitesi**; mais, le prix, l'endroit exact et d'autres détails de ce plan n'ont toujours pas été divulgués.

6. **Camps de transit dans le Sect.** **Kibuye** ne possède qu'un seul camp de transit à **Nyamishaba** (QT 258715). Celui-ci est un complexe de 10 édifices abandonnés dont la capacité d'hébergement est de 2 500 revenants. Comme site, c'est tout à fait rudimentaire. Il n'y a qu'un seul tuyau d'eau courante. Les édifices sont vides et en besoin de réparation. Il y a des toilettes; mais, il n'y a pas d'eau courante. En ce moment, on y a construit des fosses sceptiques temporaires en guise de latrine. La préfecture n'a à date aucun plan d'amélioration ou d'expansion de ce site. Présentement, les revenants n'y passent qu'une seule nuit (le temps d'y être vacciné et administré), suite à quoi ils sont acheminés le jour suivant vers leur commune respective. Ceci a fonctionné très efficacement lorsque 1 447 revenants sont arrivés à court avis lors de la menace de fermeture du camp de **Goma** au mois d'août dernier.

7. **Progrès du rétablissement du système judiciaire dans la préfecture.** Un système adéquat de justice visant à poursuivre les prisonniers accusés de génocide n'est toujours pas mis en action. L'on manque encore de procureurs et d'avocats pour la défense. L'IPJ a assemblé à date entre 300-400 dossiers. Ils progressent, mais ils ont grand besoin de: personnel qualifié, ordinateurs, téléphones, véhicules et un budget augmenté afin de suffir aux besoins normaux et de réagir aux incidents.

8. **Progrès de la Réconciliation dans le Sect.** Le processus de Réconciliation n'est pas, à notre avis, très évident ni avancé. Bien que la plupart du temps les choses paraissent tranquilles, de notre optique, cela ne se matérialise pas. La population HUTU croit honnêtement que la réconciliation ne vaut rien, car ils comptent sur le retour de imminent de l'ancien régime, et ses forces armées, qui les rescapent de l'oppression TUTSI et de l'APR.

9. **Radio MINUAR.** Nous avons capté celle-ci clairement hier, le 19 oct 95, le fuseau de transmission et la modulation de fréquence, grâce à l'activation de l'antenne de retransmission sur le **Mont Karongi**.

10. **Évaluation des activités dans les camps de réfugiés des pays avoisinants (là où cela s'applique) et leur impact sur le Rwanda.** Ne s'applique pas à notre Secteur.
11. **Problèmes dans notre Sect.**
 - a. Véhicules. Nous accusons un niveau très élevé de véhicules hors-d'usages et confiés à l'atelier. Cela est partiellement dû à la très mauvaise condition des routes dans notre Secteur, et que nous sommes très éloignés des services de d'entretien mécanique, même rudimentaire, qui n'existe pas à Kibuye. La création d'une équipe mobile de réparation pour notre Secteur est recommandée.
 - b. Traitement automatisé des données. Un seul ordinateur et imprimante pour notre QG de Secteur. Par contre, ceci est insuffisant pour les besoins Op et les affaires Log/Pers et Humanitaires. Notre Secteur a besoin de deux ou plus d'ordinateurs pour suffir aux activités normales.
 - c. L'eau. Notre réserve d'eau potable est insuffisante pour les besoins de notre Secteur. Le présent réservoir d'eau n'a pas une capacité suffisante (trop petit).
12. **Recommandations/suggestions**
 - a. Opérationel. Nous nous arrangeons assés bien, malgré certaines circonstances, pour agir et réagir aux événements opérationels dans notre Secteur. Nous recommandons que le QG MILOB s'efforce de nous octroyer un autre ordinateur, et de nous obtenir un autre réservoir à eau.
 - b. Humanitaire. Le transport est essentiel à notre travail, qui consiste à visiter les communes. Nous avons aussi beaucoup de visiteurs de l' ONU, CTI et ONG, qui nécessitent du carburant pour s'en retourner à Kigali. Nous avons donc besoin de carburant supplémentaire, ainsi de batteries et de pneus de rechanges.

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ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA

MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

MILOB GP HQ

TO : ~~SEE~~ DISTRIBUTION LIST.

FILE : OPS/SRSG MEET

FROM : MILOB GP HQ

DATE : 25 APR 95

SUBJECT : SRSG'S REPORT FOR MARCH 95

1. Please find herewith a copy of MILOB Sect briefs for SRSG's report.

2. Best regards.

*Pl. underline
important areas.
2*

Harish
H.S RATNAPARKHI
MAJ
A/SOO

Distribution :

SRSG

FC

DFC/CYC

UNDP - For attn of Mr Sukehiro

IOM - For attn of Mr Paul Howard

UNICEF - For attn of Mr Daniel Toole

UNHCR

UNREO

*Dr. Pk see
sector & A.
marked with
clip. 26.4.95*

*Pl. keep for record.
Tzel.
Σ
26.4*



UNAMIR - MINUAR

TO: MILOB GP HQ

DATE: 10 APR 95

FROM: MILOB SECTOR 5 GISENYI

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 MAR 95 to 01 APR 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
OPS OFFICER
FOR SECTOR COMD

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>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 Goma has been as follows:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Katale-441 Kibumba-171</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Kahindo-500 Mugunga-1355</p> <p>Giciye, Gaseke, Satinsyi, Mutura 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 bourgemeistre 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>The seed protection programme started by COOPI continues at a low key and is likely to gather momentum after harvesting.</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>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>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 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>
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>
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, 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>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</p> <p>UNHCR</p>

	same is being investigated.	
2.K	<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>

	<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> <p>UNHCR</p>
2.L	<p>Customs and Border Crossings:</p> <p>The plying of the WFP trucks to Goma has yet to recommence.</p>	
	<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>	<p>UNHCR</p>

	<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



UNITED NATIONS
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Mission pour l'Assistance au Rwanda

SECTOR 1 MILOB HQ (BYUMBA)
MONTHLY SRSG REPORT
MAR 95

GENERAL

1. Sector 1 has a total of 17 communes of the Byumba Prefecture and 02 communes of the Kigali Prefecture . This makes the area one of the largest due to the inclusion of the area of the National Park . Due to the Historic background of the Sector of having encompassed the entire RPF sector before the war as well as having had the DMZ running through it , this sector has certain peculiarities which render it different from the rest of the country . The affairs of this sector are more organised and streamlined than those of other sectors . Bulk of the population both Hutus and Tutsis are used to living under the domination of the RPA and as such there has been no major change in administration for them. Improvement in nearly all aspects of life within the sector has taken place during the month under report .

RETURNEES / ORIGINAL INHABITANTS

2. **Condition of Returnees.** The returnees coming into the sector can be classified into two groups both from the country of return and their condition point of view . These are as follows :-

a. **From Zaire** These returnees come with nothing more than the set of clothes they are wearing . The reason being this way they can just walk away from the camps without being harassed by others with vested interests.

b. **From Tanzania and Uganda.** These returnees are better off and cross the border with some meagre belongings . These returnees are more often than not accompany herds of cattle . The ones crossing over from Uganda have to produce a certificate of inoculation at the border prior to entering but those who crossover the unmanned crossing point across the Akagera river bring cattle which are often infected with diseases like Contagious Bovine Pleuro Pneumonia (PPCB). So far 111,749 heads of cattle out of an estimated 400,000 have been vaccinated within the prefecture.

c. **Those in Reception Centres.** Presently the govt is keeping the returnees of 59 caseloads , coming in from Uganda and Tanzania from the Kagitumba , Gatuna or the newly opened Buzibo border checkpoints in two Reception centres run jointly by UNHCR and ADRA at Matimba and Nyagatare.

(1) **Matimba Reception Centre.** The daily registration at this centre is around 75 families collecting their "Welcome Home" food package. Out of these approx 400 returnees mainly women and children stay at the centre. The condition of returnees staying at this camp was very bad. They lacked drinking water, medical care, sanitation and shelter. Some improvement has taken place after the intervention by HAC of UNAMIR. The govt had decided to close down this camp in May 95, to prevent further encroachment into the National Park area. There seems to be some delay in doing so and presently one months extension has been granted.

(2) **Nvagatare Reception Centre.** The daily registration is around 1000 persons. The ministry of rehabilitation has now decided to make this the only camp to house returnees in the area and increase the capacity to hold 1500 families. The duration of stay in the centre is yet to be decided. The govt wants them to stay on till the demarcation of land within the National park is finalised, a time consuming process which may take months. The centres present infrastructure is woefully inadequate to take on the envisaged load. The main problem faced is of shelter, sanitation and medical facilities.

3. **Locations Where Returnees are Settling.** The population of the prefecture was approx 800,000 before the war, 730,000 in Nov 94 and as on 31 Mar it is 830,000. From this the resettlement of returnees in the prefecture can be judged.

a. **IDPs.** There few IDPs in our sector were from the two communes of Kivuye and Murambi. After talking to the locals and with a comparison between the population now present and that of the 1994 census, one feels that most of them have returned and have resettled in the same communes. The figures are as under :-

		<u>Murambi Commune</u>	<u>Kivuye Commune</u>
(1)	Before War	75,000	77,400
(2)	Nov 94	57,000	51,000
(3)	Mar 95	74,500	76,000

b. **The 1959 Caseloads.** Returnees from Uganda and Tanzania of the 59 cases are being settled in various communes as per their processing. These are the problem cases as the govt has to solve problems of dual ownership before settling them in communes. As a result they are staying for increasingly longer periods in the reception centres. Those staying in the Matimba Reception centre have started encroaching on the park area by constructing mud huts and clearing areas for cultivation, while keeping their families at the centre during the interim period. Increasing number of returnees are settling down in the park area and villages of shanty UNHCR plastic roof "lean-tos" are cropping up. This kind of settlement with accompanying herds is creating problems of overgrazing and poaching in the Park area. The govt has managed to carry out demarcation of certain areas West of the road Rwamagana - Kagitumba and allotment of some of these plots have been done during the month of Mar 95.

4. **Dates of Arrival in these Locations.** The dates of arrival in the prefecture are as under:-
- a. September and October 94 Approx 950 families per month .
 - b. November and December 94 Approx 500 families per month.
 - c. January and February 95 Approx 700 families per month.
 - d. March 95 Approx 200 families per month.

CONFISTICATION / OCCUPATION OF PRIVATE PROPERTY

5. As there has been minimal disruption of population within the sector this problem has really not manifested itself in general , however in the two communes of Murambi and Kivuye the B/Master has been allotting houses and land belonging to those who have fled away to the returnees on first come first serve basis with the understanding that they would vacate as and when the rightful owner returns . In some cases when the rightful owner returned they were encouraged to share their houses and land.

6. The PRA has occupied some Sec school buildings and also houses of Hutus who have run away , some of these houses have been allotted to local govt officials . The prefect has however assured us time and again that these will be vacated in due time .

AGRICULTURE

7. The food crop now being produced within the prefecture is adequate for its inhabitants and some of it is even exported to other prefectures. The local agriculture is dependant upon rain for a good harvest . Kiyombe commune has suffered due to the delay in rains as after the delayed rain the insects have started to devour the seeds . The prefecture now does not need food per se , but would welcome means to support the infrastructure like high yield seeds , farming implements , pesticides and fertilizers. The acreage under cultivation has visibly increased in the communes of Mugambazi and Giti during Mar 95. The locals have now sown Beans and Maize .

EDUCATION

8. Most of the primary schools comprising approx 82% are functioning . Out of these approx 60 % school buildings need extensive repairs mainly to their roofs and doors and windows . The schools lack basic amenities like Blackboards , furniture , stationery and teaching material . UNICEF distributed some stationery during March 95 . More such aid is required to make the schools fully functional. Exams for the 6th grade were conducted within the prefecture . Milobs assisted the Min of education by conveying , supervising and collecting the examination papers . RPA provided security at the centres.

9. One private Sec school in Rutare has begun functioning since 15 Feb 95 . The school is charging a fee of 15,000 Frw per term , as there are total three terms it comes to 45,000 Frw per year. Four other Pvt Schools at Gituza , Rutare , Kibali and Kinyami have recently opened . Govt Secy Schools which were earmarked to open by mid Mar have failed to do so . The revised date is mid Apr 95.

BORDER CROSSINGS

10. The border crossings are monitored on daily basis . The details of the inflow of returnees for the month of Mar 95 , are as under :-

<u>Checkpoint</u>	<u>Crossings From</u>	<u>Average daily crossings</u>
Gatuna	Uganda	11 persons.
Buziba	Uganda	25 persons , 125 cattle.
Tabagwe	Uganda	Negligible.
Kagitumba	Uganda and Tanzania	750 persons , 600 cattle.
Namubemura	Tanzania across the A'kagera river	Not known , as it is an unmanned crossing within the National Park area.

GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES

11. The govt is taking many positive steps at the prefecture level to support reconciliation . These are as follows:-

a. The prefect of Byumba has been addressing crowds in all communes and some Sectuers , preaching to them about reconciliation and Nation building . At the end of each address he has actively sought questions in public from the returnees and trying to reassure them about their future.

b. The B/Masters of Murambi and Muvumba are returnees.

c. Returnees have been appointed for functioning in the local bodies to conform to the Broad Based nature of Govt.

12. The govt has started a cooperative to help returnees settle within the Mutara Zone . This cooperative assists the process of reconciliation by helping the returnees financially . It assists their farming activities , gives advice for Animal Husbandry and markets their dairy products . Such attitude on the part of the Govt is appreciated by the returnees.

13. The demarcation and allotment of land of the National Park area West of the road , to returnees has been started .

LOCAL SITUATION

14. The sector has been traditionally free from cross border tensions . As such the situation within the AOR of the sector has been generally calm. The population of the sector comprising of 80% Hutus and 19 % Tutsis is generally law abiding and docile . The Hutus are submissive and wary of the RPA . They confine themselves to their routine farming activities .

15. Two aberrations however occurred during the period. The first was a grenade attack on the Nibatt loc at night 05 Mar 95 . The RPA responded with a Cordon and Search operation in the near vicinity , this had heightened tension in and around Byumba for sometime. The second incident occurred on the night 20 Mar 95 when a Nibatt soldier killed a local civilian employee of Brown and Root after an altercation. This generated a lot of illwill towards the Nigerians at Byumba. The RPA responded by cordoning off the entire UN Camp at Byumba for a period of three days.

16. A Record of Incidents in the sector during the month of Mar 95 is attached as Annex A.

PUBLIC SERVICES

17. Functioning of Prefecture Judiciary System. The First Tribunal has all the judges appointed as well as the Prosecutor . The prosecutor has started to scrutinise the cases and has already released 09 prisoners two weeks back for lack of sufficient evidence.

18. Functioning of Canton Courts. Out of the 17 Communes of the prefecture only Giti has its full complement of three judges sitting on its bench. All the others have either two or one only . The problem is a legal hurdle which cannot be overcome without the High Court being functional as any appointment of judges by the lower courts debars them from the appeal procedure at that court, hence the First Tribunal can not appoint judges to the Canton Courts. All cases which can not be settled at the commune level by the B/Master and two other members on the panel in the communes are now being referred to Byumba.

19. Health Services. In this regard the sector is well off. All the Health facilities functioning before the war are functional now . The farthest a person needs to trek for medical aid is 12 Km , which is a record by itself . All medical problems are sorted out in a monthly conference of NGOs at the prefect.

20. Public Transport. The biggest difficulty being faced by the people living in communes is the lack of Commercial Public Transportation. The locals of all communes feel that the commercial activity is retarded or nonexistant due to lack of adequate transportation. In addition to the private transport plying three times , daily between Byumba and Kigali , there is only one biweekly govt bus service between Byumba , Ngarama and Nyagatare.

21. Local Market. The local markets have all opened . There is brisk trading activity on local market days .

22. **Economic Development in Prefecture.** The sector was least affected during the war and as such the economy is in much better state than in other prefectures . The following points need mention:-

- a. Business is not developed due to lack of funds . The prefect has identified entrepreneurs who can take on small enterprises like a bakery . They have invited tenders for opening a hotel cum restaurant at Mugara to cater for visitors to the National Park .
- b. The Kinyira Tea Factory has restarted and has employed 400 locals . The Tea factory at Mulindi was however destroyed during the war . The Tea bushes have overgrown into trees and for rejuvenating these the Prefect has asked for help from the Agriculture Ministry. He has been promised both monetary and technical help to prune the bushes .
- c. Gold is being prospected in the communes of Cyongo , Kinyami and Myove area . The prospector is paying a lease amount to the commune . The prefecture is now trying to set up a cooperative to look after the interests of prospectors.
- d. On the large scale the prefect is examining a core mining project for minerals with international funding.

PRISONS

23. **Arrests.** Arrests are being ordered by the B/ Masters in the communes. The Gendarmerie also arrest criminals as and when required . The RPA has also been detaining people as they did during the recently conducted " Cordon and Search Operations " in the wake of the Nibatt grenade throwing incident on 05 Mar 95.

24. **Conditions of Prisons.** The condition of prison inmates of Byumba prison if evaluated as per the condition of the local population , can be termed as not bad . The inmates have individual plinth areas of 02 mtrs X 03 Mtrs , so are really not overcrowded . The prison is in the hands of the Gendarmerie and has a civilian Supervisor . The ICRC , Milobs , Human Right Teams and Civpol are being allowed to visit the prison . The biggest problem is that of food , the prisoners get only a meal per day of beans and maize meal . The female prisoners are housed separately within the compound , it is at the " *Cache Communals* " , that the prisoners of both sex are kept together.


25. The Byumba prison now has 139 undertrials of both common crimes and genocide cases . Their dossiers are with the prosecutor for preparation of cases. The case load awaiting hearing at each commune level are around three to four , housed in the Cache Communals. Some of these cases are being detained beyond the stipulated 72 hrs due to problems of communication and lack of transport, but attempts are being made by the B/Masters to stick to the prescribed legal time limit .

MILOB / UN AGENCY / NGO COOPERATION

26. There has been no lack of cooperation between the Milobs , other UN agencies and NGOs, what is lacking is the coordination of efforts . In the absence of any UNREO office in this sector the coordination meetings between the various agencies is not held . The Milobs try to deal with agencies on case by case basis as and when they visit each others location . There is a requirement of at least one weekly meeting to coordinate the activities of all agencies . However the coordination of Medical agencies and NGOs is done monthly at the prefecture .

CONCLUSION

25. The situation is calm in all the communes . Life is limping back to normal . There is some apprehension however as the month of Apr approaches , the people are unsure as to what direction the " Anniversary of Genocide " celebrations will take . The future in a great degree will be dictated by the way events will unfold during the week ending 16 Apr . The complete population , RPA and the govt authorities are closely monitoring events from now onwards .


(G K ADJEI)
Lt Col
Sect Comd

Annex A

Refers to Sector 1 Milob HQ
SRSG report Mar 95

SECTOR 1 MILOB HQ
RECORD OF INCIDENTS MAR 95

SER	DATE	GRID	INCIDENT	REMARKS
1	05 MAR	0825	At Byumba ,two Grenades landed at one of the Nibatt guard posts . Two soldiers sustained multiple injuries . Three grenade safety levers were found at the loc later on. A Cordon and Search operation was mounted by RPA in the villages around the camp in response to the explosions , Many civilians were arrested including 15 local employees of Brown and Root . RPA established checkpoints around Byumba town and ordered the arrest of any strangers in the locality.	
2	09 MAR	9235	At Kivuye , cross border incidents of theft appeared to have stopped after a meeting of local authorities from Uganda and Rwanda.	
3	10 MAR	1614	At Nyamiyaga , the B/Master held a meeting on the curent security situation. He refered to the Grenade incident in Nibatt and the recent arrest of two suspected strangers from Kigali who were roaming around the area.	
4	20 MAR	0825	At Byumba , Milobs provided support for the Min of Education to convey, supervise and collect exam papers from various centres within the prefecture . RPA provided security at each centre with 04 to 05 soldiers.	
5	21 MAR	0825	At Byumba , at approx 0130 hrs a civilian employee of Brown and Root was shot dead by a Nibatt soldier inside the camp's perimeter fence . Further investigations revealed that the civilian was shot by the Nibatt soldier after an altercation over women . The Gendarmarie and RPA cordoned off the camp wanting to arrest the culprit. The roadblock was dismantled on 22 Mar 1530 hrs.	
6	31 MAR	0825	At Byumba , there was a mass movement of armed troops of the 10 ⁵ RPA Bn from Byumba to Sector 2 and 5 in anticipation of 06 Apr .	

TO : MILOB GP HQ (OPS)

FROM : MILOB SECTOR 4A

SUBJECT: SRSG MONTHLY REPORT FOR MARCH 95

*Compile and fwd
report to SRSG, FC and
PHE (Ops) .*

300

11/4

1. SRSG REPORT FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH 95 IS FORWARDED HERewith.
2. PLEASE ACKNOWLEDGE.

DATE: 09 APRIL 95



RAVI SIKRI
MAJ
OFFICIATING SECT COMD

SRSB MONTHLY REPORT FOR MARCH 95
SECTOR 4A

GENERAL

1. The month of March for Gikongoro was marked by increased RPA patrols and as a consequence of it increased sense of insecurity in the IDP camps and in the rest of the communes. Because of increase in the strength in the DP camps in the South, the Zambatt coy was moved from the North to the South. This caused move of more and more people from the North to the South. A larger concentration of IDP's is occurring and with the announcement by the Government for early closure of these camps the security situation has worsened. Situation in Burundi was also not conducive for any movement of IDP's across the border. The security in the home communes has worsened.

2. The OP RETOUR in its fourteenth week seems to be heading for a partial failure. Kibeho camp has swelled upto 150,000 from a modest 90,000 before the launching of this operation. Camps in the Northern part have closed down and most of IDP's from there have trickled to South. Some of the IDP's after being taken to their home communes as a part of OP RETOUR have since returned to the camps. The continuous excessive food distribution in the camps attracts these returnees. Rumours combined potently with some true reports of security incidents has reduced confidence and enhanced fear among the IDP's.

RETURNEES TO RWANDA

3. There are about 2000 Burundi refugees who have been concentrated at Kigeme camp. They are comfortable and being looked after well by the NGOs. UNHCR is planning to return these refugees to Burundi whenever the security situation permits.

ESTABLISHMENT OF FIRST TUTSI CAMP IN THE PREFECT

4. A Tutsi camp in the commune was established in the month of March. The UNHCR moved a total of 1,387 Tutsi IDP's from the Butare Prefecture and settled them at Muramba 5538. They are being provided protection by the RPA. They are accommodated in a school building. They are willing to move to their home communes but shall do so only after all the IDP camps in the Prefecture are closed down.

INCIDENTS DURING THE PERIOD

5. Interception of about 100 RWANDANS by RPA at Gisonroro at Rwanda - Burundi border.

6. Arrest of Burgemestre of Mudosomwa on 16 March, his release and his rearrest on 23 March. the reason of the arrest as per available information was misappropriation of commune's funds and committing crimes during the genocide.

7. The arrest of camp chief of Rwamiko Camp causing the closure of camp within a week. 20, 000 IDP's moved to Kibeho and Ndago.

8. STEPS BEING TAKEN IN PREFECTURE TO SUPPORT RECONCILIATION.

a. A meeting at the Prefect regarding steps to be initiated for early closure of IDP camps in the prefecture was held in last week of march 95. Salient points raised were as under.

1. A number of bad elements leave the camp at night to threaten locals to join them in the camp.

2. A document giving out recommendations has been handed over to the government and the Prefect's recommendation to start closure of camps from Kamana northwards has been accepted in principle.

3. A number of field officers are being deployed both in camps and in home communes to monitor the situation. The home communes are being prepared to receive the IDP's and priority being laid on water ,sanitation,housing and agriculture.

4. A Judicial system in priority communes that is Butare and Gitarama is being established with the assistance of human rights so that the IDP returnees are not unduly harassed and any property disputes that may arise are speedily settled.

5. Details of curfew in two communes of Mubuga and Rwamiko were worked out. The curfew shall be effective only after the people in the communes are informed by the Media.

b. The Minister of Information, the Minister of Internal Affairs and Commune Development and the Commander of the Gendarmerie addressd the DP's at Kibeho and the locals urging the DPs to return to their home communes. The DPs complained about security problems in the camp and the harassment by the RPA soldiers. The DPs refused to proceed to their home communes, and said that they would prefer to die in the camp itself. The ministers assured them of security arrangements in the camp. The ministers were very cooperative and the crowd was very hostile. The crowd even raised the issue of Hutus and Tutsis. They pointed out at the Minister of Internal Affairs, a Hutu, and told him that he was disloyal to the Hutus, and was a stooge of the government.

9. General attitude of local government regarding reconciliation
The local Government has shown a positive attitude towards reconciliation. They seem convinced that they cannot function without the support of both the ethnic groups.

10. CONFLICTS BETWEEN IDPs AND LOCAL POPULATION. The population in the DP camps is predominantly Hutus and most of the Tutsis are not settling in Gikongoro Prefecture. They insist that the camps should close down and then only they shall consider their move to Home communes. No conflict between IDPs and local population observed.

INFRASTRUCTURE

11. POPULATION: The population within the prefecture is about 85% of the prewar census. Most of the inhabitants are dominantly Hutus. It is believed, that most of the Tutsis who were in the prefecture before the war have taken refuge in BUTARE and KIGALI with only 1387 now in MURAMBI IDP camp. The housing situation is 22,5% vacant. A large concentration of IDP's exists in Southern part of the Prefecture.

12. STATE OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT. In order to encourage self-help projects there is need for establishing cooperatives. In its endeavor to improve the social life of the peasant RWANDESE, TROCAIRE has set up some women cooperatives, engaged in craft namely: sewing, knitting, basket making, gardening and are helping in running restaurants. The produce from these activities is sold at local markets. However their sale is affected by the food distribution in IDP camps which has adversely affected the markets.

13. CONDITIONS/ACTIVITY IN MARKET PLACES. Brisk business is flourishing in the market places. Better transport system has led to availability of the basic essential items.

14. STATE OF LOCAL AGRICULTURE. The Prefecture has a potential of Agricultural growth in Tea farming, Cereal farming and Gum plantation. Currently farming implements are being supplied by TROCAIRE. It supplies seeds, fertilizer and tools to 5 communes namely: KIVU, NSHILI, MUDASONWA, MUKO and MUSANGE. The seeds were distributed last October for the last planting season. For the current planting season the distribution ended last week on 31 Mar 95. TROCAIRE's future intention is to develop commune based agriculture with the aim of making the local inhabitants self-sufficient in food. TROCAIRE Project Officer is already working on the feasibility Study of how to increase production by communal farming. Tea and Coffee farming is also an area that needs serious attention in order to support the industries in KITABI and MATA.

15. STATE OF EDUCATION: The prefecture has a total of 138 schools. Out of this number 137 are in session and one was destroyed during the war. Most of the trained teachers left the country during the war. The prefecture has employed untrained teachers to fill in the gap until such time trained teachers are available. The schools have an acute shortage of teaching material, e.g. Text books and office stationary.

16. STATE OF HEALTH: Within the prefecture the Govt have one main hospital in KIGEME. TROCAIRE runs Clinics in the following communes:

- a. CYANIKA.
- b. KIRARO.
- c. MUSANGE.
- d. KIRAMBI.
- e. NYAMAGABE.
- f. KITABI.
- g. MURAMBI.

They provide all the medicines and health education. They also provide foods nutrients to the malnourished . The overall health situation in the Prefecture has shown a lot of improvement. Health situation even in the IDP camps is satisfactory. There is no epidemic and no requirement for any vaccination. Cases of dysentery and malnutrition have declined.

17. EFFECT OF UN/NGO AID ON LOCAL SITUATION.

- A. More employment avenues opened for the locals.
- B. There has been improvement in condition of roads, tracks and provision of medical aid.
- C. Agriculture activities have stepped up.
- D. Food distribution and medical aid to the IDPs is causing tension for the Government and the RPA.

JUDICIARY SYSTEM

18. FUNCTIONING OF JUDICIARY AT PREFECTURE AND COMMUNES

A. AT COMMUNES. The Burgomaster's are functioning as OJP (Officials of Judicial Police) which gives them powers of arrest. They are supposed to transfer the suspects within 48 hours to the Prosecutor's office at Gikongoro. However due to problems of communication and transport the delay in transfer occurs. Every commune has a detention centre and a court house to be manned by three judges. They are to try only minor crimes like stealing etc. Criminal cases cannot be tried. Presently the judges exist only in three communes (Nshili, Muko and Mudasomwa).

B. AT PREFECTURE. The suspects are handed over to the Prosecutor's office. The Brigade is the holding centre for the Prosecutors office. At the Brigade the interrogation is conducted by the Gendarmerie. Once the evidence is established the suspect is transferred to the prison. In the court a President and three judges are to give verdict. However there are no lawyers and defence attorney.

19. STATE OF JUDICIARY SYSTEM. The judiciary system is about 10% functional. There is no streamline arrest, investigation and prosecution procedure. The accused do not have legal representation and witnesses are not present during trial. The GIKONGORO prison strength is 704 of which 5 are women with 2 infants of between 8 and 9 months, 10 minors (boys) of between 13 and 17 years. It is believed that 90% of the prisoners are accused of genocide. Currently there are no trials going on at the Prosecutor's office hence the prison is overcrowded. They had only 4 releases by 31 Mar 95. Financially the prefecture needs assistance to pay local Govt workers and even to pay for fuel for Government car.

UNAMIR

20. MEASURES RECOMMENDED TO IMPROVE WORK.

A. There is a need to allot at least three more interpreters to the Sector. It is also recommended that the interpreters be made available on Saturdays and Sundays. .

B. There is a requirement to open a forward detachment of workshop at Butare. Movement of vehicles to and from Kigali consumes 25% of the mileage. In addition a number of MILOBS have to be employed for liaison at the Workshop.

C. Regular visits of Communication Repair teams should be organised. This would obviate the need to send a vehicle to Kigali for Radio repairs.

21. LOGISTIC SUPPORT STATUS

A. COMMUNICATIONS. Satisfactory.

B. VEHICLES. At least five more vehicles should be allotted to the Sector.

22. RELATIONS WITH LOCAL AUTHORITIES. Cordial.

OTHER POINTS

23. Nil.

UNITED NATIONS
ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA



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MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - NINOMAR

FROM: MILOB 4C CYANGUGU
TO: MILOB GP HQ KILGALI//SOO//
INFO: UNAMIR HQ KIGALI//G3/HAC//

DATE: 09 APRIL 95

SRSR REPORT FOR MARCH 95

1. Aside from a worsening in the local security situation, there has been little change since the previous briefing given to the SRSR last month. Cyangugu was and could be again one of the more remarkable prefectures in the country, but it remains as the least stable. The devastation of the genocide and the destruction by a fleeing population has more effect as time marches on with a severe lack of infrastructure and a sound legal and justice system in place. The ability of the civil administration to operate independently is impeded by a lack of resources and continuing insecurity. The close proximity of the camps in Bukavu being supported by the international community, containing former govt soldiers, militia and supporters is the single most contributor to the ongoing insecurity in the prefecture. The difficult terrain, lack of observation equipment, clandestine support, vulnerability of the local peasant population, lack of RPA soldiers and UNAMIR transportation are other factors which contribute. The heightened situation in Burundi and the known presence of Former Army of Rwanda training and support within Zaire and Burundi are new forces competing against UNAMIR operations.

2. The number of returning refugees has decreased from an average of over 100 per week to approximately 50 from Burundi and Zaire. There is evidence to suggest that in the days leading up to the 6 of April, perhaps more than 2,000 locals sought refuge in Zaire. Propaganda, including a letter campaign directing threats against locals, and assorted rumours and various incidents caused by both the RPA and RGF, are the main factors in this.

ADMINISTRATION AND ORGANIZATION

3. The prefect of Cyangugu is still Theobald Rutihunza, the former director of the CIMERWA cement factory in Bugarama. His administrative organization is rather uncertain since the arrest of his sous-prefect on 10 March and the arrest of five burgomasters and several conseillers and intellectuals over the past few months. One of the burgomasters (Gishoma Commune) who was arrested was the brother of the current Prefect. Recently, the acting burgomaster of Gishoma was murdered by unknown RGF and Interahamwe from Zaire. He was predeceased by the murder of his daughter and son-in-law one week previous.

UNITED NATIONS / HUMANITARIAN ORGANIZATIONS

4. The prefecture enjoys and benefits greatly from the many UN and NGOs present. UNREO departed the area in mid-February and passed some responsibilities of coordination to UNHCR and the prefect himself. There has been a notable absence in effective coordination of NGOs and meetings since UNREO primarily fulfilled this task. The MILOB Humanitarian officer could assume many of these coordination and liaison responsibilities, but is severely impeded by lack of a dedicated vehicle. UNAMIR Ethiopian Battalion has stepped up its security routine for NGO during the tense first week in April and also continues to provide security for the Nyagatare transit camp, provides some assistance to NGOs and humanitarian assistance on their own accord. All agencies work closely together on all issues. information is shared as much as possible.

5. There has been no significant change to NGO activity in the area. The projects are effective and some have been re-evaluated and improved. There is more emphasis being placed on schools and agriculture. IRC are the only agency involved in schools; MDM run three of the four orphanages, and share the bulk of the medical clinic projects with MSF (Spain). ICRC, aside from prison, and other known tasks, share distribution efforts with Christian Reformed World Relief Committee of seeds, hoes and some food programs.

POPULATION

6. More and more, the govt requests that reference to Tutsi, Hutu and Twa be abolished and that people be referred to as Rwandan. Unfortunately, this desire is not translated into reality, nor is it believed by the locals. Figures of ethnic mix before and after the war and genocide are no longer available in Cyangugu.. It is estimated that before the genocide the population was approximately 85-90 % Hutu and 10-15 % Tutsi. However, given the questionable figures and the fact that people crossed the ethnic barrier due to politics and wealth, exact numbers would be difficult. It is also assumed that these pre genocide figures favored a hutu majority anyway. During the month of March, the Human Rights team in the prefecture completed an initial report on the genocide here. They estimate the number of persons killed in Cyangugu was approximately 68,000, with about 90% being Tutsi. In many areas of the prefecture, only a handful of Tutsis remain and they are mainly women and children.

<u>Commune</u>	<u>Inhabitants '91</u>	<u>Inhabitants '95</u>
Cyangugu	514,659	417,000 (est)
Kamembe	50,338	30,000 (est)
Gisuma	47,241	43,502
Gafunzo	47,192	43,327
Cyimbogo	37,415	23,467
Gishoma	41,486	40,229
Kagano	42,395	37,000 (est)
Kirambo	46,049	42,917
Gatare	53,849	51,772
Bugarama	52,326	40,000 (est)
Nyakabuye	37,668	36,759
Karengera	59,352	50,000 (est)

PRISONS AND DETENTION CENTRES

7. Cyangugu has a considerable prison population. As of end March, there was approximately 1600 prisoners in the Cyangugu prison, which has a capacity of 500, and approx 2200 prisoners in total for the prefecture. ICRC predicts the prison population will reach four times its capacity within the next two months given the continued spate of arrests. The Kamembe brigade has approximately 180 prisoners, most of whom have been there for months. Legally, persons should only be kept in the brigade for 48 hours. Food in the prison is mainly provided by ICRC, food in the detention facilities is provided by families. The health sit is deteriorating due to overcrowding. Sanitation is generally acceptable, but there is a problem of sewage disposal. Due to the efforts of ICRC, the water plant is operating to the benefit of the prison. A listing of facilities and populations is available separately from this report.

8. Of primary concern is the current arrestation process. The RPA, not Gendarme, are the main arresting agent. The number of dossiers pale in comparison to the number of prisoners held. It is more necessary than ever that judging and sentencing of accused people from the genocide begins ASAP. The support of the international and national community is critical now. Unfortunately, the process will be painfully slow and relatively away from the public eye.

REFUGEES

9. From January to March 95, approx 3000 refugees and 1100 internally displaced persons have returned. The number of returnees is steadily declining to between 50-75 per week. Approx 300,000 Rwandan refugees remain in over 21 different sites in Bukavu, Zaire. Among these refugees are FRGF, former govt leaders and organizers/participants in the genocide. It is reported that these persons continue to directly and indirectly prevent innocent refugees from returning. UNHCR have recently reported large numbers of refugees fleeing to Zaire, but no accurate figures are available.

10. The most common complaints of returnees include the lack of accommodation, theft and destruction. The most vulnerable returnees include women and unaccompanied children who have limited ability to easily acquire land. It is also difficult to repossess land and property without a male relative. Many Tutsi women and children do not have adequate housing.

11. UNHCR conduct regular repatriation meetings. Representatives of all interested agencies and authorities attend with the aim of facilitating the repatriation of refugees in Zaire and Burundi. There cannot be a solution for Rwanda while hundreds of thousands of refugees remain outside the country. With the example of the time and situation regarding the returned refugees of Uganda since the 1959/60 exodus, and the current unique situation, we would be optimistic and perhaps naive to think refugees will come back soon; particularly because of the non-sound presence of a justice system, continued arrests, anti-propaganda campaigns and the large criminal element present in the camps.

HEALTH SERVICES

12. Health services, medical services, are provided by Medecins du Monde, International rescue committee for the Red Cross, Medecins Sans Frontier (Spain), German Emergency

Doctors, HELP, World Vision and Norwegians Peoples Aid. Other health services such as nutrition, maternity, family services, dispensary and patient care are found at the hospitals and most clinics. Listed below is a partial list of the health facilities. It should be noted that the hospital in Kamembe in Gihundwe sector has complete services, including major surgery and some dental services provided by UNAMIR Ethiobat. The hospital was renovated and provided with most of its equipment by NPA, and this restoration and rehabilitation continues with the added assistance of MDM. The hospital run by the Sisters at Ruzizi One Border point was renovated by Hopital Sans Frontiers (who departed in mid-January 95). Facilities at Bushenge and Nyamasheke include minor surgery capacity. MSF/E is investigating whether to open five more clinics in the prefecture.

<u>Commune</u>	<u>Site</u>	<u>Agency</u>	<u>Facility</u>
Kamembe	Gihundwe	NPA,MDM MSF	Hospital Nutritional Centre
	Misericorde		
	Orphanage	MDM	Clinic
	Nkombo	IRC	Clinic
Bugarama	Nkanka	MSF	Clinic
	Bugarama	MDM	Hospital
	Bweyeye	MSF	Clinic
Gisuma	Nyagatare	IRC	Clinic
	Gisakura	GED	Clinic
	Bushenge	HELP	Clinic/Hosp
Kagano	Nyamasheke	GED	Clinic/Hosp
Kirambo	Kibogora		
	Orphanage	MDM	Clinic
	Kibigora Hosp	WV	Hospital
Karengera	Ntendezi	MSF	Clinic
Gatare	Gatare	IRC	Clinic
	Hanika	IRC	Clinic
Gafunzo	Muyange	IRC	Clinic
	Mukoma	IRC	Clinic
Cyimbogo	Mibilizi	MDM	Clinic
	Mwezi	MSF	Clinic
	Nyabitimbo	MSF	Clinic
	Yove	MSF	Clinic
Gishoma	Rusayu		
	Orphanage	MDM	Clinic

SCHOOLS

13. During the aftermath of the genocide and war, Cyangugu was severely looted including the schools. The looting of material and destruction of buildings occurred before and during OPERATION TURQUOISE. The result is that most schools in the prefecture are in bad condition. Almost all schools were at least partially destroyed by the damage sustained - loss of school material, desks, roofs, windows, doors, lighting, fixtures and even electrical sockets. The low priority and lack of supplies and repair expertise has compounded the problem. IRC

is the principal agency which is assisting in the rehabilitation of the buildings with the assistance from UNICEF based in Gikongoro. Most schools are primary schools and many were constructed or maintained by church organizations. The state, however, provides salaries for the teachers, normally between 10,000 to 30,000 FRF.

14. Most communes consist of approx 10 sectors with each having an average of 5,000 students and only 100 teachers. Each sector normally had several structures used as schools with one teacher assigned to each, resulting in the ratio of approx 50 students to one teacher. Many teachers and students are deceased or have fled the country. Female students appear to outnumber male students two to one. Only the primary schools have reopened to date although 17 March was to be the opening day for the secondary schools.

15. In summary, it can be noted that not all sectors have schools that are usable and therefore children must often travel long distances to attend school. Given the fact that there are limited structures and equipment, the added student load from other sectors compounds the structural problems. There is a critical shortage of secondary schools. Roofing and structural fixtures are in high demand throughout the prefecture, let alone just for schools. The salaries are a state responsibility. The arrests of many inhabitants including intellectuals, such as the director of the agricole vetinaire in Ntendezi and the responsible of ISAR in Ntendezi compounds further the problem of providing experienced teachers in the schools that are open.

ORPHANAGES

16. Medecins du Monde administers three orphanages and GED one orphanage. There are many orphans from the genocide not in the organized orphanages, but are living with families. In some areas there are as many as 400 orphans spread throughout the commune. It is suspected that some of the female orphans are kept for labour. The total number of children organized into orphanages is about 750; predominantly Tutsi. The number of orphans in all the orphanages is slowly decreasing, but in Rusayu, new arrivals have come (incl unwanted babies born from rapes during the war and genocide). The greatest needs of the orphanages are the rehabilitation of the structures, basic necessities such as beds, mattresses, cooking facilities and a steady supply of food and educational materials.

Rusayu	Gishoma	215
Misericorde	Kamembe	255
Kibogora	Kirambo	135
Nyamasheke	Kagano	150

CURRENT SITUATION

17. The general situation in 4C is uncertain and unstable although there is a facade of normalcy. The civil government appears functioning: tea factories are struggling to re-open, cement factory is producing at a good rate, money was changed, appointment of civil authorities continues, etc. Nonetheless, the facade of an operational civil govt is just that, a facade. Given the special circumstances of the prefecture, the military controls many aspects of the administration. In Cyanguu the military demanded certificates of good conduct from residents of other prefectures for reason of security. As the instability here has increased, the military has increased its role. Recently, 32 trucks with WFP transporting food to Bukavu were denied

authority to leave from Rwanda, and was enforced by both the civil and military arm of the govt. It is known that this is intentional against the criminals in the camps, in particular due to the recent increase in incidents caused by FRGF/Interahamwe, and also due to the week of mourning. It is understood that this was not a "local" action, but directed by the ministry in Kigali. It is guessed that perhaps by 12 April, some veh will be allowed to cross.

18. Sector 4C was relatively quiet for many months after the genocide. Recently, however, activity has increased by bandits, FRGF, Interahamwe and also RPA. The situation is increasingly tense and insecure. As long as there are 300,000 refugees only a few kilometers away, of whom thousands are likely genocide participants, the situation will not change quickly. Using Ugandan refugees from 1959 as an example, it took most of them 30 years to return, and that was without an all out civil war and genocide. Recently, incidents involving mines have added to the general tenseness and insecurity of NGOs.

19. It is impossible to give a complete list in this report of the incidents which occur nightly; however, the incidents, and the rumours can give an overview and possible trends. The feeling of instability and insecurity is of grave concern because it has developed over a short period of time. Most actions, until the recent mine attacks, the attempted ambush of RPA patrol by FRGF, and the killing of a burgomaster, have been more indirect and non-confrontational; generally it is a continued low grade action. There is a sort of facade of confidence and cooperation, but there seems to be underlying conflicting currents. Regardless of whether many of these incidents are merely rumours, the fact that the local population believe them indicates the level of insecurity and lack of confidence. Aside from the facts of proximity to unstable borders, terrain and difficulty in observation, the RPA lack observation equipment and transport. The FRGF uses the defended borders of Zaire and Burundi in their propaganda campaign and as a safe base for offensive operations. It is assessed that the current situation including ongoing acts of banditry and murder, non-procedural arrests, deaths in custody, and the non-functional civil and judicial system will continue indefinitely.

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MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

TO : MILOB GR HQ

FROM: MAJ V RATH
OPSO SEC 6

DATE, 01 APR 95

SUBJ: SRSR RETURN FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH 95

1. POPULATION/RETURNERS:

a. RETURNERS: EXACT FIGURES ARE NOT AVAILABLE FOR TWO REASONS. FIRSTLY THE OFFICIALS IN MANY CASES DON'T KNOW THEMSELVES AND HAVE IN SOME CASES EVEN STATED THAT THEY DON'T HAVE THE PERSONNEL TO KEEP TRACK. SECONDLY SOME BOURGHMESTERES ARE NOT WILLING TO GIVE THIS INFO TO MILOBs. THIS HQ HAS THEREFORE FORWARDED A QUESTIONNAIRE TO THE DEPUTY PREFECT WHO IS VERY COOPERATIVE AND WHO PROMISED TO GIVE THE NEEDED INFORMATION FOR THE WHOLE OF SEC 6 AS FAR AS THESE FIGURES ARE AVAILABLE. KIGALI CITY COMMUNES ARE DIFFICULT TO OBSERVE AS THE NUMBER OF POPULATION IS VERY HIGH AND THERE ARE FLUCTUATION AS INHABITANTS CONTINUES TO CHANGE ACCOMMODATION. IT CAN BE STATED THAT THE FLOW OF RETURNERS IS DECREASING. THE WAY STATION IN NDEREA GR 1984 USED TO OPERATE DAILY 24 HOURS BUT REDUCED ITS OPENING DAYS TO THE WEEKDAYS. THE REASONS ARE THE FEAR OF BEING ARRESTED ON SUSPICION OF MASS MURDER. THE LACK OF FOOD PROVIDED BY NGOS IN THIS SECTOR. THE UPCOMING ANNIVERSARY OF THE BEGINNING OF THE WAR WITH ITS THREAT OF NEW ATROCITIES AND LAST BUT NOT LEAST THE LACK OF VACANT PREMISES IN THE CITY COMMUNES.

b. ACCOMMODATION FOR RETURNERS: IN THE CITY THERE ARE NO EMPTY PREMISES. IN VERY REMOTE RURAL SECURES THERE MIGHT BE VACANCY OF DWELLING UP TO 8% BUT THESE HOUSES ARE LOOTED.

c. AGRICULTURE: MANY OF THE NEW COMERS ARE WORKING IN THE FIELDS, EITHER THEIR OWNS OR IN THOSE THEY HAVE TAKEN OVER. IN THE RURAL COMMUNE SUBSTANTIAL FARMING IS COMMON. MARKETS IN THE VICINITY ARE ALSO VISITED TO SELL FARMING PRODUCTS. DUE TO THE LACK OF TRANSPORT IN MANY REMOTE AREAS TRADING CAN'T DEVELOP. IN THE CITY PRICES ARE HIGH. THE MARKET IS SUPPLIED WITH BASIC FARMING PRODUCTS. CHANGES OF USE AND OWNERSHIP OF SHOPS ARE HIGH AND ONLY VERY BASIC PRODUCTS ARE AVAILABLE.

d. SCHOOLS: THROUGHOUT THE LAST MONTH NO CHANGES ON THE NUMBER OF SCHOOLS OCCURRED. SEVERAL SCHOOLS ARE STILL CLOSED. OTHERS SUFFER SEVERELY UNDER SHORTAGE OF EDUCATIONAL MATERIAL AND

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LACK OF BASIC SCHOOL EQUIPMENT. THROUGHOUT THE LAST MONTH NO SUPPLIES WERE GIVEN TO SCHOOLS IN THIS SECTOR.

e. TRANSPORT: PUBLIC TRANSPORT IS AVAILABLE IN THE CITY AND ALONG THE MAIN RDS ALTHOUGH THE CAPACITIES ARE VERY LIMITED. IN THE REMOTE AREAS OF THIS SECTOR THERE IS NO PUBLIC TRANSPORT AT ALL. PRIVATE VEHICLES OR TRACTORS CAN NOT BE AFFORDED BY THE LOCAL FARMERS. MEDICAL CENTRES COMPLAIN ABOUT NOT HAVING AMBULANCES FOR COLLECTING PATIENTS OR TRANSFERRING DIFFICULT CASES TO KIGALI CENTRAL HOSPITAL. THE LACK OF VEHICLE MOVEMENTS HAS AN IMPACT ON THE QUALITY OF ROADS AS THEY SLOWLY START TO BECOME OVERGROWN.

f. BORDER CROSSING POINTS: NON IN THIS SEC.

2. GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES:

a. TREATMENT OF RETURNERS BY RPA: IT SEEMS THAT THE NUMBER OF ARRESTS HAS INCREASED QUIET A LOT. OFFICIALS ARE VERY SENSITIVE ON QUESTIONS ABOUT FIGURES. LOCALS IN MOST CASES DO NOT GIVE ANSWERS OR LIE ON QUESTIONS WHICH DEAL WITH THIS TOPIC.

IN GENERAL THE SECURITY SITUATION IS NOT AS BAD AS IN OTHER SECTORS. RPA SEEMS TO BE BETTER SUPPLIED NEXT TO THEIR HQ AND SECURITY IS TIGHTER IN KIGALI WHICH INCREASES MORAL AND DISCIPLINE. INFILTRATION FROM NEIGHBOURING COUNTRIES HAS NOT YET REACHED THE CENTRE OF THE COUNTRY. STILL MILOBS WERE TOLD THAT THERE ARE CASES OF LIVESTOCK ROBBERY. UNFORTUNATELY NO FURTHER DETAILS COULD BE COLLECTED. CASES OF MURDERS HAVE NOT COME TO THE KNOWLEDGE OF THIS HQ. A SENSE OF UNSECURITY AMONG THE LOCALS CONTINUES DUE TO THE FEAR OF ARRESTS WHICH HAVE BECOME RAMPANT.

b. OPINION LEADERS/INFOFLOW: BESIDES THE RUMOUR THAT THE FORMER GOVERNMENT TROOPS WILL LAUNCH AN ATTACK AROUND THE 07 APR 95 NO RUMOURS WERE HEARD BY THE PATROLS. NO AGITATION FOR WAR IN THE KIGALI COMMUNES CAN BE PROOFED.

ICRC DISTRIBUTED PRIVATE MAIL AND INFORMATION FROM REFUGEE CAMPS ABROAD IN GICOMERO COMMUNE IN THE BEGINNING OF THE MONTH.

RADIO RWANDA BROADCASTED ON AT LEAST TWO OCCASIONS NOT CONFIRMED INFORMATION WHICH WAS DUE TO DAMAGE THE REPUTATION OF UNAMIR STAFF. PEOPLE ON THE ROAD ALSO STATED THAT THEY DON'T TRUST UN ANY MORE BECAUSE THEY WITNESSED THAT MILOBS DID NOT INTERFERE IN MASS MURDER WHILE BEING PRESENT ON THE SPOT.

c. RUMOURS: SEE ABOVE

d. FREQUENCY AND WHO IS CONTACTED BY PTL: SINCE THIS HQ GOT A

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TRANSLATOR OUR PTLs ARE ABLE TO COMMUNICATE WITH EVERYONE. MAIN SOURCES FOR INFORMATION ARE OFFICIALS ON DIFFERENT LEVELS, TEACHERS, MED ASSISTANTS, COMPANY MANAGERS, SHOP KEEPERS AS WELL AS FARMERS ALONG THE PATROL ROADS. THE FREQUENCY OF VISITS IS LIMITED BY THE SHORTAGE OF VEHICLES AND PATROLS MEET BOURGHMESTRES ABOUT TWO TIMES A MONTH. THE PREFECT HAS BECOME VERY DIFFICULT TO MEET. COMMUNICATION WITH THE PREFECTURE OFFICES IS HELD VIA THE DEPUTY PREFECT.

e. LOCAL AUTHORITIES SUPPORT: LOCAL AUTHORITIES ARE VERY MUCH HANDICAPPED BY LACK OF MONEY, QUALIFIED PERSONNEL AND TRANSPORT. THE ATTITUDE TOWARDS RETURNERS IS NOT HOSTILE BUT HELPLESS.

f. GENERAL SITUATION (CRIME/SABOTAGE/HR VIOLATIONS/ECONOMY/ADMINISTRATION/NIGHT LIFE): NO CASE OF HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS HAVE BEEN BROUGHT TO THE ATTENTION OF THE PTL. IT SEEMS THAT THE CRIME RATE IN KIGALI CITY IS VERY LOW COMPARED TO OTHER CAPITALS. ECONOMY IS SLOWLY PICKING UP. PRICES ARE RATHER HIGH DUE TO THE HIGH DEMAND BY PERSONNEL OF UNAMIR AND NGOS. THE ADMINISTRATION IN THE CITY AND RURAL COMMUNES IS OVERLOADED WITH WORK AND FACES A LACK OF QUALIFIED STAFF. THE IDENTIFICATION OF MASS MURDERS HAS DOUBLED THE WORKLOAD FOR THE OFFICIALS ON ALL LEVELS.

g. PUBLIC SERVICE BY GOVERNMENT: THE PUBLIC SERVICE PROVIDED BY THE GOVERNMENT IS RATHER LIMITED DUE TO LACK OF MONEY, QUALIFIED STAFF, TRANSPORT AND OFFICE EQUIPMENT. THE WATER PIPE SYSTEM IN KIGALI IS STILL NOT REPAIRED AND ELECTRICITY FAILS EVERY DAY FOR SEVERAL HOURS IN MOST OF THE COMMUNES. ROAD REPAIRING IS SLOWLY CONTINUING. BUT NO NEW ROADS HAVE BEEN BUILT SINCE THE END OF THE WAR. NO GOVERNMENT PROGRAMMES HAVE STARTED IN RURAL AREAS YET.

h. PRISON/NO/NO OF PRISONS/LOC/CONDITION:
A TOTAL OF 14 PRISONS WERE LOCATED IN SEC 6 UP TO NOW. IN GENERAL ALL PRISONS ARE HOPELESSLY OVERCROWDED. HYGIENE IS BAD TO VERY BAD. THE CONDITION OF PRISONERS SEEN BY PATROL MEMBERS WAS GOOD IN COMPARISON TO THE LIVING CONDITIONS. PRISONERS IN COMMUNE PRISONS ARE AWAIT TRANSFER TO KIGALI MAIN PRISON AS THEIR CASES -SUSPECTED IN TAKING PART IN GENOCIDE - WILL BE PROCESSED ON PREFECTURE LEVEL AND ABOVE. THE SECURITY MEASURES ARE VERY LITTLE. PRISONERS WERE FOUND OUTSIDE THEIR JAILS LUNCHING WITH THEIR FAMILIES. PRISONS ARE SOME TIMES NOT GUARDED AT DAY TIME. PRISONS WHICH ARE WITHIN A COMPOUND OF RPA ARE BETTER SECURED AND TREATMENT MIGHT BE ROUGH. SEC 6 PATROLS COULD NOT VERIFY RUMOURS OF TORTURE. IN SOME SECTURES THE PATROL MEMBERS WERE ALLOWED TO ENTER THE PRISONS. RPA GUARDED JAILS COULD NEVER BE VISITED.

KIGALI CENTRAL PRISON GR 058854 - APPROX 7000 PRISONERS

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MUHIMA PRISON GR 0685 - NO OF PRISONERS UNKNOWN
GIKONDO PRISON GR 0880 - NO OF PRISONERS UNKNOWN
SHANGO PRISON GR 150554 - 9 PRISONERS (TORTURE ?!)
REMERA GENDARMERIE PRISON GR 129841 - NO OF PRISONERS UNKNOWN
GISHAKA GR 1694 - OFFICE BUILDING OF GISHAKA - 108 PRISONERS
NDUBA GR 125948 - 11 PRISONERS
SHA GR 119977 - 18 MALE, 2 FEMALE
KANOMBE GR 825138 - 30 PRISONERS
KANOMBE RPA CAMP GR 774121 - NO OF PRISONERS UNKNOWN
KABUGO GENDARMERIE CAMP GR 246819 - NO OF PRISONERS UNKNOWN
GASABO GR 164012 - EMPTY ON 17 MAR 95
RUMBOGO PRISON GR 167853 - 50 MALE, 2 FEMALE PRISONERS
NDERA PRISON GR 1884 - 20 PRISONERS

i. COOPERATION MILOBS WITH LOCAL AUTHORITIES: THE COOPERATION BETWEEN MILOBS AND OFFICIALS VARIES BETEWE VERY COOPERATIVE TO RELUCTANT. SEC COMDR HAS ESTABLISHED GOOD RELATIONS WITH THE DEPUTY PREFECT OF KIGALI AND IT IS HOPED TO BREAK THE RESISTANCE TO GIVE INFORMATION OF SOME BOURGHMESTERES VIA THIS CHANNEL.

3. NGO AND UN AGENCIES:

a. COOPERATION NGOS WITH LOCAL AUTHORITIES: NOT MUCH IS KNOWN ABOUT THE RELATION BTW NGOS AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES. THIS SEC HAS MANY NGOS HQ BUT THE SUPPORT FOR THIS TIGHTLY POPULATED PREFECTURE IS MINIMUM. THE INTEREST OF NGOS IS IN THE BIG CAMPS AND IT IS OVERSEEN THAT THESE CAMPS WILL NEVER BE EMPTIED IF THE INFRASTRUCTURE, THE SECURITY AND THE LIVING CONDITIONS IN AREAS WHERE REFUGEES SHOULD GO BACK ARE NOT DEVELOPED.

b. COOPERATION BTW MILOBS AND NGOS: HUMAN RIGHTS - WHEN INFORMED ABOUT NEWLY DISCOVERED PRISONS - REQUESTED A JOINT PATROL TO VISIT THESE PLACES BUT CANCELLED THE APPOINTMENT. PATROLS HAVE REGULAR CONTACT TO NGOS WHO ASSIST IN PERMANENT ACTIVITIES LIKE THE NDERA WAY STATION, PRIVATE SCHOOLS OR MEDICAL CENTRES.


RATH V
MAJ
OPSO SEC 6

UN RESTRICTED



MILOB
Conference

TO : SRSG
FC
FHQ (OPS)
DFC/CMO

FROM : MILOB GP HQ

DATE: 9 January 1995

SUBJECT : SRSG'S REPORTS ON ACTIVITIES IN SECTORS 3 AND 4

1. Attached please find copies of mentioned subject.
2. Please acknowledge receipt.

A/DCMO

See me in this psl

J Li

1d/
DFC/CMO

Explanation given ✓

S ILIYA
Col
SOO

~~See 1. Above~~
this is an example of the
return from one of the sectors.
If you wish, we could discuss
further J Li
1d/
DFC

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WEEKLY SRSG'S RETURN ON ACTIVITIES IN SECTOR 4 B

REFERENCES :

- A. Plans 50/94 dated 25 Nov 94.
- B. Our Weekly SRSG'S Return on the Activities in Sector 4 B Dated 14 Dec 94.

GENERAL

- 1. The past two weeks have seen a continuous remarkable improvement of relations between the locals and the RPA in most of the communes in the Prefecture. However, there are some communes and in particular Gisovu where locals are apprehensive of the RPA, despite the efforts by the Prefect to harmonise the relation through regular meetings with the locals.
- 2. The current shortage of vehicles due to lack of spares are inhibiting our mobile patrols also reluctance on the part of some locals to talk to the MILOBS add to the problems of obtaining information.
- 3. This report covers minor changes to our previous report dated 14 Dec 94 on the subject.

ISSUES RELATED TO RETURNEES AND ORIGINAL INHABITANTS

- 4. The Sector expects 411 returnees from GISENYI and their movement will start as soon as the transport is made available. No information is available yet about whether they came from neighbouring countries or are IDPS. 300 DPs were brought from CYANGUGU to KIBUYE on 26 and 28 Dec 94.
- 5. The UNHCR has resumed evacuation of about 2000 DPs from NYANASHABA Camp has been completed.
- 6. Percentage of Original Inhabitants Returning. No further information is available from the local administration as to the exact figures and these remain the same as annexed to our previous report.
- 7. The movement of returnees from CYANGUGU and GISENYI is pending in view of KIBUYE Prefect's demand, for establishment of a Staging Camp, prior to their arrival.

8. Number of New Settlers. No information is available.

9. Whether property is Being Invaded. Some locals still complaint about property invasion by RPA, particularly houses, whereas the RPA claims these houses to be the Government property. The KIBUYE Prefect and his Sous continue through meetings to urge people to return property to their rightful owners.

10. Agricultural Activities. A remarkable increase has been noticed over the week in agricultural activities throughout the Sector. However, the general shortage of seeds and implements continues. The exact percentage with regards to new plantation will be forwarded as soon as they are made available.

11. Children Attending School. No change in the situation from the previous report.

12. Means of Transportation. No additional public transport other than two government buses has been noticed plying the route KIGALI-GITARAMA- KIBUYE- CYANGUGU and vice versa.

13. Crossing Points. No crossing point exists in this sector.

GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES

14. Treatment of Returnees by RPA. No harassment of returnees by the RPA has been observed.

15. Influential People in the Sector. No change.

16. Flow of Rumours from Camps in Zaire. Similar rumours of impending attack on Rwanda by lost government forces still persist.

17. Resources Available to Local Authorities. No additional resources have been allocated during the week.

18. General Situation. Appreciable improvement has been noticed in the general situation.

19. Market Activity. No change from the previous report.

20. Public Services Provided by the Government. No further improvement has been noticed during the week.

21. Sanitation / Medical Services. No change except that hospital at KIBUYE has now been taken over by MSF.

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22. Prisons. Two more prisons have been located at MABANZA, one for soldiers and the other for civilians. It was reported by the locals that there were about 50 civilians in the prison, however, no comment could be obtained from either the local authority or RPA about the exact number of prisoners.

23. Cooperation between MILOBS and Custom Authorities. There are no custom authorities in this sector.

NON GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS AND UN AGENCIES

24. In addition to the agencies mentioned in the previous report a Human Rights Team consisting of four members has reported in this sector on 15 Dec 94.


25. Cooperation between MILOBS and NGOs. No change.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

26. No change.

CONCLUSION

27. A gradual improvement has been noticed in the overall situation during the period. Relations between the locals and RPA has also appreciably improved. Local authorities are still not allowing MILOBS to visit prisons. Efforts are being made to as much information required as possible.


T MURERO
MAJ
ACTING SECTOR COMD

TO : MILOBS GP HQ, KIGALI

DATE : 30 DEC 94

FROM : SECTOR 3 HQ

REPORT FOR THE SRSG

ASSESSMENT

General

1. Sector 3 has a total of 31 communes. 11 communes belong to the Gitarama Prefecture and 18 to Butare Prefecture. An update on 12 communes of Butare Prefecture and 9 of Gitarama Prefecture is being forwarded.

2. Though a complete assessment is not possible at this stage due to certain gaps in information, however a fair analysis can be achieved through extrapolation.

RPA

3. There is RPA presence in every commune varying from platoon upto a company plus strength depending on their threat perceptions. Besides, there are two RPA Bde HQ located one each at Gitarama and Butare Prefecture.

4. The attitude of RPA is generally cordial and co-operative with UNAMIR personnel. The locals are still sceptical about the RPA activities. Incidents of RPA high handedness are reported occasionally. The local authorities however claim that the RPA does not interfere with the local administration. Even the arrests of suspects are done by the local authorities and not RPA.

Militia Activity

5. Banditry has affected the communes which lie along the borders of Burundi and Sector 4A. RPA has intensified their night patrolling to check these incursions.

6. Occasional reports of tribal reprisals, claiming lives on certain occasion, have been reported. These have been investigated by UNAMIR. The local jurisdiction on such cases lie with the Bourgemestres of the communes.

Population

7. There has been a general drop of approx 20 - 25 % in the population figure from the pre-war estimates. In certain communes, however, the figures have shown an increase of approx 30% This

could be attributed to the relative security existing in the concerned communes even during the war, which has attracted an exodus of DPs from other communes.

Schools

8. The number of schools in a commune depends on the size of the commune and varies from 8 to 14 primary schools and 0 to 2 secondary schools. Most primary schools have started functioning. The number of students attending has the same proportional drop as the decrease in population. The secondary schools have yet to reopen. Local authorities expect them to commence functioning from Jan 95.

9. The schools are faced with problems of shortage of qualified teachers and stationery. Some stationery is being distributed by NGOs. Non payment of teachers is also a major concern. Most teachers have been paid their salary only for the month of Sep 94 but no arrears have been received by them.

Hospitals

10. The existing medical facilities in the communes have been partially resuscitated by the NGOs. However, lack of medicines and qualified staff are the general ailments. Some new facilities have been opened by the NGOs but are facing acute water problems. The NGOs mainly involved are ICRC, MSF, Medicos en Catastrophe and AICF.

Cultivation

11. Generally, the crops being cultivated are beans, potatoes, sorgham, cassava and coffee. However, the scale of cultivation indicates that the produce is likely to be barely sufficient for the growers themselves. Although the harvesting season commences only in Jan, the lack of availability of food has compelled a large percentage of growers to carry out early harvest. This is alarming and is likely to have an adverse effect on the cultivation pattern and availability of food in the future.

12. The acreage under cultivation varies from 40 to 80 % depending on the relative security enjoyed during the war and post-war period. In spite of distribution of seeds and agricultural tools by NGOs, there is a general complaint regarding shortage of these by the local authorities and the people.

Commercial Activity

13. Commercial activity is limited to vegetable markets and animal husbandry. Some communes even have night clubs.

14. The communes have a system of tax collection from these commercial activities. The taxes are sent to the Prefecture where these are redistributed equally to all communes. This form of

socialism of a rich commune contributing indirectly towards a poorer commune will, however, reportedly be discontinued from Jan 95. From Jan 95, each commune is supposed to raise its own taxes to provide for their its expenditure.

DP Camps

15. There are only a couple of formalised DPCs in the Sector. Most of the DPs are in the form of returnees who either go back to their homes if still intact or are housed under the arrangements of the local authorities in vacant houses in the commune. The problem of establishment of ownership as and when it arises is resolved by the Bourgemestre. There is no uniform procedure being followed resulting in some communes having a very efficient system of disposing such disputes, while others are at best, slipshod.

Orphanages

16. Most communes do not have proper orphanages, and resort to adoption of the orphans by commune families. They are aided by the NGOs for the upkeep of the orphans, in most cases. Lack of an organisational set up to provide material assistance generally inhibits the possibility of establishing orphanages. Notwithstanding the above, there are a few well run orphanages by CONCERN, PHARMACIES SANS FRONTIERES and CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Aid Distribution

17. The main actors involved in aid distribution within this sector are WFP, MSF, AICF, CRS, CARITAS, CONCERN, CICR and CATHOLIC CHURCH. This aid takes the form of agricultural tools, food, seeds and medicines. The beneficiaries range from orphanages to DPs and entire communes. There appears to be no form of coordination amongst the NGO community in balancing the aid between the various communes, resulting in some secteurs in a few communes going relatively unaided. The response of the NGO community to specific requests made by the Sector HQ is generally positive eg. MSF was quick in ensuring the inoculation of close to 1000 children in Rugogwe Secteur, once the Sector HQ reported the outbreak of measles in the area.

Essential Services

18. Electricity. It is almost non existent in most parts of the Sector. Some communes have electricity in certain principal secteurs but in most there is no electricity.

19. Water. In 90% of the communes the availability of water is only from springs. This water is untreated resulting in a high percentage of people suffering from water borne diseases.

20. Transport. The number of private cars in the communes on an average are approx 1 to 2. There are certain private taxis which ply besides the public buses. But most locals travel on foot or on

bicycles.

Roads and Bridges

21. Roads . Except for the road running from Gitarama to the Burundi border and some stretches in the Prefecture towns, all other roads are dirt tracks. These tracks generally provide a good going except during monsoons.


22. Bridges. Most of the bridges are made of logs and cannot sustain heavy traffic. In some places they have given way either due to age or by deliberate demolition.

Mass Graves

23. Existence of mass graves is a certainty in every commune. The mass graves have been visited by the HR teams. Presently there is a drive being contemplated by the local authorities to exhume the graves and give the bodies a proper burial. It is felt that this action may lead to the spread of diseases as well as reopen old wounds and affect the fragile peace existing.

Conclusion

24. The situation is calm in all the communes. Life is limping back to normalcy. The goods have started appearing in the markets and routine life is returning in spite of all the shortcomings and the hardships. The number of returnees have shown a definite proportional increase over the past few weeks.


S A HASNAIN
LT COL
SECT CDR