UNAMIR

REPATRIATION OF REFUGEES
TO RWANDA

13 DEC 1995 - 24 FEB 1996

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Réfugiés rwandais au Zaïre : Communiqué de presse

Six mois, jour pour jour depuis le 19 Août 1995, après l'expulsion manu militari de 15000 réfugiés rwandais par le gouvernement zaïrois, expulsion condamnée largement par la communauté internationale car contraire au droit humanitaire, aujourd'hui le Zaïre décide de rééditer le même forfait.

Les camps de Kibumba et de Nyangenzi ont été investis par les forces armées zaïroises chargées normalement de la sécurité des camps. Les réfugiés sont sommés de cesser toute activité économique, sociale ou culturelle tandis que le HCR est chargé de « persuader » sous pression les réfugiés afin de rentrer au Rwanda « volontairement » pour se conformer au nouvel ultimatum. Et comme cela ne suffisait pas, des pressions s'exercent sur les ONG et sur le HCR pour qu'ils cessent toutes leurs activités. Le but recherché reste celui d'affamer, d'arrêter de dispenser des soins aux réfugiés pour les refouler ensuite de force.

Rwanda Pour Tous affirme que le droit au retour des réfugiés dans leur propre pays est un droit inaliénable et qu'il revient au pouvoir de Kigali de créer les conditions vérifiables favorables au retour des réfugiés.

Rwanda Pour Tous affirme le caractère essentiellement volontaire du rapatriement qui doit être respecté dans tous les cas pour qu'aucun réfugié ne puisse être rapatrié contre son gré au Rwanda où la vie, l'intégrité corporelle et la liberté sont constamment menacées.

Rwanda Pour Tous affirme qu'il est du devoir du Zaïre et du HCR de garantir la protection des réfugiés sur territoire zaïrois. Il dénonce les agissements et les pressions des autorités zaïroises car enfreignent le droit humanitaire et leur demande de surseoir définitivement à leurs décisions. Il désapprouve la campagne de « persuasion forcée » au retour entreprise par le HCR et la décision correspondante de réduction de la ration alimentaire. **Rwanda Pour Tous** lui requiert par contre de défendre les fondements même du droit d'asile.

Rwanda Pour Tous, conscient du grand fardeau non partagé supporté par les pays hôtes des réfugiés, en l'occurrence le Zaïre, en appelle à la communauté internationale pour que d'une part, elle assiste matériellement ces pays , et que d'autre part, et de manière urgente, elle aide les Rwandais à entamer sans délai des négociations en vue de trouver des solutions politiques à long terme à la situation particulièrement dramatique des réfugiés et, en général, à l'absence de paix au Rwanda.

Fait à Lausanne le 22 Février 1996

James GASANA
Président

TRANSLATION (ORIGINAL- FRENCH)

Rwandan Refugees in Zaire - Press Communique

Six months to the day, since the 19 of August 1995 and the military expulsion of 15,000 Rwandan refugees by the Zairian Government, widely condemned by the international community because of being contrary to humanitarian law, today Zaire decides to repeat its crime.

Kibumba and Nyangezi camps were invaded by the Zairian armed forces normally in-charge of the camps' security. The refugees have been ordered to cease all economic, social or cultural activities whereas HCR is instructed to "persuade" under pressure the refugees to return to Rwanda "voluntarily" in conformity with the present ultimatum. And, as if that was not enough, the NGOs and HCR are being pressurized to end all their activities. The aim is to starve and cease all care for refugees and then forcibly expel them.

RWANDA POUR TOUS (RWANDA FOR ALL) asserts that the refugees' right to return to their own country is an inalienable right and that it is up to the authorities in Kigali to establish conditions that are verifiably favourable for the return of the refugees.

RWANDA POUR TOUS (RPT) asserts the essentially ~~the~~ voluntary nature of repatriation which must be respected in all cases, so that no refugee might be repatriated against his will to Rwanda where life, corporal integrity and liberty are constantly threatened.

RPT asserts that it is Zaire's and HCR's duty to guarantee the protection of refugees on Zairian territory. It condemns the actions and the pressures of the Zairian authorities because they violate humanitarian law, and asks them to revoke their decisions. It disapproves of the campaign for "forced persuasion" to return undertaken by HCR and the corresponding decision to reduce food rations. RPT, on the contrary, requests it to defend the very foundations of the right of asylum.

RPT, conscious of the great and unshared burden borne by the countries hosting refugees, in the present case Zaire, appeals to the international community, on the one hand, to assist this country in material terms and, on the other hand, and as a matter of urgency, to help Rwandans to undertake without delay negotiations with a view to finding long-term political solutions to the particularly dramatic situation of the refugees and, in general, to the absence of peace in Rwanda.

Lausanne, 22 February 1996

Signed: James GASANA, President

2/11

RECOMMANDATIONS

Deuxième Réunion pour la Mise en oeuvre du Plan d'Action de Bujumbura, tenue à Addis-Abeba, Ethiopie, le 29 février 1996

Le Comité,

Rappelant les principes du Plan d'Action de Bujumbura, plus particulièrement ceux reflétés dans les Sections C, D, et E relatifs aux mesures qui doivent être prises par les pays d'origine, les pays d'asile et la communauté internationale respectivement,

Rappelant les préoccupations exprimées dans le Communiqué de la première réunion du Comité de Suivi de la Conférence Régionale sur l' Assistance aux réfugiés, Rapatriés et Personnes déplacées dans la Région des Grands Lacs tenue le 26 mai 1995 à Addis-Abeba,

Ayant examiné le rapport d'évaluation élaboré par le Secrétariat OUA/HCR sur la mise en oeuvre du Plan d'Action de la Conférence Régionale de Bujumbura sur l'Assistance aux Réfugiés, Rapatriés et Personnes déplacées dans la région des Grands Lacs,

Prenant acte des déclarations des pays les plus touchés dans la Région des Grands Lacs à savoir le Burundi, le Rwanda, la Tanzanie et le Zaïre sur les progrès réalisés dans la mise en oeuvre du Plan d'Action de Bujumbura,

Profondément préoccupé par la détérioration de la situation sécuritaire au Burundi et de ses conséquences sur les populations déplacées,

Conscient de la lourde charge que supportent les pays d'asile et des conséquences résultant de la présence des réfugiés sur l'environnement, l'infrastructure et la sécurité des communautés locales,

Notant avec appréciation les efforts déployés par les membres du Comité de Suivi et du Secrétariat conjoint OUA/HCR dans la mise en oeuvre du Plan d'Action de la conférence de Bujumbura, en particulier dans la recherche de solutions durables aux problèmes humanitaires dans la Région des Grands Lacs,

Prenant note des efforts déployés par le gouvernement rwandais dans le traitement du problème des personnes déplacées ainsi que du succès réalisé dans la mise en oeuvre du rapatriement volontaire à partir du Burundi,

Considérant le consensus évident selon lequel le rapatriement librement consenti dans des conditions de sécurité et de dignité demeure la solution la plus viable,

Prenant note du rôle positif joué par le contingent zaïrois pour la sécurité dans les camps et par la police tanzanienne en coopération avec le HCR dans l'amélioration des conditions de sécurité dans les camps de réfugiés,

Réaffirmant le caractère civil et humanitaire des camps de réfugiés,

06/3 07/3 8/07/03

Demande au Gouvernement Rwandais de renforcer les mesures de restauration de confiance en vue d'encourager et d'accélérer le processus de rapatriement en adoptant les mesures ci-après:

1. Dans le cadre de la Campagne d'Information de Masse, intensifier la campagne de sensibilisation de masse à travers des contacts plus actifs et réguliers entre les autorités rwandaises à tous les niveaux et les réfugiés d'une part et les autorités rwandaises. à tous les niveaux et la population locale d'autre part. Une attention urgente doit être accordée aux visites entre le Rwanda et le Zaïre,

2. Diffuser l'information sur la réhabilitation du système judiciaire, la catégorisation des crimes liés au génocide, la procédure d'arrestation et le fonctionnement de la Commission de Triage,

3. Traiter rapidement et globalement la question des droits de propriété par:

   a) l'accélération de la mobilisation et du décaissement des ressources et de l'attribution des terres pour l'installation et la réintégration des anciens réfugiés au Rwanda,

   b) la fourniture d'information et de directives détaillées sur la restitution des biens aux nouveaux réfugiés,

4. Continuer à collaborer avec le HCR et les autres organisations internationales concernées dans les communes de retour pour s'assurer que les activités de suivi des rapatriés, sont l'objet d'une coopération et d'un appui entiers des autorités locales,

5. Continuer à contrôler les incidents de sécurité et assurer la transparence des mesures prises afin de corriger l'image que se font les réfugiés de la situation sécuritaire au Rwanda,

6. Loue les efforts déployés par toutes les parties aux différents accords tripartites dans la mise en oeuvre de ce mécanisme et les encourage à poursuivre ce processus,

Burundi

Vu le danger potentiel de la détérioration de la situation politique et sécuritaire au Burundi,

7. Encourage le gouvernement burundais dans ses efforts visant à créer la confiance et les conditions de sécurité nécessaires pour le retour des réfugiés et des personnes déplacées,

8. Lance un appel à la communauté internationale pour qu'elle poursuive son assistance aux personnes déplacées, aux réfugiés et aux demandeurs d'asile burundais et loue les efforts des pays de la région qui continuent de donner asile aux nationaux burundais en besoin de protection et de sécurité,

9. Lance un appel au gouvernement du Burundi de poursuivre ses efforts pour le rapatriement volontaire et accéléré des réfugiés rwandais,

10. Lance en outre un appel au gouvernement du Burundi pour continuer, en collaboration avec le HCR, sa campagne de sensibilisation sur le rapatriement des réfugiés et le traitement du problème des intimidateurs,

11. Demande aux autorités burundaises de garantir la sécurité des réfugiés en attendant leur rapatriement et de mettre en oeuvre, le moment venu, la décision relative au transfert des cas résiduels,

12. Exhorte le gouvernement du Burundi à assurer la sécurité du personnel et des opérations humanitaires,

B. PAYS D'ASILE

Lance un appel aux pays d'asile pour poursuivre leurs efforts dans la promotion du rapatriement volontaire par:

13. Une accélération du processus d'isolement des intimidateurs et activistes politiques qui entravent le rapatriement volontaire des réfugiés,

14. Un renforcement des mesures visant à réduire les activités commerciales dans les camps et à limiter les autres activités économiques des réfugiés qui les encouragent à rester en exil,

15. Une pleine coopération avec le Tribunal International pour le Rwanda et l'adoption, conformément à la résolution pertinente du Conseil de Sécurité, d'une législation nationale leur permettant de poursuivre les auteurs présumés du génocide sur leurs territoires respectifs,

16. Un examen périodique, en collaboration avec le HCR, du besoin de protection et d'assistance des réfugiés sur leurs territoires,

17. Un soutien entier au HCR dans sa campagne d'information de masse visant à promouvoir le rapatriement par la sensibilisation et la correction de l'image que les réfugiés se font de la situation de sécurité dans le pays d'origine.

5/11

C. COMMUNAUTE INTERNATIONALE

18. Exprime son appréciation pour le rôle de la mission de l'OUA au Burundi (MIOB) et lance un appel à la communauté internationale pour le renforcement de la présence de la MIOB par la fourniture de ressources supplémentaires.

19. Exhorte la communauté internationale à continuer d'assister les pays d'asile et à faire face aux besoins essentiels des réfugiés en assurant notamment la continuité en matière d'approvisionnement en vivres,

20. Exhorte en outre la communauté internationale à fournir l'assistance aux agences et organisations participant au rapatriement des réfugiés au Rwanda et à aider le Rwanda dans ses efforts de réhabilitation et d'intégration des rapatriés,

21. Lance un appel à la communauté internationale pour fournir les ressources nécessaires au fonctionnement du Tribunal International pour le Rwanda et coopérer avec lui dans la poursuite des auteurs présumés du génocide,

22. Exhorte la communauté internationale à localiser rapidement les stations de radio de la "Haine" et à prendre les mesures nécessaires afin de les rendre inopérantes,

23. Exhorte la communauté internationale à participer activement et à soutenir les pays concernés dans leurs efforts pour neutraliser les intimidateurs et mettre fin aux structures politiques dans les camps dont le but est de décourager le rapatriement,

24. Soutient la coordination des différentes initiatives politiques visant à trouver une solution à la situation prévalant au Burundi,

25. Prend note des initiatives en cours visant à trouver une solution globale à la crise dans la région et donne son appui à la convocation, le plus tôt possible, d'une conférence internationale sur la paix, la sécurité et le développement sous les auspices des Nations Unies et de l'OUA. 1/

26. Soutient toute initiative visant le retour à la confiance au Burundi notamment par la réhabilitation du système judiciaire, l'éducation et le retour des personnes déplacées et exhorte la communauté internationale à approuver le plan global d'insertion adopté par le gouvernement du Burundi,

1/ NB: La délégation du Rwanda a émis des réserves quant à la tenue d'une conférence internationale à laquelle elle ne voudrait pas être associée.

6/11

27. Apporte son soutien aux initiatives des pays donateurs visant à assister les pays d'asile, sur une base bilatérale, à faire face aux incidences négatives de la présence des réfugiés sur l'environnement, l'infrastructure et les communautés locales et les exhorte à poursuivre le financement de telles activités,

28. Ayant examiné le rapport d'évaluation sur l'initiative du PNUD/HCR dans la région des Grands Lacs, approuve la stratégie à court terme sur l'assistance aux pays d'asile et exhorte la communauté internationale à honnorer le plus tôt possible ses engagements; il appuie, par ailleurs, la mise en place, par le PNUD, en liaison étroite avec les pays hôtes, d'un mécanisme de coordination et d'information pour sa mise en oeuvre, et reitère le besoin de convoquer une Table Ronde sur l'assistance aux pays d'asile,

29. Demande que l'assistance bilatérale et multilatérale aux zones d'accueil des réfugiés fasse l'objet d'une ample publicité afin d'informer et de sensibiliser l'opinion publique sur la solidarité internationale, le partage du fardeau avec le pays hôte et le mécanisme de coordination,

D. MECANISME DE SUIVI

30. Ayant examiné le présent Mécanisme de Suivi du Plan d'Action de la Conférence de Bujumbura, recommande:

1. La mise en place d'un comité permanent, composé de dix membres du Comité de Suivi (avec parité entre les pays affectés et les pays donateurs, nomément le Burundi, le Rwanda, la Tanzanie et le Zaïre, le Représentant de l'Union Européenne, le Représentant du Secrétaire général des Nations Unies au Rwanda, le Représentant du Secrétaire général des Nations Unies au Burundi, l'OUA et le HCR. La compétence de ce Comité permanent sera de suivre et d'évaluer régulièrement la mise en oeuvre du Plan d'Action de Bujumbura et de faire rapport au Comité de Suivi,

2. Ce Comité sera présidé alternativement par le Secrétaire Général de l'OUA et le Haut Commissaire des Nations Unies pour les Réfugiés et se réunira tous les trois mois,

3. La constitution de sous comités du Comité Permanent au niveau de chaque pays de la région pour faciliter le suivi de la mise en oeuvre du Plan d'Action,

4. Le renforcement du Secrétariat OUA/HCR en désignant des points focaux à Addis-Abeba et à Genève afin d'assurer une étroite interaction et une meilleure communication entre les deux institutions.

7/11

RECOMMENDATIONS

The Second Meeting of the Implementation of the Plan of Action of Bujumbura, held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia on February 29th, 1996

ALL STAFF

The Committee,

Recalling the principles of the Bujumbura Plan of Action, most particularly those outlined under Section C, D and E, concerning the measures to be taken by respectively, the countries of origin, the countries of asylum and the international community,

Recalling the concerns reflected in the Communique of the First Meeting of the Follow-up Committee of the Regional Conference on Assistance to Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons in the Great Lakes Region held on May 26, 1995 in Addis Ababa,

Having considered the progress report prepared by the OAU/UNHCR Secretariat on the Implementation of the Plan of Action of the Regional Conference of Bujumbura on Assistance to Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons in the Great Lakes Region,

Taking note of the statements made by the most affected countries in the Great Lakes Region, namely Burundi, Rwanda, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zaire on the progress achieved in the implementation of the Bujumbura Plan of Action,

Deeply concerned about the deterioration of the security situation in Burundi and its consequences on displacement of populations,

Conscious of the burden on asylum countries and the adverse effects of the presence of refugees on their environment, infrastructure and security of the local communities,

Noting with appreciation the efforts of the Members of the Follow-up Committee and the Joint OAU/UNHCR Secretariat in the implementation of the Bujumbura Conference Plan of Action, especially in the search for durable solutions to the humanitarian problems in the Great Lakes Region,

Taking note of the efforts undertaken by the Rwandese Government in addressing the issue of internally displaced persons as well as the success in implementing voluntary repatriation from Burundi,

Considering the obvious consensus that voluntary repatriation in conditions of safety and dignity remains the most viable solution.

Taking note of the positive role played by the Zairian camp security contingent and the Tanzanian police in cooperation with UNHCR in the improvement of the security condition in refugee camps.

Reaffirming the civilian and humanitarian character of refugee camps.

8/11

A. COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN

Rwanda

Calls on Rwanda to reinforce the confidence building measures to encourage and accelerate repatriation by adopting the following measures,

1. Intensify the mass information campaign through active and more regular contacts between Rwandese authorities at all levels and the refugees on one hand and the local population on the other. Urgent attention should be given to visits between Rwanda and Zaire,

2. Disseminate information on the rehabilitation of the judicial system, the categorization of culpability in crime of genocide, the arrest procedure and the functioning of the Commission de Triage (Screening Committee),

3. Address expeditiously and comprehensively the issue of property rights by :-

   a) expediting the mobilization, disbursement of resources and allocation of land for the resettlement and reintegration of the old caseload returnees in Rwanda,

   b) providing clear information and guidelines on the restitution of property to the new caseload of refugees,

4. Continue to collaborate with UNHCR and other concerned international organizations in the communes of return to ensure that monitoring activities receive the full cooperation and support of the local authorities,

5. Continue to contain security incidents and take appropriate measures in a transparent manner in order to correct the perception of refugees about the prevailing security situation in Rwanda,

6. Commends all parties to the various Tripartite Agreements with Rwanda for their efforts in making full use of this mechanism and encourages them to pursue this process,

Burundi

In view of the potential danger of the deteriorating political and security situation in Burundi,

7. Encourages the Government of Burundi in its effort to create confidence and the necessary security conditions for the return of refugees and internally displaced persons.

9/11

8. Calls upon the International Community to continue providing assistance to the internally displaced persons and refugees from Burundi and commends countries from the region which continue to grant asylum to Burundi nationals in need of protection and security,

9. Calls upon the Government of Burundi to continue in its efforts to ensure the voluntary and accelerated repatriation of Rwandese refugees,

10. Further calls upon the Government of Burundi to continue its sensitization campaign in collaboration with UNHCR on repatriation and to address the problem of intimidators,

11. Requests the Burundi authorities to ensure the security of the refugees pending their repatriation and to implement at the appropriate time its decision on the relocation of the residual caseload,

12. Urges the Government of Burundi to ensure the safety of humanitarian personnel and operations.

B. COUNTRIES OF ASYLUM

Appeals to countries of asylum to continue their efforts in the promotion of voluntary repatriation by :-

13. Expediting the process of separation from the refugee camps of the intimidators and political activists who are obstructing the voluntary repatriation of refugees,

14. Strengthening the measures aimed at curbing commercial activities in the camps and reducing other economic activities of refugees which motivate them to remain in exile,

15. Cooperating fully with the International Tribunal for Rwanda and initiating steps in accordance with the Resolution of the Security Council to enact national laws to enable them to prosecute suspected perpetrators of genocide in their respective territories,

16. Reviewing periodically, together with UNHCR, the need for protection and assistance of refugees on their territories,

17. Providing full support to UNHCR in its mass information campaign to promote repatriation by informing and correcting prevailing perceptions of the refugees on the security situation in the country of origin.

10/11

C. INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY

18. Expresses its appreciation for the role of the OAU Mission in Burundi (OMIB) and calls upon the international community to strengthen the OMIB's presence by providing additional resources,

19. Urges the international community to continue to assist the countries of asylum and meet the basic needs of refugees, especially by ensuring continuity in food supply,

20. Urges the international community to provide needed assistance to various agencies and organizations involved in the repatriation of refugees to Rwanda and to help Rwanda in its rehabilitation efforts and the reintegration of returnees,

21. Calls upon the international community to provide the needed resources for the functioning of the International Tribunal for Rwanda and to cooperate with it in tracking suspected perpetrators of genocide.

22. Requests the international community to expeditiously locate hate-radios and to take appropriate measures to neutralize them,

23. Urges the international community to participate actively in and to support the work of concerned countries in their efforts to separate intimidators and dismantle political structures in the camps which discourage repatriation,

24. Supports the coordination of the various political initiatives aimed at finding a comprehensive solution to the prevailing situation in Burundi,

25. Takes note of the on-going initiatives aimed at finding a comprehensive solution to the crisis in the region and supports the convening, as soon as possible, of an international conference on peace, security and development under the auspices of the United Nation and the OAU; 1/

26. Supports any initiatives aimed at restoring confidence in Burundi notably through the rehabilitation of the judicial system, education and the return of the internally displaced persons and calls upon the international community to approve the comprehensive plan adopted by the Government of Burundi,

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1 NB: The Rwandese delegation expressed its reservation regarding the convening of the International Conference on Peace, Stability and Development under the auspices of United Nations and OAU to which it does not wish to be associated with.

27. Supports the initiatives of donor countries to assist countries of asylum on bilateral basis to cope with the adverse impact of large numbers of refugees on the environment, infrastructure and local communities and urges them to continue funding such activities,

28. Having considered the progress report on the UNDP/UNHCR initiative in the Great Lakes Region, approves the short term strategy for assistance to countries of asylum and calls upon the donor community to honour its financial commitments as soon as possible; furthermore, it endorses the establishment by UNDP, in close liaison with the host countries of a coordination and information mechanism for its implementation and reiterates the importance of convening a Round Table at some stage.

29. Requests that the bilateral and multilateral assistance to the refugee affected areas should be given wide publicity to inform and educate the general public on international solidarity, the burden sharing with the host countries and the coordination mechanism.

D. FOLLOW-UP MECHANISM

30. Having reviewed the present Follow-up Mechanism of the Bujumbura Conference Plan of Action recommends :-

1. The setting up of a Steering Committee composed of ten Members with equal distribution between affected and donor countries, namely Burundi, Rwanda, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zaire, the United States of America, the Representative of the European Union, the Representative of the Secretary-General in Burundi, the Representative of the Secretary General in Rwanda, the OAU and UNHCR. The competence of this Steering Committee, will be to monitor and evaluate on a regular basis the implementation of the Bujumbura Plan of Action and report to the Follow-up Committee,

2. The Steering Committee will be alternatively chaired by the Secretary General of the OAU and the High Commissioner for Refugees and will meet every three months,

3. The setting up of sub-committees of the Steering Committee at national levels in the countries of the region to facilitate follow up action in the implementation of the Plan of Action,

4. The strengthening of the OAU/UNHCR Secretariat by designating focal points in both Addis Ababa and Geneva to ensure close interaction and better communication between the two institutions.

UNITED NATIONS
ASSISTANCE MISSION IN RWANDA

NATIONS UNIES
MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

MILOB GROUP HQ : OPS BRANCH

FROM : CMO

FILE : MILOB/CMO/OPS/46

TO : Office of SRSG

INFO : MA to A F C
ADCOS(OPS)

DATE : 24 FEB 96

REPATRIATION OF REFUGEES DURING 95 / 96

1. Please refer to your memo of 23 Feb 96 on above subject.

2. **Details of Returnees .** Almost two million refugees left Rwanda during the Rwandan crisis in 1994 and settled in refugee camps in Burundi, Tanzania and Zaire. However, only limited number of them have returned to Rwanda. Their details are given below :

(a) For the Year 1995. A total of 240,388 refugees returned to Rwanda in 1995. Monthly figures are :

Month	Number of Returnees
Jan	34477
Feb	26421
Mar	30347
Apr	23051
May	23245
Jun	11199
Jul	10829

Keep a copy of this in my folder

A/FC	
MA	26 Feb
ADC	26 Feb
ADMASSIT	

Aug	27044
Sep	20468
Oct	13022
Nov	6702
Dec	13583
Total	240,388

(c) For the Year 1996. During 1996 the following returnees came back to Rwnda :

Month	Number of Returnees	
Jan	13264	
Feb	25498	(up to 22 Feb)

3. **Assistance Provided By MILOBs / UNAMIR.** The MILOBs monitor the movement of returnees from the border up to their home communes. MILOB patrols visit the border posts regularly (almost everyday for the active border posts and at reasonable frequency for other border posts). Thereafter they visit the transit camps to check the figures as well as to assess the requirements of returnees.

4. UNHCR requests for transport whenever the number of returnees are large. UNAMIR has been frequently assisting them by providing transport for the movement of returnees from border posts to transit camps. UNAMIR uses both first line and second line transport for this purpose.

5. MILOB patrols visiting communes check on the resettlement of returnees. They also assess their needs and try to coordinate these with necessary NGOs who could support those needs. UNAMIR has also undertaken other important tasks like dozer works in transit camps and improvement on roads and bridges to assist refugee repatriation.

6. MILOBs have also tried to reunite the orphans with their parents.

7. MILOB visits to communes also act as a great source of confidence and inspiration

to the returnees who are otherwise very apprehensive.

CHARLES NELSON
Col
CMO

UNITED NATIONS
ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA

NATIONS UNIES
MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

MEMORANDUM

TO : **BRIG. S. KUMAR, ACTING FORCE COMMANDER, UNAMIR**

: **MR. A.S. DAO, HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS OFFICER, UNAMIR**

FROM : **ISEL RIVERO, SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO SRSG UNAMIR**

DATE : **23 FEBRUARY 1996**

SRSG HAS BEEN REQUESTED TO ATTEND THE MEETING OF THE FOLLOW-UP COMMITTEE OF THE BUJUMBURA CONFERENCE ON ASSISTANCE TO REFUGEES, RETURNEES AND DISPLACED PERSONS IN THE GREAT LAKES REGION TO BE HELD IN ADDIS ABABA ON 29 FEBRUARY 1996.

IT WOULD BE APPRECIATED IF YOU WOULD PROVIDE THE SRSG BY TUESDAY, 26 FEBRUARY LATEST, WITH A BRIEF ON YOUR ACTIVITIES RELATED TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE BUJUMBURA PLAN OF ACTION. THE BRIEF DOES NOT HAVE TO BE MORE THAN ONE OR TWO PAGES SINGLE SPACE TO ENABLE THE SRSG TO ACCESS THE MOST UDPATED INFORMATION ON THIS TOPIC.

YOUR URGENT COOPERATION WILL BE APPRECIATED.

A/FC
MA — 23 Feb
ADC
ADM ASST

cc: ED

COS/CMO

Copies given to COS/CMO for necessary action
23/02

Compile details of refugee return for the period of 1995 i.e. Jan to Dec 95, as also till date i.e. 96. Highlight assistance provided

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION
WEEKLY MOVEMENT STATISTICS SUMMARY

FROM 29/01 TO 04/02/1996
week 5

IOM Sub-Offices	Movement from Border Points to Transits Centres	Movement between Transit Centres	Movements to final Destinations	TOTAL OF ALL MOVEMENTS
BUTARE	2336	136	1901	**4373**
CYANGUGU	124	424	85	**633**
GISENYI	1517	888	626	**3031**
KIBUNGO	204	81	1720	**2005**
KIGALI	3539	2544	258	**6341**
Total this week	**7720**	**4073**	**4590**	**16383**
Previous Cum. Total	**12502**	**6488**	**11055**	**30045**
Cumulative Total	**20222**	**10561**	**15645**	**46428**

Cumulative Figures include From 01/01 to 04/02/1996.

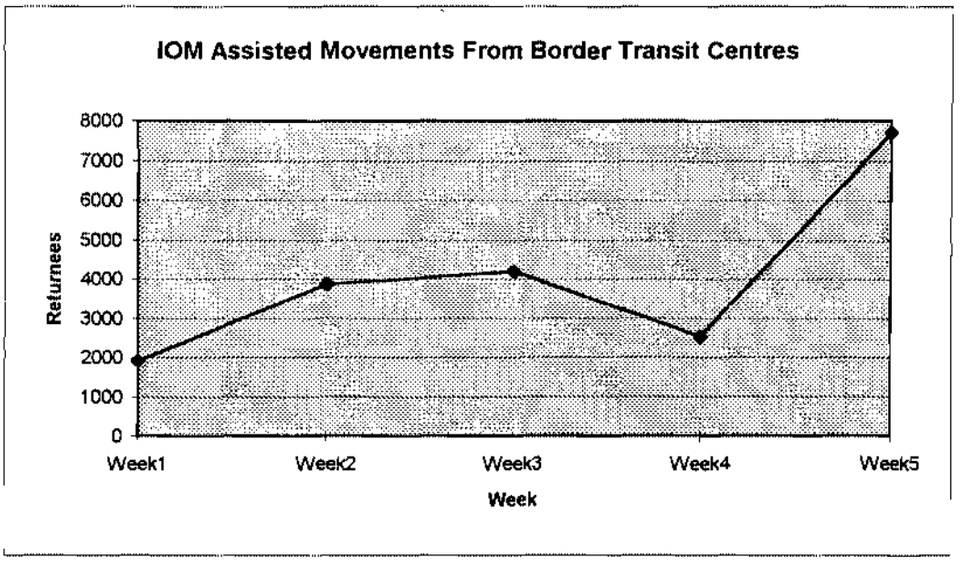
SOO Mil obs
Link up over & UNHCR / IOM figs and see if its tallies

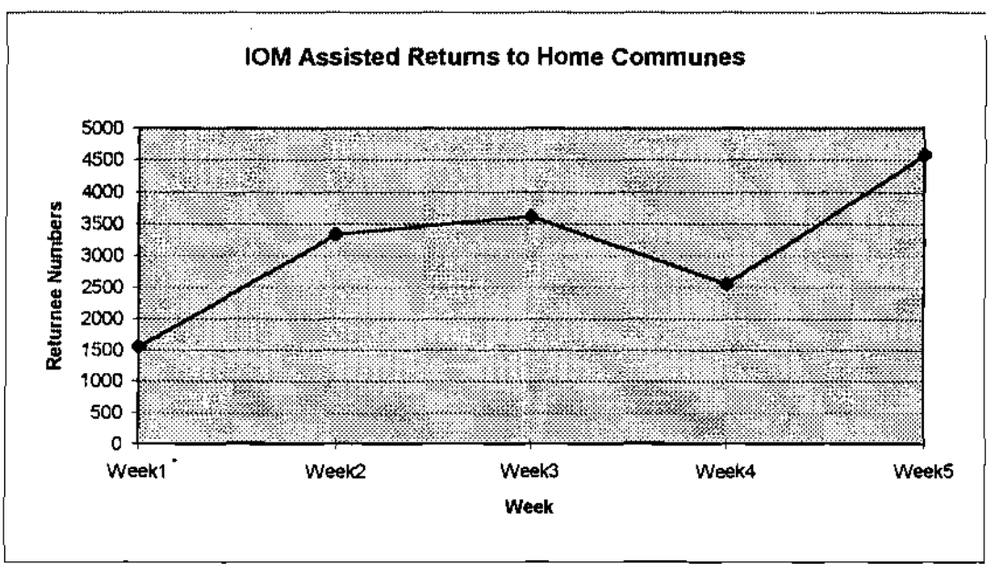
Copy handed over to SOO Milobs 22/02

source: IOM Rwanda

22 Feb

From 01 January 1996 to 04 th February1996





Source: International Organisation for Migration - Kigali

BRIG. K.S Sivakumar
Force Commander
MINUAR

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION
WEEKLY MOVEMENT STATISTICS SUMMARY

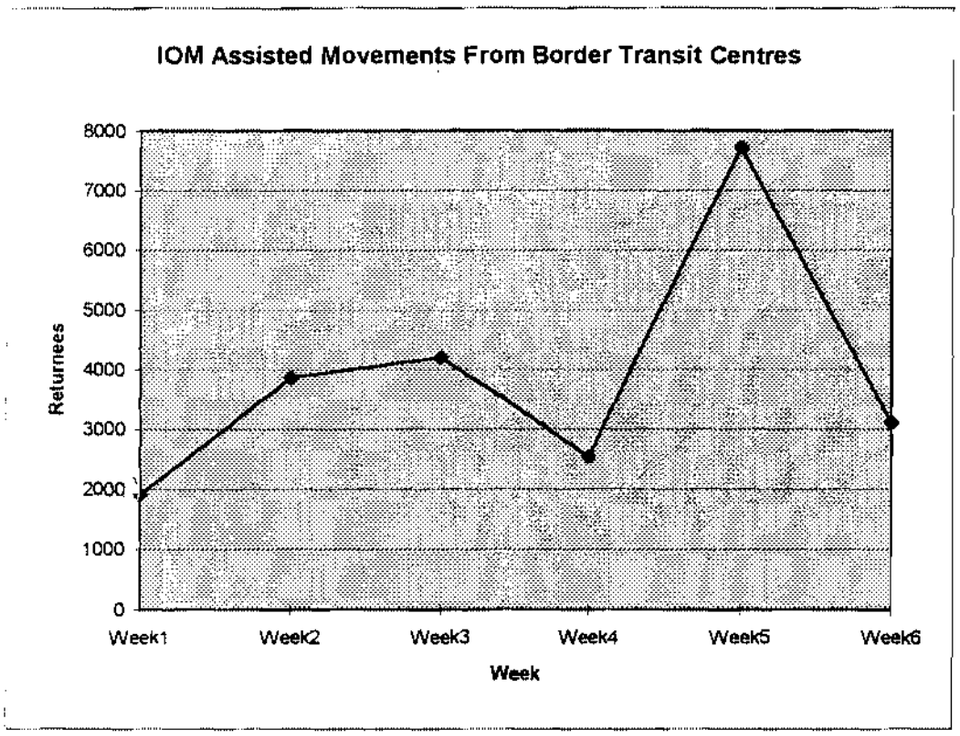
FROM 5/02 TO 11/02/1996
week 6

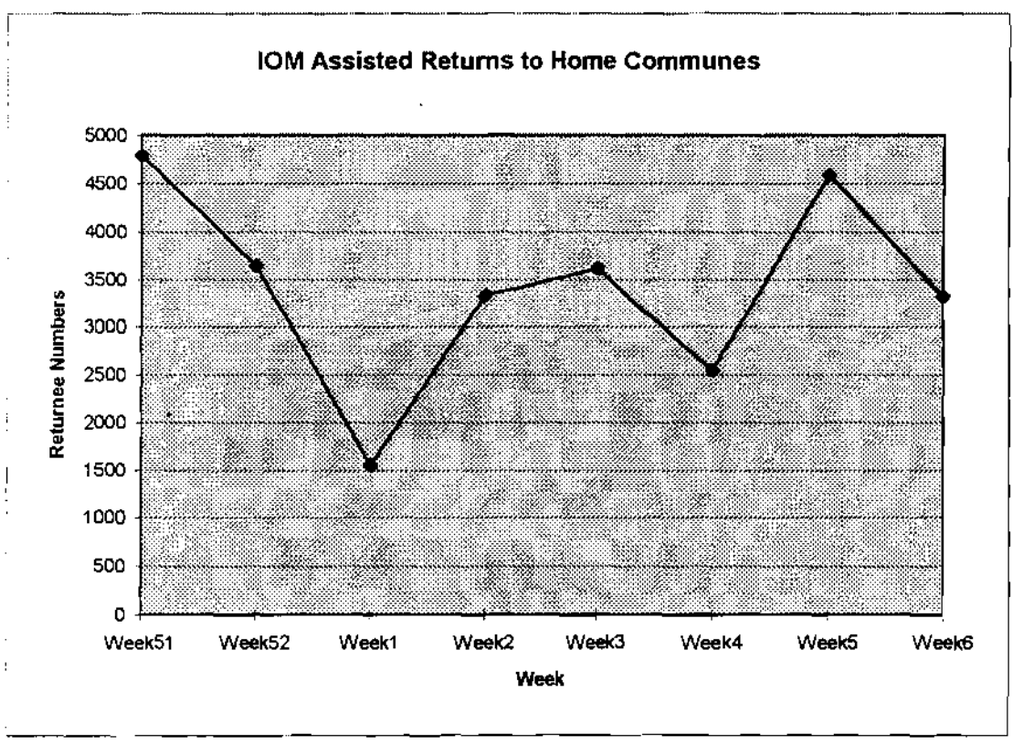
IOM Sub-Offices	Movement from Border Points to Transits Centres	Movement between Transit Centres	Movements to final Destinations	TOTAL OF ALL MOVEMENTS
BUTARE	455	42	1286	**1783**
CYANGUGU	60	72	52	**184**
GISENYI	2423	543	570	**3536**
KIBUNGO	150	179	1011	**1340**
KIGALI	24	1182	403	**1609**
Total this week	**3112**	**2018**	**3322**	**8452**
Previous Cum. Total	**20222**	**10561**	**15645**	**46428**
Cumulative Total	**23334**	**12579**	**18967**	**54880**

Cumulative Figures include From 01/01 to 11/02/1996.

source: IOM Rwanda

From 05th January to 11 th February 1996





Source: International Organisation for Migration - Kigali

BRIG. K.S Sivakumar
Force Commander
MINUAR

UNITED NATIONS NATIONS UNIES

ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

February14,1996

TO: *Force Commander*
UNAMIR

FROM: *A.B. Sidique Dao*
Humanitarian/Rehabilitation officer

SUBJECT: ***Meeting on Contingency Plan for Returnees from Zaire***

A meeting that would enable of UNAMIR representatives and UN Agencies to discuss ***UNHCR's Contingency Plan for Returnees from Zaire*** *has been scheduled to take place at the UNDP Conference Room on Thursday, 15 February 1996 at 3 pm.*

The SRSG would like you to kindly send representatives, preferably from Operations and HAC, to this meeting. I have also been requested to attend.

Highest consideration.

cc: *SRSG*
ED
DCOS/OPS
HAC

DCOS (OPS) and
CHAC to attend pl

AIFC	15/2
MA	PO 22 Feb
ADC	14/02
ADMASST	

Pl Calle

RWANDA CONTINGENCY PLAN FOR RETURNEES FROM ZAIRE

This paper outlines UNHCR Rwanda's planned response to a large influx of returnees. It also gives an account of the plans of other UN agencies and, where known, of the Government of Rwanda relevant to such an influx.

The paper does not discuss the (many) possible events which might lead to such an influx.

It does not discuss the (many) forms of assistance required, once returnees have arrived in their home communes, to reintegrate them there.

It does not detail the actions involved in dealing with brief emergencies - 'spikes' caused by short-lived refoulements, for example - which are being managed with present resources

It does not analyse the possible responses to a mass influx of Burundi refugees into Rwanda, in part because HCR Burundi counterparts believe such an event to be unlikely.

This plan assumes that UNHCR Rwanda may have to transport steadily increasing numbers of repatriants - using scheduled convoys - as the prospect for return improves; and that the increase in organised repatriation will in time lead to an increase in the number of Rwandese who repatriate spontaneously, without UNHCR's assistance.

Event prompting implementation of the Contingency Plan

An unorganised movement of 10,000 or more persons per day, from one or more countries of asylum into Rwanda, continuing for such a period of time that present structures for repatriation will no longer cope.

Mandates & Responsibilities relevant to Mass Return:

UNHCR: Lead (UN) Agency for Voluntary Repatriation, responsible for the transport of returnees across international borders, their registration in Rwanda, the provision of all assistance which allows them to arrive at their homes, and for the monitoring to ensure that their return and reintegration are realised in conditions which respect their safety and dignity.

UNDP: Lead (UN) Agency for the Reintegration of Returnees into their communes of origin, responsible for supporting the Government of Rwanda to effect implementation of the Accelerated Plan of Action for the Reinstallation and Reintegration of Returnees and Formerly Displaced Persons (1995-1996). A PARKR

UNICEF: UN agency responsible for advocating the protection of children and women -their access to health, nutrition, water & sanitation, and family reunification- including those in especially difficult circumstances such as engendered by a massive, uncontrolled repatriation women.

Human Rights
WFP:
WHO:
FAO:
IOM
World Bank
MINIREISO:

MININTER:

JOINT COMMISSION:

Mandates and Responsibilities relevant to Mass Return:

UNHCR: Lead (UN) Agency for Voluntary Repatriation, responsible for the transport of returnees across international borders, their registration in Rwanda, the provision of all assistance which allows them to arrive at their homes, and for the monitoring to ensure that their return and reintegration are realised in conditions which respect their safety and dignity

UNDP: Lead (UN) Agency for the reinstallation and reintegration of returnees into their communes of origin. Its primary role is to assist the Government of Rwanda to implement the Accelerated Plan of Action for the Reinstallation and Reintegration of Returnees and Formerly Displaced Persons (1995-1996). With the Ministry of Rehabilitation and Social Integration (MINIREISO) UNDP established teams at the prefecture level to assist in the coordination of assistance and develop projects which promote national reconciliation and economic recovery.
UNDP is also implementing a programme of assistance to improve security conditions for returning refugees. With the Ministry of Justice, UNDP is deploying legal advisors and management experts within the Ministry of Justice and the Prefectures. Security procedures followed at the commune and prefectoral levels will be regulated and reinforced through support to the "Commissions de triage" while improvements are being made to conditions of detention.

UNICEF: UN agency responsible for advocating the protection of children and women - their access to health, nutrition, water and sanitation, and family reunification - including those in especially difficult circumstances such as engendered by a massive, uncontrolled repatriation of women.

WFP: Lead UN agency for food-aid, responsible for provision and primary transportation of food commodities required for the repatriation operation, assistance to different vulnerable groups already in the country, and rehabilitation projects involving food-aid implemented in local communities.

WHO: UN agency in charge of technical support to the MOH and all agencies to ensure a satisfactory health coverage to returnees at all phases of repatriation, but more specifically at commune level, that includes: dissemination of guidelines in case management while ensuring they are applied; carrying out epidemiological surveillance and disease control in case of epidemics; reinforcing MOH coordination capacity (central and regional level) response of local health

structures mostly those receiving a major influx

IOM: IOM will continue to be responsible for daily management of the joint IOM/UNHCR fleet, tasking and deploying the required vehicles to the Goma-Gisenyi area or other border crossing points or transit centers as necessitated by the influx of refugees, convoy organisation, logistic support to refugees and production of refugee statistics

HRFOR: The Human Rights Field Operation in Rwanda (HRFOR) was established to promote and protect all human rights. This includes, as called for in the Agreement between the United Nations and the Government of Rwanda on the Status of the Human Rights Mission in Rwanda, that HRFOR should inter alia:
- monitor the ongoing human rights situation, and through their presence help redress existing problems and prevent possible human rights violations from occurring,
- cooperate with other international agencies in charge of re-establishing confidence and thus facilitate the return of refugees and displaced persons and the rebuilding of civic society, and
- implement programs of technical cooperation in the field of human rights, particularly in the area of the administration of justice.

Mandates & Responsibilities relevant to Mass Return:

UNHCR: Lead (UN) Agency for Voluntary Repatriation, responsible for the transport of returnees across international borders, their registration in Rwanda, the provision of all assistance which allows them to arrive at their homes, and for the monitoring to ensure that their return and reintegration are realised in conditions which respect their safety and dignity.

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Human Rights

WFP:

WHO:

FAO:

IOM

World Bank

MINIREISO:

MININTER:

JOINT COMMISSION:

ACTIONS (TO BE) TAKEN BEFORE RETURNEES CROSS INTO RWANDA:

[upon confirmation, certain "assumptions" below will be converted into declarative statements]

A. FOOD: Although returnees may have benefitted recently from food distributions in countries of asylum, the current plan assumes that for one reason or another returnees will not be carrying food with them -other than High-Protein Biscuits [HPB]- when they arrive in Rwanda.

B. LOGISTICS: In the event of a mass, uncontrolled influx to Rwanda, it is assumed that all but the most vulnerable returnees will move to the border independent of UNHCR transport. Vulnerable individuals and families will be moved by the Community Services implementing partners of UNHCR sub- and field offices in countries of asylum to the borders with Rwanda; vulnerable individuals and families, identified as such before the process of return begins, will be 'passed over' upon arrival to the Community Services implementing partners of UNHCR sub- and field offices in Rwanda.

C. DOMESTIC NEEDS: It is assumed that returnees to Rwanda will not bring with them any sort of non-food item previously given them in the countries of asylum. Thus the package of domestic needs [see page 14 below] normally required by refugees/returnees will be given them within Rwanda, either at transit centres or in communes of origin.

D. HEALTH: It is assumed that all returnees will have received the standard immunisation regime (DPT and measles), doses of Mebendazole and Folic Acid (Bukavu only) before their return to Rwanda. Extremely ill returnees, or those otherwise in need of close medical supervision, will be made identifiable in advance by UNHCR Medical Coordinators in countries of asylum. Returnees will also be urges to safeguard all health care-related documents: *Carnet de Santé, Carnet de Vaccination, Carte du Centre Nutritionel, Carte de Suivi Tuberculeux*, and *Carte [du Soin] Natale*, so that medical care can continue throughout the process of repatriation.

E. COMMUNITY SERVICES: It is assumed that Unaccompanied Minors [UAMs] will be moved by the Community Services implementing partners of UNHCR sub- and field offices in countries of asylum to the borders with Rwanda; these UAMs, identified as such before the process of return begins, will be 'passed over' upon arrival to the Community Services implementing partners of UNHCR sub- and field offices in Rwanda.

F. PROTECTION: It is assumed that UNHCR sub- and field offices in countries of asylum will have liaised with security officials in the countries of asylum so as to ensure the safety and dignity of Rwandese as they cross back to Rwanda.

SECTORS OF INVOLVEMENT IN THE EVENT OF MASS RETURN TO RWANDA:

FOOD

Returnees passing through transit centres currently receive a **2 month** food ration.

When the rate of return surpasses 10,000 persons per day, returnees will receive a **1 month** food ration at the transit centre. The ration will be halved because, this rate of return being reached, many returnees will walk home and it is unrealistic to overload them with things to carry.

Discussions continue with WFP to ensure that returnees receiving the 1 month ration at transit centres get the 2nd month's ration in their commune of origin.

The decision to move from a 2 month to a 1 month ration will be made by the representatives of UNHCR and WFP in Kigali within the first twelve hours of the start of the emergency.

Reduction of the ration at one border point does not necessarily affect the levels of food distribution at other border points where 2 month distributions are still manageable.

The normal and contingency rations distributed are:

COMMODITY	2 MONTH RATION (normal): in Kilograms per family of 5	1 MONTH RATION (emergency): in Kilograms per family of 5
Maize grain †	24	12
Pulses	7.2	3.6
Oil	1.2	0.6
Salt	0.30	0.15

† Maize flour may be substituted for grain, which rations are 21.6 and 10.8 kgs respectively.

High-protein Biscuits [HPB] are distributed to all returnees passing into Rwanda through official entry points; they are also given, in certain cases, to returning refugees in countries of asylum. Current rations of High-protein biscuits distributed to returnees are:

COMMODITY	10 DAY RATION in Kilograms per family of 5 (300gr/pp/pd)
High-protein Biscuits	15

WFP is responsible for providing to UNHCR the food rations for distribution to returnees. It has established Extended Distribution points at all official entry points; these stocks are stored in RubbHall tents immediately next to UNHCR transit centres. Current capacity of these storage facilities, as part of WFP's Phase 1 level of preparedness, is:

EDP	Capacity	Beneficiaries
Gisenyi	1,320 mt	40,300
Cyangugu	770 mt	23,500
Kibungo	310 mt	9,500
Nyagatare	310 mt	9,500
Butare	310 mt	9,500
Gashora	40 mt	1,200

(Sub) Total beneficiaries: 93,500 persons (for 2 month normal ration)
187,000 persons (for 1 month contingency ration)

As of 15 January, WFP had completed the stocking of EDP warehouses with both the standard food package and HPB; through parallel Phases 2 and 3, it is also in the process of establishing central and rear supply bases in Kigali ville and Gikongoro/Ruhengeri respectively. These EDPs which will hold food for an additional

(Sub) Total beneficiaries: 83,793 persons (for 2 month normal ration)
167,586 persons (for 1 month contingency ration)

WFP's
Current Total Capacity: **177,293 persons (for 2 month normal ration)**
354,586 persons (for 1 month contingency ration)

WFP is capable of supplementing emergency stocks both with food from its other Rwanda programmes and from other WFP food stocks in the region. Still, two unresolved issues remain:

1) the division of responsibility -and the management mechanisms- for distributing the second month's ration to returnees in their communes of origin; and,

2) the guaranteed incorporation, after the first 60 days, of returnees who are dependent on food aid into WFP's ongoing, non-emergency programmes.

WFP has also prepositioned HPB at its EDPs. Total HPB stocks in Rwanda are:

WFP	45 mt in Rwanda + 200 mt in region
UNHCR	24 mt in Rwanda
UNICEF	80 mt in Rwanda
others	30 mt in Rwanda
total in Rwanda	179 mt = 125,000 persons for 10 days (300gr/pp/pd)

SEEDS AND TOOLS

All returnees passing through transit centres will receive the following:

Vegetable garden seeds (*maréchège*)	10 grams per family of 5
Hoes [1]	1 hoe per family of 5 2 hoes per family of 6+

[1]: number of hoes given per family under discussion

Returnees arriving at planting seasons (March April May & August September October 1996) will, in addition to vegetable seeds and hoes, also receive the following:

Maize seeds	10 kilograms per family
Bean seeds	5 kilograms per family
Pea seeds	3 kilograms per family

[The Food Security Unit [DGVIII] of the EU provides all 'humanitarian' seeds and tools to Rwanda; they give them both to UNHCR for distribution at transit centres, and to NGOs for direct distribution to returnees who settle directly in their communes of origin.]

LOGISTICS

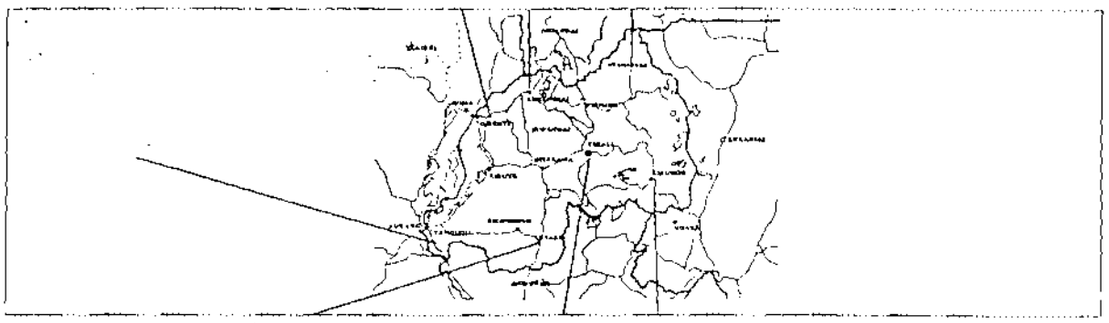
UNHCR has established a network of facilities serving each official border entry point into Rwanda. This network, comprising transit centres and way stations, ensures that whenever and wherever assisted returnees enter Rwanda, UNHCR will receive them and thereafter ensure a safe and dignified passage home.

Transit Centres/
Way Stations: [I propose an appendix, to be referred to here, recounting in detail the entire process of return -describing exact responsibilities, with a sectoral reference for each, in the order in which they emerge (pick-up at the border, registration, medical triage, UAM and NFI issues etc.); even though this is more relevant to an organised repatriation, laying it out in detail may sharpen our thinking on how management responsibilities and organisation may change in the event of an uncontrolled influx]

Entry Points & Transit Centres : for Rwandese repatriating,

Gisenyi/Ruhengeri : from Goma, Zaire

Byumba : from Uganda, Tanzania & Zaire



Cyangugu : from Bukavu and Uvira, Zaire
Butare : from Northern Burundi

Kigali ville: from all countries of asylum
Kigali rurale : from N.Burundi and Tanzania
Kibungo :from N.Burundi and Tanzania

I. Existing Entry Points

A. Gisenyi ville (Gisenyi)
B. Rusizi 1 & 2 (Cyangugu)
C. Kanyaru Haut (Butare)
D. Gasenyi (Kigali rurale)
E. Rusumo (Kibungo)

F. Kagitumba (Byumba)
F. Gatuna (Byumba)

II. New Entry Points:

A. Mutovu (Gisenyi)

B. Bugarama (Cyangugu)

[F. Trans-Akagera entry,
for returnees from Karagwe;
to be negotiated]

III. Existing Transit Centres. [capacity:

a. Nkamira (Gisenyi). [1500+
b. Nyagatare (Cyangugu). [3000
c. Butare (Butare). [1000
d. Dihiro (Kigali rurale). [1000
e. Nyakarambi (Kibungo). [400
e. Birenga (Kibungo). [1000
f. Nyagatare (Byumba). [2000

g. Runda (Kigali ville). [1200

IV. New Transit Centres

a. Nkamira (Gisenyi). *expansion*
a. College (Gisenyi). *reopening*
a. Methodist U. (Gisenyi). *opening*
b. Bugarama (Cyangugu). *opening*
b. Nyarushishi (Cyangugu). *opening*

c. Butare ville (Butare). *expansion*

c. Nyakarambi (Kibungo). *expansion*
f. Byumba ville (Byumba). *opening*
g. Kigali ville. *expansion*
h. Kibuye (Kibuye ville). *opening*

Transit Centres Basic Activities and Implementing Partners

Center	Registration	Distribution	Shelter	Water / Sanit.	Health	UAMs	Management
Nkamira	gvt/hcr	coopi	coopi	coopi	msf-b	scf/icrc	coopi
College	gvt/hcr	intersos	coopi	coopi	merlin	scf/icrc	coopi
Nyagatare W.	gvt/hcr	irc	irc	irc	irc	scf/icrc	irc
Nyarushishi	gvt/hcr	concern	concern	irc	msf-e	scf/icrc	concern
Bugarama	gvt/hcr	concern	concern	irc		scf/icrc	concern
Butare	gvt/hcr	coopi	coopi	coopi	msf-b	scf/icrc	coopi
Runda	gvt/hcr	concern	concern	concern	sdr	scf/icrc	concern
Dihiro	gvt/hcr	irc	irc	irc	zoa	scf/icrc	irc
Cyonyo	gvt/hcr	adra/lwf	adra/lwf	arp/arc	arc	scf/icrc	arp/arc
Byumba	gvt/hcr	goal	goal	goal	goal	scf/icrc	goal
Nyakarambi	gvt/hcr	aef	aef	aef	aef	scf/icrc	aef
Birenga	gvt/hcr	irc	irc	irc	imc	scf/icrc	lwf
Kibuye	gvt/hcr					scf/icrc	

Transport:

Trucks and buses serving the repatriation operation total 154 vehicles, as follows:

UNHCR assets	Number	Carrying capacity
Trucks	58	2,690 persons
Buses	22	880 persons
sub-total / UNHCR	80	3,570 persons

IOM assets

Trucks	50	1,750 persons
sub-total / IOM	50	1,750 persons

UNAMIR assets

Trucks †	24	600 persons

† UNAMIR assets will not be available after 8 March 1996.

TOTAL assets	Number	Carrying capacity
Trucks and Buses	154	5,920 persons

These vehicles are allocated within Rwanda as follows:

Goma -> Gisenyi	40 vehicles
Bukavu/Uvira -> Cyangugu	33 vehicles
N.Burundi -> Butare	21 vehicles
N.Burundi -> Gashora	15 vehicles
Ngara -> Kibungo	24 vehicles
Rúnda (Kigali ville) for Rwanda interior	20 vehicles
Antennæ: Nyagatare, Gitarama, Gikongoro, Kibuye	9 vehicles
UNUSABLE: workshop, off-road & support missions	32 vehicles

Total Capacity by Region:

[Goma-]	GISENYI	2000 persons / day
[Uvira/Bukavu-]	CYANGUGU	1000 persons / day
[Burundi-]	BUTARE	700 persons / day
[Burundi-]	GASHORA	300 persons / day
[Ngara-]	KIBUNGO	2000 persons / day

In the event of a mass influx of 10,000 or more persons per day, it is assumed that 30% - 50% of returnees will require transport, and the remainder will walk home. Permission to walk will have to be secured in advance from Rwandese security authorities, who currently escort all returnees from points of entry to home communes.

40 additional trucks will have to be rented to allow 6000 persons to be transported per day - to replace those which are unusable/off-road at any given time.
100 additional trucks will have to be rented to increase transport capacity to a total of 10,000 persons per day.

[UNHCR logistics confirms that, in an emergency, it will find itself competing with WFP for trucks in the Kampala rental market, probably raising the rental price above the current (and already-inflated) daily rate of USD 300.]

In order to maintain a steady flow of movement from border points through transit centres onward to home communes, the following measures have been or will be adopted:

1. Border Points

- UNAMIR vehicles will be used as a shuttle service for transporting vulnerable persons from border points to transit centres.
- UNAMIR vehicles will be driven by UNAMIR personnel; the vehicles will be refuelled and serviced at UNAMIR facilities in the area.
- UNAMIR vehicles will be tasked by IOM/UNHCR field personnel, who will also supervise loading and unloading.

2. Transit Centres

- Loading and unloading sites at transit centre must be well separated.
- These sites must be large enough to accommodate between 10 - 20 vehicles at any one time.

• Food and non-food items should be distributed on the afternoon of the day of arrival at the transit centre, or by 0600h of the following day. This will allow the first group of trucks to leave the transit centre for communes of origin by 0900h.

• Returnees should be lodged at transit centres according to their communes of origin; first priority for departure will be given to those commune groups whose numbers are greatest, and access to whose communes is easiest.

• Returnees should stay at transit centres for no longer than 48 hours

3. Way Stations

• HCR/NGO vehicles will pass way stations on a regular, daily basis to pick-up medical cases and other vulnerables for onward transport.

• Water points will be located at all way stations.

ADDITIONAL TRANSPORT ISSUES:

• Prearrangement with UNAMIR for redirection of helicopter services for benefit of UNHCR and other emergency staff

• Protocol for calling transport from one 'side' of the country to another (Zaire vs. Tanzania)

FUEL

Fuel stocks are allocated within Rwanda as follows:

Site	Purpose	Quantity	Storage
Kigali ville	operations (with BDA)	66,000 lt	36k semi-mobile tanker + 2 x 18k mobile tankers
	operations (with BDA)	10 - 15,000 lt	ground storage tank
Kigali ville	contingency (with LWF)	10,500 lt	210 lt drums
	contingency (with ADRA)	5,000 lt	ground storage tank
Field Offices	operations (with HCR)	18,000 lt	diesel tank (at each field office)
Field Offices	contingency (with HCR)	5,250 lt	210 lt drums (at each field office)
Antennæ	operations (with HCR)	2,000 lt	barrels
Antennæ	contingency (with HCR)	1,050 lt	barrels

Total Operational stocks	159,300 litres
Total Contingency stocks	39,650 litres

Current consumption in all Rwanda is approximately 7,000 litres per day. Existing stocks are enough to run the operation for 8-10 days. Consequently, once contingency stocks are employed, an order for additional fuel will be made immediately. The Working Group recommended the establishment of a permanent fuel stock, of at least 100,000 litres, in Kampala. Given the need to 'rotate' fuel, this stock may be a reserve 'call' within a commercial contract.

It is assumed that NGOs -both implementing partners of UNHCR and those oppera[ting independently- will take responsibility for their own fuel; **UNHCR will not supply fuel from its contingency stocks to NGOs in the event of an emergency.**

DOMESTIC NEEDS

The following non-food items will be dstributed to returnees passing through transit centres, To a family of:

1-2 persons	1 plastic sheet 1 blanket 1 jerrycan 1 bar of soap
3-5 persons	1 plastic sheet 2 blankets 1 jerrycan 1 bar of soap
6+ persons	2 plastic sheets 3 blankets † 2 jerrycans 2 bars of soap

† 4 blankets for family of 8 - 9 persons
5 blankets for family of 10+ persons

Kitchen sets will only be given to selected vulnerable families, at the discretion of the field community services officers.

[Insert NFI stock + availability table on this page]

WATER & SANITATION

Returnees, whether passing through transit centres or proceeding directly to their homes, will have access to 5 litres / per person / per day over the course of repatriation.

Water and proper sanitation facilities are guaranteed for the stated capacity of the transit centres. Expansion of water and sanitation facilities when necessary at transit centres will be done through the supply of bladders, tap stands and slabs from the UNHCR contingency stock.

In the event of massive return, $2m^3$ metallic tanks will be installed every 5 - 7 kilometers along the axes of return. The following NGOs are responsible for installation of tanks, within 48 hours of the start of the emergency:

[latrine work plans to be added]

Gisenyi - Ruhengeri axis:
COOPI [College - Nkamira - Nkuli - Mukingo - Ruhengeri - Mukungwa]

Bugarama - Cyangugu axis:
IRC [Bugarama - Rutambano - Cyimbogo - Cyangugu]

Cyangugu - Nyungwe forest axis:
IRC [Kilometres 7 - 15 - 22 - 27 (Ruvumbo) - 32 - 46]

Nyungwe forest - Gikongoro:
Gikongoro - Butare:
OXFAM [tba...

Gasenyi - Dihiro:
IRC [Kilometres 1 - 8 - 15]

Rusumo - Nyakarambi:
IRC [tba
OXFAM [Rukira - Kabarondo]

Among the pieces of water equipment available in country for an emergency are:

TANKERS:

Source	Capacity	Quantity	Location
UNHCR Rwanda	19,500 lt	6	Rwanda
UNHCR Ngara	?	4	Ngara (for use in Zaire influx only)
UNAMIR Rwanda	?	17	Kigali (released on formal request)
ICRC Rwanda	10,000 lt	1	Kigali (released on formal request)
UNHCR/BDA	10,000 lt	?	lorry-mounted bladders

BLADDERS & TAPSTANDS:

There are tens of bladders, ranging from 500 to 20,000 litre capacities, -many with accompanying tapstands, in Rwanda. Agencies, by prior agreement with UNHCR, have agreed to put them at UNHCR's disposal in the event of an emergency. These agencies are:

Concern
Cooperazione Internazionale (COOPI)
International Rescue Committee (IRC)
International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)

Medecins sans Frontières Belgium (MSF.B)
OXFAM
UNICEF

Prior allocations, by region or by nature of equipment, have been made in the HACU water & sanitation cell.

TECHNICAL PERSONNEL

There are tens of water & sanitation expatriate water & sanitation engineers in Rwanda affiliated with partner NGOs. These personnel will also be made available to UNHCR and deployed, by location and expertise, in the event of an emergency.

[list deployment details, by material and technical personnel]

HEALTH

ENTRY POINTS:
Each UNHCR health implementing partner will maintain the following personnel at entry points in the event of an emergency:

1 physician or experienced nurse
2 auxiliary nurses (for screening and treatment)
2 local logisticians (for distribution of biscuits)
1 ambulance driver

This staff will have the following materials at hand:

WHO Basic kits (now prepositioned at border points and transit centres)
Jerrycans
HPB (300g/pp)
Water points

The gravely ill will be transported directly from the border to the nearest *centre santé* or district hospital. (under escort?). Vulnerable individuals will also be transported, see below, page 17 / UAMs section.

TRANSIT CENTRES:
Each UNHCR health implementing partner will maintain the following services at transit centres; health centres at transit camps will be clearly marked:

Screening:	of all/selected returnees for inter alia severe diarrhea, severe malaria, dehydration, pregnant women in their last trimester, tubercular cases (with card), traumatised cases
Vaccination:	of all 'old caseload' returnees aged 6 months-12 years, for measles of selected 'new caseload' returnees, depending on history (*Carte de Vacc.*) =assume 20% of total (new caseload) to be vaccinated Vaccine stock management: MEDIRESA and UNICEF Vaccinators: UNHCR health implementing partner
Basic Care:	Pharmacy (WHO basic kits prepositioned) Observation room (maximum 24 hour occupancy) Ambulance and driver Therapeutic feeding centre (where necessary)

These services will be provided using the following, minimum staff levels, at each transit centre:

1 physician or experienced nurse
1 auxiliary nurses (for treatment)
1 health auxiliary (for observations, dressings, etc.)
1 health auxiliary (for pharmacy)
1 expatriate logistician (for distribution)
1 ambulance driver

This staff will have the following materials at hand:

Basic kits (now prepositioned at border points and transit centres)
Dispensary kits
Surgical kits
Basic delivery kits
ORS
HPB (300g/pp)
Vaccines

DISTRICT HOSPITALS:
[to complete + reporting on epidemiological issues to WHO]

UNACCOMPANIED MINORS [ENA]

TRACING / FAMILY REUNIFICATION

It is assumed that 50% of the potential returnees are children and many are extremely vulnerable. It is estimated that 30% of all refugee children are in families headed by single women, others are in children centers or being care for by foster families. The Rwandan Government has identified 7 vulnerable groups as per the Plan of Action submitted to the Round Table for Donors pledges.

UNHCR is implementing country wide programs in favor of UAM and vulnerable groups in close cooperation with the line Ministries and UNICEF. Tracing programme for family reunification is implemented upon arrival of returnees at border entry points.

SCF/UK, working together with ICRC, coordinates the registration, active tracing, placement and family reunification of all unaccompanied children arriving in Rwanda. The agency's field staff have been trained to deal with mass influxes, including emergency registration ~~and~~ emergency tracing, -including photo tracing- for unaccompanied minors.

Programme guidelines to prevent separations have been distributed to all transit centres.

UNICEF has limited field presence, with a single field office in Butare. Consequently, assistance with respect to UAMs in the emergency phase should likely focus on ensuring that there are sufficient placement arrangements for children caught in a mass influx. Ensuring care and placement of children in the medium and long terms should be coordinated by UNICEF with the Government of Rwanda.

TRANSPORT OF VULNERABLES:

Transport from border entry points to transit centres and from transit centres to home communes will be guaranteed to persons whose lives would be endangered by having to walk. Those eligible for this transport -arranged in coordination with IOM- include the:

elderly
physically disabled
pregnant women in their last trimester
post-natal women, 1-3 weeks after giving birth
acutely ill or malnourished
mentally ill

UNHCR health implementing partner staff, in coordination with UNHCR field offices, will determine who needs to be transported, in the course of the first *triage* at entry points.

One adult will accompany vulnerable children and vulnerable adults during transport. Exceptions will be made when the remaining family members (ie. women alone with several small children). Minimal luggage will be put on special transport vehicles; the rest of the family will walk with the vulnerables' possessions. Clear information will be provided to the (walking) family where they can rejoin the transported vulnerables.

PROTECTION

Rwandan security:
At present, the initial screening of returnees is carried out by security services (RPA, *gendarmerie*) at border points or, in the case of Dihiro, at transit centers.

UNHCR is giving the Joint Commission, for distribution to the *gendarmerie*, 25 escort vehicles, security and communications equipment, which are expected to speed the process of movement of returnees through the system. Currently, all returnees are expected to travel to transit centres in UNHCR transport or to walk to them; none are permitted to proceed directly to their homes.

UNHCR
Monitoring will be strengthened at border points, and continue through to communes of origin. UNHCR presence at the borders and transit centres will also ensure that the security of returnees is upheld by the *gendarmerie* and the RPA. Monitoring will include identification of needs within communes/secteurs which could lead to problems at the local level (health, food security, sanitation, etc) as well as traditional monitoring of the safety of returnees.

The number of registration clerks at transit centres will be increased to expedite the registration procedures of returnees. This process is important for two reasons: control of material assistance received and for monitoring purposes.

If, in the event of a massive repatriation, sufficient numbers of competent registration staff cannot be found, registration will be suspended.

HRFOR (*Droits de l'Homme*)
HRFOR has serious financial constraints, and there is uncertainty regarding the future of the mission. The maximum number of human rights monitors working in the country has been 120; presently there are only 90. Most of the staff have contracts only until the end of January 1996, and do not know whether they will be extended or not. Moreover, HRFOR depends heavily on UNAMIR for logistical and communications support. It is unclear what will happen to HRFOR's support systems after UNAMIR's departure in March.

Monitoring of returnees in prisons will be conducted by HRFOR.

There will be focal points for :
. Health
. Water
. Community Services
. Protection

It is expected that these staff will be mainly in the field dealing directly with problems, but will remain in contact with, and report to, the operations cell. If required, these staff may be based in the cell part-time.

There will be close coordination, if required within the Operations Cell, with focal points in WFP, UNICEF, ICRC, UNHRFOR, UNAMIR

There will be daily briefings for all key staff each evening, with a morning meeting called when necessary.

Daily sitreps will be sent to Headquarters, and copied to all offices in the region.

Offices in countries of asylum will appoint a regional focal point to ensure that information in sending country is urgently shared with Kigali and other offices involved.

UNCLASSIFIED

15 FEB 96

AN UPDATE ON THE REFUGEE ACTIVITIES IN GOMA

1. ZAIRE DEPLOYED 250 SOLDIERS ON TUESDAY TO CORDON OFF KIBUMBA REFUGEE CAMP IN GOMA. THE SOLDIERS WERE DEPLOYED INTO THE CAMP EARLY ON 13 FEB IN AN EFFORT TO START AN OPERATION TO CLOSE IT DOWN AND SEND REFUGEES BACK TO RWANDA. THE TROOPS WERE EXPECTED TO SEAL OFF THE CAMP TO PREVENT MOVEMENTS IN AND OUT OF THE CAMP. KIBUMBA CAMP IS A HOME TO SOME 190,000 RWANDAN REFUGEES WHOSE PERIMETER STRETCHES SOME SEVEN (07) KILOMETERS (4.5 MILES).

2. THE 250 TROOPS KNOWN AS THE CIVIL GUARDS SENT TO GOMA HAVE REPORTEDLY BEEN SENT WITH VERY LITTLE FOOD, NO SHELTER AND NO RAIN PROTECTION WEAR.

3. THE TROOPS WERE OBSERVED DOING VERY LITTLE IN THE CAMP. DESPITE THE CALL TO CLOSE DOWN BUSINESS IN THE CAMP, COMMERCIAL ACTIVITIES WENT ON AS NORMAL. THE TROOPS WERE SEEN TO BE DISCIPLINED AND THE AID WORKERS WERE LEFT FREE TO CARRY ON WITH THEIR NORMAL DUTIES.

4. THE CALL ON THE REFUGEES TO RETURN HOME HAS BEEN RECEIVED WITH NEGATIVE RESPONSE. ON THE DAY OF THE CORDONING, THE REFUGEES WERE SEEN LOITERING AROUND IN SMALL GROUPS PAYING LITTLE ATTENTION TO THE PRENSENCE OF SOLDIERS. BUSINESS WAS CARRIED ON AS NORMAL. THERE WAS NO NEW REGISTRATION OF REFUGEES WHO WANTED TO GO BACK HOME .THE 41 RETURNEES WHO CROSSED THE BORDER THAT DAY HAD BEEN REGISTERED THE DAY BEFORE .

5. IN AN INTERVIEW BY REUTERS ON SUNDAY , DOZENS OF REFUGEES SAID THEY WOULD REMAIN IN THE CAMP AND THEY WOULD NOT PANIC ,'WE DON'T SEE A SECURITY SITUATION IN RWANDA SUFFICIENT FOR A MASS RETURN ,' SAID ONE OF THE REFUGEES TO THE INTERVIEWER.

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16/2

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6. THE SAME DAY, THOUSANDS OF HUTU REFUGEES, BIBLE IN HAND SANG, 'PROTECT US GOD,' FACING PRIESTS IN WHITE ROBES AT A MASS IN KIBUMBA. THEY VOWED TO REMAIN IN THE CAMP IN DEFIANCE OF THE ZAIREAN OPERATION TO PRESSURE THEM TO GO HOME. MEANWHILE, REFUGEE LEADERS ARE SAID TO BE DISASSOCIATING THEMSELVES FROM THE INTIMIDATORS AGITATING AGAINST THE REFUGEES RETURN.

7. SIX PEOPLE ALLEGED TO BE LEADERS OF REFUGEES WERE ARRESTED , 14 FEB 96, FOR INTIMIDATING REFUGEES WHO WERE WILLING TO GO BACK HOME. THEY ARE AT THE MOMENT IN THE HANDS OF THE ZAIREAN POLICE. IN THE OTHER CAMPS, LEADERS ARE SAID TO BE OPENLY INFLUENCING REFUGEES NOT TO YIELD TO THEIR REPATRATION. TWO WEEKS AGO, 9 REFUGEE LEADERS WERE REPORTED ARRESTED AND SENT TO KINSHANSA WHERE THEY ARE SAID TO BE HAVING A GOOD TIME.

8. THE ROAD BETWEEN KIBUMBA AND GOMA IS SAID TO BE VERY HEAVILY CONTROLLED BY THE GERNDERMERIE OF ZAIRE

9. THE BRITISH EMBASSY IN KIGALI THINKS THAT ZAIREAN FORCES WILL EVENTUALLY USE FORCE IF THE REFUGEES REMAIN ADAMANT TO THE CALL FOR VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION.

COMMENT

10. THE CIVIL GUARD WAS ACTIVATED BY PRESIDENT MOBUTO IN 1987 AS A CIVILIAN POLICE FORCE. ITS MEMBERS WEAR MILITARY UNIFORMS AND HAVE ADOPTED A MILITARY RANK STRUCTURE. THEIR DUTIES INCLUDE INTERNAL SECURITY, BORDER CONTROL, COUNTER TERRORISM, AND MORE TYPICAL POLICE FUNCTIONS. AS OF 11 SEPT 1995, THERE WERE 1,200 TROOPS DEPLOYED IN THE RELIEF AREA. THEIR DISCIPLINE IS SAID BY THE NGOS TO BE POOR. THE NGOS FEAR THAT SHOULD THEY RUN OUT OF FOOD, THEY MAY RESORT TO LOOTING AND OTHER INDISCRIMINATE ACTIVITIES.

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11. CONSIDERING THE VASTNESS OF THE PERIMETER AROUND KIBUMBA CAMP, IT IS VIRTUALLY IMPOSSIBLE FOR 250 TROOPS TO EFFECTIVELY SEAL OFF REFUGEE MOVEMENTS IN AND OUT OF THE CAMP.

12. IT IS EVIDENT FROM THE REACTIONS OF THE REFUGEES THAT THEY ARE NOT WILLING TO GO BACK TO RWANDA. THE ZAIREAN TROOPS WILL HAVE TO USE FORCE TO MAKE THEM GO HOME.

13. THE ' ARRESTING' OF THE LEADERS WHO ARE PREVENTING REFUGEES FROM GOING HOME IS AN ATTEMPT BY ZAIRE TO COAX A SIZABLE NUMBER OF REFUGEES TO GO BACK. WHEN THE REFUGEES FLED TO ZAIRE IN 1994 , AFTER THE GENOCIDE WHICH SAW OVER A MILLION TUTSIS AND MODERATE HUTUS DEAD, THEY SETTLED IN THE REFUGEE CAMPS MORE OR LESS ACCORDING TO THEIR ORIGINAL COMMUNES. 1200 REFUGEES FROM KIGALI PREFECTURE SETTLED IN ONE AREA IN THE CAMP AND HAD A LEADER WHO KNEW ALMOST EVERYONE FROM THE PREFECTURE. THESE LEADERS HAVE A CONSIDERABLE INFLUENCE ON THE REFUGEES. THEIR SEPERATION, THEREFORE, FROM THE OTHER REFUGEES WILL ASSIST THE REFUGEES TO TAKE INDEPENDENT DECISIONS WHETHER TO GO BACK OR TO STAY.

UNITED NATIONS NATIONS UNIES

FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION

UNAMIR
1996 FEB 15 A 7:39

TO: Ambassador Shaharyar Khan
SRSG, UNAMIR, Kigali

FAX #: 3-3090

FROM: Elizabeth Lindenmayer, UNATIONS, NEW YORK
FAX #: (212) 963-6460
TEL #: (212) 963-8922

DATE: 14 February 1996

PAGE: 1 of 2, including this page

SUBJECT :

RECEIVED
15 FEB 1996
OFFICE OF THE SRSG
UNAMIR

You may find the attached interesting.

Best regards.

ED
APC
Spokesman
Radio
15-2-96

17/2

TOTAL P.02

Zaire Troops Surround Rwanda Refugee Camp in Step to Shut It

By JAMES C. McKINLEY Jr.

GOMA, Zaire, Feb. 13 — Zairian troops surrounded a large camp of Rwandan refugees early today, beginning what United Nations officials described as an intensive campaign to persuade 150,000 Hutu refugees from Rwanda to return home.

A small Zairian force of about 200 soldiers from a border-patrol unit known as the Civil Guard surrounded the sprawling camp at 8 A.M., officials said. The lightly armed men ringed the smoky tent city like sentries. United Nations officials said the refugees looked on calmly as the soldiers took their positions.

The move was part of a new effort by Zaire to close the 40 Rwandan refugee camps on its soil by cutting them off from the surrounding community. The plan was agreed to in December at a meeting in Geneva between Zaire, the United Nations and officials from the Tutsi-led Government in Rwanda.

"Everything is calm," Peter Kessler, a spokesman for the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees said today in Goma. "The refugees are watching the operation. We would hope that some refugees that feel willing would begin to walk toward the frontier."

Mr. Kessler said other Zairian troops who are being paid by the United Nations to police the camps took up positions around the camp's warehouses, distribution centers, and hospitals at about 3 A.M. to prevent looting should the situation become violent.

The camp, one of five near Goma, is built on an inhospitable plain of volcanic rock only a mile from the Rwandan border, in the shadow of three cloud-shrouded volcanoes, famous as the last home of the mountain gorilla. A few refugees have crossed the border illegally into Rwanda and returned, aid workers say, so it is hoped that large groups will now choose to move en masse through the pass.

The troops are intended to impose what amounts to an economic embargo, keeping refugees from trading in the nearby town of Goma and limiting the aid they receive to the bare essentials — food, water and medical supplies.

Zaire promised the United Nations that no force would be used against the refugees and that only those who volunteer to go home will be escorted to the border. The idea, they say, is to make life uncomfortable in the camps, where the refugees have been able to supplement their meager food supplies by working or trading in nearby communities.

But there is a danger the operation could erupt in violence if Hutu militias in the camps decide to resist the embargo or if the Zairian commanders lose control over their troops, Western relief officials say.

The presence of the troops today did not persuade many refugees to leave. All day, most clung defiantly to their makeshift huts, waiting for the army's next move. By evening, only 55 people from the Goma region had chosen to board buses and return to Rwanda, United Nations officials said. No violence was reported, though the atmosphere was tense.

Relief workers said they expected some refugees to slip away under cover of darkness. "The camps are not hermetically sealed," said one official. "The people who fear going back to Rwanda will probably sneak off into the night."

The Hutu refugees first flooded into Goma in July 1994, fleeing the Tutsi rebel army that took over the tiny Central African country and halted an organized massacre of at least 500,000 Tutsi and moderate Hutu.

The refugees include hundreds of thousands of Hutu who took part in the massacres. Many of the refugees living in Zaire, especially young men, fear retribution from the Tutsi-led Rwanda Army if they return.

DETAILS OF BORDER CROSSING
ON 16 FEB 96

COUNTRY	BORDER POST	No ARRIVED	TOTAL No
TANZANIA	RUSUMO	264	264
BURUNDI	RUTETE	170	685
	KANYARU-HAUT	515	
	KANYARU-BAS	NTR	
	KIBANGIRA (CYANGUGU)	NTR	
ZAIRE	UVIRA	NTR	287
	RUSIZI I	180	
	RUSIZI II	NTR	
	BP 1	107	
	BP 2	NTR	
	BP 4	NTR	
UGANDA	BP 3 (CYANIKA)	NTR	244
	GATUNA	7	
	KAGITUMBA	107	
	BUZIBA	130	
GRAND TOTAL			1480

17/2

file
17/2

UNITED NATIONS NATIONS UNIES

POSTAL ADDRESS—ADRESSE POSTALE: UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. 10017
CABLE ADDRESS—ADRESSE TELEGRAPHIQUE: UNATIONS NEWYORK

UNAMIR
1996 FEB 12 P 7:09

REFERENCE:

VIA FACSIMILE

RECEIVED
13 FEB 1996
OFFICE OF THE SRSG
UNAMIR

TO: Ambassador Shaharyar Khan
SRSG,
Kigali,
Rwanda
Fax: 3-3090

FROM: Elisabeth Lindenmayer
UNATIONS,
New York
Fax: 3-6460

DATE: 12 February 1996

Pages: 1 of 4

AFC
ED
SA/SRSG
13-2-96

Copy

Please find attached copies of two articles from the New York Times on Rwandan refugees which you might find interesting.

Kind regards.

AFC	
MA	
ADC	13/02
ADMASST	

THE NEW YORK TIMES INTERNATIONAL MONDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1996

aire's Gamble: Persuading Refugees to Leave, or Else

By JAMES C. McKINLEY Jr.

NAIROBI, Kenya, Feb. 11 — By announcing this weekend that Zairian troops will seal off a Rwandan refugee camp near Goma from the outside world in the coming days, Zaire is gambling that it can make life uncomfortable enough for the thousands of Hutu refugees living within its borders to persuade them to return home without firing a shot.

News Analysis

But the obdurate mood among Hutu leaders in the camps and the recent history of the refugees suggest the ploy may not work and certainly run a risk of degenerating into violence.

So far, the 1.7 million Rwandan refugees in Zaire, Tanzania and Burundi have shown a willingness to do almost anything other than go home, where the Tutsi-led Government that took over nearly two years ago has detained more than 66,000 Hutu people on charges that they took part in the genocide against Tutsi civilians in April 1994.

That stubborness was evident last week in Burundi, when Burundian troops attacked two camps with grenades and gunfire in an effort to scare the refugees into fleeing home. While about 5,000 refugees did trickle back into Rwanda, a majority of the camp's 27,000 or so inhabitants chose instead to flee to Tanzania and risk being shot at by Tanzanian soldiers along the border.

For tens of thousands of former Hutu militiamen and soldiers, returning to Rwanda means facing prosecution for war crimes. They have nothing to gain from an orderly return and everything to gain from hiding behind a human shield of refugees. These militiamen, who have been rearming and making periodic raids into Rwanda, can be expected to resist violently if the Zairian troops resort to force.

Lack of discipline among Zaire's troops also adds to the possibility of violence. Last August, when the army forcibly expelled 15,000 refugees from the camps, the operation fell apart after a few days because the poorly paid and undertrained Zairian soldiers were spending more time looting and drinking than rounding up refugees, most of whom were running for the hills rather than heading back across the border.

The current strategy to empty the camps is a result of two months of talks between Zaire, Rwanda and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in Geneva, United Nations officials said. The plan calls for a force of 250 Zairian soldiers to surround one camp at a time, preventing the refugees from leaving or trading with the local population, as they have been doing for months.

On a trip to Goma on Friday, Zaire's Interior Minister, Gustave Malumba Mbangula, made it clear to reporters that his Government hopes to shut down all the camps in Bukavu and Goma, one by one.

"When the camp is closed, we will proceed to close another camp," he told Reuters. "The operation will continue until all the camps are closed and all refugees go home."

Once a camp is surrounded, the plan calls for officials from Rwanda, Zaire and the United Nations to enter the tent city and to try to persuade Rwandans from a single community to return home together, relief officials said. Like Rwanda itself, the camps are organized by prefecture and commune, with each political unit having leaders in a chain of command. The political machine in these camps is notoriously efficient and well disciplined.

The Zairians intend to arrest any leaders or provocateurs who try to use violence or lies to coerce the refugees to stay where they are, relief officials said, speaking on the condition of anonymity.

The first camp to be closed will be Kibumba, a sprawling tent city about three and three-quarter miles long located on a lava plain within a mile of the Rwandan border, officials said. With 190,000 people, the Kibumba camp has fewer former militiamen and military leaders than some of the other camps near Goma.

The Zairians have given the United Nations assurances that no violence will be used against the refugees and only those who want to return will be escorted to the border. But it remains to be seen how a force of 250 soldiers will keep almost 200,000 panicky people corraled.

The Zairian strategy seems to be to take away from the refugees any economic incentive for staying. Since they flooded into Zaire in the summer of 1994, fleeing the Tutsi rebel army, the refugees have melded into the local economy. Most supplement their meager United Nations food rations with whatever they can earn outside the camps.

Refugees are working on nearby coffee plantations and making furniture to hawk in local markets. Indeed, the cheap refugee labor has created a housing boom — Hutu from Rwanda can be seen building new mud-brick houses all along the roads leading to Goma. Those same roads are crowded in the morning with refugees carrying wood, vegetables and, bamboo to the Goma market.

These days, the camps resemble makeshift cities more than the squalid rows of tents most people imagine when they hear the word "refugees." There are roads, markets, bars, hotels, restaurants, shops, boutiques, car dealers, even an occasional photo studio. Kibumba is by far the largest town in the region, though artificially created and maintained by the United Nations. There is no supply of water, firewood or food without the $300-million-a-year operation run by relief agencies.

The Zairians intend to put an end to the booming underground economy. Officials have asked relief groups to provide only the bare essentials while the soldiers restrict the refugees from coming and going.

But another unanswered question is whether the Zairians have the political will to keep up the pressure. While the Government has threatened in the past to empty all the camps on its soil, the president, Mobutu Sese Seko, recognizes that the refugees are a strong bargaining chip in talks with Western democracies over aid.

What is more, President Mobutu is a longtime ally of the Hutu government leaders now in exile, and many of his Zairian allies in Goma are making money from the camps.

In fact, most of the impetus for closing the camps has come not from President Mobutu, but from political opponents — Prime Minister Kengo Wa Dondo and Foreign Minister Kamando Wa Kamando. With an election coming up in Zaire, these politicians have scored political points among farmers and laborers in the Goma region by calling for kicking out the refugees. The local working class people resent the Hutu refugees, who have driven down wages and undercut local prices.

"In Zaire, you have to distinguish between Mobutu and the Government," said one senior United Nations official, who spoke on the condition of anonymity. "The line of the Government is much more influenced by public opinion than Mobutu. It's a political game, and the refugees are a part of it."

E NEW YORK TIMES **INTERNATIONAL** WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1996

Some Rwandan Exiles Can't Go Home Again

Despite Pressure, Few Leave Camps

By JAMES C. McKINLEY Jr.

GOMA, Zaire, Feb. 1 After a year in Rwanda, Lazare Bimenyimana, a Hutu potato farmer, limped back into the Kibumba refugee camp this morning with a scarred face and broken hands, telling the kind of story that has made it hard to persuade Rwandan refugees here to return home.

Mr. Bimenyimana, 25, says he was not a member of the militias that massacred thousands of Tutsi in April 1994, and, believing he had nothing to fear from the new Government, he returned to his minuscule farm in Nkuli province.

But on Jan. 15, four Tutsi soldiers burst into his mud-walled house at night, dragged him into the woods and pistol-whipped him, demanding the names of Hutu who had taken part in the killing, he said. At dawn, they left him for dead in a ditch.

"They asked me if I had killed anybody," he said. "I told them that I did not kill anybody, that I had no interest in killing anybody. That's why I had come back to Rwanda after only a month in Zaire. I have nothing to hide."

His story could not be independently verified, but such accounts have become gospel among the 1.7 million Hutu clinging to 39 camps in Tanzania, Zaire and Burundi.

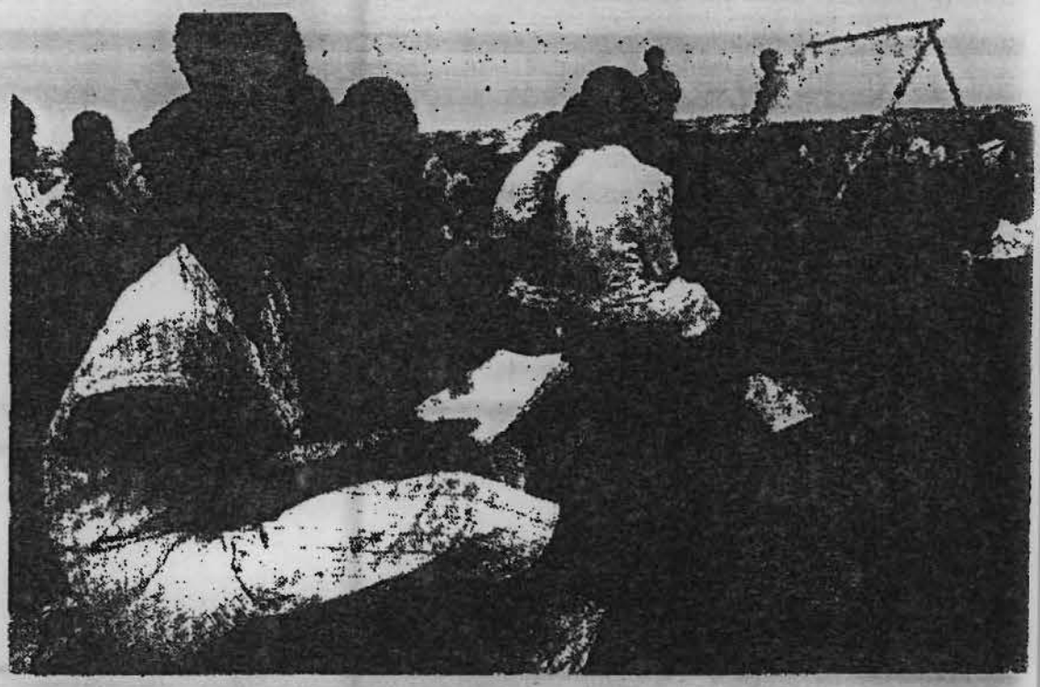
A year and a half after Hutu fleeing Rwanda flooded the plains of Goma, there is no solution in sight to the impasse between the Tutsi-led Government and the refugees.

The Hutu refugees have refused to budge from their tent cities, despite hard conditions in the camps and a sustained campaign by the United Nations to convince them it is safe to go home.

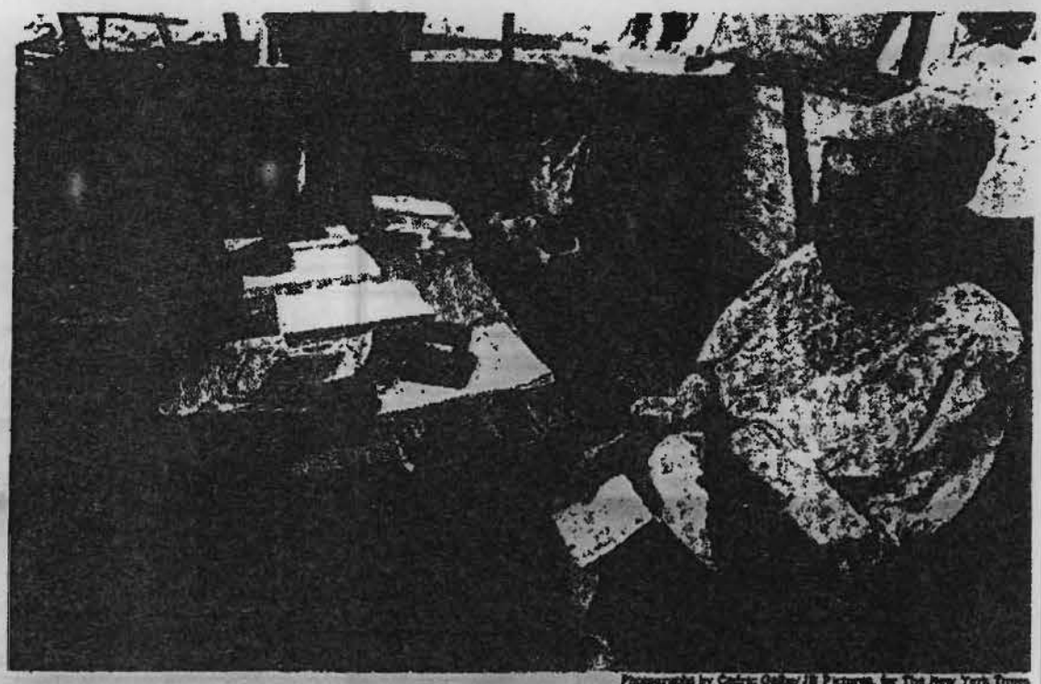
The monthly birth rate in the camps is outpacing the number of refugees returning to Rwanda, officials said.

Two million Hutu fled Rwanda in the 1994 civil war as Tutsi rebels from the Rwanda Patriotic Front routed the army of the former Hutu-led Government and came to power. Among the refugees were thousands of soldiers, militiamen, civil servants and farmers who took part in the violence that left at least 500,000 people, most of them Tutsi, dead.

Since then, the new Government, which includes some Hutu ministers, has repeatedly invited refugees who are not war criminals to return. But



Fifth graders met for class at a refugee camp outside Goma, Zaire, this week. Many Rwandans who fled massacres at home prefer the rugged conditions at the camps to the unknown threats of their homeland.



Photographs by Cedric Gabor/Ill Pictures, for The New York Times

Mothers of babies born in refugee camps waited to register their newborns with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees this week. The birth rate at the camps exceeds the number of people going home.

are not war criminals to return. But in dozens of interviews, refugees said they fear they will be arrested or slain if they return, regardless of whether they took part in the killings.

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For many refugees, the fear is not unfounded, United Nations officials say. Two camps in Goma — Lac Vert and Mugunga — are dominated by former militia members and defeated Hutu troops. Some militias have rearmed and are attacking targets across the border in Rwanda.

In Rwanda it remains unclear who will be punished for what crimes, United Nations officials said. The new Government has more than 65,000 people in overcrowded jails on

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Officials in the region do not want the camps, which have heightened instability. The refugees, foraging for food and wood, have stripped seven square miles of Zaire's Virunga national forest and have taken tons of zebra and antelope meat from game reserves near the Tanzanian camps. The camps have also consumed more than $300 million a year in United Nations funds for food, firewood, water and sanitation.

Rwanda's neighbors and the Western Governments footing the bill are pressing for repatriation, and relief workers say that with each passing month, it becomes more likely that the Governments in the host countries will take stronger actions to oust the unwanted mass of people, raising the prospect of more bloodshed.

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"If we are not represented in the army, in the military, in the government, who is going to guarantee the security of Hutu people?" said Stanilas Simbizi, 40, a civil aviation director and a leader in the Kahinda camp.

Camp leaders tell a version of the events in 1994 that bears little resemblance to the generally accepted account, in which Hutu hard-liners opposed to a new peace accord with the Tutsi rebels encouraged Hutu militias to hack hundreds of thousands of Tutsi to death, along with thousands of moderate Hutu.

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The New York Times

Rwandans fear leaving 59 camps in Zaire, Burundi and Tanzania.

new Government illegitimate and maintain that the killings were part of an ongoing civil war that began when Rwandan Tutsi rebels invaded the country from Uganda in 1990.

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Senior United Nations officials, speaking on condition of anonymity, say that as preposterous as some of the interpretations are, the views of camp leaders hold tremendous sway over the refugees.

Several officials in the United Nations and relief groups said they do not believe that there will be an organized return of refugees without negotiations. But in the same breath they acknowledge that the Government regards the camp leaders as killers and will not negotiate with them.

"If you are talking about everyone going back, yes, there must be negotiation," said a high-ranking United Nations official who insisted that his name not be used. "For the leaders to return, for intellectuals to return, for the ex-civil servants to return, you must have some sort of dialogue, far advanced, or an actual political settlement."

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"The bottom line of the reasons why the refugees haven't gone home is because nobody has told them to," said one United Nations official.

In the camps, however, refugees maintain that they were making up their own minds after listening to radio reports out of Rwanda and evaluating the stories of people who have come back to the camps. Many said they took it as a bad sign that three high-ranking Hutu in the new Government — the Prime Minister, the Central Bank Governor and a lieutenant colonel in the army — have defected in the last six months and are now in Europe, criticizing the Government. The massacres of Hutu by the Tutsi military — hundreds at Kibeho, Rwanda, in April and more than 100 at Kanama, Rwanda — did not help the United Nations case for repatriation either, they say.

Ernest Nsangiymva is typical of many refugees who refuse to budge. A tailor from just outside Kigali, he fled with his wife and three children after the rebels pressed close to the capital. Now he works in a rickety stall of driftwood and banana fronds set up on an outcropping of volcanic rock in the Kahinda camp, 25 miles from Goma. He and his wife and their four children live in a 10-foot-by-8-foot shack of plastic sheeting.

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Pretoria to Lose U.S. Aid

JOHANNESBURG, Feb. 6 (AP) — The United States will start phasing out aid to South Africa beginning in fiscal year 1997, J. Brian Atwood, Administrator for the United States Agency for International Development, said today. He said that aid cuts were inevitable once a three-year, $600-million-program expires after fiscal year 1996.

Any additional aid will continue to focus on easing the transition from white minority rule to a multiracial South Africa, Mr. Atwood said.

South Africa has the world's largest gold reserves, controls the global diamond market and has the most advanced industrial, transport, and communications sectors on the continent. Yet an estimated 40 percent of the work force is unemployed.

Some Rwandan Exiles Can't Go Home Again

N.Y. Times 7/2/96

Page 1 of 2

Copy: SLSG ED APC Radio CO

8-II-96

Despite Pressure, Few Leave Camps

By JAMES C. McKINLEY Jr.

GOMA, Zaire, Feb. 1 — After a year in Rwanda, Lazare Bimenyimana, a Hutu potato farmer, limped back into the Kibumba refugee camp this morning with a scarred face and broken hands, telling the kind of story that has made it hard to persuade Rwandan refugees here to return home.

Mr. Bimenyimana, 25, says he was not a member of the militias that massacred thousands of Tutsi in April 1994, and, believing he had nothing to fear from the new Government, he returned to his minuscule farm in Nkuli province.

But on Jan. 15, four Tutsi soldiers burst into his mud-walled house at night, dragged him into the woods and pistol-whipped him, demanding the names of Hutu who had taken part in the killing, he said. At dawn, they left him for dead in a ditch.

"They asked me if I had killed anybody," he said. "I told them that I did not kill anybody, that I had no interest in killing anybody. That's why I had come back to Rwanda after only a month in Zaire. I have nothing to hide."

His story could not be independently verified, but such accounts have become gospel among the 1.7 million Hutu clinging to 50 camps in Tanzania, Zaire and Burundi.

A year and a half after Hutu fleeing Rwanda flooded the plains of Goma, there is no solution in sight to the impasse between the Tutsi-led Government and the refugees.

The Hutu refugees have refused to budge from their tent cities, despite hard conditions in the camps and a sustained campaign by the United Nations to convince them it is safe to go home.

The monthly birth rate in the camps is outpacing the number of refugees returning to Rwanda, officials said.

Two million Hutu fled Rwanda in the 1994 civil war as Tutsi rebels from the Rwanda Patriotic Front routed the army of the former Hutu-led Government and came to power. Among the refugees were thousands of soldiers, militiamen, civil servants and farmers who took part in the violence that left at least 500,000 people, most of them Tutsi, dead.

Since then, the new Government, which includes some Hutu ministers, has repeatedly invited refugees who are not war criminals to return. But in dozens of interviews, refugees said they fear they will be arrested or slain if they return, regardless of whether they took part in the killings.

"I am sure that if I go back and claim my house, I would be put in prison and my family would disappear," said Seraphine Mukantabana, 34, a former high school principal from Kigali, the capital. "It is as if the whole world is against us."

For many refugees, the fear is not unfounded, United Nations officials say. Two camps in Goma — Lac Vert and Mugunga — are dominated by former militia members and defeated Hutu troops. Some militias have rearmed and are attacking targets across the border in Rwanda.

In Rwanda it remains unclear who will be punished for what crimes, United Nations officials said. The new Government has more than 65,000 people in overcrowded jails on charges that they were involved in the slaughter, but the country's justice system is overburdened and essentially paralyzed. An international tribunal looking into the killings has yet to take anyone into custody.

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ARMY HEADQUARTERS

DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF MILITARY OPERATIONS
(MO 5)

OUTGOING FACSIMILE

OUTGOING FAX NO : DTG : 14 FEB 96

TO : SO TO DY FORCE COR (UNAMIR) FROM : MO 5

FAX NO : FILE NO : 42227/2/RU/MO 5

- -

SIT IN RWANDA (.)

FIRSTLY (.) CLOSURE OF REFUGEE CAMPS AT ZIARE (.) REQUEST FWD DETAILED REPORT ON REFUGEES TO INCL REPATRIATION OF REFUGEE STATUS FROM ALL NEIGHBOURING COUNTRIES (.)

SECONDLY (.) LIKELY STATUS OF UN MSN AFTER TERMINATION OF MANDATE ON 08 MAR 96 (.) MSG ENDS

- -

MAJ BS MALAVE GSO 2, MO 5 TELE : 3373218

FILE NO : 42227/2/RU/MO 5 MAJ

DATED : 14 FEB 96 TOR : 14 H.

Original given to G3(ops) for action

G3 (ops) / G3 plans

pl draft reply.

STATISTICS OF RETURNEES

Month	Type of Returnee OCL	NCL	Total	Remarks
Jun 95	2259	265	2524	
Jul 95	1312	1459	2969	
Aug 95	775	1272	8038	5794 NCL expelled
Sep 95	562	2829	9220	5372 Masisi OCL
Oct 95	404	7268	7909	
Nov 95	603	3222	4061	
Dec 95	2360	1632	3992	
Jan 96	4987	2752	7739	2945 Masisi OCL
Feb 96	3401	665	4066	3352 Masisi OCL Upto 13 Feb

Note : The figs in the total column include returnees from Cyanika, expulsions in Aug 95, NCL from Masisi and others.

File

15 2

SIGNIFICANT EVENTS JAN - FEB 96
SECTOR 5

Gisenyi Prefecture

1. **Extortion.** Locals in Vumba Sector 4817 in Karago Commune 4416 reported that on 02 Jan RPA was indulging in extortion. One person in Ndorwa Sector 4616 was shot in the stomach by three RPA soldiers when he refused to comply.

2. **Explosions in Goma 05/07 Jan.** In Goma explosions occurred on 05 Jan which were heard in Gisenyi. It was learnt that bombs were placed near a cathedral. One person was killed and two seriously wounded. Three explosions were heard in Gisenyi from the general area of Goma airport in the evening of 07 Jan.

3. **Killings.**

   (a) **16 Jan.** At about 2200 h Burasanzwe of Mukingo Sector 2618 in Rwerere Commune 2712 was killed in his house by two FRGF. They stole his property. one FRGF was accidentally killed his colleague during the theft.

   (b) **28 Jan.** Four persons (three men and a woman) were stabbed to death by FRGF in a drinking bar, 300 m away from Nkamira transit camp 3219 with knives. One person managed to escape and informed the RPA troops. During a follow up ops by the RPA there was exchange of fire and two RPA soldiers and two FGRF were killed.

4. **A tk Mine Incidents.**

   (a) **16 Jan.** An RPA truck detonated an A tk mine on 16 Jan 96 at Nanga Sector 4218 in Karago Commune 4316. Two RPA soldiers died on the spot and 16 others were seriously wounded.

   (b) **25 Jan.** At Ruganda village 5192 in Ramba Commune 4893 a veh conveying locals to Ramba for installation of the Bourgmestre detonated an A tk mine. Three persons died on the spot and eighteen were seriously wounded.

5. **A Pers Mine Incidents.**

   (a) **25 Jan.** At about 1140 h in Kayove Commune 2790 a student detonated anti personnel mine placed in front of the secondary school toilet. The student lost his right leg.

   (b) **05 Feb.** Two persons were injured today near the resettlement camp Kinhira 2896 when they stepped on A Pers mines.

6. Infiltrations.

(a) Locals of Mutura on 25 Jan 96 expressed deep concern about frequent infiltrations into their commune. Consequently RPA has reorganized their deployment to contain the situation.

(b) At Gasasa village in Kayove Commune 2792 military eqpt incl four A Pers mines, pair of binoculars and military uniforms were discovered in a house. A search was conducted by local sector and commune civil authorities. A woman has been arrested pending investigation.

(c) The chief of the Children Dept and his wife from Kivumu Sector 2303 in Nyamyumba Commune were beaten on ni of 30 Jan by about 12 armed men in military uniform in his house at Tarasi Cellule 2304. Their belongings were stolen.

(d) On 24 Jan some infiltrators attacked a man in Gacurabwege sector 2625 and stole cattle and household goods.

(e) On ni 06/07 Feb some armed persons raided two houses in Gihorwe Sector 3123 and made away with money and household goods.

7. **Demolition 31 Jan.** At about 2100 h a bridge across the Pfund River 231112 in Nyamyumba Commune 2106 was demolished by FRGF. The roofing of houses, doors and windows in the vicinity of the bridge were also damaged.

8. **Sabotage 02/03 Feb.** On ni 02/03 Feb a pylon and a section of pipeline located at GR 1908 on the road to Gisenyi Brewery was blown using TNT. The pipeline fed water to a reservoir for the Brewery. Ten bodies were found near the pylon killed by splinters/bullets. Five persons have been detained by the Gendarmerie for investigation.

9. **Mass return of Masisi OCL.** Between 07 and 09 Feb more than 1200 OCL appeared spontaneously from Masisi complaining of intimidation by Zairian Auth. It was reported that the sit in Masisi was fast deteriorating.

10. **Handing Over Mil Eqpt 14 Feb.** The Zairian Govt handed over some wpns incl A tk lrs, arty pieces, APC and Two heptrs to Rwandan Govt in a ceremony held at the main border post.

Ruhengeri Prefecture.

11. Killings.

(a) At 2200 h on 03 Jan the Chief of Communal Police was killed at Nyakinama Commune by FRGF whilst on duty. Subsequently eight persons comprising two FRGF, four armed persons and two detained for minor offenses were released by them.

(b) It was learnt from locals that four persons known to be informers of RPA were killed on 04 feb 96 in Nkumba Commune by 20 former militia armed with AK 47 rifs. Deceased were killed because they revealed an arms cache to the RPA in the same commune on 09 Jan.

(c) An RPA soldier was killed in Cyabingo Commune on 06 Feb by FRGF.

(d) Three FRGF were killed with machetes by locals at Nyundo Sector of Cyabingo Commune on 08 Feb. They were accused by the locals of rampant stealing in the area.

12. Infiltrations.

(a) On 05 Jan an RPA soldier sentry at the Bde Cdr's House in Ruhengeri fired at two infiltrators. One person was arrested with 2 grenades and pistol but the other fled. It appears they had come to assassinate the Cdr.

(b) On 08 Jan curfew was declared in Nyakinama, Nyamutera and Cyabingo Communes starting from 1800 h to 0600 h. Reason for curfew was to arrest infiltrators and to restrict their activities.

(c) At about 09 Jan four former militia from Ruhundo 6937 and Nyanga 7138 Sectors of Nkumba Commune 6639 were intercepted. One person was arrested and found with a grenade. The remaining began to flee and were killed. Further investigations revealed an arm cache consisting of 16 small arms without magazines. He added that the weapons were brought into the country for an operation.

13. Violation of Curfew.

(a) Four persons were killed at GR 597286 on Kanza GR 6029-Moku 5828 Road of Nyakinama Commune GR 5827 by RPA at about 1930 h on 19 Jan 96. The reason for their killing was that they broke curfew and started to run on seeing the RPA night patrol.

(b) At about 1900 h on 24 Jan RPA night patrol shot and

killed one person at Nkotsi Sector 6025 in Nyakinama Commune 5827. Deceased broke curfew and failed to stop when challenged by RPA.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION
WEEKLY MOVEMENT STATISTICS SUMMARY

FROM 22/01 TO 28/01/1996,
week 4

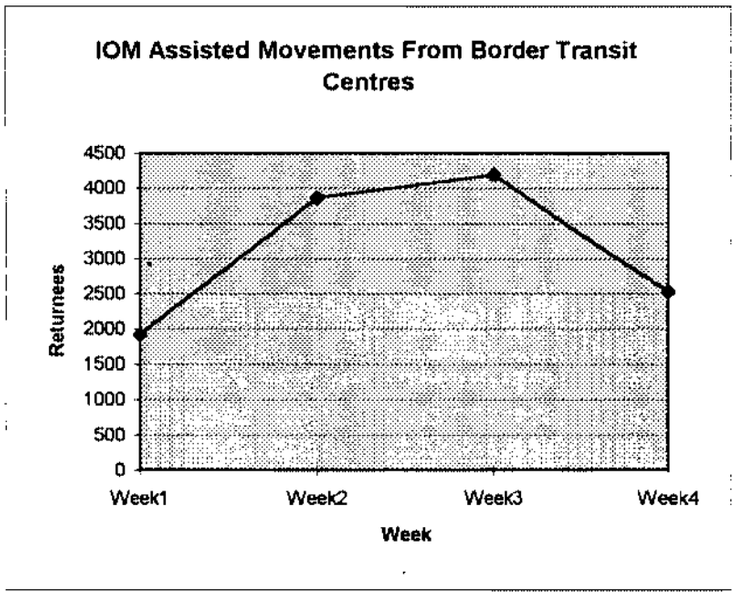
IOM Sub-Offices	Movement from Border Points to Transits Centres	Movement between Transit Centres	Movements to final Destinations	TOTAL OF ALL MOVEMENTS
BUTARE	495	198	615	**1308**
CYANGUGU	169	134	66	**369**
GISENYI	1556	492	1021	**3069**
KIBUNGO	146	149	485	**780**
KIGALI	166	421	360	**947**
Total this week	**2532**	**1394**	**2547**	**6473**
Previous Cum. Total	**9970**	**5094**	**8508**	**23572**
Cumulative Total	**12502**	**6488**	**11055**	**30045**

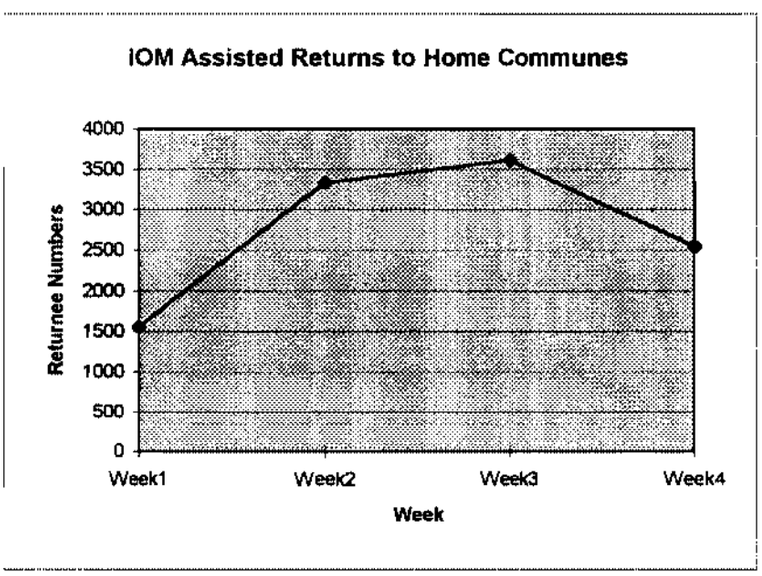
Cumulative Figures include From 01/01 to 28/01/1996.

AIPC
MA
ADC 8/13/02

source: IOM Rwanda

From 01th January to 28 th January 1996





Sour : International Orga sation for Migration Kigali

BRIG. K.S Sivakumar
Force Commander
MINUAR

FROM: DCOS/OPS 3000.35 (OPS)

TO: INDBATT
GHANCOY
NICOY
FORCE ENGR COY
FORCE SIG COY

DATE: 31 JAN 96

INFO: MA TO FC
A/DCOS/SP

SUBJECT : ASSISTANCE TO UNHCR FOR REPATRIATION OF REFUGEES.

REFERENCE: LETTER No 3000.35 (OPS) DATED 27 DEC 95.

1. From 31 Jan 96, all action addresses will keep their transport and personnel, as instructed by letter of ref, at **06 hours NOTICE TO MOVE to LOG BASE 1 and 2.**

2. Acknowledge.

A/FC 01/02

MA

ADC 01/02

ADMASSIT

INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATION FOR MIGRATION.
WEEKLY MOVEMENT STATISTICS SUMMARY

FROM 08/01 TO 14/01/1996
week 2

IOM Sub-Offices	Movement from Border Points to Transits Centres	Movement between Transit Centres	Movements to final Destinations	TOTAL OF ALL MOVEMENTS
BUTARE	1143	95	1275	**2513**
CYANGUGU	84	207	38	**329**
GISENYI	2274	353	1209	**3836**
KIBUNGO	191	120	457	**768**
KIGALI	171	389	357	**917**
Total this week	**3863**	**1164**	**3336**	**8363**
Previous Cum. Total	**39230**	**19973**	**38474**	**97677**
Cumulative Total	**43093**	**21137**	**41810**	**106040**

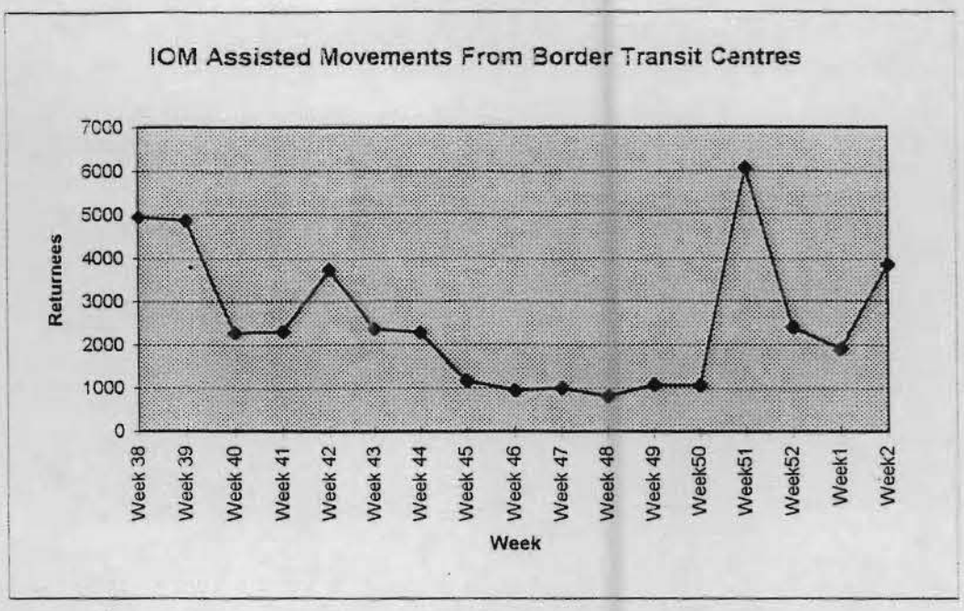
Cumulative Figures include From 18/09/1995 to 14/01/1996.

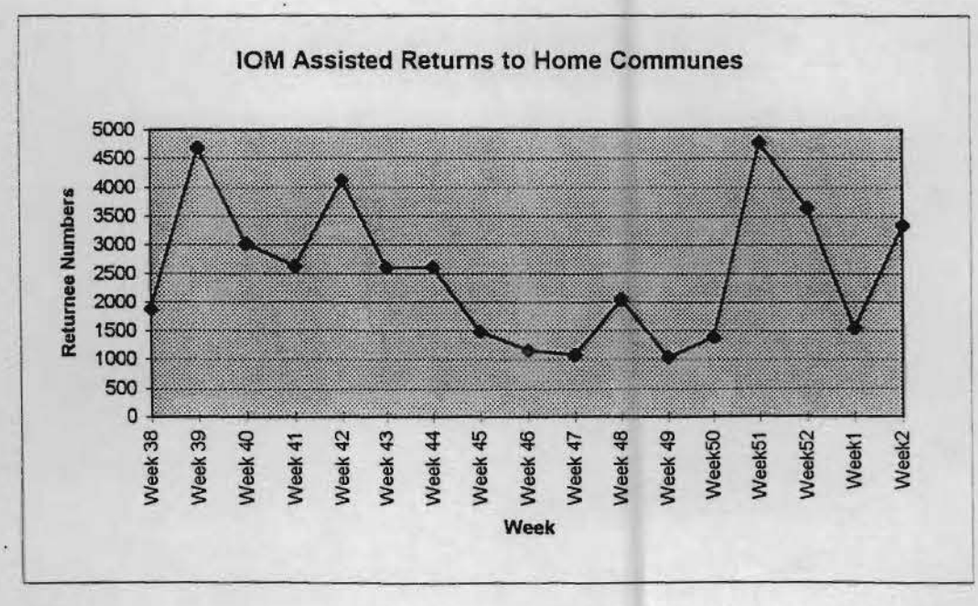
A/Pc
INA
ADC
ADM ARSI

source: IOM rwanda

copy Given to SOO (mil-BP)

From 18th September 1995 to 14th January 1996





Source: International Organisation for M[illegible]ation - Kigali

1/2

UNITED NATIONS
HIGH COMMISSIONER
FOR REFUGEES
Branch Office for Rwanda

Telephone: (250) 85106
Telefax: (250) 85104

NATIONS UNIES
HAUT COMMSSARIAT
POUR LES REFUGIES
Délégation pour le Rwanda

RECEIVED
25 JAN 1996
OFFICE OF THE SRSG
UNAMIR

FACSIMILE

A-TO: R. Harbour, UNDP Kigali - Fax: 76263
B. Harris, U.S. Embassy Kigali - Fax: 72128
M. Crisp, USAID Kigali - Fax: 73950
J. Khan, OSRSG, UNAMIR Kigali, Fax: 86877

DE-FROM: K. Diagne, UNHCR Kigali

NOTRE-OUR REF: RWA/MSC/HCR/012.6
VOTRE-YOUR REF:

DATE: 25 January 1996

OBJET-SUBJECT: Attached

---

1. Please find attached a copy of the statement read yesterday during the press briefing by the Minister of Rehabilitation and Social Integration, H.E. Mr. Patrick Mazimhaka.

2. Regards.

info-only
ED
DPC
Radio

26/01

PRESS RELEASE ON THE SITUATION OF RWANDESE REFUGEES IN MUYINGA PROVINCE OF BURUNDI

Following the genocide and civil war that occured in Rwanda in 1994, over 200,000 persons fled to exile in Burundi and the majority are in the provinces Muyinga and Ngozi in northern Burundi.

During the last one and half years , there has been continued refugee movements in the region. These have involved movements from camp to camp, as well as from country to country. With Refugees in Burundi there have been frequent movements from Eastern Region to Tanzania and this has caused the number of refugees in Tanzania to raise to over half a million. During last week over 10,000 refugees moved from Mugano camp in Muyinga province to Tanzania. On Monday this week very early in the morning Rwandese refugees numbering more than 15,000 in Ntamba camp in Muyinga province attempted to cross into Tanzania.

We have learnt that for some clearly understood reasons the Government of Tanzania could not take in these refugees. We have also reliably learnt that there was no apparent threat or any violent action to have caused the mass exodus. It is probable that the anxiety on the part of the refugees may have contributed to their decision to move. We however, have learnt that some political organizations, like RDR are trying to use refugees as a bargaining chip for political gains. We regret all these happenings and we wish to reiterate our position and firm commitment that all the refugees are welcome home unconditionally.

At this juncture we would like to plead with the refugees to heed our call and come home. The Government has put in place the necessary reception mechanisms and is ready to take in immediately all the affected persons from Ntamba camp in fair and secure conditions. Further, the Government is dispatching a high ranking delegation to Bujumbura on 28th this month to hold discussions with UNHCR and Burundi authorities on ways of enhancing the quick return of all refugees now still in Burundi.

The Government is appealing to all agencies, organisations and governments that can exercise reasonable influence to render all possible assistance to make possible the return of the Rwanda refugees still in exile. The Government regrets the continued political activities and manipulations now being conducted in refugee camps. Those responsible should refrain from holding genuine refugees as hostages but should come and exercise their political rights inside the country.

UNITED NATIONS
ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA

NATIONS UNIES
MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

TO : FC
COS
DCOS Ops
MILOBS GP HQ
Hum/Rehab Offr (O SRSG)

FROM : HAC

DATE : 17 JAN 96

FILE : 5000.1(HAC)/OPS/39

SUBJECT : **STATISTICS ON RETURNEES**

1. Graphical data on returnees into Rwanda during 1995 is enclosed for information. The graphs are based on returnees statistics provided to HAC by UNHCR.

2. Best regards.

SK PRASAD
Maj
for CHAO

MA | HAC

Give the total no refugees returned in 95 as under

(a) Grand total
(b) from Zaire
(c) from TZ
(d) from Burundi
(e) from Uganda.
- Caseloads

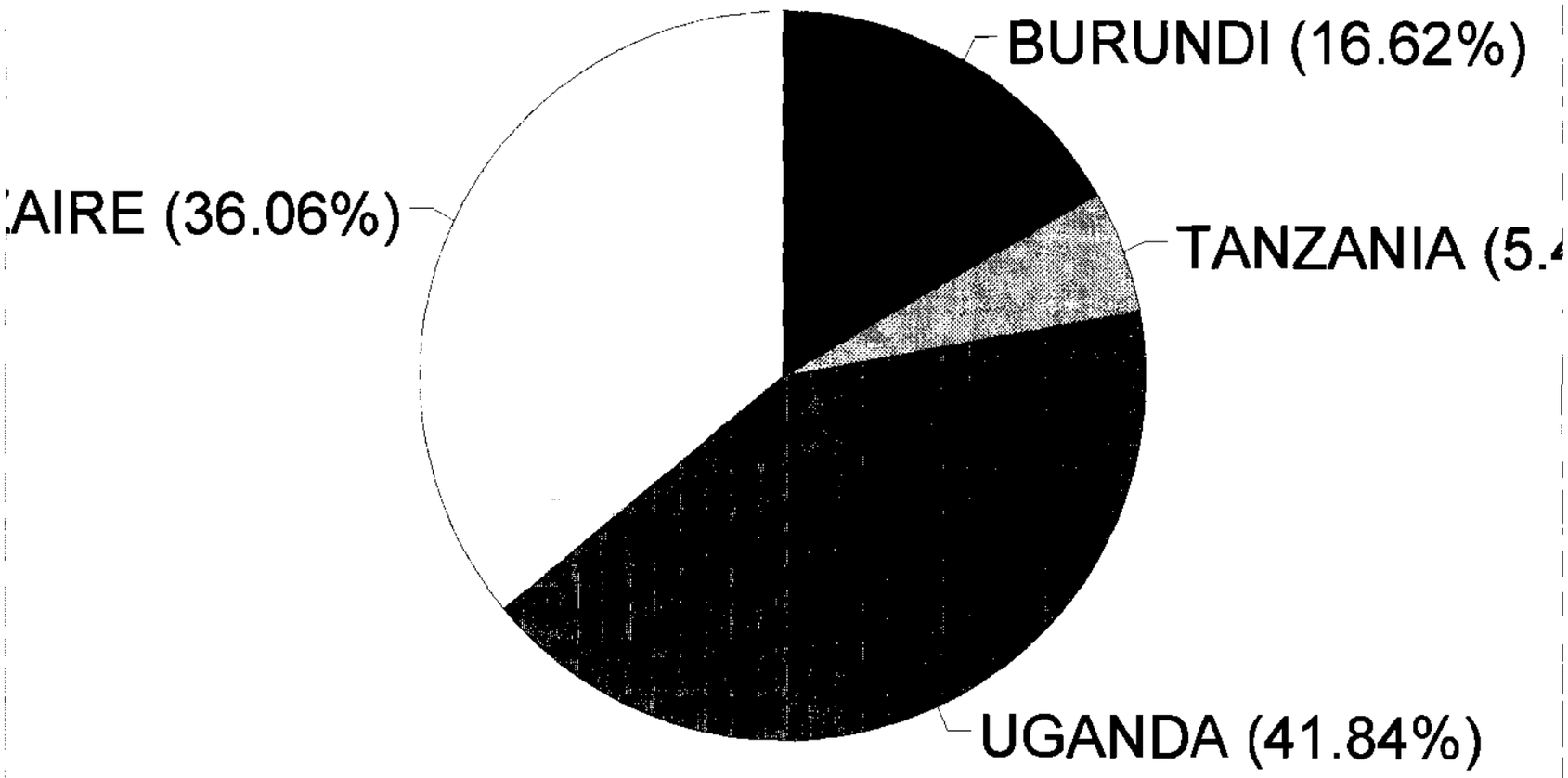
N/action taken by MA Tic 22/01/96

AIRC
MA 18 Jan
ADC 22/01
ADM DESK

1. Recd on 22 Jan 96
2. File

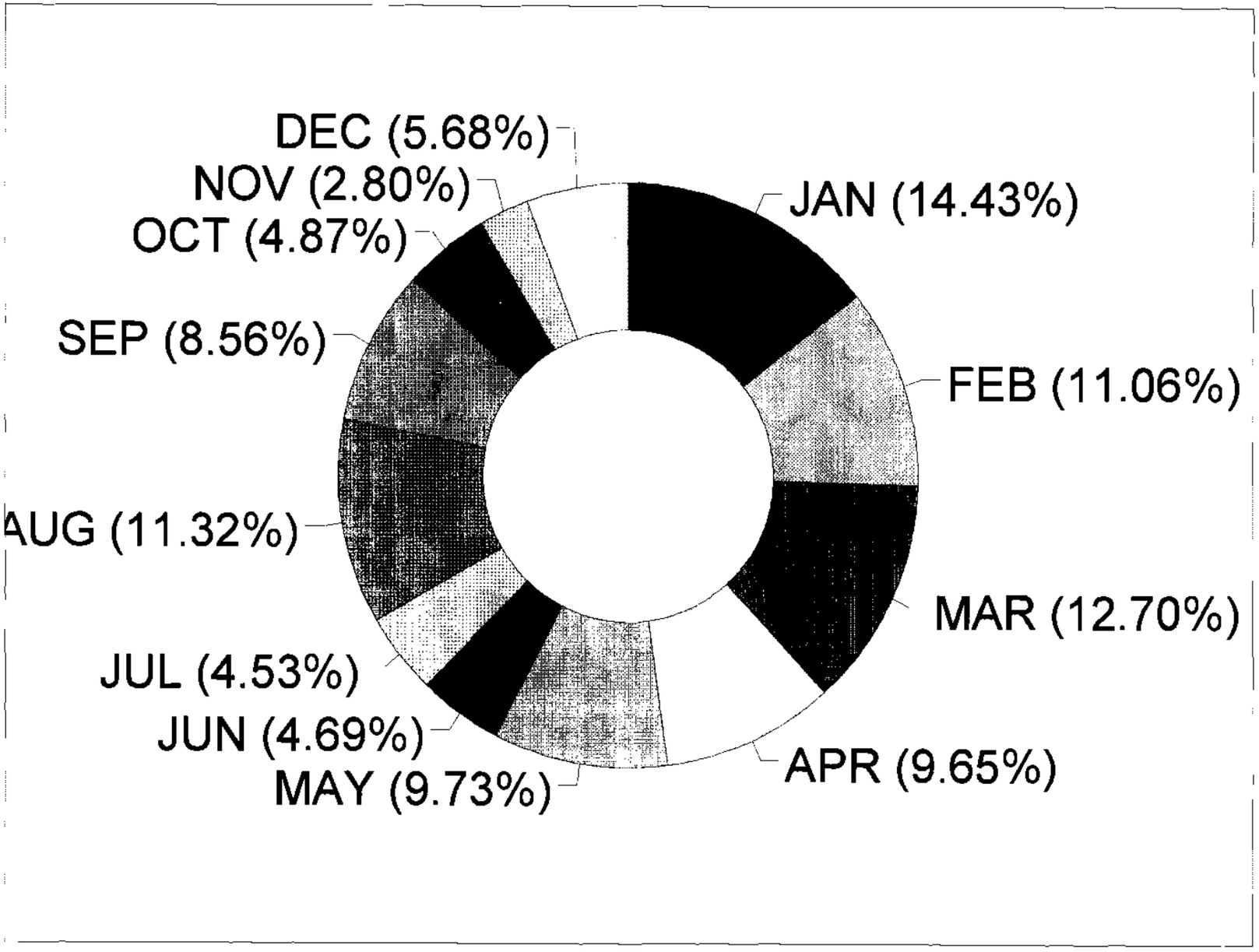
22/1/96

STATISTICS ON RETURNEES : 1995



Produced By :: H A C DATABASE

STATISTICS ON RETURNEES : 1995



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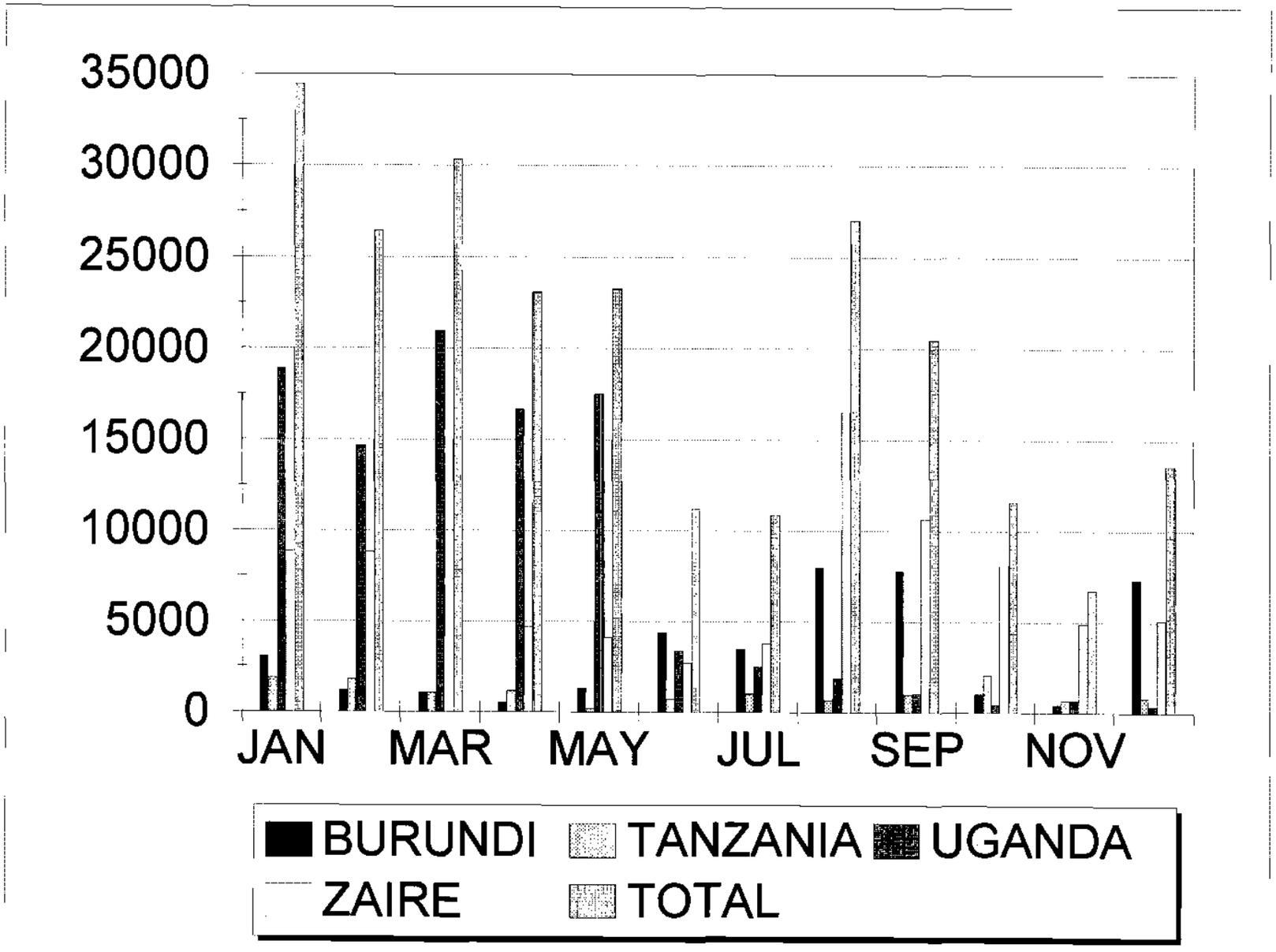

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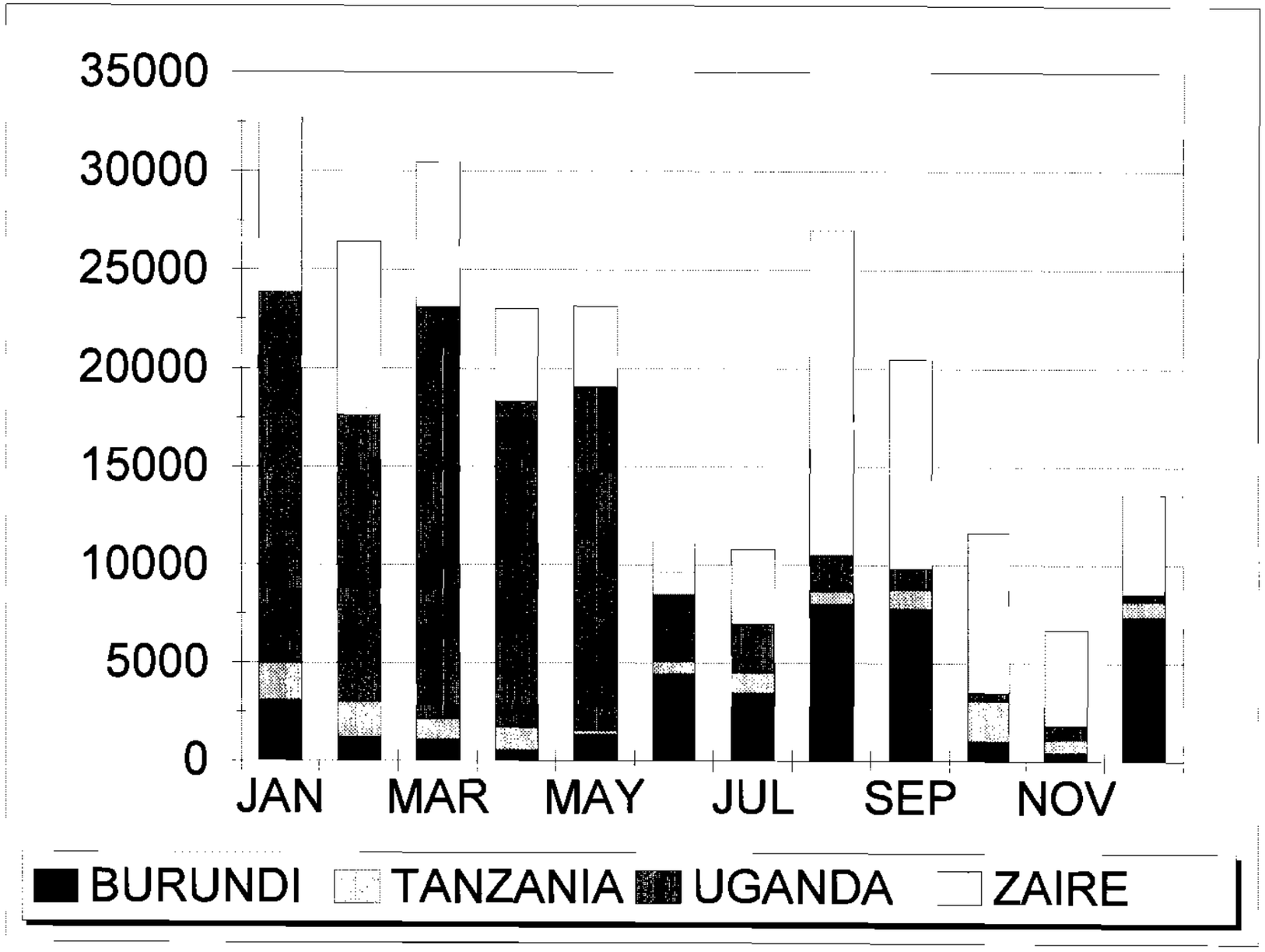
STATISTICS ON RETURNEES : 1995



Produced By :: H A C DATABASE

A/FC

UNCLASSIFIED

18 JAN 96

REFUGEE UPDATE

Rwandan refugees constitute the greatest threat to the stability of Rwanda. Until they are repatriated the business of rebuilding the country cannot fully be undertaken. The refugee community offers concealment to the opponents of reconciliation, and a staging area for their operations into Rwanda.

Despite continuing efforts to speed up the pace of refugee repatriation, overall numbers remain well below desired levels. Moreover, with mounting instability in Burundi the region's refugee problems are about to become even more burdensome.

Under colonial rule ethnic polarization was fostered between Tutsi and Hutu as a means of controlling the Rwandan society. Today, so-called opinion leaders among the Rwandan refugee population promote ethnic differences to discourage repatriation. Rwandan refugees have been conditioned for well over a year to reject any repatriation plan that does not include the restoration of the pre-genocide balance of power. Many refugees refuse to return unless this basic precondition is realized. Meanwhile, intimidators in the refugee camps have employed a campaign of disinformation and violence to counter repatriation efforts. Distrust, fear and uncertainty prevail among the thoughts of those refugees deciding whether to believe the assurances of the Rwandan government and the international community that it is safe to return.

The reintegration into Rwandan society of those refugees who have returned has met with mixed success. Competition for land, housing and humanitarian aid has raised tensions amongst the incumbent population and the returnees. Other obstacles to progress remain. The decimated government bureaucracy has been unable to administer the repatriation process effectively. Large numbers of survivors remain traumatized by their experiences. The RPA is distrusted by much of the population. The combined effects of these factors seriously undermines ongoing reconciliation and repatriation efforts. A further complicating factor is the return of 1959 refugees which has placed increased demands on the resources of this densely populated country.

Despite continuing insurgent activity, the overall security situation in Rwanda is improving. The government is taking measures to reestablish its control over the activities of foreign organizations and individuals operating in Rwanda. In the refugee community this is viewed with suspicion. So are arrests of accused genocidaires. Opinion leaders seize upon this as evidence of a conspiracy to prevent Hutus from gaining any share of real power. This perception is heightened by a media which often portrays the Rwandan government as dominated by Tutsis.

A round of forced expulsions and threats of more have not been enough to motivate refugees into returning. Reducing services to refugee camps similarly has had little effect. The greatest motivator to repatriation thus far has been the instability in Burundi. The most recent attempts to revitalize the repatriation process are intentionally low key. In the past, widespread and much-heralded announcements of repatriation details have allowed elements opposed to the effort to obstruct or otherwise circumvent their implementation.

The majority of former government soldiers fled to eastern Zaire. Ex-FAR commanders, together with a number of key political figures from the former government, exercise direct influence over half of all Rwandan refugees. The main source of the insurgency and political opposition directed against the present government of Rwanda originates from eastern Zaire. Their presence is the greatest impediment to the repatriation process. Zaire has repeatedly promised to neutralize these elements. Action to date has been limited and mostly ineffectual.

The Rwandan government has indicated its displeasure with the way that the international community is planning and implementing repatriation on its behalf. The chief complaint is that refugees in camps enjoy a higher quality of life than

18/01

19/01

18 Jan

do Rwandese survivors. The government is growing increasingly impatient at the failure of donor countries to fulfill pledges of support to Rwanda, while aid monies continue to flow into the refugee zone, benefiting and sustaining genocidaires and their protectors. It has recently started to crack down on aid agencies and their operations in Rwanda. Only those who operate in compliance with Rwandan law, and can prove that their presence provides real benefit to Rwandans, are expected to be allowed to stay.

The approach adopted thus far to solving the refugee problem has been to target the refugee communities in Burundi, Tanzania and Zaire on an equal basis. It has since been determined that some groups of refugees are more receptive to repatriation than others. Among the three communities, those refugees in Zaire are the least receptive. Due to the deteriorating situation in Burundi Rwandan refugees are likely to opt for repatriation in greater numbers over the short term than those in Tanzania or Zaire.

Repatriation efforts have largely failed due to a number of mitigating factors. First and foremost the cadre of intimidators must be divorced from the refugee community at large. Secondly, essential services must be reduced and ultimately terminated and the resources shifted to Rwanda. Thirdly, support to the ex-FAR must be stopped, or at least seriously curtailed.

While the return of all the Rwandan refugees who fled in the latest exodus is desired, it is not a realistic goal. There are many, perhaps numbering in the hundreds of thousands, who may never accept repatriation under the present government. A large proportion of these would likely stand a good chance of being arrested, tried and convicted as genocidaires. It is within this body that the greatest long term threat to Rwanda's security lies. A plan to isolate and neutralize this threat is essential if hopes of reconciliation and stability are to be realized.

AT THE PRESENT PACE,
The repatriation of Rwandan refugees is evolving into a medium to long term undertaking. Those who hope for a much quicker return of the latest exodus need look no further than the example set by the repatriation of 1959 refugees, which is still ongoing. WITH SOME INITIAL SUCCESES, HOWEVER, THE RETURNEE RATE COULD BEGIN TO ACCELERATE AS REFUGEES' FEARS ARE STEADILY ERODED BY THE POSITIVE EXPERIENCES OF THOSE WHO HAVE GONE AHEAD.

UNITED NATIONS
ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA
UNAMIR - MINUAR

1. Ref FC's remarks.
2. May I have your inputs by 22 Jan 96.
Thanks.
PC 19 Jan
MA

TO : FC
COS
DCOS Ops
MILOBS GP HQ
Hum/Rehab Offr (O SRSG)

FROM : HAC

HAC

DATE : 17 JAN 96

FILE : 5000.1(HAC)/OPS/39

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1. Graphical data on returnees into Rwanda during 1995 is enclosed for information. The graphs are based on returnees statistics provided to HAC by UNHCR.

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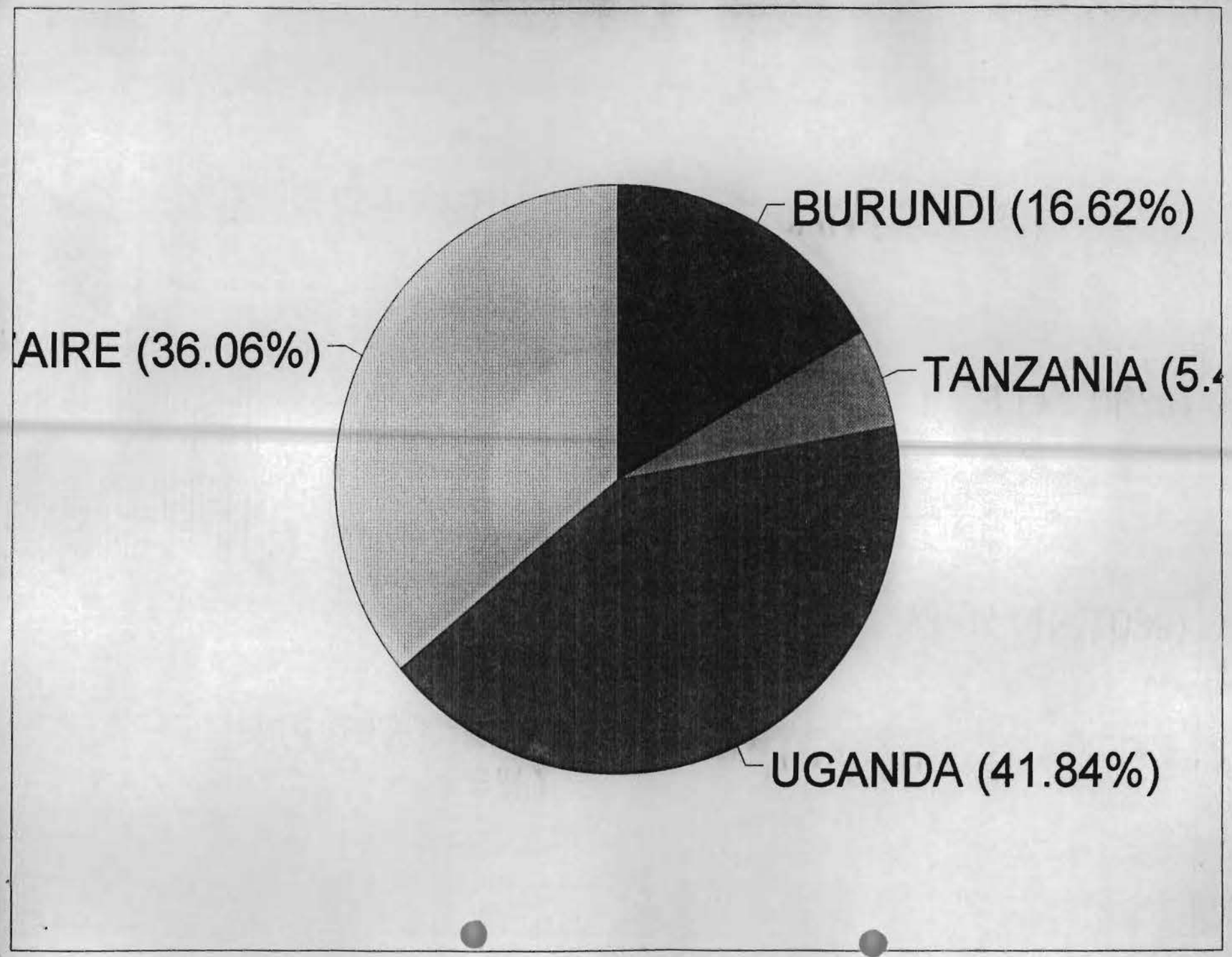
MA | HAC Copy Given to HAC

Give the total No refugees returned in 95 as under:
(a) Grand total
(b) from Zaire
(c) from TZ
(d) from Burundi
(e) from Uganda.
– Caseloads

AIFC	
MA	18 Jan
ADC	19/01
ADM DESIT	

STATISTICS ON RETURNEES : 1996



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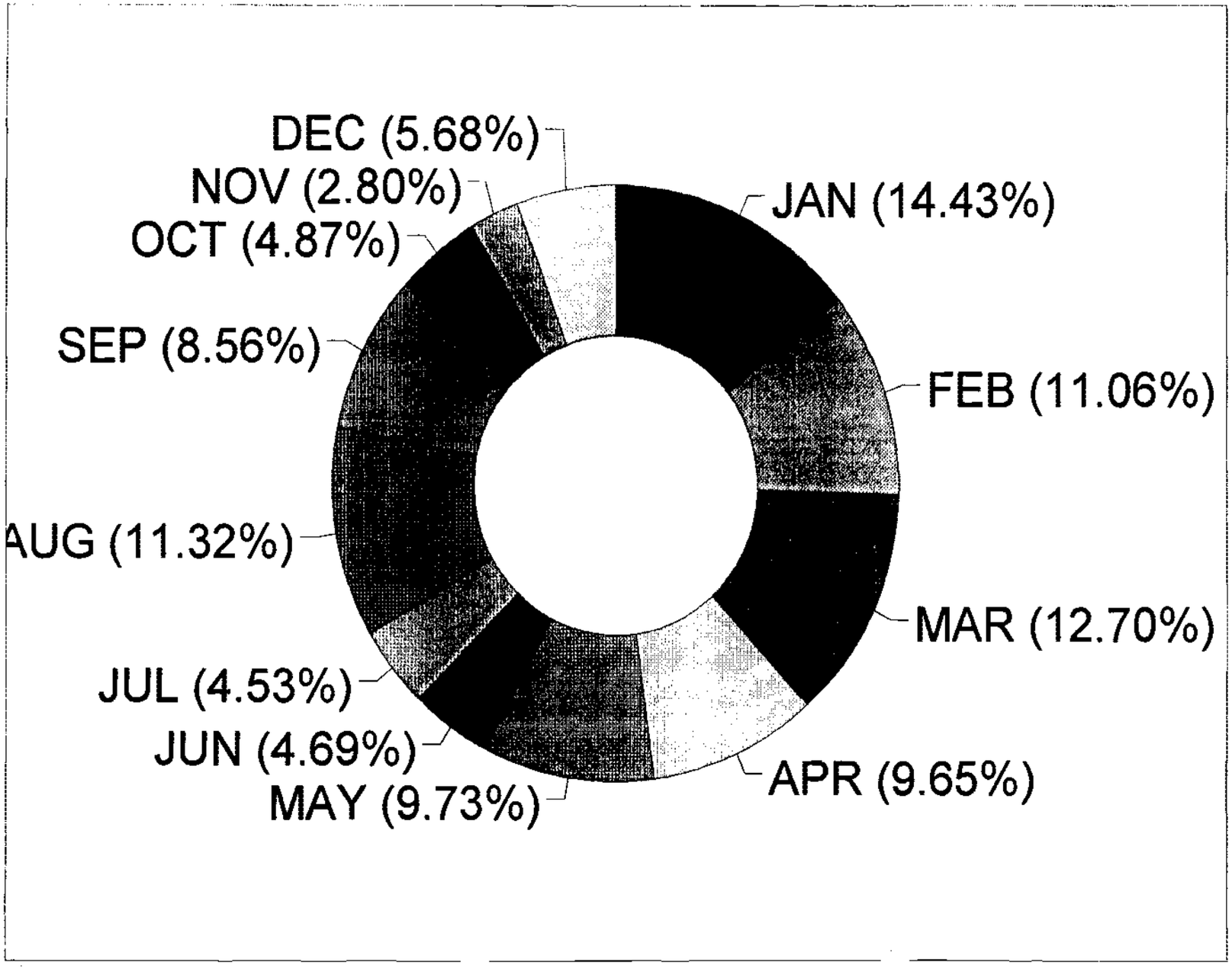
STATISTICS ON RETURNEES : 1995



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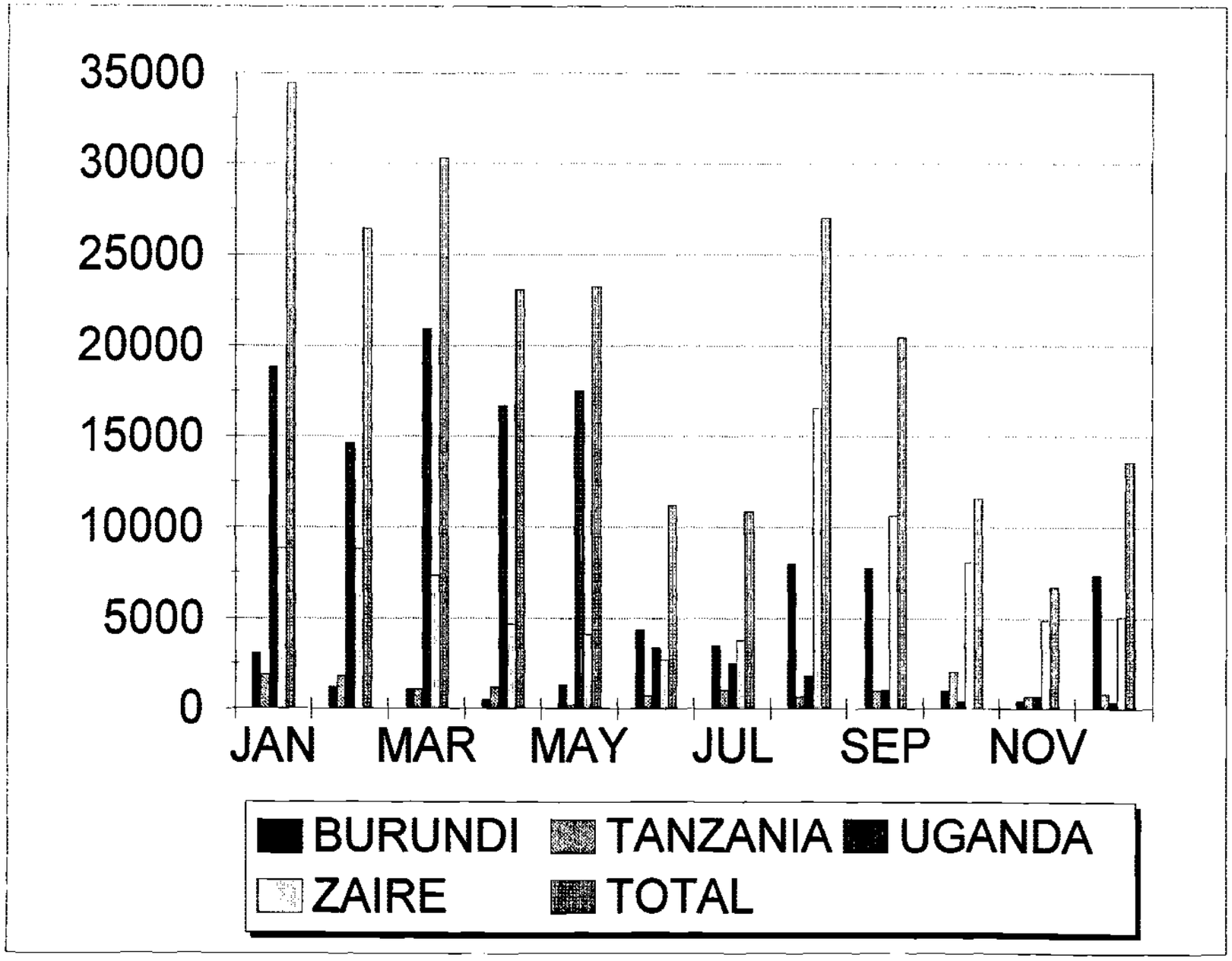

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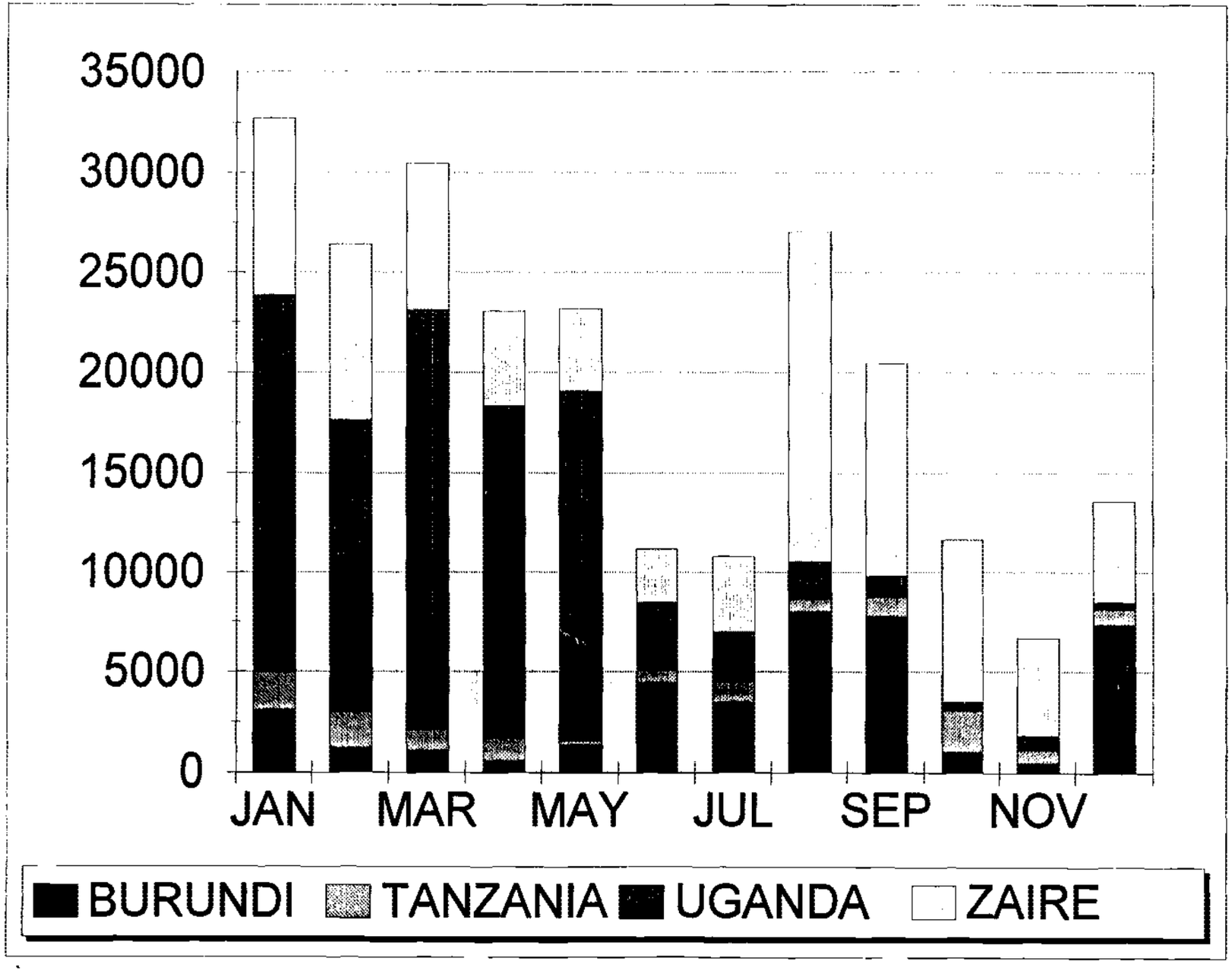


Produced By :: H A C DATABASE

INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATION FOR MIGRATION
WEEKLY MOVEMEMNT STATISTICS SUMMARY

FROM 25/12 TO 31/12/1995
week 52

IOM Sub-Offices	Movement from Border Points to Transits Centres	Movement between Transit Centres	Movements to final Destinations	TOTAL OF ALL MOVEMENTS
BUTARE	892	126	2102	**3120**
CYANGUGU	123	295	17	**435**
GISENYI	1152	105	812	**2069**
KIBUNGO	29	0	580	**609**
KIGALI	214	109	132	**455**
Total this week	**2410**	**635**	**3643**	**6688**
Previous Cum. Total	**34909**	**18539**	**33275**	**86723**
Cumulative Total	**37319**	**19174**	**36918**	**93411**

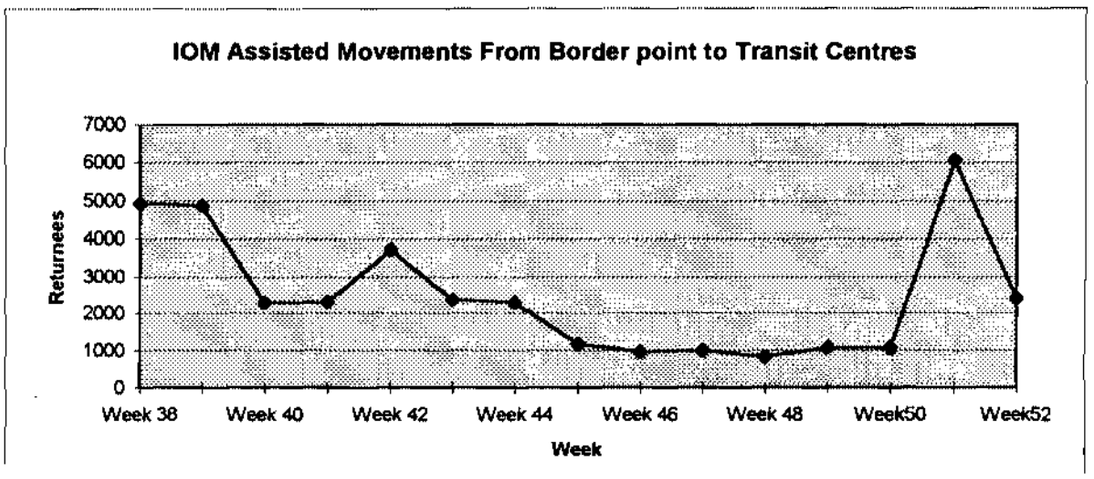
Cumulative Figures include From 18/09/1995 to 31/12/1995.

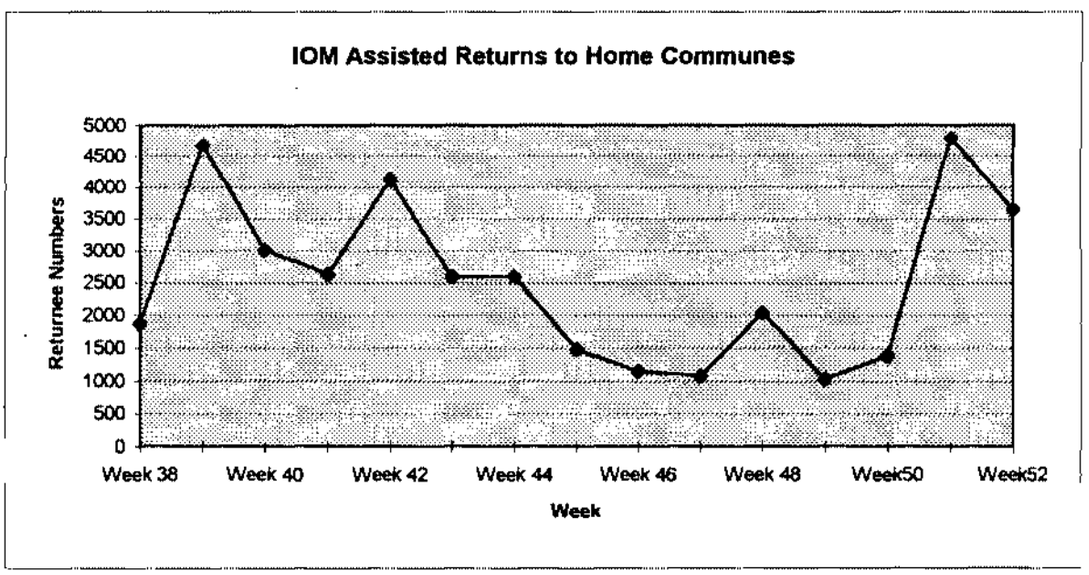
A/FC 16/01 Copy to DCOS (OPS) CMO
MA 16 Jan
ADC 16/01
ADM ASSIT

Copies fwd

source: IOM rwanda

From 18th September 1995 to 31th December 1995





Source: International Organisation for Migration - Kigali

BRIG. K.S Sivakumar
Force Commander
MINUAR

1. Kindly find attached details of weekly movement statistics summary received from Internal organization for Mysore.

2. You are requested to check the figures from those available in our records and revert for information of the AFC.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATION FOR MIGRATION

MEMNT STATISTICS SUMMARY

FROM 18/12 TO 24/12/1995
week 51

IOM Sub-Offices	Movement from Border Points to Transits Centres	Movement between Transit Centres	Movements to final Destinations	TOTAL OF ALL MOVEMENTS
BUTARE	3202	91	2078	**5371**
CYANGUGU	152	401	66	**619**
GISENYI	1098	258	1013	**2369**
KIBUNGO	41	42	1425	**1508**
KIGALI	1582	695	210	**2487**
Total this week	**6075**	**1487**	**4792**	**12354**
Previous Cum. Total	**28834**	**17052**	**28483**	**74369**
Cumulative Total	**34909**	**18539**	**33275**	**86723**

Cumulative Figures include From 18/09/1995 to 24/12/1995.

ops
Nilobs HQ
CHAC

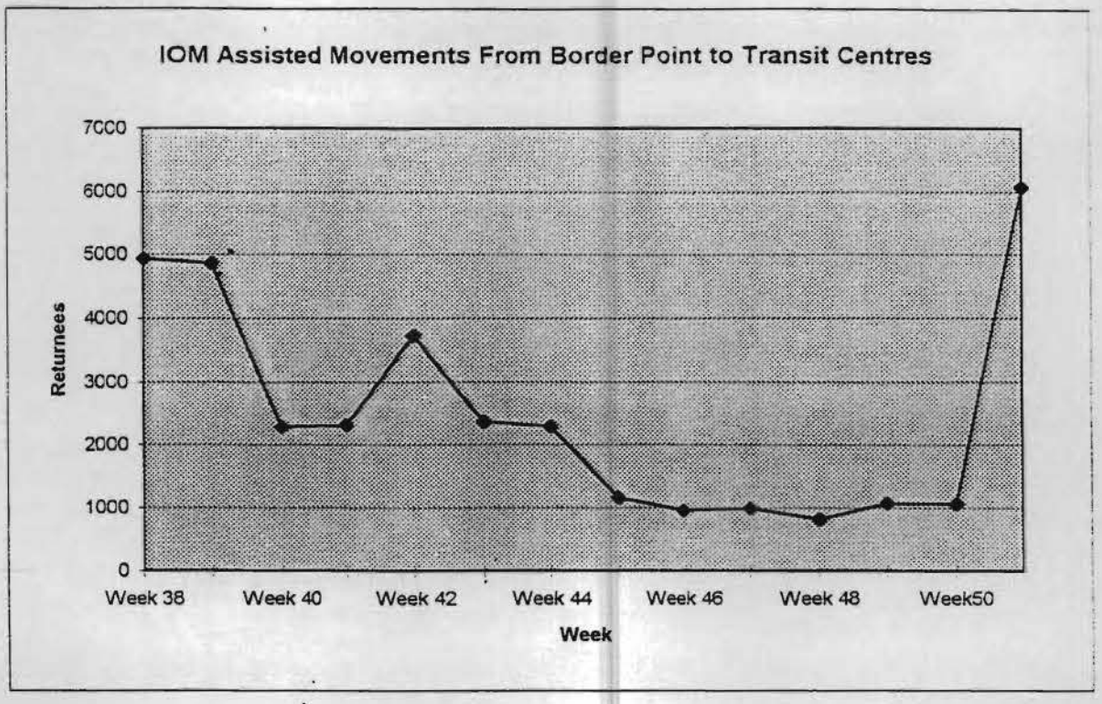
· Check with our figs reflected.

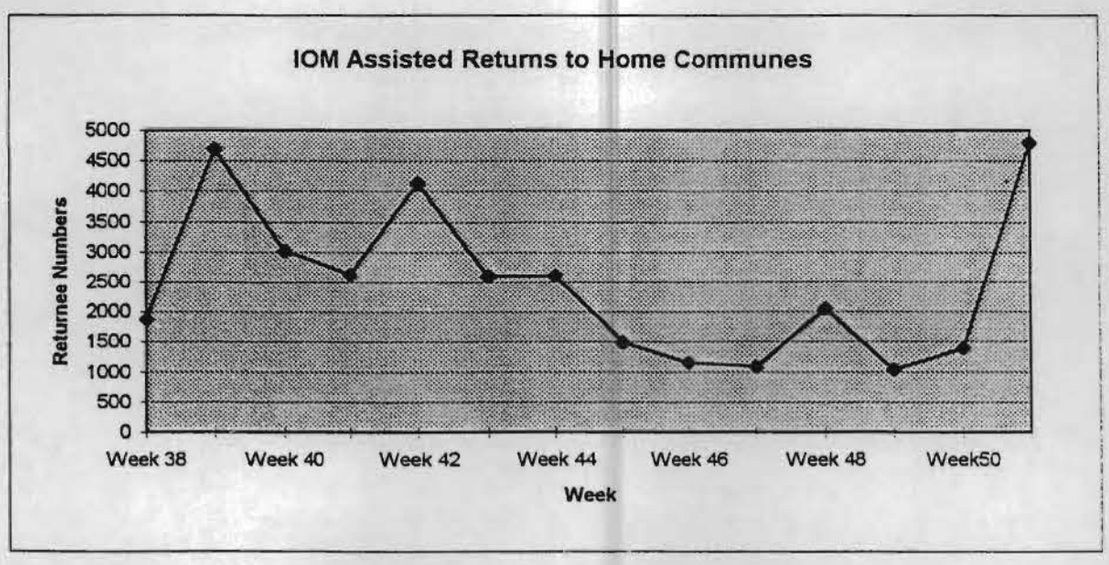
A/FC
MO
ADC

PO 10 Jan

source: IOM rwanda

From 18th September 1995 to 24th December 1995





Source: International Organisation for Migration - Kigali

INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATION FOR MIGRATION
WEEKLY MOVEMEMNT STATISTICS SUMMARY

FROM 11/12 TO 17/12/1995
week 50

IOM Sub-Offices	Movement from Border Points to Transits Centres	Movement between Transit Centres	Movements to final Destinations	TOTAL OF ALL MOVEMENTS
BUTARE	243	59	301	**603**
CYANGUGU	125	121	87	**333**
GISENYI	600	123	424	**1147**
KIBUNGO	0	59	400	**459**
KIGALI	97	130	179	**406**

Total this week	**1065**	**492**	**1391**	**2948**
Previous Cum. Total	**27769**	**16513**	**27092**	**71374**
Cumulative Total	**28834**	**17005**	**28483**	**74322**

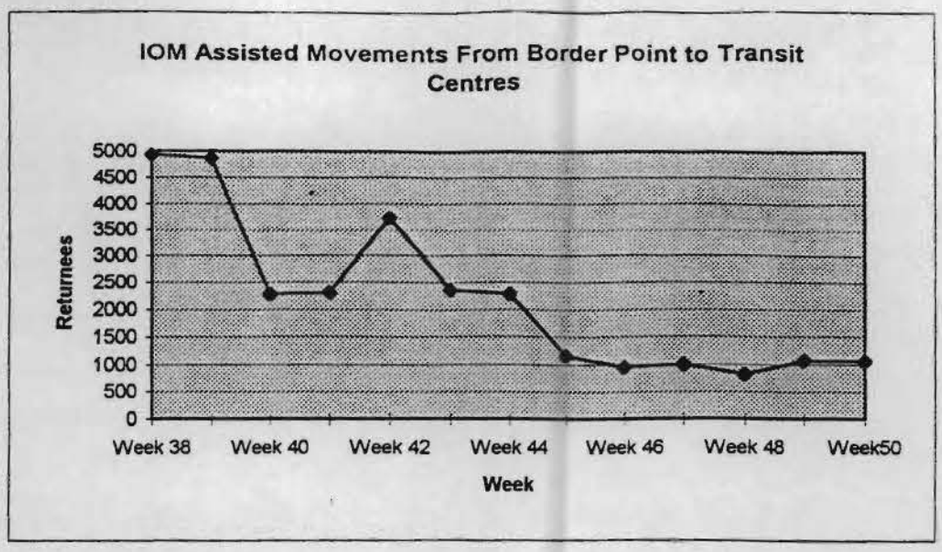
Cumulative Figures include From 18/09/1995 to 17/12/1995.

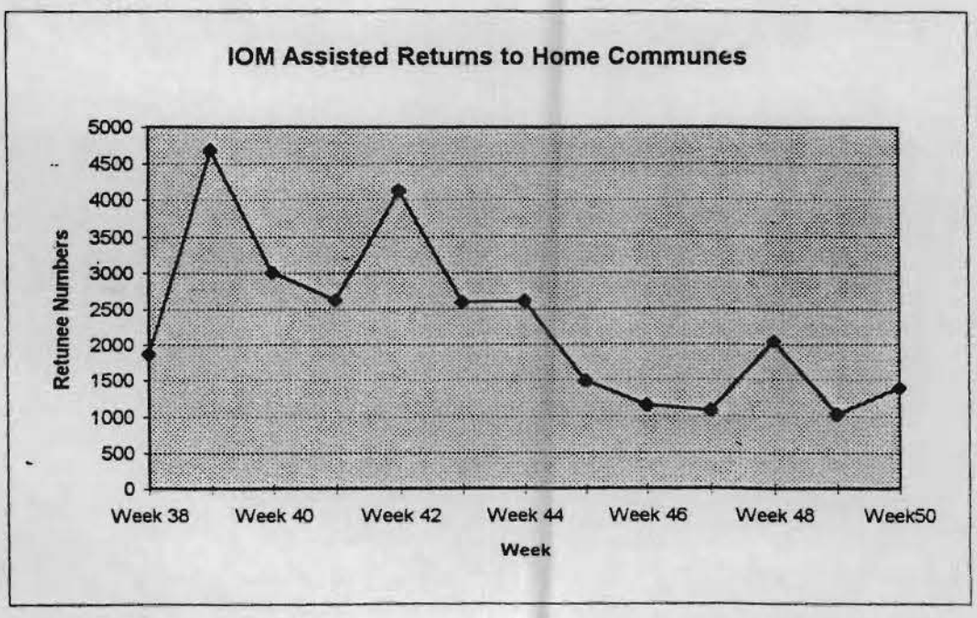
Check with own figs

A/FC
MA
AI
ADM ASST

source: IOM rwanda

From 18th September 1995 to 17th December 1995





Source: International Organisation for Migration - Kigali

UNITED NATIONS
HIGH COMMISSIONER
FOR REFUGEES
Branch Office for Rwanda

NATIONS UNIES
HAUT COMMSSARIAT
POUR LES REFUGIES
Délégation pour le Rwanda

Telephone: (250) 85106
Telefax: (250) 85104

08 JAN. 1996

RWA/HCR/REP/96/0024

Dear Brigadier General:

In anticipation of a massive return of Rwandese refugees from camps in northern Burundi, UNHCR has decided to upgrade its reception facilities in the Prefecture of Butare. In this regard, a transit site has been agreed upon with the local authorities in the sector of Musange, commune of Huye, Prefecture of Butare some 4 kilometres from Butare towards the border with Burundi - Kanyaru-Haut entry point. We are therefore requesting your assistance in availing your corps of civil engineers to help us survey the land, upgrade the road leading to the site and clear the area. If available, we would also need some 4,000 metres of barbed wire to secure the perimeter of the site.

If agreed your engineers should get in touch as soon as possible with my colleagues at UNHCR Butare - Messrs. Bolzoni or Mbangson - at the following telephone numbers: 30508.

Thank you very much for your early attention regarding this matter.

Sincerely,

W. R. Urasa
Representative

Brigadier General Shiva Kumar
Force Commander
UNAMIR
Kigali

cc: Ambassador S. Khan
SRSG
UNAMIR
Kigali

08/01 COS For info. Instn have already been issued earlier.

O/DCOS (ops)

1. DCOS (ops) is in picture.
2. Instruct FCO/OC Engr Coy to contact UNHCR rep in Butare and do the needful.
3. Keep COS/self updated

08/01

UNITED NATIONS
Assistance Mission for Rwanda

NATIONS UNIES
Mission pour l'Assistance au Rwanda

Log (Tpt) 400.91

29 Dec 95

From : Lt Col I. Abubakar
A / DCOS (Sp)

Extn. 11120

To : List D less ser 57 & 58
CITMM

Copy to : COS
DCOS (Ops)

Subject : **RE-ALLOCATION OF MEDIUM CARGO VEHICLES**

Reference UNAMIR HQ (Ops) letter NO 3000.15 (Ops) dated 28 Dec 95.

1. The redistribution of medium cargo vehicles has been necessitated by the reduction of troops and repatriation of certain contingents as given out in the reference. The fresh allocation of these vehicles is given out in the Annexure attached.

2. Best Regards and Happy New Year.

UNITED NATIONS **NATIONS UNIES**

ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA — MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

Annex
(Refers to para 1 of
letter No Log(Tpt)
400.91 dated 29 Dec 95)

ALLOCATION OF MEDIUM CARGO VEHICLES

Ser No	Type of Vehicle	No	Present Allocation	Proposed Allocation	Remarks
1	DAFS (ex ZAMBATT)	21	B & R	B & R - 10 NICOY - 5 INDBATT - 6	The serviceable vehs are to be issued to NICOY & INDBATT.
2	DAFS (ex Dar es Salaam)	13	NICOY - 8 MALAWICOY - 4 Force Res - 1(uns -erviceable)	NICOY - 11	One issued to MALAWICOY is VOR due to accident.
3	Bedfords (MALICOY)	13		B & R	10 are serviceable
4	Bedfords (B & R)	10		B & R	
5	Isuzu	13	GHANBATT - 8 NICOY - 5	GHANCOY	Only serviceable vehicles to be issued.
6	MAN	8	MALAWICOY	Force Res - 8	Presently five are serviceable

5 - ch.
6 - N.

16 DAF
↓
7] Each
7

UNITED NATIONS
Assistance Mission for Rwanda

NATIONS UNIES
Mission pour l'Assistance au Rwanda

Log (Tpt) 400.89

27 Dec 95

From: Lt Col Abu Bakar
A DCOS (Sp)

Extn 11120

To: See Distribution List

ADMIN INSTRUCTIONS ON PROVISION OF TRANSPORT SUPPORT FOR REPATRIATION OF REFUGEES

Reference: DCOS (Ops) Instructions No 3000.35 (OPS) dated 27 Dec 95.

General

1. The detailed allocation of transport being provided by UNAMIR for repatriation of refugees is given out in the Instructions under reference.

Aim

2. The aim of these instructions is to lay down details for provision of admin support for this operation.

Admin Support

3. Accommodation. NICOY is responsible for providing accommodation to the attached personnel and adequate parking space for the vehicles..

4. Rations. The contributing contingents are responsible for provision of rations to their personnel for the duration of the operation.

5. Water. NICOY is responsible for provision of water to the attached personnel.

6. Fuel. One fuel tank (10,000 lt) each is being positioned at SHAGASHA and NYUNDO. NICOY will ensure that fuel is issued only to UNAMIR vehicles, unless ordered otherwise, and the expenditure incurred for this operation is accounted for separately.

7. Maintenance.

A. First line Repairs. These will be undertaken at the existing maint facilities at SHAGASHA and NYUNDO.

28/12 28 Dec

B. Second Line Repairs. These will be undertaken at existing facilities at KIGALI. Contributing contingents will be ready to provide replacement vehicles for the ones moved back for second line repairs.

C. Emergency Repairs. Assistance would be provided by BDA with minor repairs if necessary.

Coordinating Instructions

8. Certain issues which have emerged during the weekly meetings with the UNHCR, IOM and the Ministry of Rehabilitation are given out in the succeeding paragraphs.

9. Command and Control. NICOY is to detail an officer for each location, who will arrange for the tasking and scheduling of the vehicles on the basis of the requirement projected by the local IOM representative who will have overall coordinating role for the best use of all available vehicles.

10. Employment of vehicles. The UNAMIR vehicles would be used for moving returnees from the border crossing points to the nearest transit centres. If deemed necessary they could also be used for transfers from one transit centre to other on tarmac roads like moving from NYAGATARE to BUTARE or NKAMIRA to NDERA.

11. Communication. UNHCR frequencies will be programmed on the radio sets of certain key appointments of NICOY to enhance coordination. The necessary arrangements are being worked out with the UNHCR.

12. Conduct. IOM personnel will be responsible for supervision and coordination of loading and unloading procedures. If necessary IOM civilian personnel will be allowed to travel on UNAMIR vehicles as escorts.

Conclusion

13. It should be the endeavour of all concerned to provide adequate support to ensure the success of this sensitive operation. Should you have any queries or clarifications you are to contact Maj Pankaj Arora, SO Tpt / Mov this HQ on ext. 11118 or 94 C on Ch 11.

Distribution List:

Action:

List D less ser 57 & 58

Information:

MA to FC
DCOS OPS
HAC
IOM

UNITED NATIONS
ASSISTANCE MISSION IN RWANDA

NATIONS UNIES
MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

FROM : DCOS OPS 3000.35 (OPS)

TO : DISTRIBUTION LIST

DATE : 27 Dec 95

SUBJECT : **ASSISTANCE TO UNHCR FOR REPATRIATION OF REFUGEES**

Reference: Further to letter No 3000.35 (Ops) dated 19 Oct 95.

1. Attached are the instructions for the transport support to UNHCR in view of the forthcoming repatriation of Rwandan refugees from Zaire, likely to commence in the first week of Jan 1996.

2. These instructions supersede the earlier correspondence on the subject.

3. All addressees acknowledge.

Distribution :

Action:

INDBATT
GHANCOY 1
NICOY
FORCE ENGR COY
FORCE SIG COY
CMSG

27/12

27 Dec

Info :

MA TO FC
DCOS SP

INSTRUCTIONS ON TRANSPORT SUPPORT TO UNHCR FOR THE MOVEMENT OF REFUGEES, LIKELY TO COMMENCE IN THE FIRST WEEK OF JAN 96

General

1. In view of the forthcoming possible repatriation of Rwandan refugees from Zaire, it is pertinent to be prepared for such a contingency. It is likely to start in the first week of Jan 1996 Large number of vehicles will be required to transport the refugees from the border crossing points to the transit camps and further to their home communes. UNAMIR has committed to provide transport support within its capability.

Responsibility

2. a. **Responsibility to Provide Transport.** It is attached as Annex A.

   b. **Earmarking of Transport at the Crossing Points.** Attached as Annex B.

Miscellaneous

3. **Warning Notice.** All contributing contingents will keep the transport and personnel at **06 hrs NOTICE TO MOVE.**

4. **Method of Operation.** Once the move is ordered by the Ops Branch, transport should move out within 06 hrs of the receipt of message. It will report to the NICOY locations in Gisenyi and Nyundo respectively. The transport will only be used for the movement of refugees from the border crossing points at Cyangugu and Gisyeni to the Transit Camps established by UNHCR. UNHCR transport will be used for the movement beyond the transit camps to the home communes.

5. **Command and Control.** The CO NICOY will command the operation in both his sectors on behalf of UNAMIR. He should carry out liaison with UNHCR representative in the two sectors.

6. **Passage of Info.** The Ops branch will be kept informed of the latest situation at all the time by the CO NICOY.

7. **Communication.** CO NICOY will establish suitable communication support for the operation in both his sectors.

Administration

8. Admin instructions are being issued separately. by DCOS SP.

Annex A
(Refers to Para 2 a)

RESPONSIBILITY TO PROVIDE TRANSPORT

SER NO	CONTINGENTS	NUMBER OF TRUCKS TO BE PROVIDED	REMARKS
1	INDBATT	6	
2	FORCE ENGR COY	3	
3	FORCE SIG COY	3	
4	GHANCOY 1	2	
5	NICOY	6	
6	CMSG	NIL	ACT AS RESERVE
	TOTAL	20	

Note : The above will be rehashed as soon as more cargo/troop carrying trucks are issued to the contingents.

Annex B
(Refers to Para 2 b)

EARMARKING OF TRANSPORT AT THE CROSSING POINTS

SER NO	CROSSING POINT	CONTINGENTS	NO OF VEHICLES	COMMAND AND CONTROL RESPONSIBILITY	REMARKS
1	**CYANGUGU**	FORCE ENGR COY	03	NICOY	REPORT TO NIICOY LOCATION WHEN MOVE ORDERED
		FORCE SIG COY	03	NICOY	---- DO ---
		NICOY	04	NICOY	----DO---
	TOTAL		10	-	
2	**GISYENI**	INDBATT	6	NICOY	REPORT TO NICOY LOCATION WHEN MOVE ORDERED
		GHANCOY 1	2		--- DO ---
		NICOY	2		--- DO ---
	TOTAL		10		

NOTE

DFC

Attached please find a EU document listing Rwandan refugees comunes of origin dated 30 November 1995.

The SRSG considers that this is an important paper which could be of immediate use to the HAC cell (and perhaps others) for the upkeep of their data base.

We have kept a photocopy.

Best regards.

Isel Rivero, SA/SRSG
18 December 1995

18/12

1. Keep a photocopy with us.
2. Send a copy each to
   - HAC
   - Mil Obs HQ ie CMO
   and D cos (ops).

EUROPEAN COMMISSION

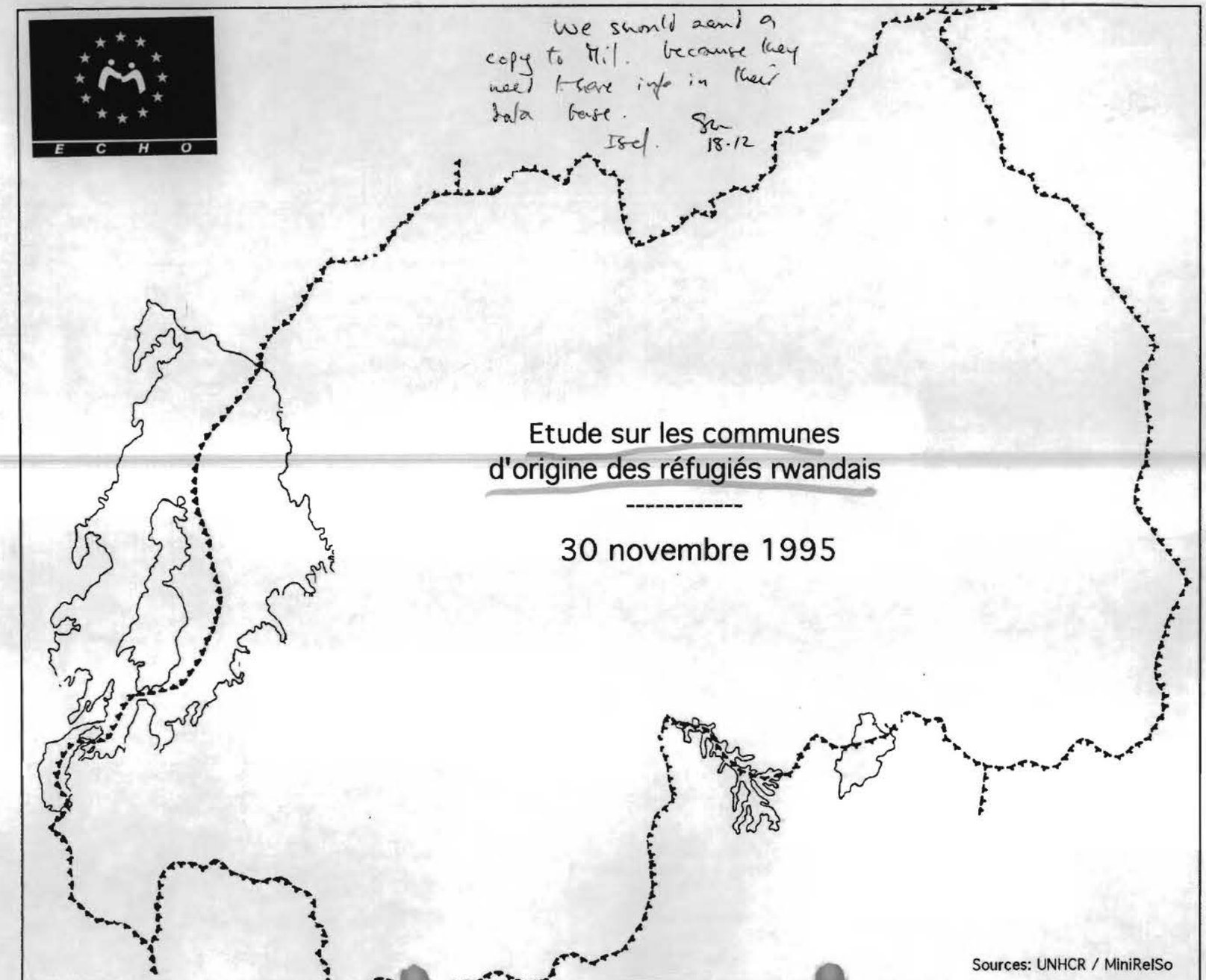
With compliments of

RECEIVED
16 DEC 1995
OFFICE OF THE SRSG
UNAMIR

En restant à votre disposition pour de plus amples renseignements,

B Artigaut

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY
HUMANITARIAN OFFICE
Rue de Genève, 3
1140 Brussels
Belgium


ECHO
We should send a copy to Mil. because they need to have info in their data base.
Isel. 18.12
Etude sur les communes
d'origine des réfugiés rwandais
---
30 novembre 1995
Sources: UNHCR / MiniRelSo

L'objectif de ce document est de présenter les diverses communes qui seront touchées par le rapatriement des populations rwandaises réfugiées à l'extérieur du pays depuis le mois d'avril 1994.

La majorité des données citées proviennent des recensements opérés par les différents bureaux du Haut Commissariat des Nations Unies pour les Réfugiés dans les pays d'asile.

Toutefois, ces données restent, malgré l'excellent travail réalisé par les équipes du terrain, sujettes à modification, étant donné les diverses causes possibles d'erreur (refus ou mauvaises informations fournies par les réfugiés de certains camps, erreurs de transcription, ...).

Les communes ainsi identifiées donnent cependant une idée des zones qui devraient accueillir les populations désireuses de rentrer au Rwanda. Cette étude devrait donc permettre d'identifier certaines communes où des travaux de réhabilitation pourraient, dès maintenant, être entamés.

Ce document tente, également, de faire un état des retours de cette population. Entre 700.000 et 800.000 réfugiés rwandais ayant quitté le pays avant les événements d'avril 1994, sont estimés être rentrés au Rwanda depuis le mois de mai 1994. Cependant, il reste difficile de définir avec précision leur destination dans le pays, étant donné qu'un grand nombre d'entre eux ne dispose pas de résidence spécifique.

Ce travail doit, bien entendu, être revu, corrigé et amélioré pour tenir compte de l'évolution permanente de la situation.

Merci à tous ceux et celles qui, de près ou de loin, y ont apporté leurs contributions et leurs soutiens.

EXPLICATION DES TABLEAUX DE DONNEES

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
				Population réfugiée							Population rapatriée						
				Totale	BURUNDI	TANZANIE		ZAIRE			Totale	BURUNDI	TANZANIE		ZAIRE		
Communes	Pop. 91	Estim 94	B.D. HACU			Ngara	Karagwe	Goma	Uvira	Bukavu			Ngara	Karagwe	Goma	Uvira	Bukavu

- 1- Communes rwandaises triées par préfecture
- 2- Résultats provisoires du recensement général de la population rwandaise en août 1991, par le Service Statistique du MiniPlan.
- 3- Réactualisation des données de la population, en appliquant un coefficient annuel de progression de 3,01%.
- 4- Estimation par le MiniRelSo de la population actuellement présente dans les communes; elle prend également en compte les "anciens réfugiés" rentrés récemment.
  Les cases [redacted] indiquent qu'aucun chiffre n'est disponible pour le moment.

- 5- Somme des populations réfugiées par commune d'origine
- 6- Population réfugiée au Burundi par commune, suite à la réactualisation du recensement du UNHCR Burundi en juin 1995. Suite à diverses opérations, la population (au 19/11/95) est de 151.002 personnes; la différence provient de départs en Tanzanie ou de retours spontanés inconnus.
- 7- Population réfugiée à Ngara (Tanzanie) par commune, suite au recensement du UNHCR Ngara en septembre 1995. Les camps de Lukole et de Kitali n'ont pu être recensés, ils sont estimés à environ 90.000 personnes.
- 8- Population réfugiée à Karagwe (Tanzanie) par commune, suite au recensement du UNHCR Karagwe en août 1995. Cependant, 7.969 personnes n'ont pu être identifiés par commune avec précision.
- 9- Population réfugiée à Goma (Zaïre) par commune, suite au recensement du UNHCR Goma en septembre 1995. Le camp du Lac Vert (+/- 51.000 personnes) n'a pu être recensé.
- 10- Population réfugiée à Uvira (Zaïre) par commune, suite au recensement du UNHCR Uvira en mars 1995.Il a fallu y ajouter 13.000 personnes, suite aux événements de Kibeho.
- 11- Population réfugiée à Bukavu (Zaïre) par commune, suite au recensement du UNHCR Bukavu en février 1995.

- 12- Somme des populations rapatriées par commune de destination
- 13- Population rapatriée du Burundi par commune.
- 14- Population rapatriée de Ngara (Tanzanie) par commune
- 15- Population rapatriée de Karagwe (Tanzanie) par commune
- 16- Population rapatriée ou refoulée de Goma (Zaïre) par commune
- 17- Populations rapatriée ou refoulée de Uvira (Zaïre) par commune
- 18- Population rapatriée ou refoulée de Bukavu (Zaïre) par commune

Explications complémentaires:

- Etant donné les approximations sur certains camps, la prise en compte des mouvements de retour entraine l'apparition de chiffres négatifs sur les tableaux.
- La rubrique "non défini" contient à la fois
  - les personnes n'ayant pu être "affectées" à une commune précise
  - les estimations des populations des camps où la population a refusé d'être recensée
  - les retours spontanés de certains pays, évalués quantitativement mais pas avec précision

1. PREFECTURE DE BUTARE

				Population réfugiée							Population rapatriée						
				Totale	BURUNDI	TANZANIE		ZAIRE			Totale	BURUNDI	TANZANIE		ZAIRE		
Communes	Pop. 91	Estim 94	B.D. HACU			Ngara	Karagwe	Goma	Uvira	Bukavu			Ngara	Karagwe	Goma	Uvira	Bukavu
Gishamvu	37 769	41 283	21 877	9 521	5 050			383	359	3 729	932	878			2		52
Huye	26 754	29 243	20 260	3 543	156			355	394	2 638	85				1		84
Kibayi	45 200	49 406	6 380	35 922	35 044			448	56	374	1 464	1 463					1
Kigembe	48 552	53 070	15 308	30 253	28 300			425	434	1 094	4 494	4 445			2		47
Maraba	39 685	43 378		2 775	87			420	431	1 837	178				1		177
Mbazi	27 395	29 944	25 240	2 646	143			668	282	1 553	74				6		68
Muganza	36 141	39 504	12 049	16 288	15 648			279	49	312	920	920					
Mugusa	38 309	41 873	35 603	4 284	1 808			398	309	1 769	313	173					140
Muyaga	35 436	38 733	20 081	12 032	10 866			374	90	702	868	845			1		22
Muyira	43 704	47 770	26 102	9 134	5 464			502	699	2 469	518	367			1		150
Ndora	29 464	32 205	20 003	5 113	3 703			613	44	753	149	127			2		20
Ngoma	34 406	37 607	39 723	8 124	2 915			581	591	4 037	442	271			18		153
Ntyazo	55 567	60 737	38 203	9 891	6 104			331	872	2 584	248	119					129
Nyabisindu	37 272	40 740	24 050	3 982	36		1	668	618	2 659	199				9		190
Nyakizu	49 742	54 370	39 450	7 309	1 569			481	1 340	3 919	540	280			3		257
Nyaruhengeri	34 007	37 171	10 308	19 237	17 211			557	93	1 376	1 322	1 307			7		8
Ruhashya	29 097	31 804	26 132	2 204	37			435	338	1 394	148				14		134
Runyinya	43 726	47 794	27 400	3 557	744			527	534	1 752	179				6		173
Rusatira	34 179	37 359	27 000	3 485	83			429	750	2 223	116						116
Shyanda	40 434	44 196	9 042	3 352	637			739	239	1 737	115	15			5		95
Diverses Com.				19 801	-92	19 868		-10	46	-11	113	92			10		11
TOTAL	766 839	838 190	444 211	212 453	135 513	19 868	1	9 603	8 568	38 900	13 417	11 302			88		2 027
					63,78%	9,35%	0,00%	4,52%	4,03%	18,31%		84,24%			0,66%		15,11%

2. PREFECTURE DE BYUMBA

				Population réfugiée							Population rapatriée						
				Totale	BURUNDI	TANZANIE		ZAIRE			Totale	BURUNDI	TANZANIE		ZAIRE		
Communes	Pop. 91	Estim 94	B.D. HACU			Ngara	Karagwe	Goma	Uvira	Bukavu			Ngara	Karagwe	Goma	Uvira	Bukavu
Buyoga	47 539	51 962	33 829	13 231	4		13	12 743	38	433	103				100		3
Bwisige	31 406	34 328	31 643	1 789	14	382		1 128	22	243	13				9		4
Cyumba	39 177	42 822	36 184	16 081	3		2	15 553	28	495	496				478		18
Cyungo	46 294	50 601	48 000	9 625				9 212	13	400	40				40		
Giti	45 572	49 812	45 000	1 545	14		297	1 035	6	193	10				7		3
Gituza	46 656	50 997	40 700	10 597	4	5 731	3 764	890	16	192	14				9		5
Kibali	55 893	61 094	12 414	7 377	2		4	6 366	24	981	79				68		11
Kinyami	41 446	45 302		4 042	2		8	3 568	33	431	53				49		4
Kivuye	31 490	34 420	22 500	30 220	5	889		28 795	32	499	156				155		1
Kiyombe	35 563	38 872	37 469	14 961	5	10 120	312	3 730	17	777	50				13		37
Muhura	46 809	51 164	46 095	4 861	63	1 815	2 211	573	12	187	5				1		4
Mukarange	37 464	40 950	40 247	6 236	4	458		5 031	15	728	26				14		12
Murambi	86 751	94 823	76 000	46 580	11	25 448	19 952	832	32	305	25				13		12
Muvumba	59 696	65 250	60 000	37 172	1	31 173	3 148	2 248	49	553	20				3		17
Ngarama	59 842	65 410		18 492		5 257	11 639	1 176	28	392	57				40		17
Rutare	40 028	43 752		4 696	136		2 845	1 511	6	198	15				4		11
Tumba	31 724	34 676	25 000	13 387				13 046	75	266	95				91		4
Diverses Com.				-86	-10			-83	7		94	10			84		
TOTAL	783 350	856 237	555 081	240 806	258	81 273	44 195	107 354	453	7 273	1 351	10			1 178		163
					0,11%	33,75%	18,35%	44,58%	0,19%	3,02%		0,74%			87,19%		12,07%

3. PREFECTURE DE CYANGUGU

				Population réfugiée							Population rapatriée						
				Totale	BURUNDI	TANZANIE		ZAIRE			Totale	BURUNDI	TANZANIE		ZAIRE		
Communes	Pop. 91	Estim 94	B.D. HACU			Ngara	Karagwe	Goma	Uvira	Bukavu			Ngara	Karagwe	Goma	Uvira	Bukavu
Bugarama	53 311	58 271	40 000	10 310				196	9 831	283	58						58
Cyimbogo	40 971	44 783	23 467	12 373				453	431	11 489	111				3		108
Gafunzo	47 262	51 660	43 327	8 861				341	240	8 280	61				1		60
Gatare	53 135	58 079	51 772	4 781				508	283	3 990	60				4		56
Gishoma	40 075	43 804	34 337	6 159	8			197	2 995	2 959	59						59
Gisuma	46 951	51 320	43 502	7 995				404	616	6 975	282						282
Kagano	43 878	47 961	37 000	5 313				285	150	4 878	187				11		176
Kamembe	46 135	50 428	30 000	8 895	1			628	386	7 880	496						496
Karengera	59 480	65 014	50 000	2 434				346	651	1437	20						20
Kirambo	46 315	50 624	42 917	2 610				349	128	2133	55						55
Nyakabuye	37 616	41 116	36 759	2 592				296	993	1303	29						29
Diverses Com.				37	-67				104		67	67					
TOTAL	515 129	563 059	433 081	72 360	-58			4 003	16 808	51 607	1 485	67			19		1 399
					-0,08%			5,53%	23,23%	71,32%		4,51%			1,28%		94,21%

4. PREFECTURE DE GIKONGORO

				Population réfugiée							Population rapatriée						
				Totale	BURUNDI	TANZANIE		ZAIRE			Totale	BURUNDI	TANZANIE		ZAIRE		
Communes	Pop. 91	Estim 94	B.D. HACU			Ngara	Karagwe	Goma	Uvira	Bukavu			Ngara	Karagwe	Goma	Uvira	Bukavu
Karama	30 514	33 353	18 000	10 070	17			611	1 592	7 850	698				10		688
Karambo	24 865	27 179	17 067	2 307			6	252	509	1 540	43						43
Kinyamakara	32 598	35 631	24 402	7 156	24			474	858	5 800	468				2		466
Kivu	35 701	39 023	33 252	1 165	17			467	294	387	26						26
Mubuga	33 075	36 152	17 295	1 865	27			509	741	588	131				1		130
Mugasombwa	49 264	53 848	50 000	2 750	1			371	563	1 815	164						164
Muko	46 428	50 748	40 355	2 192	3			382	529	1 278	83						83
Musange	31 668	34 615	25 153	2 185	7			549	542	1 087	34				1		33
Musebeya	36 990	40 432	38 005	1 829	4			561	387	877	11						11
Nshili	44 713	48 873	44 337	2 118	38			676	644	760	45						45
Nyamagabe	38 415	41 989		8 268	24			407	1 030	6 807	509				4		505
Rukondo	32 060	35 043		5 699	7			736	929	4 027	432				1		431
Rwamiko	28 294	30 927	18 520	1 642	9			396	389	848	175						175
Diverses Com.				-33	-109			-9	94	-9	127	109			9		9
TOTAL	464 585	507 812	326 386	49 213	69		6	6 382	9 101	33 655	2 946	109			28		2 809
					0,14%		0,01%	12,97%	18,49%	68,39%		3,70%			0,95%		95,35%

5. PREFECTURE DE GISENYI

				Population réfugiée							Population rapatriée						
				Totale	BURUNDI	TANZANIE		ZAIRE			Totale	BURUNDI	TANZANIE		ZAIRE		
Communes	Pop. 91	Estim 94	B.D. HACU			Ngara	Karagwe	Goma	Uvira	Bukavu			Ngara	Karagwe	Goma	Uvira	Bukavu
Gaseke	53 868	58 880	51 000	10 499	30			10 212		257	2 291				2 291		
Giciye	60 721	66 371	37 000	16 832	38			16 354	13	427	2 596	1			2 595		
Kanama	70 317	76 860	65 828	8 720	2			8 494	24	200	485				485		
Karago	53 405	58 374	48 139	20 023	17			19 490	19	497	1 056				1 056		
Kayove	79 188	86 556	60 754	10 701				2 466	31	8 204	114				114		
Kibilira	54 462	59 529	45 350	9 230	7			7 695	49	1 479	404				404		
Mutura	71 329	77 966		28 602				28 380	12	210	589				589		
Nyamyumba	57 853	63 236	54 245	11 732				10 494	39	1 199	1 166				1 166		
Ramba	51 300	56 073	44 000	6 771	4			5 711	22	1 034	624				624		
Rubavu	62 009	67 779		14 901	6			14 558	32	305	1 632				1 632		
Rwerere	51 360	56 139	50 000	15 413	3			15 312	4	94	480				480		
Satinsyi	68 885	75 294		15 651	22			14 891	17	721	2 697				2 697		
Diverses Com.				-16				-24	8		24				24		
TOTAL	734 697	803 057	456 316	169 059	129			154 033	270	14 627	14 158	1			14 157		
					0,08%			91,11%	0,16%	8,65%		0,01%			99,99%		

6. PREFECTURE DE GITARAMA

				Population réfugiée							Population rapatriée						
				Totale	BURUNDI	TANZANIE		ZAIRE			Totale	BURUNDI	TANZANIE		ZAIRE		
Communes	Pop. 91	Estim 94	B.D. HACU			Ngara	Karagwe	Goma	Uvira	Bukavu			Ngara	Karagwe	Goma	Uvira	Bukavu
Bulinga	36 195	39 563	38 623	3 804	7			1 238	324	2 235	4				4		
Kayanzi	39 322	42 981	34 613	1 122	16			713	28	365	5				5		
Kigoma	61 099	66 784	57 517	3 434	13			706	516	2 199	16				16		
Masango	50 184	54 853	44 500	3 068	8			817	520	1 723	10				10		
Mugina	41 455	45 312	36 024	4 927	26			3 620	143	1 138	46				46		
Mukingi	37 976	41 509	35 731	2 711	3			613	183	1 912	12				12		
Murama	40 756	44 548	36 000	3 667	8			549	1 030	2 080	11				11		
Musambira	45 929	50 202	48 168	3 072	13			2 240	47	772	51				51		
Mushubati	63 932	69 881	59 993	3 798	3			878	136	2 781	25				25		
Ntongwe	74 150	81 049	54 835	8 144	1 883			1 255	1 230	3 776	7				7		
Nyabikenke	51 203	55 967	46 253	5 916	5			4 852	28	1 031	375				375		
Nyakabanda	45 964	50 241	48 604	5 166	15			3 395	12	1 744	210				210		
Nyamabuye	80 068	87 518	75 705	4 937	8			2 300	266	2 363	41				41		
Runda	46 116	50 407	36 800	5 710				4 720	67	923	113				113		
Rutobwe	35 234	38 512	36 856	2 805	7			1 551	23	1 224	56				56		
Taba	54 336	59 392	56 000	4 664	5			3 893	18	748	147				147		
Tambwe	47 597	52 026	42 811	3 559	13			930	322	2 294	7				7		
Diverses Com.				2 270	-74	2 382		-72	34		146	74			72		
TOTAL	851 516	930 746	789 033	72 774	1 959	2 382		34 198	4 927	29 308	1 282	74			1 208		
					2,69%	3,27%		46,99%	6,77%	40,27%		5,77%			94,23%		

7. PREFECTURE DE KIBUNGO

				Population réfugiée							Population rapatriée						
				Totale	BURUNDI	TANZANIE		ZAIRE			Totale	BURUNDI	TANZANIE		ZAIRE		
Communes	Pop. 91	Estim 94	B.D. HACU			Ngara	Karagwe	Goma	Uvira	Bukavu			Ngara	Karagwe	Goma	Uvira	Bukavu
Birenga	73 151	79 957	30 028	49 825	16 355	31 495	550	907	29	489	6 361	6 339			22		
Kabarondo	43 396	47 434	24 136	27 167	526	10 847	15 175	485	20	114	11				11		
Kayonza	46 297	50 605	19 876	33 835	185	6 326	26 422	633	57	212	2				2		
Kigarama	66 596	72 792	31 455	46 758	6 638	19 036	19 167	1 155	77	685	1 093	1 029			64		
Mugesera	49 222	53 802	33 319	10 924	1 544	5 649		1 896	48	1 787	566	551			15		
Muhazi	45 104	49 301	32 570	5 173	83	1 962	1 564	1 080	47	437	5				5		
Rukara	55 792	60 983	28 882	40 205	72	8 443	30 717	801	12	160	8				8		
Rukira	57 351	62 687	23 992	44 929	376	28 849	14 558	1 035	11	100	36				36		
Rusumo	122 457	133 851	31 455	111 043	112	106 910	3 115	697	67	142	3				3		
Rutonde	37 745	41 257	24 502	9 718	1 085	5 828	1 036	1 053	47	669	16				16		
Sake	58 257	63 678	38 046	18 519	8 268	5 600		1 880	435	2 336	2 426	2 415			11		
Diverses Com.				-374	-323			-54	3		377	323			54		
TOTAL	655 368	716 347	318 261	397 722	34 921	230 945	112 304	11 568	853	7 131	10 904	10 657			247		
					8,78%	58,07%	28,24%	2,91%	0,21%	1,79%		97,73%			2,27%		

8. PREFECTURE DE KIBUYE

				Population réfugiée							Population rapatriée						
				Totale	BURUNDI	TANZANIE		ZAIRE			Totale	BURUNDI	TANZANIE		ZAIRE		
Communes	Pop. 91	Estim 94	B.D. HACU			Ngara	Karagwe	Goma	Uvira	Bukavu			Ngara	Karagwe	Goma	Uvira	Bukavu
Bwakira	53 532	58 513	48 938	4 723				928	246	3 549	136				4		132
Gishyita	42 968	46 966		16 761				891	509	15 361	192				7		185
Gisovu	39 300	42 957	33 466	9 342	2			536	547	8 257	259						259
Gitesi	61 790	67 539	37 000	13 711	1			1 147	749	11 814	444				17		427
Kivumu	55 268	60 410	46 547	6 414				794	239	5 381	101				3		98
Mabanza	63 225	69 108	41 372	13 212	1			1 187	1 209	10 815	481				19		462
Mwendo	43 431	47 472	37 216	4 117	31			564	473	3 049	107				2		105
Rutsiro	56 816	62 102	58 737	4 878	5			1 618	42	3 213	75				23		52
Rwamatamu	54 417	59 480	30 640	15 782	308			1 127	433	13 914	210				4		206
Diverses Com.				-17	-11			-15	15	-6	32	11			15		6
TOTAL	470 747	514 548	333 916	88 923	337			8 777	4 462	75 347	2 037	11			94		1 932
					0,38%			9,87%	5,02%	84,73%		0,54%			4,61%		94,85%

9. PREFECTURE DE KIGALI RURAL

				Population réfugiée							Population rapatriée						
				Totale	BURUNDI	TANZANIE		ZAIRE			Totale	BURUNDI	TANZANIE		ZAIRE		
Communes	Pop. 91	Estim 94	B.D. HACU			Ngara	Karagwe	Goma	Uvira	Bukavu			Ngara	Karagwe	Goma	Uvira	Bukavu
Bicumbi	99 347	108 591	70 959	11 991	219		5	10 400	63	1 304	210	20			190		
Butamwa	34 094	37 266	12 500	13 839	3			13 542	38	256	306				306		
Gashora	76 604	83 732	52 168	13 581	2 744		6	7 141	1 001	2 689	466	365			101		
Gikomero	53 297	58 256	37 509	3 532	8		20	3 215	8	281	27				27		
Gikoro	52 604	57 499	32 000	3 113	6		49	2 599	18	441	18				18		
Kanombe	54 196	59 239	39 051	8 227	126			6 984	50	1 067	121				121		
Kanzenze	99 985	109 288	67 365	16 937	-22		4	14 277	256	2 422	157	22			135		
Mbogo	31 999	34 976	21 780	8 296	2			8 059	5	230	58				58		
Mugambazi	46 839	51 197	33 015	10 216	8		5	9 931	17	255	110				110		
Musasa	33 153	36 238	29 398	4 661	15			4 376	20	250	100				100		
Ngenda	115 031	125 734	103 799	25 603	8 737	6 187	4	1 685	2 925	6 065	1 165	1 160			5		
Rubungo	46 510	50 838	25 583	8 739	12			7 940	32	755	104				104		
Rushashi	37 775	41 290	37 859	8 004	18		9	7 774	36	167	128				128		
Rutongo	54 357	59 415	27 232	17 653	7			17 121	18	507	168				168		
Shyorongi	44 874	49 049	24 489	12 366	2			11 988	15	361	258				258		
Tare	38 204	41 759	35 206	11 111	15			10 683	25	388	171				171		
Diverses Com.				-142				-339	197		339				339		
TOTAL	918 869	1 004 365	649 913	177 727	11 900	6 187	102	137 376	4 724	17 438	3 906	1 567			2 339		
					6,70%	3,48%	0,06%	77,30%	2,66%	9,81%		40,12%			59,88%		

10. PREFECTURE DE KIGALI VILLE

				Population réfugiée							Population rapatriée						
				Totale	BURUNDI	TANZANIE		ZAIRE			Totale	BURUNDI	TANZANIE		ZAIRE		
Communes	Pop. 91	Estim 94	B.D. HACU			Ngara	Karagwe	Goma	Uvira	Bukavu			Ngara	Karagwe	Goma	Uvira	Bukavu
Kacyiru	57 553	62 908	68 567	10 986	-21		5	8 282		2 720	197	21			176		
Kicukiro	57 824	63 204		7 596				7 556		40	103				103		
Nyarugenge	122 405	133 794	118 850	14 304	54	3 196	2	10 620	413	19	443				443		
Diverses Com.																	
TOTAL	237 782	259 906	187 417	32 886	33	3 196	7	26 458	413	2 779	743	21			722		
					0,10%	9,72%	0,02%	80,45%	1,26%	8,45%		2,83%			97,17%		

11. PREFECTURE DE RUHENGERI

				Population réfugiée							Population rapatriée						
				Totale	BURUNDI	TANZANIE		ZAIRE			Totale	BURUNDI	TANZANIE		ZAIRE		
Communes	Pop. 91	Estim 94	B.D. HACU			Ngara	Karagwe	Goma	Uvira	Bukavu			Ngara	Karagwe	Goma	Uvira	Bukavu
Butaro	50 936	55 675	58 000	18 400	26			18 108	21	245	1528				1 528		
Cyabingo	49 098	53 666	53 390	6 836	30			6 513	16	277	859				859		
Cyeru	75 906	82 969	79 000	11 673	10		24	10 989	27	623	509				509		
Gatonde	38 228	41 785	43 200	6 640	23			6 438	19	160	376				376		
Kidaho	37 736	41 247	45 000	2 632			6	2 339	21	266	167				167		
Kigombe	53 929	58 947	52 500	9 349	25			9 005	17	302	1174				1 174		
Kinigi	55 293	60 438	52 000	14 812	10			14 577	16	209	3233				3 233		
Mukingo	44 119	48 224	42 000	14 588	1			14 337	32	218	1167				1 167		
Ndusu	43 765	47 837	44 000	7 271	16			7 145	2	108	424				424		
Nkuli	48 533	53 049	45 000	21 120	2			20 758	14	346	719				719		
Nkumba	50 425	55 117	65 000	7 339				7 015	10	314	746				746		
Nyakinama	37 381	40 859	41 222	7 462	15			7 276	20	151	497				497		
Nyamugali	47 799	52 246	48 121	8 817	9		4	8 493	45	266	271				271		
Nyamutera	31 670	34 617	40 000	7 142	14			6 951	55	122	341				341		
Nyarutovu	61 495	67 217	60 012	7 723				7 581	5	137	568				568		
Ruhondo	39 799	43 502	42 000	5 865	5			5 672	32	156	335				335		
Diverses Com.				1 450	-26				1 476		26	26					
TOTAL	766 112	837 395	810 445	159 119	160		34	153 197	1 828	3 900	12 940	26			12 914		
					0,10%		0,02%	96,28%	1,15%	2,45%		0,20%			99,80%		

12. TABLEAU RECAPITULATIF PAR PREFECTURE au 1 décembre 1995

				Population réfugiée							Population rapatriée							
				Totale	BURUNDI	TANZANIE		ZAIRE			Totale	BURUNDI	TANZANIE		ZAIRE			
Préfectures	Pop. 91	Estim 94	B.D. HACU			Ngara	Karagwe	Goma	Uvira	Bukavu			Ngara	Karagwe	Goma	Uvira	Bukavu	Divers
Butare	766 839	838 190	444 211	212 453	135 513	19 868	1	9 603	8 568	38 900	13 417	11 302			88		2 027	
Byumba	783 350	856 237	555 081	240 806	258	81 273	44 195	107 354	453	7 273	1 351	10			1 178		163	
Cyangugu	515 129	563 059	433 081	72 360	-58			4 003	16 808	51 607	1 485	67			19		1 399	
Gikongoro	464 585	507 812	326 386	49 213	69		6	6 382	9 101	33 655	2 946	109			28		2 809	
Gisenyi	734 697	803 057	456 316	169 059	129			154 033	270	14 627	14 158	1			14 157			
Gitarama	851 516	930 746	789 033	72 774	1 959	2 382		34 198	4 927	29 308	1 282	74			1 208			
Kibungo	655 368	716 347	318 261	397 722	34 921	230 945	112 304	11 568	853	7 131	10 904	10 657			247			
Kibuye	470 747	514 548	333 916	88 923	337			8 777	4 462	75 347	2 037	11			94		1 932	
Kigali rural	918 869	1 004 365	649 913	177 727	11 900	6 187	102	137 376	4 724	17 438	3 906	1 567			2 339			
Kigali ville	237 782	259 906	187 417	32 886	33	3 196	7	26 458	413	2 779	743	21			722			
Ruhengeri	766 112	837 395	810 445	159 119	160		34	153 197	1 828	3 900	12 940	26			12 914			
Non défini *				91 868	-34 189	90 394	7 969	23 656	13 000	5 635	19 033	5 959	6 319		3 807		1 351	1 597
Total	7 164 994	7 831 663	5 304 060	1 764 910	151 032	434 245	164 618	676 605	65 407	287 600	84 202	29 804	6 319		36 801		9 681	1 597
					8,56%	24,60%	9,33%	38,34%	3,71%	16,30%		35,40%	7,50%		43,71%		11,50%	1,90%

Destinations inconnues : 24,20%

Liste des communes d'origine des populations rapatriées au 1 décembre 1995.

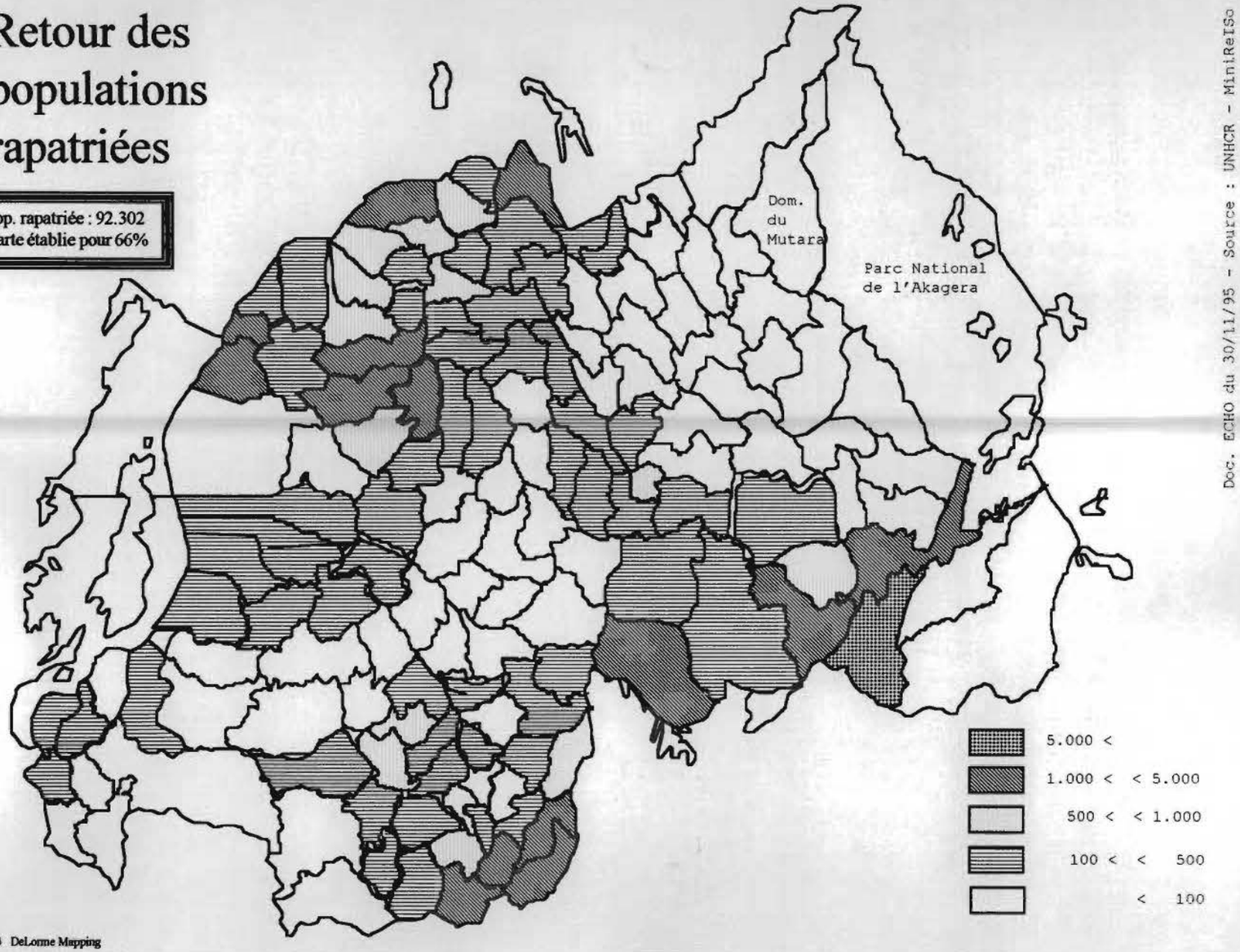
Birenga	6 361	Kibungo
Kigembe	4 494	Butare
Kinigi	3 233	Ruhengeri
Satinsyi	2 697	Gisenyi
Giciye	2 596	Gisenyi
Sake	2 426	Kibungo
Gaseke	2 291	Gisenyi
Rubavu	1 632	Gisenyi
Butaro	1 528	Ruhengeri
Kibayi	1 464	Butare
Nyaruhengeri	1 322	Butare
Kigombe	1 174	Ruhengeri
Mukingo	1 167	Ruhengeri
Nyamyumba	1 166	Gisenyi
Ngenda	1 165	Kigali Rural
Kigarama	1 093	Kibungo
Karago	1 056	Gisenyi
Gishamvu	932	Butare
Muganza	920	Butare
Muyaga	868	Butare
Cyabingo	859	Ruhengeri
Nkumba	746	Ruhengeri
Kigali ville	743	Kigali ville
Nkuli	719	Ruhengeri
Karama	698	Gikongoro
Ramba	624	Gisenyi
Mutura	589	Gisenyi
Nyarutovu	568	Ruhengeri
Mugesera	566	Kibungo
Nyakizu	540	Butare
Muyira	518	Butare
Nyamagabe	509	Gikongoro
Cyeru	509	Ruhengeri
Nyakinama	497	Ruhengeri
Cyumba	496	Byumba
Kamembe	496	Cyangugu
Kanama	485	Gisenyi
Mabanza	481	Kibuye
Rwerere	480	Gisenyi
Kinyamakara	468	Gikongoro
Gashora	466	Kigali Rural
Gitesi	444	Kibuye
Ngoma	442	Butare
Rukondo	432	Gikongoro
Ndusu	424	Ruhengeri
Kibilira	404	Gisenyi
Gatonde	376	Ruhengeri
Nyabikenke	375	Gitarama
Nyamutera	341	Ruhengeri
Ruhondo	335	Ruhengeri

Mugusa	313	Butare
Butamwa	306	Kigali Rural
Gisuma	282	Cyangugu
Nyamugali	271	Ruhengeri
Gisovu	259	Kibuye
Shyorongi	258	Kigali Rural
Ntyazo	248	Butare
Nyakabanda	210	Gitarama
Rwamatamu	210	Kibuye
Bicumbi	210	Kigali Rural
Nyabisindu	199	Butare
Gishyita	192	Kibuye
Kagano	187	Cyangugu
Runyinya	179	Butare
Maraba	178	Butare
Rwamiko	175	Gikongoro
Tare	171	Kigali Rural
Rutongo	168	Kigali Rural
Kidaho	167	Ruhengeri
Mugasombwa	164	Gikongoro
Kanzenze	157	Kigali Rural
Kivuye	156	Byumba
Ndora	149	Butare
Ruhashya	148	Butare
Taba	147	Gitarama
Bwakira	136	Kibuye
Mubunga	131	Gikongoro
Rushashi	128	Kigali Rural
Kanombe	121	Kigali Rural
Rusatira	116	Butare
Shyanda	115	Butare
Kayove	114	Gisenyi
Runda	113	Gitarama
Cyimbogo	111	Cyangugu
Mugambazi	110	Kigali Rural
Mwendo	107	Kibuye
Rubungo	104	Kigali Rural
Buyoga	103	Byumba
Kivumu	101	Kibuye
Musasa	100	Kigali Rural
Tumba	95	Byumba
Huye	85	Butare
Muko	83	Gikongoro
Kibali	79	Byumba
Rutsiro	75	Kibuye
Mbazi	74	Butare
Gafunzo	61	Cyangugu
Gatare	60	Cyangugu
Gishoma	59	Cyangugu
Bugarama	58	Cyangugu

Mbogo	58	Kigali Rural
Ngarama	57	Byumba
Rutobwe	56	Gitarama
Kirambo	55	Cyangugu
Kinyami	53	Byumba
Musambira	51	Gitarama
Kiyombe	50	Byumba
Mugina	46	Gitarama
Nshili	45	Gikongoro
Karambo	43	Gikongoro
Nyamabuye	41	Gitarama
Cyungo	40	Byumba
Rukira	36	Kibungo
Musange	34	Gikongoro
Nyakabuye	29	Cyangugu
Gikomero	27	Kigali Rural
Mukarange	26	Byumba
Kivu	26	Gikongoro
Murambi	25	Byumba
Mushubati	25	Gitarama
Muvumba	20	Byumba
Karengera	20	Cyangugu
Gikoro	18	Kigali Rural
Kigoma	16	Gitarama
Rutonde	16	Kibungo
Rutare	15	Byumba
Gituza	14	Byumba
Bwisige	13	Byumba
Mukingi	12	Gitarama
Musebeya	11	Gikongoro
Murama	11	Gitarama
Kabarondo	11	Kibungo
Giti	10	Byumba
Masango	10	Gitarama
Rukara	8	Kibungo
Ntongwe	7	Gitarama
Tambwe	7	Gitarama
Muhura	5	Byumba
Kayanzi	5	Gitarama
Muhazi	5	Kibungo
Bulinga	4	Gitarama
Rusumo	3	Kibungo
Kayonza	2	Kibungo

Retour des populations rapatriées

Pop. rapatriée : 92.302
Carte établie pour 66%



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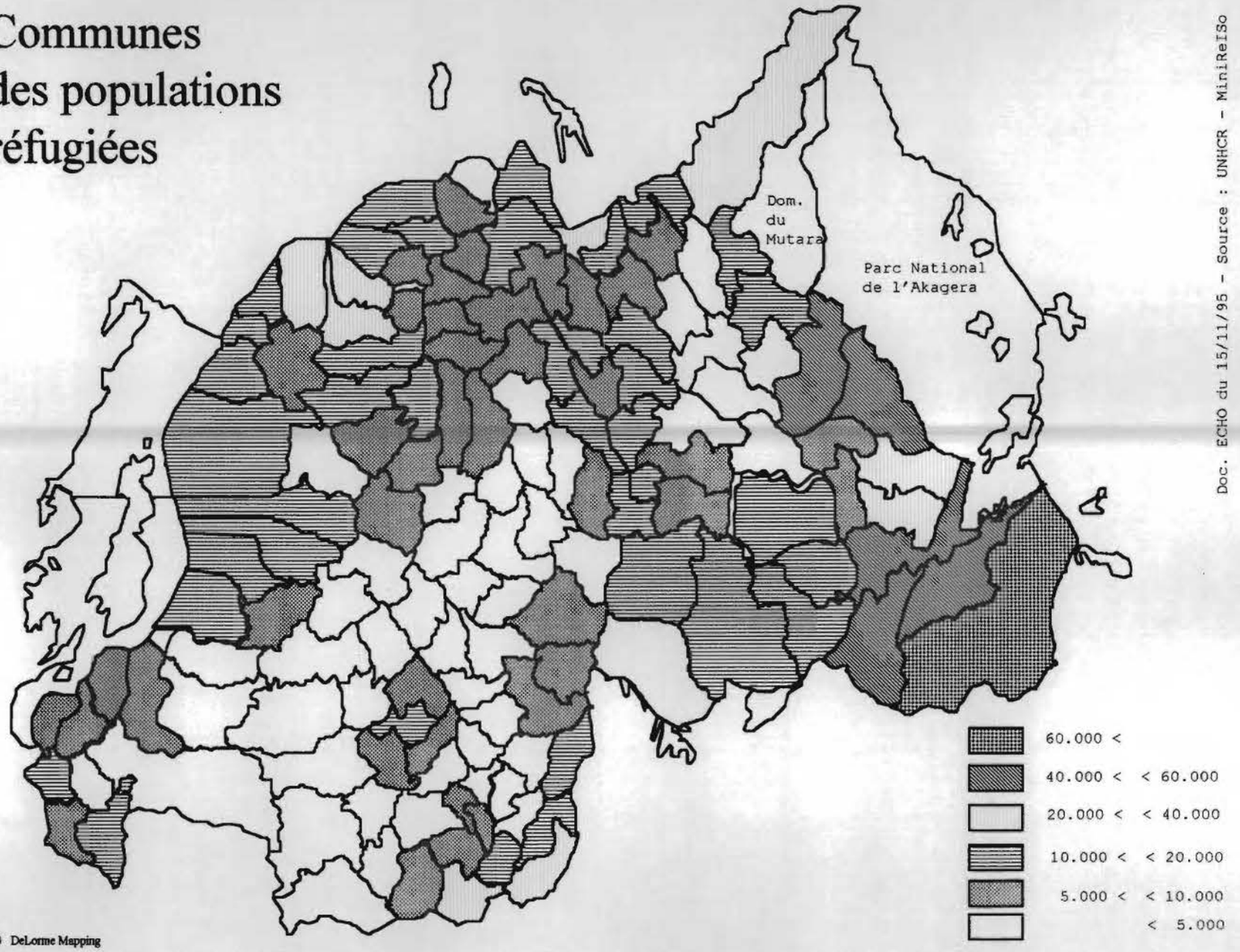
Liste des communes d'origine des populations réfugiées au 1 décembre 1995.

Rusumo	111 043	Kibungo
Birenga	49 825	Kibungo
Kigarama	46 758	Kibungo
Murambi	46 580	Byumba
Rukira	44 929	Kibungo
Rukara	40 205	Kibungo
Muvumba	37 172	Byumba
Kibayi	35 922	Butare
Kayonza	33 835	Kibungo
Kigali ville	32 886	Kigali ville
Kigembe	30 253	Butare
Kivuye	30 220	Byumba
Mutura	28 602	Gisenyi
Kabarondo	27 167	Kibungo
Ngenda	25 603	Kigali Rural
Nkuli	21 120	Ruhengeri
Karogo	20 023	Gisenyi
Nyaruhengeri	19 237	Butare
Sake	18 519	Kibungo
Ngarama	18 492	Byumba
Butaro	18 400	Ruhengeri
Rutongo	17 653	Kigali Rural
Kanzenze	16 937	Kigali Rural
Giciye	16 832	Gisenyi
Gishyita	16 761	Kibuye
Muganza	16 288	Butare
Cyumba	16 081	Byumba
Rwamatamu	15 782	Kibuye
Satinsyi	15 651	Gisenyi
Rwerere	15 413	Gisenyi
Kiyombe	14 961	Byumba
Rubavu	14 901	Gisenyi
Kinigi	14 812	Ruhengeri
Mukingo	14 588	Ruhengeri
Butamwa	13 839	Kigali Rural
Gitesi	13 711	Kibuye
Gashora	13 581	Kigali Rural
Tumba	13 387	Byumba
Mabanza	13 212	Kibuye
Cyimbogo	12 373	Cyangugu
Shyorongi	12 366	Kigali Rural
Muyaga	12 032	Butare
Bicumbi	11 991	Kigali Rural
Nyamyumba	11 732	Gisenyi
Cyeru	11 673	Ruhengeri
Tare	11 111	Kigali Rural
Mugesera	10 924	Kibungo
Kayove	10 701	Gisenyi
Gituza	10 597	Byumba
Gaseke	10 499	Gisenyi

Bugarama	10 310	Cyangugu
Mugambazi	10 216	Kigali Rural
Karama	10 070	Gikongoro
Ntyazo	9 891	Butare
Rutonde	9 718	Kibungo
Cyungo	9 625	Byumba
Gishamvu	9 521	Butare
Kigombe	9 349	Ruhengeri
Gisovu	9 342	Kibuye
Kibilira	9 230	Gisenyi
Muyira	9 134	Butare
Kamembe	8 895	Cyangugu
Gafunzo	8 861	Cyangugu
Nyamugali	8 817	Ruhengeri
Rubungo	8 739	Kigali Rural
Kanama	8 720	Gisenyi
Mbogo	8 296	Kigali Rural
Nyamagabe	8 268	Gikongoro
Kanombe	8 227	Kigali Rural
Ntongwe	8 144	Gitarama
Ngoma	8 124	Butare
Rushashi	8 004	Kigali Rural
Gisuma	7 995	Cyangugu
Nyarutovu	7 723	Ruhengeri
Nyakinama	7 462	Ruhengeri
Kibali	7 377	Byumba
Nkumba	7 339	Ruhengeri
Nyakizu	7 309	Butare
Ndusu	7 271	Ruhengeri
Kinyamakara	7 156	Gikongoro
Nyamutera	7 142	Ruhengeri
Cyabingo	6 836	Ruhengeri
Ramba	6 771	Gisenyi
Gatonde	6 640	Ruhengeri
Kivumu	6 414	Kibuye
Mukarange	6 236	Byumba
Gishoma	6 159	Cyangugu
Nyabikenke	5 916	Gitarama
Ruhondo	5 865	Ruhengeri
Runda	5 710	Gitarama
Rukondo	5 699	Gikongoro
Kagano	5 313	Cyangugu
Muhazi	5 173	Kibungo
Nyakabanda	5 166	Gitarama
Ndora	5 113	Butare
Nyamabuye	4 937	Gitarama
Mugina	4 927	Gitarama
Rutsiro	4 878	Kibuye
Muhura	4 861	Byumba
Gatare	4 781	Cyangugu

Bwakira	4 723	Kibuye
Rutare	4 696	Byumba
Taba	4 664	Gitarama
Musasa	4 661	Kigali Rural
Mugusa	4 284	Butare
Mwendo	4 117	Kibuye
Kinyami	4 042	Byumba
Nyabisindu	3 982	Butare
Bulinga	3 804	Gitarama
Mushubati	3 798	Gitarama
Murama	3 667	Gitarama
Tambwe	3 559	Gitarama
Runyinya	3 557	Butare
Buyoga		Byumba
Huye	3 543	Butare
Gikomero	3 532	Kigali Rural
Rusatira	3 485	Butare
Kigoma	3 434	Gitarama
Shyanda	3 352	Butare
Gikoro	3 113	Kigali Rural
Musambira	3 072	Gitarama
Masango	3 068	Gitarama
Rutobwe	2 805	Gitarama
Maraba	2 775	Butare
Mugasombwa	2 750	Gikongoro
Mukingi	2 711	Gitarama
Mbazi	2 646	Butare
Kidaho	2 632	Ruhengeri
Kirambo	2 610	Cyangugu
Nyakabuye	2 592	Cyangugu
Karengera	2 434	Cyangugu
Karambo	2 307	Gikongoro
Ruhashya	2 204	Butare
Muko	2 192	Gikongoro
Musange	2 185	Gikongoro
Nshili	2 118	Gikongoro
Mubunga	1 865	Gikongoro
Musebeya	1 829	Gikongoro
Bwisige	1 789	Byumba
Rwamiko	1 642	Gikongoro
Giti	1 545	Byumba
Kivu	1 165	Gikongoro
Kayanzi	1 122	Gitarama

Communes des populations réfugiées



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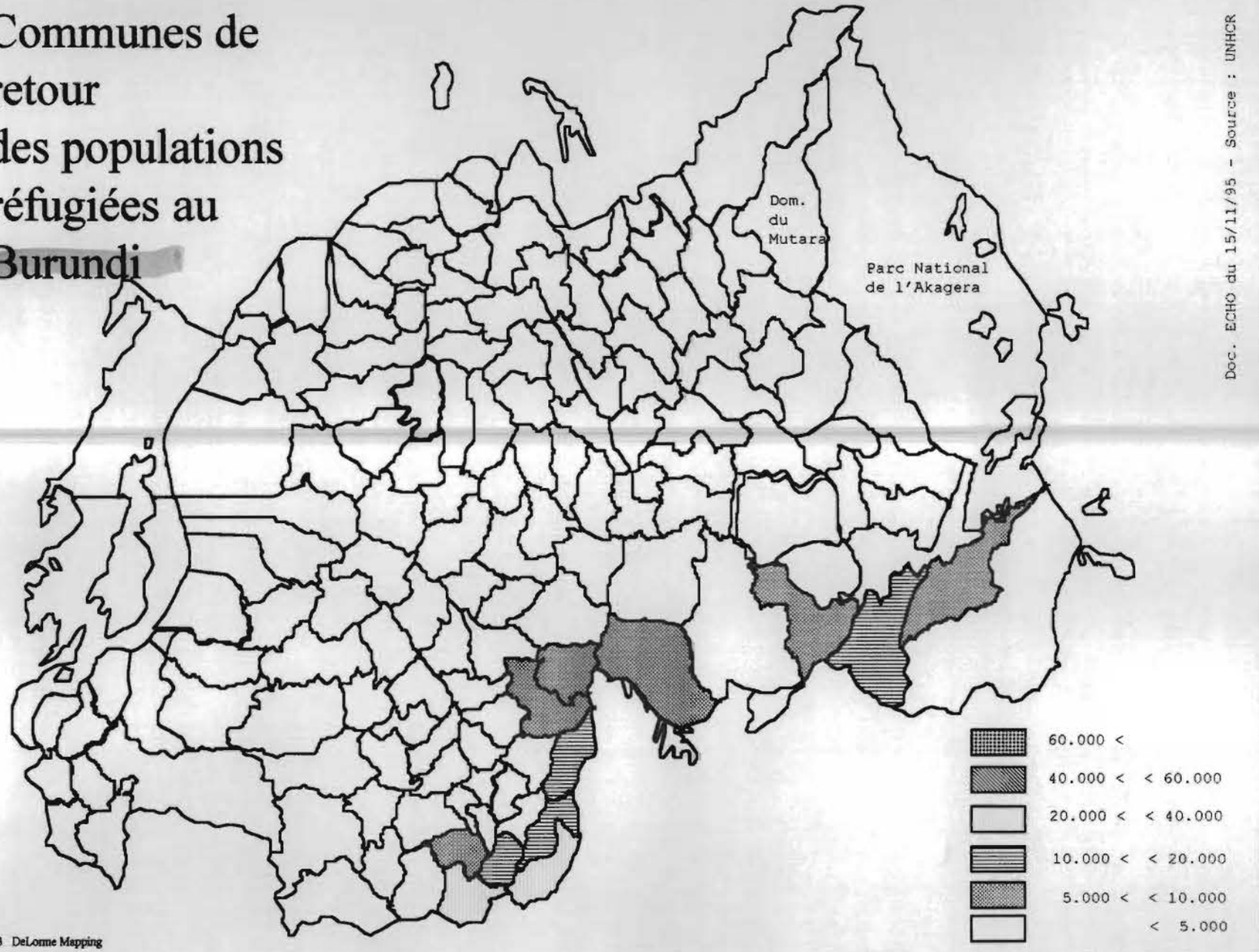
Pays: BURUNDI

Kibayi	35 044	Butare
Kigembe	28 300	Butare
Nyaruhengeri	17 211	Butare
Birenga	16 355	Kibungo
Muganza	15 648	Butare
Muyaga	10 866	Butare
Ngenda	8 737	Kigali Rural
Sake	8 268	Kibungo
Kigarama	6 638	Kibungo
Ntyazo	6 104	Butare
Muyira	5 464	Butare
Gishamvu	5 050	Butare
Ndora	3 703	Butare
Ngoma	2 915	Butare
Gashora	2 744	Kigali Rural
Ntongwe	1 883	Gitarama
Mugusa	1 808	Butare
Nyakizu	1 569	Butare
Mugesera	1 544	Kibungo
Rutonde	1 085	Kibungo
Runyinya	744	Butare
Shyanda	637	Butare
Kabarondo	526	Kibungo
Rukira	376	Kibungo
Rwamatamu	308	Kibuye
Bicumbi	219	Kigali Rural
Kayonza	185	Kibungo
Huye	156	Butare
Mbazi	143	Butare
Rutare	136	Byumba
Kanombe	126	Kigali Rural
Rusumo	112	Kibungo
Maraba	87	Butare
Rusatira	83	Butare
Muhazi	83	Kibungo
Rukara	72	Kibungo
Muhura	63	Byumba
Nshili	38	Gikongoro
Giciye	38	Gisenyi
Ruhashya	37	Butare
Nyabisindu	36	Butare
Kigali ville	33	Kigali ville
Mwendo	31	Kibuye
Gaseke	30	Gisenyi
Cyabingo	30	Ruhengeri
Mubunga	27	Gikongoro
Mugina	26	Gitarama
Butaro	26	Ruhengeri
Kigombe	25	Ruhengeri
Kinyamakara	24	Gikongoro

Nyamagabe	24	Gikongoro
Gatonde	23	Ruhengeri
Satinsyi	22	Gisenyi
Rushashi	18	Kigali Rural
Karama	17	Gikongoro
Kivu	17	Gikongoro
Karogo	17	Gisenyi
Kayanzi	16	Gitarama
Ndusu	16	Ruhengeri
Nyakabanda	15	Gitarama
Musasa	15	Kigali Rural
Tare	15	Kigali Rural
Nyakinama	15	Ruhengeri
Bwisige	14	Byumba
Giti	14	Byumba
Nyamutera	14	Ruhengeri
Kigoma	13	Gitarama
Musambira	13	Gitarama
Tambwe	13	Gitarama
Rubungo	12	Kigali Rural
Murambi	11	Byumba
Cyeru	10	Ruhengeri
Kinigi	10	Ruhengeri
Rwamiko	9	Gikongoro
Nyamugali	9	Ruhengeri
Gishoma	8	Cyangugu
Masango	8	Gitarama
Murama	8	Gitarama
Nyamabuye	8	Gitarama
Gikomero	8	Kigali Rural
Mugambazi	8	Kigali Rural
Musange	7	Gikongoro
Rukondo	7	Gikongoro
Kibilira	7	Gisenyi
Bulinga	7	Gitarama
Rutobwe	7	Gitarama
Rutongo	7	Kigali Rural
Rubavu	6	Gisenyi
Gikoro	6	Kigali Rural
Kivuye	5	Byumba
Kiyombe	5	Byumba
Nyabikenke	5	Gitarama
Taba	5	Gitarama
Rutsiro	5	Kibuye
Ruhondo	5	Ruhengeri
Buyoga	4	Byumba
Gituza	4	Byumba
Mukarange	4	Byumba
Musebeya	4	Gikongoro
Ramba	4	Gisenyi

Cyumba	3	Byumba
Muko	3	Gikongoro
Rwerere	3	Gisenyi
Mukingi	3	Gitarama
Mushubati	3	Gitarama
Butamwa	3	Kigali Rural
Kibali	2	Byumba
Kinyami	2	Byumba
Kanama	2	Gisenyi
Gisovu	2	Kibuye
Mbogo	2	Kigali Rural
Shyorongi	2	Kigali Rural
Nkuli	2	Ruhengeri
Muvumba	1	Byumba
Kamembe	1	Cyangugu
Mugasombwa	1	Gikongoro
Gitesi	1	Kibuye
Mabanza	1	Kibuye
Mukingo	1	Ruhengeri

Communes de retour des populations réfugiées au Burundi



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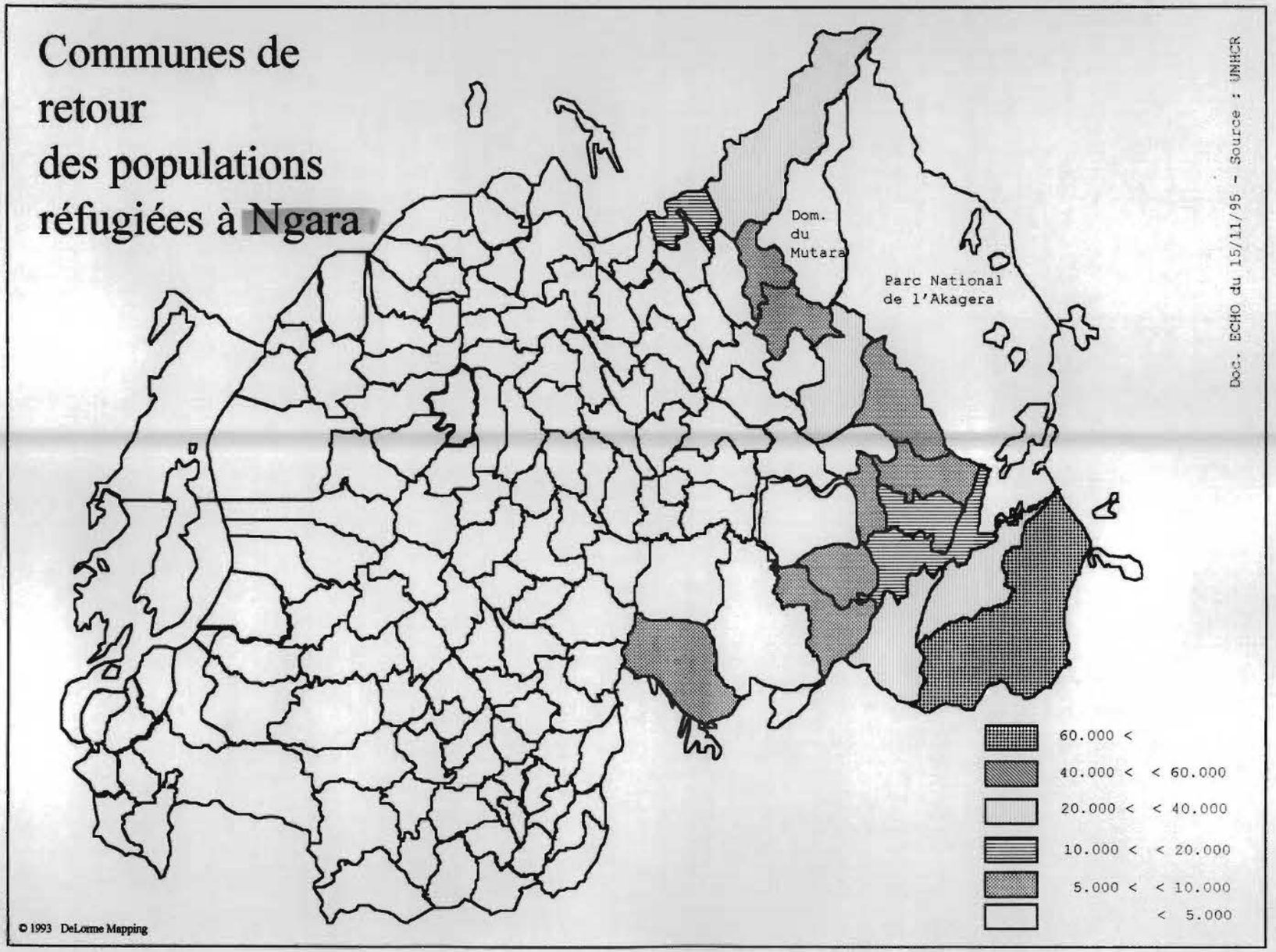
Pays: TANZANIE - NGARA

Rusumo	106 910	Kibungo
Birenga	31 495	Kibungo
Muvumba	31 173	Byumba
Rukira	28 849	Kibungo
Murambi	25 448	Byumba
Kigarama	19 036	Kibungo
Kabarondo	10 847	Kibungo
Kiyombe	10 120	Byumba
Rukara	8 443	Kibungo
Kayonza	6 326	Kibungo
Ngenda	6 187	Kigali Rural
Rutonde	5 828	Kibungo
Gituza	5 731	Byumba
Mugesera	5 649	Kibungo
Sake	5 600	Kibungo
Ngarama	5 257	Byumba
Kigali ville	3 196	Kigali ville
Muhazi	1 962	Kibungo
Muhura	1 815	Byumba
Kivuye	889	Byumba
Mukarange	458	Byumba
Bwisige	382	Byumba
Gishamvu		Butare
Huye		Butare
Kibayi		Butare
Kigembe		Butare
Maraba		Butare
Mbazi		Butare
Muganza		Butare
Mugusa		Butare
Muyaga		Butare
Muyira		Butare
Ndora		Butare
Ngoma		Butare
Ntyazo		Butare
Nyabisindu		Butare
Nyakizu		Butare
Nyaruhengeri		Butare
Ruhashya		Butare
Runyinya		Butare
Rusatira		Butare
Shyanda		Butare
Buyoga		Byumba
Cyumba		Byumba
Cyungo		Byumba
Giti		Byumba
Kibali		Byumba
Kinyami		Byumba
Rutare		Byumba
Tumba		Byumba

Bugarama		Cyangugu
Cyimbogo		Cyangugu
Gafunzo		Cyangugu
Gatare		Cyangugu
Gishoma		Cyangugu
Gisuma		Cyangugu
Kagano		Cyangugu
Kamembe		Cyangugu
Karengera		Cyangugu
Kirambo		Cyangugu
Nyakabuye		Cyangugu
Karama		Gikongoro
Karambo		Gikongoro
Kinyamakara		Gikongoro
Kivu		Gikongoro
Mubunga		Gikongoro
Mugasombwa		Gikongoro
Muko		Gikongoro
Musange		Gikongoro
Musebeya		Gikongoro
Nshili		Gikongoro
Nyamagabe		Gikongoro
Rukondo		Gikongoro
Rwamiko		Gikongoro
Gaseke		Gisenyi
Giciye		Gisenyi
Kanama		Gisenyi
Karogo		Gisenyi
Kayove		Gisenyi
Kibilira		Gisenyi
Mutura		Gisenyi
Nyamyumba		Gisenyi
Ramba		Gisenyi
Rubavu		Gisenyi
Rwerere		Gisenyi
Satinsyi		Gisenyi
Bulinga		Gitarama
Kayanzi		Gitarama
Kigoma		Gitarama
Masango		Gitarama
Mugina		Gitarama
Mukingi		Gitarama
Murama		Gitarama
Musambira		Gitarama
Mushubati		Gitarama
Ntongwe		Gitarama
Nyabikenke		Gitarama
Nyakabanda		Gitarama
Nyamabuye		Gitarama
Runda		Gitarama

Rutobwe		Gitarama
Taba		Gitarama
Tambwe		Gitarama
Bwakira		Kibuye
Gishyita		Kibuye
Gisovu		Kibuye
Gitesi		Kibuye
Kivumu		Kibuye
Mabanza		Kibuye
Mwendo		Kibuye
Rutsiro		Kibuye
Rwamatamu		Kibuye
Bicumbi		Kigali Rural
Butamwa		Kigali Rural
Gashora		Kigali Rural
Gikomero		Kigali Rural
Gikoro		Kigali Rural
Kanombe		Kigali Rural
Kanzenze		Kigali Rural
Mbogo		Kigali Rural
Mugambazi		Kigali Rural
Musasa		Kigali Rural
Rubungo		Kigali Rural
Rushashi		Kigali Rural
Rutongo		Kigali Rural
Shyorongi		Kigali Rural
Tare		Kigali Rural
Butaro		Ruhengeri
Cyabingo		Ruhengeri
Cyeru		Ruhengeri
Gatonde		Ruhengeri
Kidaho		Ruhengeri
Kigombe		Ruhengeri
Kinigi		Ruhengeri
Mukingo		Ruhengeri
Ndusu		Ruhengeri
Nkuli		Ruhengeri
Nkumba		Ruhengeri
Nyakinama		Ruhengeri
Nyamugali		Ruhengeri
Nyamutera		Ruhengeri
Nyarutovu		Ruhengeri
Ruhondo		Ruhengeri


Communes de
retour
des populations
réfugiées à Ngara
Dom.
du
Mutara
Parc National
de l'Akagera
Doc. ECHO du 15/11/95 - Source : UNHCR
60.000 <
40.000 < < 60.000
20.000 < < 40.000
10.000 < < 20.000
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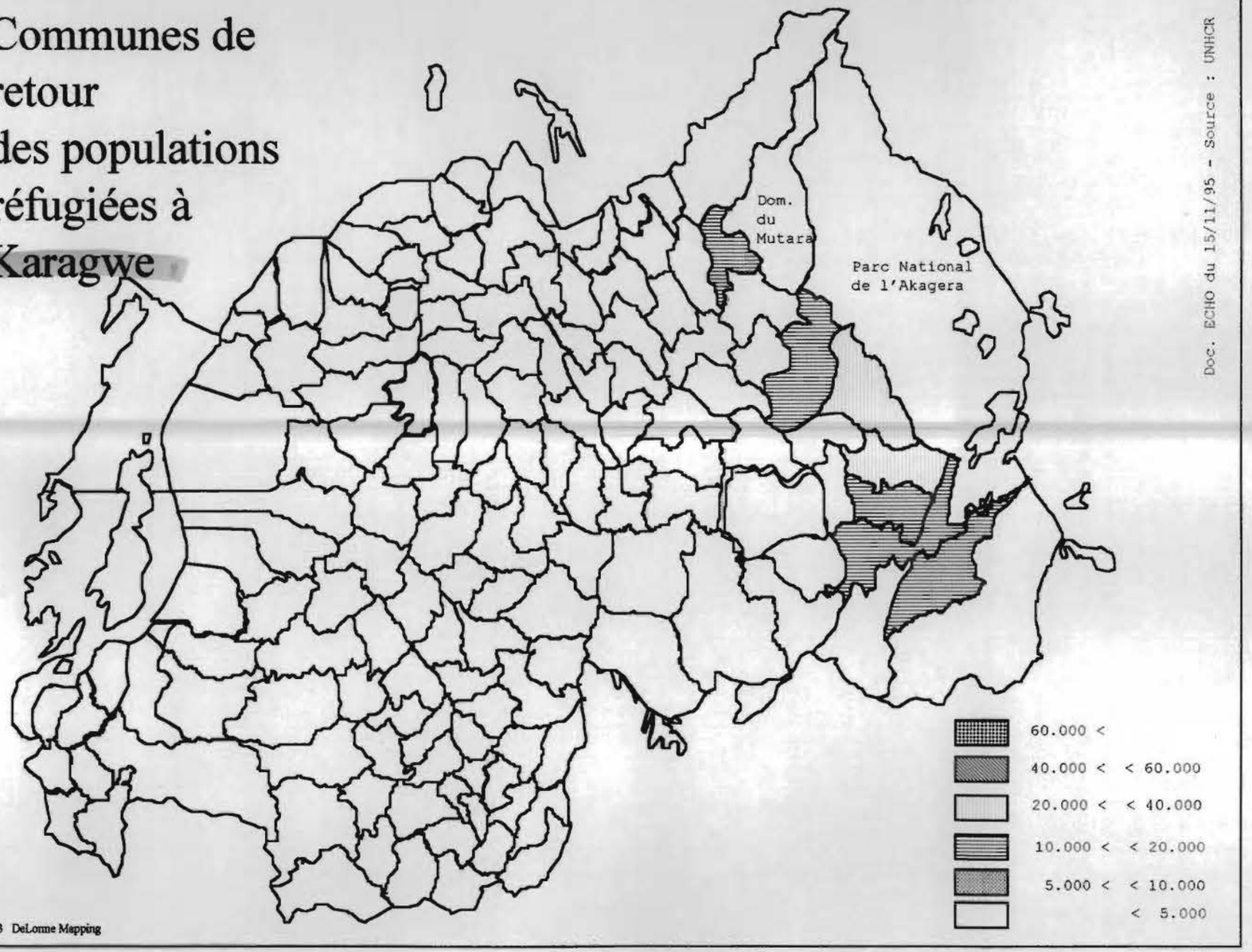
Pays: TANZANIE - KARAGWE

Rukara	30 717	Kibungo
Kayonza	26 422	Kibungo
Murambi	19 952	Byumba
Kigarama	19 167	Kibungo
Kabarondo	15 175	Kibungo
Rukira	14 558	Kibungo
Ngarama	11 639	Byumba
Gituza	3 764	Byumba
Muvumba	3 148	Byumba
Rusumo	3 115	Kibungo
Rutare	2 845	Byumba
Muhura	2 211	Byumba
Muhazi	1 564	Kibungo
Rutonde	1 036	Kibungo
Birenga	550	Kibungo
Kiyombe	312	Byumba
Giti	297	Byumba
Gikoro	49	Kigali Rural
Cyeru	24	Ruhengeri
Gikomero	20	Kigali Rural
Buyoga	13	Byumba
Rushashi	9	Kigali Rural
Kinyami	8	Byumba
Kigali ville	7	Kigali ville
Karambo	6	Gikongoro
Gashora	6	Kigali Rural
Kidaho	6	Ruhengeri
Bicumbi	5	Kigali Rural
Mugambazi	5	Kigali Rural
Kibali	4	Byumba
Kanzenze	4	Kigali Rural
Ngenda	4	Kigali Rural
Nyamugali	4	Ruhengeri
Cyumba	2	Byumba
Nyabisindu	1	Butare
Gisharnvu		Butare
Huye		Butare
Kibayi		Butare
Kigembe		Butare
Maraba		Butare
Mbazi		Butare
Muganza		Butare
Mugusa		Butare
Muyaga		Butare
Muyira		Butare
Ndora		Butare
Ngoma		Butare
Ntyazo		Butare
Nyakizu		Butare
Nyaruhengeri		Butare

Ruhashya		Butare
Runyinya		Butare
Rusatira		Butare
Shyanda		Butare
Bwisige		Byumba
Cyungo		Byumba
Kivuye		Byumba
Mukarange		Byumba
Tumba		Byumba
Bugarama		Cyangugu
Cyimbogo		Cyangugu
Gafunzo		Cyangugu
Gatare		Cyangugu
Gishoma		Cyangugu
Gisuma		Cyangugu
Kagano		Cyangugu
Kamembe		Cyangugu
Karengera		Cyangugu
Kirambo		Cyangugu
Nyakabuye		Cyangugu
Karama		Gikongoro
Kinyamakara		Gikongoro
Kivu		Gikongoro
Mubunga		Gikongoro
Mugasombwa		Gikongoro
Muko		Gikongoro
Musange		Gikongoro
Musebeya		Gikongoro
Nshili		Gikongoro
Nyamagabe		Gikongoro
Rukondo		Gikongoro
Rwamiko		Gikongoro
Gaseke		Gisenyi
Giciye		Gisenyi
Kanama		Gisenyi
Karogo		Gisenyi
Kayove		Gisenyi
Kibilira		Gisenyi
Mutura		Gisenyi
Nyamyumba		Gisenyi
Ramba		Gisenyi
Rubavu		Gisenyi
Rwerere		Gisenyi
Satinsyi		Gisenyi
Bulinga		Gitarama
Kayanzi		Gitarama
Kigoma		Gitarama
Masango		Gitarama
Mugina		Gitarama
Mukingi		Gitarama

Murama		Gitarama
Musambira		Gitarama
Mushubati		Gitarama
Ntongwe		Gitarama
Nyabikenke		Gitarama
Nyakabanda		Gitarama
Nyamabuye		Gitarama
Runda		Gitarama
Rutobwe		Gitarama
Taba		Gitarama
Tambwe		Gitarama
Mugesera		Kibungo
Sake		Kibungo
Bwakira		Kibuye
Gishyita		Kibuye
Gisovu		Kibuye
Gitesi		Kibuye
Kivumu		Kibuye
Mabanza		Kibuye
Mwendo		Kibuye
Rutsiro		Kibuye
Rwamatamu		Kibuye
Butamwa		Kigali Rural
Kanombe		Kigali Rural
Mbogo		Kigali Rural
Musasa		Kigali Rural
Rubungo		Kigali Rural
Rutongo		Kigali Rural
Shyorongi		Kigali Rural
Tare		Kigali Rural
Butaro		Ruhengeri
Cyabingo		Ruhengeri
Gatonde		Ruhengeri
Kigombe		Ruhengeri
Kinigi		Ruhengeri
Mukingo		Ruhengeri
Ndusu		Ruhengeri
Nkuli		Ruhengeri
Nkumba		Ruhengeri
Nyakinama		Ruhengeri
Nyamutera		Ruhengeri
Nyarutovu		Ruhengeri
Ruhondo		Ruhengeri

Communes de retour des populations réfugiées à Karagwe



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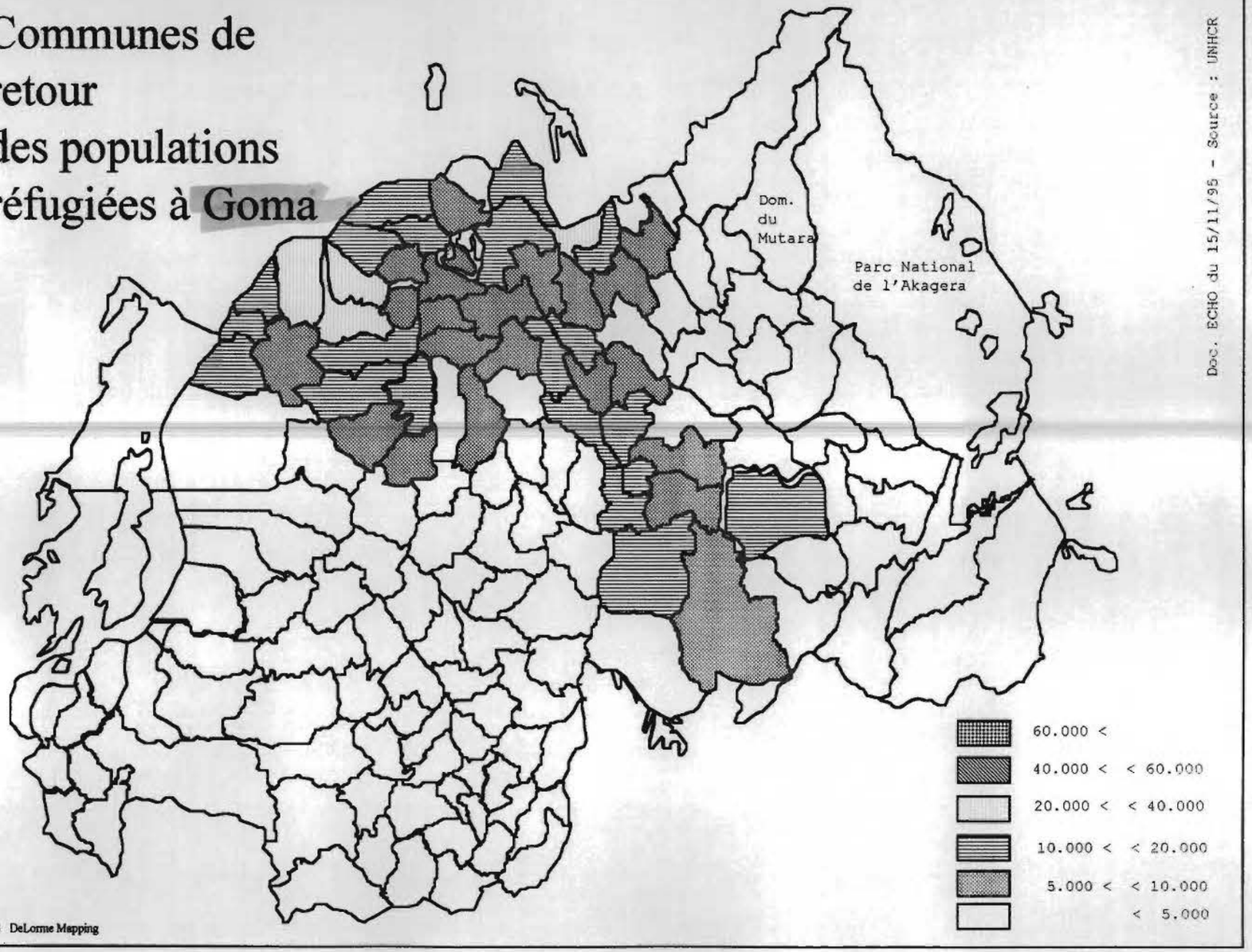
Pays: ZAIRE - GOMA

Kivuye	28 823	Byumba
Mutura	28 662	Gisenyi
Kigali ville	26 554	Kigali ville
Nkuli	20 926	Ruhengeri
Karogo	19 649	Gisenyi
Butaro	18 324	Ruhengeri
Rutongo	17 124	Kigali Rural
Giciye	16 432	Gisenyi
Rwerere	15 656	Gisenyi
Cyumba	15 578	Byumba
Satinsyi	14 953	Gisenyi
Kinigi	14 871	Ruhengeri
Rubavu	14 824	Gisenyi
Mukingo	14 545	Ruhengeri
Kanzenze	14 293	Kigali Rural
Butamwa	13 555	Kigali Rural
Tumba	13 061	Byumba
Buyoga	12 749	Byumba
Shyorongi	11 995	Kigali Rural
Cyeru	11 079	Ruhengeri
Tare	10 692	Kigali Rural
Nyamyumba	10 560	Gisenyi
Bicumbi	10 410	Kigali Rural
Gaseke	10 269	Gisenyi
Mugambazi	9 951	Kigali Rural
Cyungo	9 235	Byumba
Kigombe	9 210	Ruhengeri
Kanama	8 561	Gisenyi
Nyamugali	8 551	Ruhengeri
Mbogo	8 065	Kigali Rural
Rubungo	7 954	Kigali Rural
Rushashi	7 792	Kigali Rural
Nyarutovu	7 701	Ruhengeri
Kibilira	7 695	Gisenyi
Nyakinama	7 385	Ruhengeri
Ndusu	7 250	Ruhengeri
Gashora	7 165	Kigali Rural
Nkumba	7 105	Ruhengeri
Nyamutera	7 019	Ruhengeri
Kanombe	6 996	Kigali Rural
Cyabingo	6 627	Ruhengeri
Gatonde	6 488	Ruhengeri
Kibali	6 383	Byumba
Ruhondo	5 745	Ruhengeri
Ramba	5 733	Gisenyi
Mukarange	5 032	Byumba
Nyabikenke	4 911	Gitarama
Runda	4 733	Gitarama
Musasa	4 383	Kigali Rural
Taba	3 898	Gitarama

Kiyombe	3 733	Byumba
Mugina	3 620	Gitarama
Kinyami	3 578	Byumba
Nyakabanda	3 403	Gitarama
Gikomero	3 220	Kigali Rural
Gikoro	2 599	Kigali Rural
Kayove	2 498	Gisenyi
Kidaho	2 349	Ruhengeri
Nyamabuye	2 310	Gitarama
Muvumba	2 249	Byumba
Musambira	2 243	Gitarama
Mugesera	1 900	Kibungo
Sake	1 884	Kibungo
Ngenda	1 688	Kigali Rural
Rutsiro	1 621	Kibuye
Rutobwe	1 551	Gitarama
Rutare	1 511	Byumba
Ntongwe	1 255	Gitarama
Bulinga	1 238	Gitarama
Ngarama	1 201	Byumba
Mabanza	1 191	Kibuye
Kigarama	1 190	Kibungo
Gitesi	1 153	Kibuye
Bwisige	1 130	Byumba
Rwamatamu	1 128	Kibuye
Muhazi	1 081	Kibungo
Rukira	1 070	Kibungo
Rutonde	1 054	Kibungo
Giti	1 036	Byumba
Tambwe	930	Gitarama
Bwakira	929	Kibuye
Birenga	914	Kibungo
Gituza	894	Byumba
Gishyita	892	Kibuye
Mushubati	883	Gitarama
Murambi	838	Byumba
Masango	821	Gitarama
Rukara	801	Kibungo
Kivumu	794	Kibuye
Shyanda	740	Butare
Rukondo	736	Gikongoro
Kigoma	714	Gitarama
Kayanzi	713	Gitarama
Rusumo	697	Kibungo
Nshili	676	Gikongoro
Nyabisindu	669	Butare
Mbazi	668	Butare
Kayonza	633	Kibungo
Kamembe	628	Cyangugu
Mukingi	614	Gitarama

Ndora	613	Butare
Karama	612	Gikongoro
Ngoma	583	Butare
Muhura	573	Byumba
Mwendo	564	Kibuye
Musebeya	561	Gikongoro
Nyaruhengeri	559	Butare
Murama	553	Gitarama
Musange	550	Gikongoro
Gisovu	536	Kibuye
Runyinya	527	Butare
Mubunga	510	Gikongoro
Gatare	508	Cyangugu
Muyira	502	Butare
Kabarondo	485	Kibungo
Nyakizu	481	Butare
Kinyamakara	475	Gikongoro
Kivu	467	Gikongoro
Cyimbogo	453	Cyangugu
Kibayi	448	Butare
Ruhashya	436	Butare
Rusatira	429	Butare
Kigembe	425	Butare
Maraba	420	Butare
Nyamagabe	407	Gikongoro
Gisuma	404	Cyangugu
Mugusa	398	Butare
Rwamiko	396	Gikongoro
Gishamvu	384	Butare
Muko	382	Gikongoro
Muyaga	375	Butare
Mugasombwa	371	Gikongoro
Huye	355	Butare
Kirambo	349	Cyangugu
Karengera	346	Cyangugu
Gafunzo	341	Cyangugu
Ntyazo	331	Butare
Nyakabuye	296	Cyangugu
Kagano	285	Cyangugu
Muganza	279	Butare
Karambo	252	Gikongoro
Gishoma	197	Cyangugu
Bugarama	196	Cyangugu

Communes de retour des populations réfugiées à Goma



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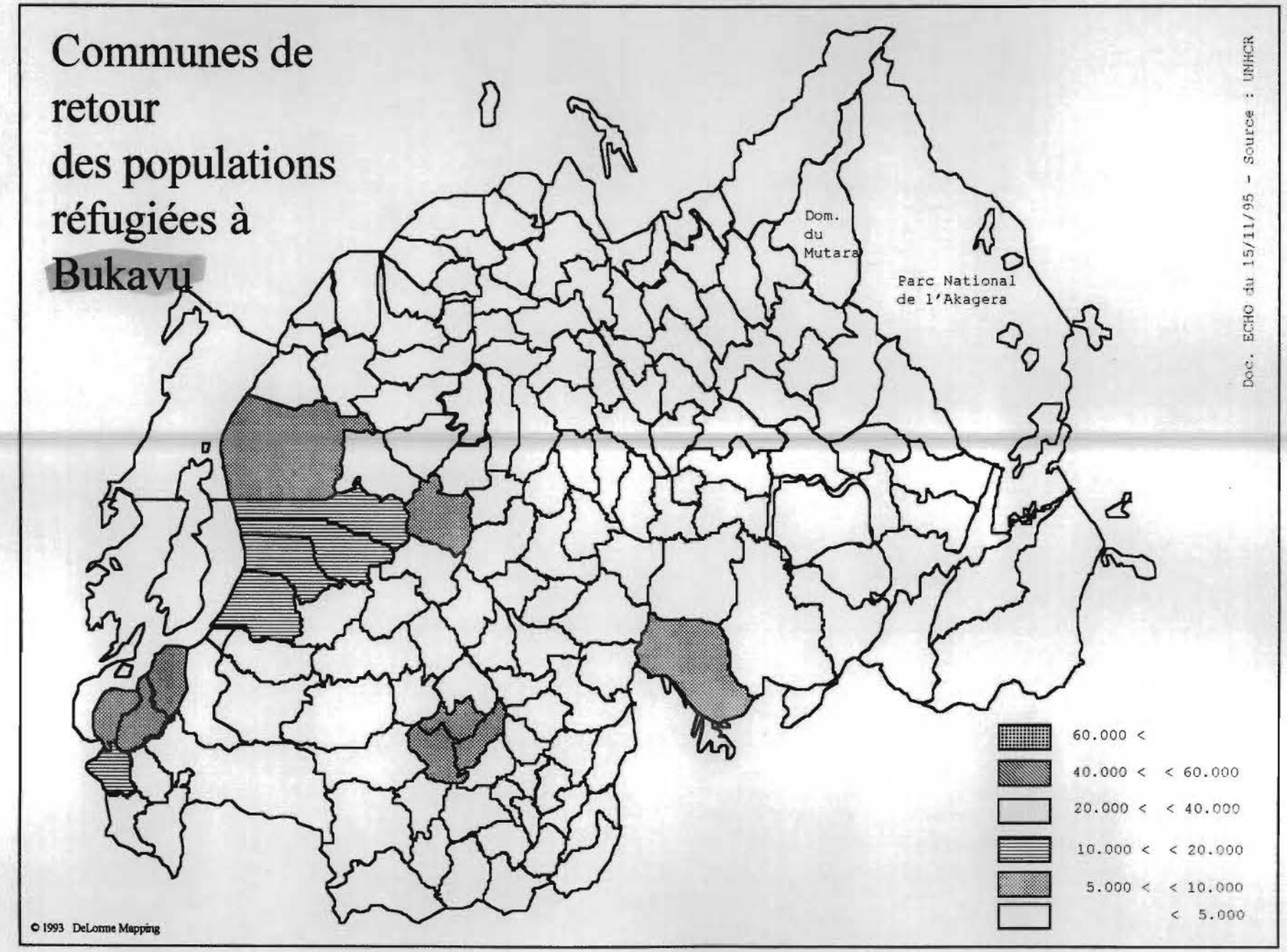
Pays: ZAIRE - BUKAVU

Gishyita	15 361	Kibuye
Rwamatamu	13 914	Kibuye
Gitesi	11 822	Kibuye
Cyimbogo	11 493	Cyangugu
Mabanza	10 819	Kibuye
Gafunzo	8 280	Cyangugu
Gisovu	8 260	Kibuye
Kayove	8 204	Gisenyi
Kamembe	7 880	Cyangugu
Karama	7 856	Gikongoro
Gisuma	6 975	Cyangugu
Nyamagabe	6 807	Gikongoro
Ngenda	6 065	Kigali Rural
Kinyamakara	5 808	Gikongoro
Kivumu	5 381	Kibuye
Kagano	4 878	Cyangugu
Nyakizu	4 170	Butare
Ngoma	4 062	Butare
Rukondo	4 027	Gikongoro
Gatare	3 994	Cyangugu
Ntongwe	3 776	Gitarama
Gishamvu	3 730	Butare
Bwakira	3 549	Kibuye
Rutsiro	3 213	Kibuye
Mwendo	3 049	Kibuye
Gishoma	2 969	Cyangugu
Mushubati	2 781	Gitarama
Kigali ville	2 779	Kigali ville
Gashora	2 689	Kigali Rural
Huye	2 640	Butare
Nyabisindu	2 603	Butare
Muyira	2 599	Butare
Ntyazo	2 524	Butare
Kanzenze	2 422	Kigali Rural
Nyamabuye	2 363	Gitarama
Sake	2 336	Kibungo
Tambwe	2 294	Gitarama
Rusatira	2 247	Butare
Bulinga	2 235	Gitarama
Kigoma	2 199	Gitarama
Kirambo	2 188	Cyangugu
Murama	2 080	Gitarama
Mukingi	1 912	Gitarama
Mugusa	1 887	Butare
Maraba	1 837	Butare
Shyanda	1 832	Butare
Runyinya	1 820	Butare
Mugasombwa	1 815	Gikongoro
Mugesera	1 787	Kibungo
Nyakabanda	1 744	Gitarama

Masango	1 723	Gitarama
Mbazi	1 553	Butare
Karambo	1 540	Gikongoro
Kibilira	1 479	Gisenyi
Karengera	1 437	Cyangugu
Ruhashya	1 357	Butare
Bicumbi	1 304	Kigali Rural
Nyaruhenge	1 284	Butare
Muko	1 278	Gikongoro
Nyakabuye	1 278	Cyangugu
Rutobwe	1 224	Gitarama
Nyamyumba	1 199	Gisenyi
Mugina	1 138	Gitarama
Kigembe	1 094	Butare
Musange	1 087	Gikongoro
Kanombe	1 067	Kigali Rural
Ramba	1 034	Gisenyi
Nyabikenke	1 031	Gitarama
Kibali	981	Byumba
Runda	923	Gitarama
Musebeya	877	Gikongoro
Rwamiko	852	Gikongoro
Kiyombe	778	Byumba
Musambira	772	Gitarama
Nshili	760	Gikongoro
Rubungo	755	Kigali Rural
Taba	748	Gitarama
Mukarange	728	Byumba
Satinsyi	721	Gisenyi
Kigarama	685	Kibungo
Rutonde	669	Kibungo
Cyeru	623	Ruhengeri
Ndora	623	Butare
Mubunga	594	Gikongoro
Muyaga	574	Butare
Muvumba	553	Byumba
Rutongo	507	Kigali Rural
Kivuye	499	Byumba
Cyumba	498	Byumba
Karogo	497	Gisenyi
Birenga	489	Kibungo
Gikoro	441	Kigali Rural
Muhazi	437	Kibungo
Buyoga	433	Byumba
Kinyami	431	Byumba
Giciye	427	Gisenyi
Cyungo	400	Byumba
Tare	388	Kigali Rural
Kivu	387	Gikongoro
Ngarama	387	Byumba

Kibayi	374	Butare
Kayanzi	365	Gitarama
Shyorongi	361	Kigali Rural
Nkuli	346	Ruhengeri
Nkumba	314	Ruhengeri
Murambi	305	Byumba
Rubavu	305	Gisenyi
Kigombe	302	Ruhengeri
Bugarama	286	Cyangugu
Gikomero	281	Kigali Rural
Cyabingo	277	Ruhengeri
Kidaho	266	Ruhengeri
Nyamugali	266	Ruhengeri
Tumba	266	Byumba
Gaseke	257	Gisenyi
Butamwa	256	Kigali Rural
Mugambazi	255	Kigali Rural
Musasa	250	Kigali Rural
Butaro	245	Ruhengeri
Bwisige	243	Byumba
Mbogo	230	Kigali Rural
Mukingo	218	Ruhengeri
Kayonza	212	Kibungo
Mutura	210	Gisenyi
Kinigi	209	Ruhengeri
Rutare	204	Byumba
Kanama	200	Gisenyi
Giti	193	Byumba
Gituza	192	Byumba
Muhura	187	Byumba
Muganza	175	Butare
Rushashi	167	Kigali Rural
Gatonde	160	Ruhengeri
Rukara	160	Kibungo
Ruhondo	156	Ruhengeri
Nyakinama	151	Ruhengeri
Rusumo	142	Kibungo
Nyarutovu	137	Ruhengeri
Nyamutera	122	Ruhengeri
Kabarondo	114	Kibungo
Ndusu	108	Ruhengeri
Rukira	100	Kibungo
Rwerere	94	Gisenyi

Communes de retour des populations réfugiées à Bukavu



Pays: ZAIRE - UVIRA

Bugarama	9 831	Cyangugu
Gishoma	2 995	Cyangugu
Ngenda	2 925	Kigali Rural
Karama	1 592	Gikongoro
Nyakizu	1 340	Butare
Ntongwe	1 230	Gitarama
Mabanza	1 209	Kibuye
Murama	1 030	Gitarama
Nyamagabe	1 030	Gikongoro
Gashora	1 001	Kigali Rural
Nyakabuye	993	Cyangugu
Rukondo	929	Gikongoro
Ntyazo	872	Butare
Kinyamakara	858	Gikongoro
Rusatira	750	Butare
Gitesi	749	Kibuye
Mubunga	741	Gikongoro
Muyira	699	Butare
Karengera	651	Cyangugu
Nshili	644	Gikongoro
Nyabisindu	618	Butare
Gisuma	616	Cyangugu
Ngoma	591	Butare
Mugasombwa	563	Gikongoro
Gisovu	547	Kibuye
Musange	542	Gikongoro
Runyinya	534	Butare
Muko	529	Gikongoro
Masango	520	Gitarama
Kigoma	516	Gitarama
Gishyita	509	Kibuye
Karambo	509	Gikongoro
Mwendo	473	Kibuye
Sake	435	Kibungo
Kigembe	434	Butare
Rwamatamu	433	Kibuye
Cyimbogo	431	Cyangugu
Maraba	431	Butare
Kigali ville	413	Kigali ville
Huye	394	Butare
Rwamiko	389	Gikongoro
Musebeya	387	Gikongoro
Kamembe	386	Cyangugu
Gishamvu	359	Butare
Ruhashya	338	Butare
Bulinga	324	Gitarama
Tambwe	322	Gitarama
Mugusa	309	Butare
Kivu	294	Gikongoro
Gatare	283	Cyangugu

Mbazi	282	Butare
Nyamabuye	266	Gitarama
Kanzenze	256	Kigali Rural
Bwakira	246	Kibuye
Gafunzo	240	Cyangugu
Kivumu	239	Kibuye
Shyanda	239	Butare
Mukingi	183	Gitarama
Kagano	150	Cyangugu
Mugina	143	Gitarama
Mushubati	136	Gitarama
Kirambo	128	Cyangugu
Nyaruhengeri	93	Butare
Muyaga	90	Butare
Kigarama	77	Kibungo
Tumba	75	Byumba
Runda	67	Gitarama
Rusumo	67	Kibungo
Bicumbi	63	Kigali Rural
Kayonza	57	Kibungo
Kibayi	56	Butare
Nyamutera	55	Ruhengeri
Kanombe	50	Kigali Rural
Kibilira	49	Gisenyi
Muganza	49	Butare
Muvumba	49	Byumba
Mugesera	48	Kibungo
Muhazi	47	Kibungo
Musambira	47	Gitarama
Rutonde	47	Kibungo
Nyamugali	45	Ruhengeri
Ndora	44	Butare
Rutsiro	42	Kibuye
Nyamyumba	39	Gisenyi
Butamwa	38	Kigali Rural
Buyoga	38	Byumba
Rushashi	36	Kigali Rural
Kinyami	33	Byumba
Kivuye	32	Byumba
Mukingo	32	Ruhengeri
Murambi	32	Byumba
Rubavu	32	Gisenyi
Rubungo	32	Kigali Rural
Ruhondo	32	Ruhengeri
Kayove	31	Gisenyi
Birenga	29	Kibungo
Cyumba	28	Byumba
Kayanzi	28	Gitarama
Ngarama	28	Byumba
Nyabikenke	28	Gitarama

Cyeru	27	Ruhengeri
Tare	25	Kigali Rural
Kanama	24	Gisenyi
Kibali	24	Byumba
Rutobwe	23	Gitarama
Bwisige	22	Byumba
Ramba	22	Gisenyi
Butaro	21	Ruhengeri
Kidaho	21	Ruhengeri
Kabarondo	20	Kibungo
Musasa	20	Kigali Rural
Nyakinama	20	Ruhengeri
Gatonde	19	Ruhengeri
Karogo	19	Gisenyi
Gikoro	18	Kigali Rural
Rutongo	18	Kigali Rural
Taba	18	Gitarama
Kigombe	17	Ruhengeri
Kiyombe	17	Byumba
Mugambazi	17	Kigali Rural
Satinsyi	17	Gisenyi
Cyabingo	16	Ruhengeri
Gituza	16	Byumba
Kinigi	16	Ruhengeri
Mukarange	15	Byumba
Shyorongi	15	Kigali Rural
Nkuli	14	Ruhengeri
Cyungo	13	Byumba
Giciye	13	Gisenyi
Muhura	12	Byumba
Mutura	12	Gisenyi
Nyakabanda	12	Gitarama
Rukara	12	Kibungo
Rukira	11	Kibungo
Nkumba	10	Ruhengeri
Gikomero	8	Kigali Rural
Giti	6	Byumba
Rutare	6	Byumba
Mbogo	5	Kigali Rural
Nyarutovu	5	Ruhengeri
Rwerere	4	Gisenyi
Ndusu	2	Ruhengeri
Gaseke		Gisenyi

Communes de retour des populations réfugiées à Uvira

Doc. ECHO du 15/11/95 - Source : UNHCR

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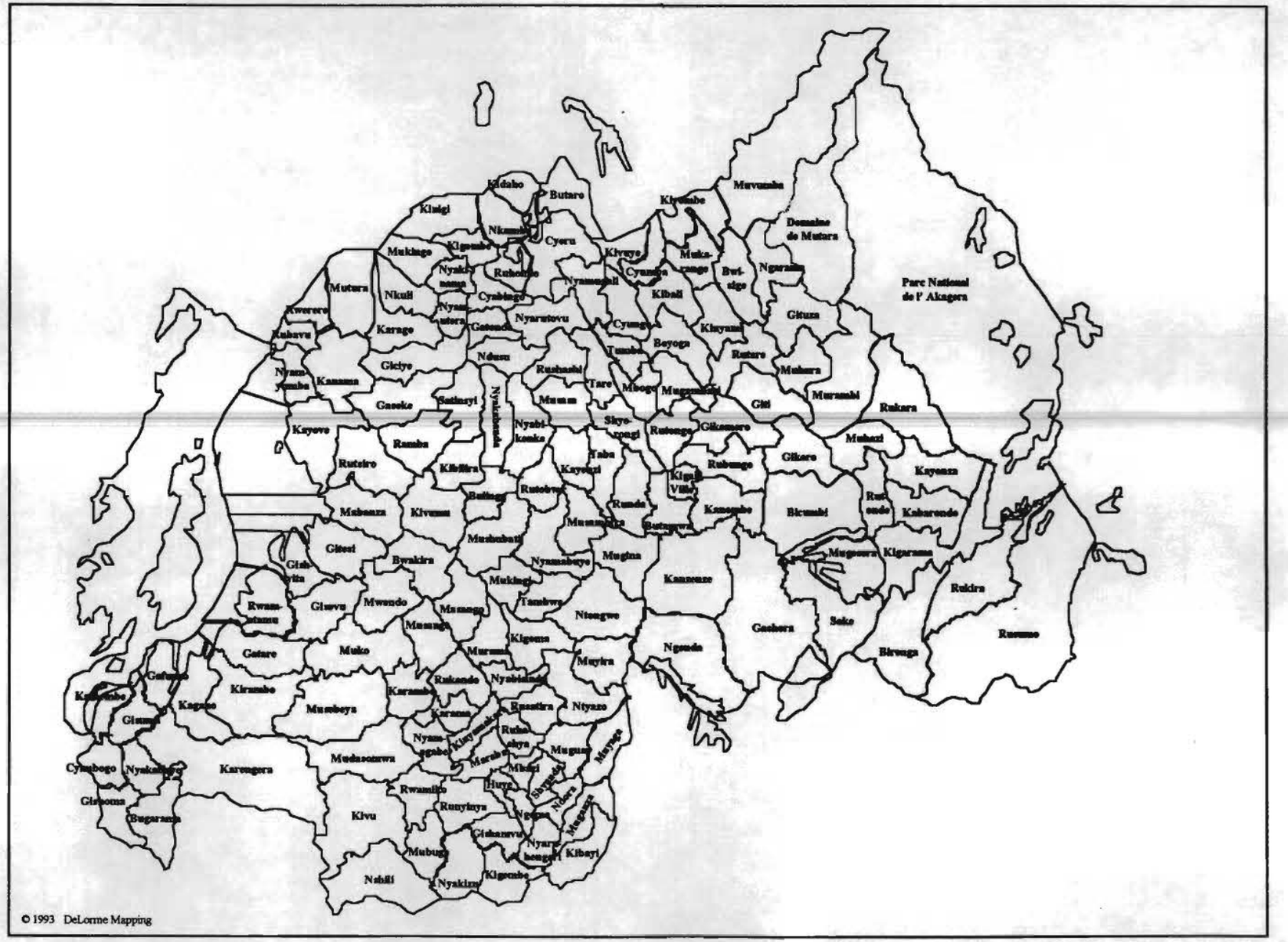

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