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MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

File: P10 (Sector 5)

cc: Amb. Conde
Col. Tikoce
Ms. Rafii

SD
29/9

TO : Mr. W. de Souza
Executive Director

FROM : Zena Zelleke
Political Information Officer
Sector V B

SUB : SITUATION REPORT

Attached please find " SITUATION REPORT " covering the period
17 September to 27 September 1995.

Best regards.

cc : Senior Political Adviser ✓

27 September 1995

SITUATION REPORT
17 September to 27 September 1995

I. GENERAL

After the incident in Kanama commune on the night of 11/12 September, the situation in most regions seem to return to normal although the affected area is still tense. This incident has also resulted in the closure of the Zairean/Rwanda border on the side of Zaire for immigration of Rwandese nationals to prevent mass exodus into Zaire as happened last year. Furthermore, the border remains closed both for humanitarian and UNAMIR traffic. On the other hand, the RPA have finally consented to reopen border post no. 4, opposite Kibumba camp to facilitate the return of refugees from that camp.

Cattle theiving, robbery and incidents of killings and arrest by RPA continue to be reported but at a much reduced rate. In the Gishwate forest area, activities of interhwahe persists although a cordon and search operation by RPA did not produce any material evidence of their presence.

II. MOVEMENT OF REFUGEES

The planned organized repatriation, of 2 000 persons per day, from the camps in Goma did not materialize. During the period under review, while the return of those refugees who left in April (mostly Hutus) has not been massive (668 persons from Kibumba and Katale camps) a significant number, i.e. 4 681 persons, of the 59/60 caseloads have returned to Rwanda all from Masisi region in Zaire. Majority are women and children and some young men of military age have also been noted.

The returnees are taken to Nkamira transit centre for screening and registration and later transported to either their home communes or to areas identified by MINIREISO for resettlement, so far to Kibungo and Nderere (Kigali prefecture). HCR/IOM are facing transport problem i.e. lack of sufficient trucks. If the expected 2 000 per day is achieved there will be a congestion at the centre since this centre can only accommodate a maximum of 3 000 persons. At this stage MINIREISO is reluctant to re-open the centre at the "Collge", which can hold 10 000 persons, but would prefer to transport a daily quota of 1 000 to prescribed destination. However, present capacity is only for 600 persons. MINIREISO requested UNAMIR's assistance to transport 400 persons but the response was negative.

UNHCR is conducting a sensibilization programme at the camps in Goma to assure and encourage the refugees to return to Rwanda. However, the presence of former government forces in the camps, in particular Mugunga and Iles Vert camps, renders this exercise difficult as the refugees are subjected to harassment and intimidation with the aim to control the group and thus prevent repatriation, e.g. on 26.09.95 only 28 refugees were repatriated from Mugunga camp.

Returnee figures for the period covered are :

Spontaneous	:	687
Organized	:	5 081 (Masisi only)

III. RPA/SECURITY

After a turbulent week following the incident in Kanama commune, the situation is returning to normal. Nevertheless a certain feeling of insecurity and mistrust of RPA prevails. It is difficult to interview the local population because of the presence of RPA soldiers either in uniform or civil attire. Consequently accurate information or even rumour is hard to come by. The RPA has also instituted curfew in several communes, either from 18.00hrs. or 20.00hrs to dawn. Anyone found in the streets during the curfew hours is beaten or detained.

The Brg. Cmd., Lt. Col. Bagira has been relieved of his duties and replaced by Col. Charles Ngoga as of 20.09.95 and a new Bte. Cmd. for Gisenyi, Major J.B. Murasi, has also been appointed.

IV. OBSERVATION

PIO approached both military and civilian authorities to determine the cause of the incident in Kanama commune. Most claim, especially the military, that this is the work of infiltrators but there is no evidence of this. Judging from their response revenge and reactions in anger to the killing of one of their men, seems to be the motive for the occurrence of the massacre. In view of the magnitude of this massacre it is difficult to establish links with past occurrences other than that this seems to be the result of persons acting under the assumption that they have impunity over their action. The scope of the operation, the number of soldiers involved can only point to the involvement of high ranking military personnel.

Sub
file. Pls. check.
cc: Amb. Conde
Lt. S. K. S.
P. S. B. S.

25 August 1995

To : Mr. W. de Souza
Executive Director

From : Zena Zelleke
Political Information Officer
Sector V

Sub : SITUATION REPORT

Attached please find " SITUATION REPORT" covering the period 17 August to 24 August 1995.

Best regards.

cc : Senior Political Adviser ✓
Gen. Ticoka

SITUATION REPORT
17 August to 24 August 1995

I. GENERAL

The main events that took place during this period is the visit of the SRSG, which was highly appreciated by the authorities, and the expulsion of refugees from MUGUNGA camp in Goma (Zaire). Incidents of mine explosion, exchange of fire between RPA patrol and infiltrators cordon and search operation by RPA were also reported.

With regards to the expulsion of refugees, which started on the night of 19 August, three types of refugees were identified. These included :

- a) **Ex-FAR** - these are to be handled by the Ministry of Defense. Those who are found to be non-participants in the genocide will be integrated into the Rwandan army, if they so wish. Those involved will be prosecuted according to the law and procedure. Decision for integration into the army rests with the Ministry of Defense.
- b) **Prisoners** - This category will be handled by the Ministry of Justice. The prisoners were expelled without their files and the authorities will contact the Zairean authorities to obtain information on their case and also determine whether they were involved in the genocide. Some of the prisoners were identified as ex-FAR members.
- c) **Ordinary Rwandans** - these are considered as ordinary repatriates but the authorities will investigate to ensure non-involvement in the genocide.

II. CRISIS MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

A " Crisis Management Committee " was established, at the local level, composed of the Ministries of Interior (Prefet), Defense (local RPA commander), Rehabilitation, Information, Public Works and Health and from the international community UNHCR, WFP including their implementing partners, i.e. MSF, INTERSOS and COOPI. I understand that at the first meeting of the Committee UNAMIR was not accepted as member because the authorities determined that UNAMIR would not be able to contribute in any significant manner to the work of the crisis committee. The same is true for the Human Rights team. However, during the visit of the SRSG, the Minister for Integration invited UNAMIR to participate. The Committee meets every evening to assess the days activities as well as problems encountered and attempts to find solutions to

these problems.

III. MOVEMENT OF REFUGEES

The massive expulsion of refugees started on the night of 19 August when MILOBS were informed that some 150-200 returnees were gathering at border post 1. The returnees claimed that they were intimidated and forcibly evicted from the camp by the Zairean soldiers. They separated the males from the children and families leading to a considerable problem at the border and transit camp.

A contingency plan was immediately put into effect. UNHCR and IOM were the leading organizations for the plan. All other UN agencies' and NGOs were in a supportive role.

It was observed that a large number of the returnees were women, children and aged males. The statistics of returnees who were expelled during the last few days are as follows :

20 August :	181	
21 August :	1 981	
22 August :	1 967	
23 August :	1 738	TOTAL : 5 867

At 11.30 hrs. (24 August) information was received from Goma that agreement was reached between UNHCR(Goma) and Zairean authorities to suspend expulsion of refugees for the next two days. HCR is expected to resume organized repatriation in a massive scale, i.e. at least 2 000 per day. If this criteria is not met the Zairean authorities have threatened to resume automatic expulsion.

IV. LOGISTICS

On the night of 20 August about 800 returnees were stranded in "no-man's land" through lack of transport. The next day UNAMIR, through the intervention of the SRSG, provided 17 trucks which enabled UNHCR to transport all the returnees to the transit centre in NKAMIRA. However, the transport to home communes is very slow because the process of screening by the RPA and the registration process by HCR and MINIRIESO is extremely slow, thus causing delay and overload at the centre. With the suspension of automatic expulsion for two days, about six UNAMIR trucks have been assigned for the transport of returnees to home communes.

V. SECURITY/RPA

The security situation in the Sector has somehow changed from a relative calm to tense, especially in certain areas. A brief summary including comments of the major incidents during the period under review is listed below :

-Infiltration - this activity is in the up-swing, mainly occurring along the land border with Zaire and the Lake. There is a

likelihood that groups of such persons are in hiding in the prefecture, mainly in Rubavu commune and Gishwati forest area, with

an active or passive support from the local inhabitants.

- **Killings** - killing incidents have mainly occurred in Gisenyi town by the RPA with few exceptions where armed infiltrators are suspected. The RPA, in two cases summarily eliminated five persons allegedly suspected of participating in the genocide. In both incidents RPA claimed that they were attacked by grenades.

- **Mine incidents** - mine attacks have destroyed two vehicles belonging to two NGOs (one to CARITAS and the other to MEMISA). In the case of MEMISA three locals working for the organization were killed. MILOB investigation showed that the mines were freshly laid and on a track road only used by the hospital staff. The motive is unclear since there is no RPA presence in that area. One can only infer that this is a warning and / or to demonstrate that infiltrators can hit the most vulnerable group at will.

VI. OBSERVATION

In my last report, I stated that the authorities were only paying "lip service" and not showing any sense of urgency for the return of the refugees. However, since the forced expulsion of the refugees by the Zairean authorities started, there seem to be a genuine concern and, after the initial shock, the authorities are ready to accommodate and promote the return of the refugees. To this end, a meeting of all the Bourgemestres of the Prefecture are convoked to a meeting in Gisenyi on 25 August 1995. The purpose of the meeting is to sensitize the population at the commune level and to determine needs and priorities including action to be undertaken.

Concerning the action taken by the Zairean authorities, I foresee four motives :

1. Retaliation for accusation directed to them for delivering weapons and training of the former Rwandese army;
2. Domestic opposition to the presence of the refugees from certain segment of the population and hence to appease and avert instability within the country;
3. Embarrass and test the Rwandan authorities whether they have the capacity to absorb and manage such mass influx;
4. Some observers allege that this action was taken in retaliation for the suspension of the arms embargo. However, I consider this a weak excuse since the resolution was adopted with the consent and agreement by the Zairean government.

While welcoming the return of the refugees, we must not lose sight of the danger still lurking. Rwanda still faces acts of

sabotage and destabilization activities from across the border. There are those refugees who will not give up and sooner or later will want to return whether peacefully or by force.

file P10 (Sector 5)

Amb. Conde
cc: Col Tikuca
Ms. Rafii

17 AUGUST 1995

To : Mr. W. De Souza
Executive Director

From : Zena Zelleke
Political Information Officer
Sector V B

Sub : SITUATION REPORT

Attached please find "SITUATION REPORT " covering the
period 1 August to 16 August 1995.

Best regards.

cc : Senior Political Adviser ✓

SITUATION REPORT

1 August to 16 August 1995

I. GENERAL

During the reporting period, there has been a number of incidents of robbery, including robbery with murder, sabotage on water and electricity installations and escalation in the activities of alleged interhware infiltrators. These include the following :

- On 3 August in GISA sector, RUBAVU commune, four to five persons planted an explosive device on a T junction of a water pipeline and caused a disruption in the water supply in Gisenyi town and at the local brewery. An RPA patrol opened fire but failed to apprehend the culprits.
- RPA liaison Officer reported that on 8 August infiltrators started shooting at an army position in BYAHI sector, RUBAVU commune. The exchange of fire lasted one hour resulting in two persons killed and one injured and captured. The remaining persons fled in the direction of Zaire. This was confirmed by MILOB patrol team.

During interrogation, the captured person revealed the following : (i) infiltrators numbered about 30 persons; (ii) that they were members of interhware and their intention was to steal food in the surrounding area of Gisenyi; and (iii) the culprits were wearing uniform and carrying weapons. One AK 47 rifle and two grenades were recovered from the injured person.

- On 8 August, an RPA patrol heard a loud and rowdy conversation in a house near the market place in Gisenyi town. When asked to open the door a grenade was thrown from the house as a result of which the RPA opened fire and two persons were killed, two arrested, including the owner of the house (a woman) and one escaped.

According to result of the investigation, it seems RPA had prior knowledge of the gathering and locality frequented by people allegedly to be supporters of the previous government. The following day a public meeting called by the Prefet and in the presence of the Bte. Comd., was held at Rubavu commune. The detainees were

brought before the public and the population was urged to refrain from harbouring infiltrators.

- On 11 August a mother and her three children, ranging between the ages of years and two months were brutally murdered. One child age 9 was injured and hospitalized while the father managed to escape. It was also found that RF 50 000 was missing.

There has been a spate of armed robberies in Rubavu commune recently. However these have not been accompanied by murder as the perpetrators have been able to steal by terrorizing their victims with weapons. The above case is exceptionally savage as the victims were riddled with bullets. According to information gathered from relatives, there may be a political motive behind the the killing. The escapee was appointed as " responsable de cellule " in August 1994 and is known to have sheltered many Tutsis during the genocide.

- 13 persons were killed in RUSEBEYA sector, commune RUTSIRO by RPA. These persons were identified by locals as non-resident of the area and were suspected of belonging to interhwame.

II. MOVEMENT OF REFUGEES

During the reporting period the number of returnees totalled 1 395 of which 499 came under the organized repatriation scheme.

The mass return of refugees expected to arrive on 15 August as a result of religious movement taking place in the camps, did not materialize. In fact the number of returnees for that day amounted to 12 persons under organized scheme and 32 spontaneous. However, the leader of this religious movement, Mrs. HELEN THEATRE, arrived in Gisenyi prefecture accompanied by one pasteur who also calims to be a visionary, and two other ladies.

This group entered the country at an unofficial border point from Kibumba camp, near Mutovu. She was met by RPA soldiers and a MILOB/HR team and accompanied to Mutura commune office. She was escorted to Ruhengeri prefecture where she planned to stay.

Unfortunately, there was no follow-up made concerning her arrival in Ruhengeri or her whereabouts. On 16 August, round 20.00 hrs. we were informed that the authorities have expelled her and detained the pasteur and one lady whose whereabouts is unknown. HCR/HRFO are investigating the matter.

This incident is very detrimental to thew image of the Rwandan authorities. Admittedly, these persons entered Rwanda through an unofficial entry point. However, the stand taken by the

authorities confirms the suspicions of the refugees that on return they risk detention and arrestation. It is possible that the expected inflow of refugees will diminish. Furthermore, I believe that the authorities are playing only lip-service when they claim their readiness to facilitate the return of refugees. As I have mentioned in earlier reports, the country is not ready nor has the material and financial capacity to absorb the millions of refugees.

File: P10 (Sect. 1)
cc: Mr. Conde
Ms. Rafil
Col. Tiko ca

UNITED NATIONS

ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA



NATIONS UNIES

MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - RWANDA

MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. De Souza
Executive Director

FROM: Zena Zelleke
Political Information Officer

DATE: 11 August 1995

SUBJECT: Situation Report

Please find attached "Situation Report" covering the period 1 July to 31 July 1995.

Best regards.

cc: Senior Political Adviser ✓

SITUATION REPORT
1 July to 31 July 1995

I. GENERAL

The overall situation both in Gisenyi and Ruhengeri prefectures remains relatively calm. Incidents of banditry and cattle thieving continues. The perpetrators are usually reported to be armed and wearing military attire. Such incidents are generally reported in the region of Gishwate forest along the Zaire/Rwandan border and also in Mutura and Rwerere communes in Gisenyi prefecture. With the view to tighten security and ensure safety of the local population, RPA has moved about 360 families further inland and a reasonable distance away from the border.

A vicious attack on two night watchmen of Electrogaz water treatment station took place in the first week of July. The watchmen were bound hand and foot and hacked to death with garden hoe and machette. Furthermore, two explosives were attached to the motor of the water purification pump. One explosive ignited causing a minor damage.

In Rubavu commune an explosion felled a power pylon and a secondary transformer which were completely destroyed resulting in power disturbances in Gisenyi town. One person was apprehended the next day.

The presence of FRGF militia and interhwame, a group of about 25-30 persons, is reported in Kayove commune, bordering the Gishwate forest. Apparently a boat, containing mines and grenades, was found moored along the lake. Two persons were caught, attempting to flee to Zaire, and admitted to belonging to this group. During the exchange of fire, two RPA soldiers were killed. Situation in the area is reported to be deteriorating as a result of the presence and activities of these infiltrators. The RPA claim that these persons are assisted by the local population. However, a search and cordon operation carried out by RPA gave an inconclusive result.

The local population of Kayove commune reported to UNAMIR/MILOBS that a radio programme called "milles collines" is broadcasting propaganda programme which can be heard in the evenings around 23.00 hrs. However the source of the transmission is unknown

II. GOMA

UNHCR (Goma) security officer visited Sector VB on 17 July. The exchange of information indicates that there is some stability in the camps due to well co-ordinated activities by UNHCR hired security troops. There is strong evidence of the availability and presence of arms cache within the camps; however, security forces are reluctant to take the appropriate steps to conduct cordon and search operations. It is also reported that there is friction between local Zairean troops and the security forces. Presently, there is no evidence of FRGF forces conducting any preparations within the camps to carry out invasion across the border into Rwanda. The situation as such could be classed as calm but unpredictable.

It is reported that on the night of 15 July, in Kibumba camp, fifteen armed refugees looted a nearby village for two consecutive days and were apprehended by Zairean army resulting in the death of one bandit and arrest of eight accomplices. Furthermore, on the night of 21 July several drums of fuel exploded at Katale camp setting fire to 164 huts.

UNHCR (Goma) reported the swelling of a kind of religious movement in Mugunga and Kibumba camps that they are taking, at least for the moment, seriously. There is apparently a woman who is proselytizing in the camps, saying that she has spoken to god, who has told her that 15 August is the day that all refugees should return to Rwanda under God's protection. A tremendous amount of interest in her preaching was shown by the refugees and UNHCR believes there might be a surge of returnees on that date. However, most importantly, the failure of the camp leadership to disseminate any counter-measures against this movement was noted. Probably the camp leadership are not taking this action seriously.

III. MOVEMENT OF REFUGEES

a) Organized repatriation

UNHCR has restarted organized repatriation from the camps in Zaire effective 5 July. A routine transport service was established as follows :

Mondays	from	Katali	camp
Tuesdays	"	Kahindo	"
Wednesdays	"	Kibumba	"
Thursdays	"	Mugunga	"
Fridays	"	Lac Vert	

Initially this started at a low pace but has picked momentum in the last two weeks. The returnee figures for the month of July are as follows (all new caseloads):

Katali	-	264
Kahindo	-	212
Kibumba	-	644
Mugunga	-	111
Lac Vert	-	9

(The low figure of returnees from this camp is attributed to the strong influence still exercised by interhame leaders)

b) Spontaneous repatriation

The figure for spontaneous repatriation during the reporting period totalled 1 626, of which 1 254 are of the "old caseload". Returnees entering through Cyinika border post amounted to 198.

c) Reception centre

With the closure of the CARE way station and the reception centre at the College, the UNHCR have established a new centre at Nkamira (ex-TUNBATT HQ) twenty-five kms from Gisenyi town. The centre became operational on 31 July. The day-to-day management of the centre is handled by COOPI, with INTERSOS (both Italian NGOs and implementing partner of UNHCR) taking responsibility for distribution of food and non-food items to the returnees.

d) UNHCR/Gisenyi and UNHCR/Goma

Two meetings were held, on 14 and 28 July, between the two field offices, including HRFO/Gisenyi and PIO, concerning plans to attract refugees to return to Rwanda. The question that UNHCR/Goma has about Rwanda mainly centred on (i) arrest and detention, especially the rumour concerning ex-FAR soldiers who, it is claimed, are taken prisoners at the Rwandan border and (ii) general security, including the specific communes identified for resettlement of the returnees.

V. GENERAL OBSERVATION

The continued banditry, cattle theft and sabotage to installations gives strong indications that a group of persons allegedly interhame, are intent on carrying out these on a regular basis. As indicated earlier the militia/interhame at present does not have the capability to attack any RPA unit/sub-unit. However, attempt to destabilize the security and discredit is eminent thus undermining the authority of the present government.

File: Sector 5 P10

cc: Amb. Conde
SB done. Col. Tikoca-✓
Mr. Ladan Rapii

Seen and
disputed
with P10
sub
7/7

29 June 1995

To : Mr. W. De Souza
Executive Director
From : Zena Zelleke
Political Information Officer
Sector V
Sub : SITUATION REPORT

Attached please find the SITUATION REPORT covering the
period 15 June to 29 June 1995.

Best regards.

cc : Political Adviser ✓

SITUATION REPORT
15- 29 June 1995

I. GENERAL

During this period the situation has been extremely calm; no major incident was reported except the continued infiltration by forces from the other side. However, rumours abound of the likely attack (round July) from across the border. Also some NGOs, working in Goma, have reported on the increased military activity in the camps. However there is no way to verify the veracity of these allegations.

Clashes between Rwandan refugees, Interhware/militia, and local inhabitants are also reported around **MASISI** area (see attached clipping). Otherwise the following events took place :

- A seminar on the " Procedures for arrest and detention ", organized by HRFO and UNHCR, was held from 23-25 June 1995 for Gisenyi prefecture. Participants were bourgmestres, gendarmerie and RPA. The subjects covered included :
(a) arrest procedures and how they have been adopted and the Arusha Accord; (b) international human rights standard concerning arrests; (c) rights of prisoners under international law and meaning of these rights; (d) UNHCR's concern with arrested and detained persons, etc.
The seminar was a resounding success and the same will be organized for Ruhengeri prefecture.
- On 16 and 20 June 1995, the "Day of the Child" and the "Day of African Refugee", organized by MINIFAPRO and UNHCR respectively, was celebrated.
- NGOs operating in Goma are planning to have a mock evacuation exercise on 1-2 July. Such exercise might impact negatively and cause unnecessary tension within the camp population.

II. GOMA

PIO and HRFO team held a meeting with Protection Officer of UNHCR Goma on 15 and 26 June to evaluate and exchange information on the security situation prevailing in both Rwanda and the camps in Goma. HCR Goma are seeking information on a wide range of issues (security, judiciary, military presence in communes, detention and arrests, occupied houses and procedure of claim, etc.)

for the prefectures of Byumba, Gitarama, Gisenyi, Kigali and Ruhengeri as these areas will be the major destinations for the returnees. The information is to be disseminated throughout the camps with the view to encourage refugees to regain their home communes.

HCR Goma also reported that there are a number of Rwandese coming into the camps clandestinely. Alleged reasons for fleeing Rwanda were : risk of being detained under accusation of involvement in the genocide; member of interhume/militia; fear of looting, etc. A random interview is undertaken by HCR, about five per camp weekly, in order to determine main reasons for fleeing Rwanda. The exact number of these new comers is not known . However, between March and June 15, 1995 a total of 2 509 have been identified, which is an insignificant number as compared to the population in the camps. Once in the camps, each refugee presents itself to the camp authorities of their commune of origin for screening. There is a systematic distrust of new arrivals as there is a strong fear amongst camp habitants of infiltration by RPA.

II. REFUGEE MOVEMENT

The number of "new" refugees returning into the country continues to decline. This reduction is not only due to intimidation and dissuasion by the militia or political leaders at the camps but also of rumours, brought by new comers at the camps (see above), of insecurity within the country and fear of reprisals by the government.

The number of 1994 returnees for the period covered amounted to only 43 persons, while the pre-1994 returnee figures continued to rise with the arrival of over 800 persons, mainly from the **MASISI** region. HCR Goma is attempting to restart organized repatriation by mid-July. They expect to handle about 600 persons daily.

III. SETTLEMENT

The reception centre at the " College " in Gisenyi, which housed mainly the 59/60 returnees, was officially closed on 21 June. About 4 000 persons were transported to various prefectures in the country. Some vulnerable and needy persons, without families, were identified and MINIRIESO is seeking temporary relief and humanitarian assistance for this group. About 100 persons refused to vacate the location and the local authorities have given them houses (presumably belonging to those still in exile) around Gisenyi town.

The closure of the " College " has left the surrounding inhabitants, who were dependent for food distribution from this location, destitute. HCR (Gisenyi) is searching for a suitable location to establish a new reception centre. However, the local authorities have indicated that such centre should not be located in the vicinity of Gisenyi area.

In Ruhengeri registration of returnees was completed. Most have opted to settle around the periphery of the town, while a large number are found in KINIGI commune. UNHCR and MINIRIESO undertook a joint reconnaissance to identify government-owned land. It will be recalled that the local authorities have consented to settle over 4 000 families in the prefecture.

After a successful discussion between MINIRIESO and authorities in Kibuye, the latter has agreed to receive additional returnees of 59/60 group into the prefecture. Following is a table showing settlement of returnees that were lodged at the College and transported between 1 and 22 June 1995 :

From/to	No. of families	No. of persons
College : Bugesera	30	102
Kibungo	418	1 109
Kibuye	566	1 376
Kayove	60	127
Kinigi	12	55
Total	1 086	2 769

Although not entitled to land or property under the Arusha accords, the expectations of this group is high and many are likely to take, if the opportunity arises, land and property belonging to refugees and displaced persons.

IV. OBSERVATION

While a climate of relative stability and calm prevails in the area, nevertheless the general atmosphere is pregnant with tension and uncertainty. The persistent rumour of attack from across the border continues. Despite RPA 's tight security and strict monitoring of the border area, including patrolling by boat on lake Kivu, cross-border incursion and infiltration by interhwa/militia elements occurs regularly. In fact infiltrators are known to have taken residence in certain communes, specially in Ruhengeri prefecture and an armed gang of 15-30 persons operating in Mutura

(Gisenyi) have been identified locally as employee of FRGF. I should imagine that RPA's concern would be not only a direct attack from across but also the extent of penetration and support existing within the country.

According to RPA LO, there are about 5 - 6 battalions spread out throughout Sector V, i.e. at Gisenyi (Gr.1712), Bigogwe (Gr3520), Mukamira (Gr 4521), Kinigi (Gr 5440) and Ruhengeri (Gr 5834). If we are to believe the reports of Human Rights Watch, and Amnesty International on the state of preparedness and arms and weapons availability to the FRG, then sheer determination and the will power to survive would be the only ammunition left to the government in power. However, in the event of an attack there are two possible scenarios foreseen :

- (a) a hit-and-run attack all along the border causing both economic and political destabilization, including killings;
- (b) a concentrated attack either in Gisenyi or across from Bukavu in the south with a view to occupy and control a portion of the country (as did RPA in the north). This could be used as a lever to negotiate with the government for a political settlement.

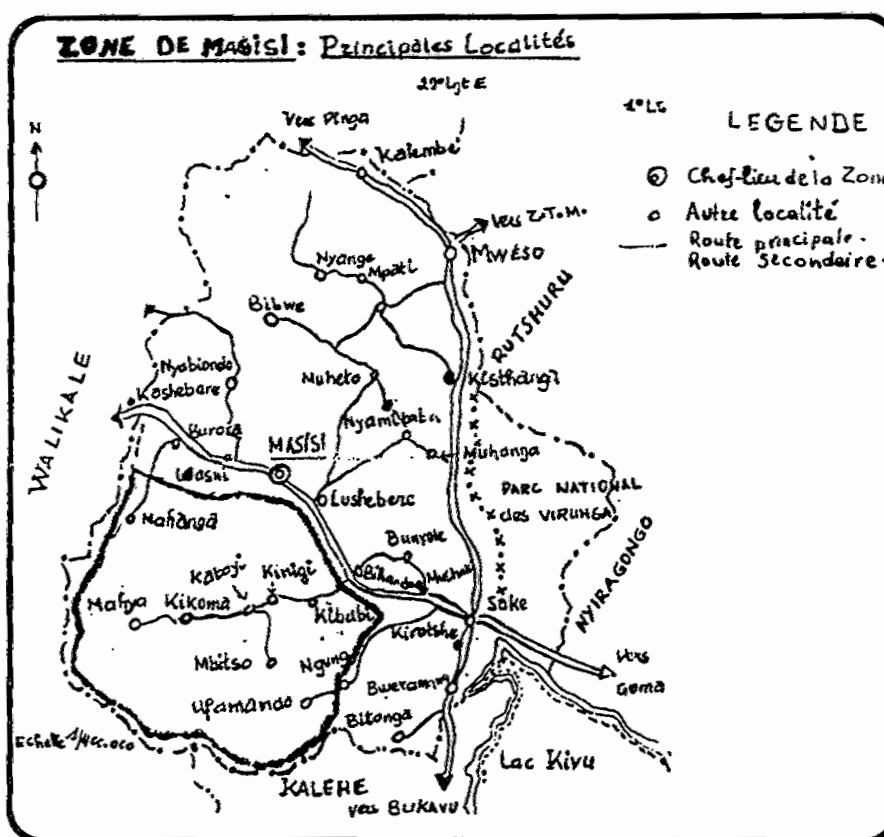
At this stage option (a) is the most likely to occur

KATOYI SOUS LA BOTTE DES REFUGIES RWANDAIS

Des sources concordantes et rassurantes ainsi que les différents rapports en notre possession ont démontré à suffisance que la collectivité-secteur de Katoyi est devenue aujourd'hui la base militaire des réfugiés rwandais avec ses différentes sections : Kikoma et Mihima en groupement Nyamakobo II, Bitoyi et Bivumu en groupement Ufamandu II; et aussi Bulolero, Kyachinge-Kasinga et à Luke en groupement Nyamakobo I : aucun hunde, Tembo, Tutsi ne vit plus à Nyamakobo: toute la popu-

Ces envahisseurs à mains armées ont déjà créé leurs propres positions : Nyabisi, Kazinga, Rubowa, Kaloba, Mbitso, Kibabi. Kinii, Miandja, Muhanga, Muhanga, Shakingi, Kahira, Mukoto, Butshindo et Kahanga. Trop c'est trop, a déclaré le gouverneur de région au cours d'une adresse populaire aux habitants massés le lundi 29 mai 1995, au chef-lieu de la zone rurale de Masisi. Qui a ajouté : "l'hospitalité a néanmoins ses limites. Nous sommes obligés à frapper fort, car nous ne pouvons pas reculer".

Avant même que le Gouverne-
ne regagne le chef lieu de la région, un
message macabre faisait état d'une tué
qui serait le fait des interahamwes sur
populations Nyanga de la localité Bahin-
ba du groupement Walda-yungu en 7 c
de Walikale, Bilan: 36 morts et plus de
blessés.



Rec'd 19 June
Aub Conde
MS. Rafu

15 June 1995

To : Mr. W. de Souza
Executive Director /
From : Zena Zelleke /
Political Information Officer
Sector V
Sub : SITUATION REPORT

Attached please find the SITUATION REPORT covering the
period 1 June to 14 June 1995.

Best regards.

cc : Political Adviser ✓

SITUATION REPORT
1 June to 14 June 1995

I. GENERAL

The security situation in Sector V remains calm. The major humanitarian problems continue to be the settlement operations and related issues concerning the old caseloads; monitoring and development of a project of assistance to the judicial system. The main highlights during this period include :

- Visit of the President of Rwanda to Gisenyi town on 5 June where he addressed the population (about 7 000 people).

On 8 and 10 June 1995, the President attended a burial ceremony in **BAGOGWE**, Gaseke commune and in **NYUNDO**, Rubavu commune, respectively for those people victims of the genocide.

- Monthly inter-agency co-ordination meeting was held on 1 June for Gisenyi prefecture. Emphasis was placed on rehabilitation oriented issues, including old caseload settlement activities.
- HRFO, in collaboration with UNHCR, is organizing a seminar on the " **PROCEDURE OF ARRESTATION AND DETENTION** " from 24 to 25 June 1995 for Gisenyi prefecture. Participants will be all bourgmestres and gendarmerie. UNAMIR will assist in logistics, i.e. transport for bourgmestres.
- The Gisenyi/Goma border continue to remain closed both for UNAMIR personnel and transport of humanitarian aid destined for refugees in Goma.

II. SECURITY/RPA

The security situation in the northwest region is relatively calm. Reports of banditry, interhwa infiltration and killings in **MUTURA**, **RWERERE**, **RUBAVU** and **KAYOVE** communes have been reported . Some of the acts committed by the infiltrators appear to have been well planned and executed operation. The manner in which the intruders deployed themselves throughout the villages and regrouped to leave, by sounding a whistle, suggests a military style operation that is more sophisticated than similar incidents from the past in this prefecture. Considering the tight security maintained by the RPA in these areas, particularly along the border, it is believed that this kind of operation can only be carried out through assistance from within the community. It has been noted that some people enter the country clandestinely and reside in the commune in order to identify and target their

victims for either robbery or killings. This information is relayed across the border and invariably is followed by a criminal act. Example of such incidents include :

- RUBAVU commune : band of individuals numbering between 15 to 30 people, around 6/7 June, most wearing uniforms and carrying guns, surrounded BUZUTA cellule stole everything they could find from several houses and in the ensuing struggle one person was killed and six badly beaten. They departed on cue when one of them blew a whistle.
- REWERERE commune : a similar incident occurred in this commune on 2 June, where one woman, suspected of belonging to interhame was intercepted and killed, while one person was accidentally killed.
- KAYOVE commune : acts of banditry and infiltration by interhame/militia continues in this area despite strengthened presence of RPA specially in the forest area bordering lake Kivu.

In Ruhengeri prefecture a political/security meeting was held on 2 June at the stadium (about 5 000 persons present). The authorities indicated that the population are harbouring subversive elements in the community. To strengthen the security suggestion was made to organize the community into " NYUMBA KHUMI" which means a grouping of ten house sectors who will be responsible to ensure the security and conduct night patrol of their area. The military (RPA) will patrol and guard strategic points. In addition the authorities urged those responsible for arrest and detention to exercise restraint and undertake a thorough investigation before laying charges against suspects of criminal activities.

III. MOVEMENT OF REFUGEES

Organized repatriation from north Kivu is still suspended. While spontaneous returns continue but at a much reduced rate. For the period covered in this report, the figure is 1 513, of which 189 came through the Cyanika border. Again 89 % of this total are from the 59/60 caseload. One detrimental factor which inhibits the repatriation of the refugees, especially the "new", is the high number of arrests for alleged involvement in the genocide. Thus creating a sense of insecurity within the communes.

IV. SETTLEMENT

PIO visited some of the settlement sites for the 59/60 refugees, in Gisenyi prefecture to evaluate and assess the situation, including humanitarian assistance needs. The communes where the returnees have been settled are : KANAMA, KARAGO, KAYOVE, MUTURA, NYAMYUMBA and RUBAVU. The highest concentration of settlement operation is in Mutura commune, comprising of ten sites where 2 481 families are settled. This is a government identified

land and parcels of 1.3 hectares have been allotted per family. The majority are living in plastic shelters, except at two sites where the returnees are occupying abandoned houses or are lodged in empty houses belonging to those still in exile.

Another government identified area is inb GISHWATE forest, Kayove commune. There are 310 families settled in the area, 200 actually in the forest. They have been given 100 sq.m of land to install the plastic shelter and are awaiting to be given land for cultivation purpose. According to the Bourgmestre of Kayove there is disagreement between the ministries of Rehab, Agriculture and Environment to use this area for settlement purpose (to which he concurs).

Concerning the situation in the remaining communes, these sites resemble a de facto refugee camps. The communes do not possess extra land for distribution. In fact UNHCR has been requested by KIBUYE prefecture, where a number of the returnees have been transported, not to send any more returnees for settlement as the as the prefecture is unable to absorb such numbers.

The situation has now been compounded by the decision of MINIRIESO to close the reception centre at the "College"(Gisenyi) and HCR has been given a week to move out the remaining (about 5 000) returnees, hence the dilemma where to settle these people.

The massive return of the 59/60 caseloads has placed heavy demands on the communes, many of which are already in fragile state. These people are likely to remain without cultivable land for sometime to come and hence will require sustained food assistance for the foreseeable future.

UNITED NATIONS
ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA



NATIONS UNIES

MEMORANDUM INTERIEUR

File: 110 (sect. 5)
CC: Amb. Conde
Ms. Laban Rafii

31 May 1995

Sub
8 June

To : Mr. S. K. Buo
Political Adviser

From : Zena Zelleke
Political Information Officer
Sector V

Sub : SITUATION REPORT

Sub : SITUATION REPORT

Attached please find " SITUATION REPORT " covering the period 21 May to 31 May 1995.

Best regards.

First regards.

SITUATION REPORT

21 May to 31 May 1995

I. GENERAL

In both prefectures of Gisenyi and Ruhengeri the general atmosphere outwardly appears calm. However, some new incidents have occurred and additional information provided on those incidents reported in the last "situation report." These include the following:

- a) in KAYOVE commune a husband and wife were murdered on the night of 16/17 May. The culprits stole 50 000 RF. Eight suspects were arrested and are detained at the commune prison. In SYIKI (same commune) ten persons were arrested on charges of genocide as well as sympathizing with interhware. The accused are now detained at Gisenyi and Ruhengeri prisons.
- b) in KIBILIRA commune the law and order situation has deteriorated ever since the RPA pulled out from the area. According to the Bourgmestre IDPs are now moving into the area and carrying out banditry. So far one man was injured and one killed by machet during such attack.
- c) in NYAMYUMBA commune three persons were killed, a 16 year old and his grand-parents, by an RPA soldier during the night of 26/27 May. According to investigations carried out, the victims were unknown to the assailant since he was recently deployed to the area. The RPA has arrested the culprit and presently detained in Gisenyi prison.
- d) The killing reported last week in MUTURA commune was investigated this week. The victim was a Tutsi resident of the area who fled to Zaire in 1993 and returned in July 1994. As his house was destroyed, he occupied that of a Hutu neighbour presently in exile in Zaire. The neighbour and two accomplices are reported to have infiltrated into Mutura through the forest from Kibumba camp killed the victim and escaped using same track.
- e) There was an attempted robbery at the residence of the NGO INTER-SOS, implementing partner of UNHCR, during the early hours of 28 May. In the ensuing mele one NGO staff was stabbed and sustained injury on his stomach. No trace of the intruder.
- f) The rumoured demonstration against UNAMIR, planned for the afternoon of 27 May, did not materialize. This was in protest

of UNAMIR's helicopter involvement in the transport of two fugitives on 15 May from Kigali to TUNBATT HQ at Gisenyi.

- g) The Bde. Command. of Ruhengeri informed UNAMIR/MILOBs to suspend all heli recce in the sector. According to latest information new procedures are to be introduced soon in respect of heli flights throughout the country.

II. REFUGEE MOVEMENT

Although UNAMIR is fulfilling its mandate of facilitating refugee repatriation, in collaboration with UNHCR and IOM, at the present time there are a number of obstacles which are impeding the process of spontaneous repatriation, namely: (a) the incident that took place in Kibeho; (b) interhwa and militia and hardline elements which continue to intimidate refugees to prevent repatriation; (c) continued destabilization attempts made by infiltrators outside and within the country; and (d) fear of reprisal by the government for suspected involvement in the genocide.

During the period covered in the report spontaneous repatriation has dwindled, the lowest recorded for one day was three. Total for the week from both Gisenyi and Cyanika border was 1 068, of which 86 percent were of the 59/60 caseload.

III. RESETTLEMENT

In an attempt to reduce the congestion at the reception centre in Gisenyi, UNHCR, in collaboration with MINIREISO, have continued to transport families to several communes, mainly in Gisenyi and Kigali prefectures. Between 21 and 31 of May a total of 550 families have been transported to and resettled in the communes of KAYOVE (Gisenyi prefecture), KIBUNGO, NGENDA (Kigali prefecture) and KIBUNGO. UNHCR and MINIREISO plan to empty out the congested reception centre within the coming two weeks.

With the end of the emergency period, the authorities in this sector have expressed their readiness to launch, as soon as possible, the rehabilitation phase in order to avoid social conflicts between the 59/60 old caseload and the local population. Moreover, the problems evolving around the allocation of land and resettlement of returnees have evoked the necessity to draw-up an action plan. To this end the representatives of MINIREISO of Gisenyi and Ruhengeri prefectures have decided and prepared a joint plan which will be submitted for approval by the Council of Ministers.

IV. LOCAL AUTHORITIES ACTIVITIES

The Prefet of Gisenyi held a mass gathering (between 600 - 800 persons) in NYAMYUMBA commune on 28 May 1995. Also present were the Bde. Command., Head of the Gendarmerie of Gisenyi and other high

officials from the prefecture. The theme was "security". This was chosen as a result of incidents that took place on 27 May (see in I (C) above). It appears that there is considerable amount of weapons (guns, grenades, etc.) in possession with the locals. The Prefet appealed to the crowd to handover these weapons and also requested the RPA to show some restraint in their relation with the local population.

During question time, the main issue raised was the question of property rights. The local population accused the Bourgmestre of distributing land indiscriminately to the 59/60 returnees.

With so many of this group in the process of being settled in the various communes of the sector, there is a possibility for land dispute to escalate because not all the returnees are given government-owned land but allotted properties whose owners are still in exile. This was confirmed to PIO by the representative MINIRIESO who foresees an acute problem in the near future.

On 22 May, upon invitation by the Bourgmestre of Giciye Commune, Human Rights and UNHCR conducted a workshop. The workshop covered a variety of subjects on human rights and protection issues. Participants included all relevant communal authorities, including representatives from women's organizations.

PIO met with Prefet of Gisenyi on 30 May and discussed the issues of (i) security; (ii) the dwindling return of refugees; and (iii) the question of the rehabilitation of the civil administration. He was particularly concerned with (ii) as this constituted a factor of peace, national unity and reconciliation. However, he was apprehensive of the fact that the situation which prevailed in Kibeho could have impacted negatively.

On the question of reconciliation, as perceived in the Arusha accord, he said that it would not be possible at this stage but every effort should be made to sensitize the population within the country by organizing workshops/seminars on pertinent issues.

Concerning the rehabilitation of the civil administration, I informed him that this is still in the pipeline but given the situation prevailing in the country, it is put on HOLD.

UNITED NATIONS
INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM



NATIONS UNIES
MEMORANDUM INTERIEUR

Cc. Mr. Wache
Ms. Rafii

P10 (Sector 5)

TO: Mr. S.K. Buo
Political Adviser

DATE: 14 April 1995

FROM: Zena Zelleka
Political Information Officer

SUBJECT: Assistance for Rebuilding Local Administration in Sector V

I refer to your memorandum of 10 April 1995 regarding the above mentioned subject. The "Note for the File" referred therein was submitted to the SRSB and I believe decision was made to include this as part of the projects to be submitted for financing from the "Trust Fund" (see attached).

In addition, I have given a copy of the same note to the Prefet of Gisenyi and representative of MOR for their consideration and requested them to identify the priority communes needing re-habilitation.

The same will be submitted to the Prefet of Ruhengeri on my return from leave.

Ms. Rafii, please
update the list of items
of requirements for
Sector 4 (A, B + C)
as supplied by P10
and send copy to me.
Thank.
S. B.

Can we help
with the trust fund?

NOTE FOR THE FILE

ASSISTANCE TO RE-ESTABLISHMENT
OF
CIVIL ADMINISTRATION

I refer to your note addressed to Political Information Officers, dated 1 March 1995, regarding possible assistance by UNAMIR to the administrative authorities concerned.

As you are aware at present the civil administration is in disarray due to lack of human and material resources. To respond to the most urgent need and to facilitate the authorities' programme of rehabilitation of the civil administration, the following undertakings are considered as high priority :

a) Rehabilitation of public buildings:

- the main prefecture buildings, including most commune offices were not severely damaged or rendered inhabitable as a result of the war. Most buildings are in a reasonably good conditions but require repairs including replacement of doors windows and painting, etc.

b) Transportation/communication

Both Prefets are in dire need of transportation, especially if they are to carry out mass rallies in the interior and thereby promote peace and reconciliation. Hence the urgent need for a 4 x 4 vehicle. At times they rely on PIO and MILOs for their transportation. Communication is also another major problem.

c) Training

- Training of human resources at the local level is very much needed. The administrative cadres have been depleted and will require to be filled by new trained personnel. Already both Prefets have expressed the inadequacy and inexperience of present employees.

Workshops could be organized for a duration of four to six weeks to train administrative and personnel officers, who in turn will be expected to train junior staffs.

d) Refurbishing of offices


- Supply of basic office materials (desks, chairs, shelves, etc.) and equipment (computer, typewriters, etc.) and a minimum of three-month supply of stationary will be required. List of requirements submitted by Prefets has been transmitted to your office already.

Activities undertaken under (a) will encourage local initiatives and promote the reconciliation process by supporting communal work groups to repair and/or re-build public buildings. Secondly, it will stimulate the local rural economy by purchasing materials manufactured locally and provide employment for builders, contractors, carpenters, etc.

The Prefets will be responsible for ensuring that repairs of public buildings is in accordance with government guidelines and that contracts are honoured by all parties. The Bourgmestres will be responsible for mobilizing the population, overseeing the repair work and liaising with contractors, builders, etc.

In the " Note for the File ", dated 6 March 1995, I had mentioned the contact made with "Food for the Hungry International", a US based NGO, who have agreed, in principle, to participate in this venture. Probably, to refurbish and rehabilitate 28 (twenty-eight) communes might be excessive for one organization. Therefore, UNAMIR might consider providing assistance to the two prefectures and/or selected communes.

Reactivating the administrative service, providing interim employment and soliciting contracts which can indirectly provide jobs and stimulate the local economy are essential activities to encourage refugees to return to their home communes.


Zena Zelleke
Political Information Officer
16 March 1995

LIST OF REQUESTS FOR ASSISTANCE FROM PREFECTURES IN RWANDA
(as provided for by UNAMIR Political Information Officer for Sector 4)

Gikongoro

<u>I. Very urgent needs</u>	<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Sub-prefecture</u>	<u>Commune</u>
Pick-up vehicles (4 WD)	1	3	-
Motor-cycles	2	3	13
Typewriters	5	6	13
Duplicating machine	1	3	-
Photocopier	1	3	-
Computer and accessories	1	3	-
Telephone	-	3	13
Telephone-fax machine	1	-	-
Building rehabilitation	-	1 (Munini)	1 (Kivu)
<u>II. Urgent needs</u>			
Building rehabilitation	-	2	12
Office equipment	1	3	13
Office supplies	1	3	13

**POUR LE BON FONCTIONNEMENT DES ACTIVITES DE LA
PREFECTURE GIKONGORO**

<u>I. Besoins très urgents</u>	<u>Préfecture</u>	<u>Sous-Préfecture</u>	<u>Communes</u>
1. Vehicules pick-up(4 WD)	1	3	-
2. Motos	2	3	13
3. Machine à écrire	5	6	13
4. Polycopieuse	1	3	-
5. Photocopieuse	1	3	-
6. Ordinateur et ses accessoires	1	3	-
7. Téléphones	-	3	13
8. Téléphone-Fax	1	-	-
9. Réhabilitation (building)	-	1(Munini)	1 (Kivu)
 <u>II. Besoins urgents</u>			
1. Réhabilitation (buildings)	-	2	12
2. Equipement de bureau	1	3	13
3. Matériel de bureau	1	3	13

Le Préfet de Préfecture
ZIGIRINSHUTI Félix.





11 April 1995

NOTE TO SRSG

In a recent report dated 2 April 1995 submitted by the Political Information Officer for Sector 4, Mr. Milos Struggar, and in subsequent discussions held with him on 10 April 1995, Mr. Struggar indicated that some of our troops assigned to IDP camps for security and protection are not clear as to how to respond should the RPA, as has been reported, proceed to close down the camps with the use of force. If so, this could be a matter of some concern, since any forcible action in the camps is likely to be controversial and tense with a high probability that our forces would be caught in the middle. I am not aware of any standard operating procedures in place for such a contingency, but in any case, I think our forces should be informed of the measures to take in such an eventuality. It is evident from the reports received from Mr. Struggar that there is an urgent need to bring this matter to the attention of our military command.

Sammy Kum Buo
Political Adviser

cc: ED

UNITED NATIONS

ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA




NATIONS UNIES

MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Ms. Zena Zelleke
Political Information Officer (Sector 5)

FROM: Sammy Kum Buo  DATE: 10 April 1995
Political Adviser

SUBJECT: Assistance for rebuilding local administration in Sector 5

Thank you for your "Note for the File" dated 16 March 1995 regarding UNAMIR's assistance to the re-establishment of civil administration in your sector. Although we have noted the areas of possible assistance you mentioned, we would appreciate it if you could also provide us with a copy of any official request received from the Prefet seeking assistance for the rebuilding of the local administration, listing specific areas or types of assistance needed.

Warm personal regard

cc: ED

UNITED NATIONS

ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA



NATIONS UNIES

MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. Milos Struggar
Political Information Officer (Sector 4)

FROM: Sammy Kum Buo
Political Adviser

DATE: 10 April 1995

SUBJECT: Weekly Report (27 March - 2 April 1995)

Thank you for your informative report dated 2 April 1995 covering recent events and activities in your sector. In light of the developments you mentioned, we would appreciate it if you could follow the situation in Sector 4 closely, especially with regard to the situation of internally-displaced persons. In particular, please indicate whether the planned or reported closure, by RPA of IDP camps is to proceed and, if so, when this is likely to take place in each of the remaining camps.

Best regards.

cc: ED

UNITED NATIONS

ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA




NATIONS UNIES

MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Ms. Zena Zelleke
Political Information Officer (Sector V)

FROM: Sammy Kum Buo 
Political Adviser

DATE: 8 April 1995

SUBJECT: Response to matter raised in Situation Report dated 31/3/95

I am writing in response to your situation report covering the period 16 to 30 March 1995 in which you indicated that UN civilians in your sector are being subjected to increasing acts of harassment and intimidation by the RPA. I would like to inform you that the issue of searches of UN vehicles at RPA check-points, as well as other related issues concerning the rights and immunities of UN, and particularly UNAMIR, personnel are currently the subject of discussions between UNAMIR and the Rwandese Government. We hope that these matters will be resolved to our satisfaction in the near future. In the meantime, we urge you to continue demonstrating patience and tolerance despite the obstacles raised in the performance of your duties.

cc: SRSG
ED

CC: Mr. Conde
Ms. Rafii

To: Ludan
Good report sub
Note to PIO: Thanks.
Follow situation, esp. with regard
to IDP and indicate if planned
or reports closure is to proceed.
What do our troops on the
ground understand their
reaching would
be in
such a
situation?

UNAMIR

United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda

MEMORANDUM

To: Dr. A.H. Kabia,
Executive Director

2 April 1995

S.K. Buo,
Political Adviser

From: M. Strugar, *M. Strugar*
Political Information Officer, Sector 4

Subject: Weekly Report (27 March - 2 April 1995)

1. During the reporting period the PIO concentrated on the Sector 4A (Gikongoro) and the problem of the internally displaced people. He had meetings with the Prefect of Gikongoro, ORINFOR representative, Coordinator for NGOs, representative of the Ministry of Rehabilitation, as well as with the UNAMIR officials, Human Rights monitors and UNHCR. He participated at the coordination meeting on the problem of IDPs, convened and chaired by the Prefect of Gikongoro. He attended the public rally in the Nyamagaba commune addressed by the Prefect and visited Kibeho camp for IDPs. He also attended regular daily meetings on the Operation Retour in Butare.

2. The security situation - The security situation in the area is tense and potentially volatile, especially in and around the IDPs camps. Additional problem is the wide-spread rumor that the RPA will retaliate against the local Hutu population and attack the IDPs camps on 7 April. According to the UNHCR, around 20,000 Hutus, particularly from the Rwamiko and Nyamagaba communes in Gikongoro area, and from Maraba commune in Butare area, left their homes and moved to the Kibeho camp during this week. It is also reported that the RPA increased deployment in the area, particularly around the IDPs camps. The RPA also conducted weapon-firing tests in the whole area, which also contributed to the feeling of insecurity and reinforced rumors about an imminent attack on the Hutu population.

3. The internally displaced people - The Prefect and the representative of the Ministry of Rehabilitation outlined the Government plan and position on the problem of the IDPs. The general position is that all IDPs camps must be closed down as soon as possible, through the coordinated efforts of the Government and the international organizations, and peacefully if possible.

First phase is to sensitize the IDPs, which already started with the visit of the Minister of Interior, Minister of Information and the Gendarmerie Chief of Staff to the Kibeho camp. The objective of the information campaign is to "pressure" the IDPs and to convince them that administrative and judicial system are functioning, and that the Government and UNAMIR will provide protection in their home communes. In addition, an increased number of local and international observers should be deployed in the home communes (80% of IDPs are from 9 communes in Kigali, Butare and Gikongoro area). The Government will also deployed field officers in all camps and home communes to monitor the progress of the operation.

Second phase would start next week. The Government will impose curfew in two communes (Rwamiko and Mubuga) where the camps are located, and on 11 April it will start to close down markets in the camps. After that, the operation could proceed with the closure of the camps, starting from Kamana (probably in two weeks), than Munini, Ndago and Kibeho at the end. The Prefect and the representative of the Ministry of Rehabilitation pointed out that the IOC endorsed this plan in its entirety.

The Prefect emphasized that the Government will have a leading role in this operation, and it will remain the Government's prerogative to arrest people and to decide how to deal with the IDPs who refused to leave the camps.

Observation: The outlined plan contains the high risk of confrontation between the RPA troops and the IDPs, causing human casualties, suffering of the innocent and vulnerable people in the camps, and probably a new flow of refugees. The plan overlooks the fact that a significant part of IDPs (around 50,000) will never accept to return home voluntarily and peacefully. If the Government decides to close down the camps forcefully, this will endanger the credibility and mandate of the UNAMIR, or its relations with the Government. According to the present mandate, the troops should assist and protect the IDPs. However, this will probably lead to the confrontation with the RPA. Therefore it is necessary to develop a contingency plan for this situation, to formulate a political position and to give concrete instructions to the troops on the ground.

4. The functioning of the civilian administration - There is no progress in the functioning of the civilian administration. However, it is expected that the Government will appoint five sub-prefects soon (two in the Prefecture in charge of Security and Administration, and three for sub-prefectures). According to the Prefect, there are problems regarding the appointments of burgmestres, and they will not be appointed in the near future. At present, only three temporary burgmestres (out of 13 communes) are in the office. The burgmestre of Mudasmwa was arrested recently (total of nine burgmestres were arrested so far, and one had left the country).

There is no progress in the setting-up of the judicial system and the communal police. The Prefect is still waiting for the instructions from the Ministry of Interior to start recruiting potential candidates to be trained as communal policemen.

The Prefect submitted to the PIO the list of the most immediate requirements for the normal functioning of the administration at the provincial and local levels (attached).

5. The relations between the Government and UNAMIR - At the meeting on the problem of IDPs, the Prefect of Gikongoro and particularly the RPA commander criticized the UNAMIR's approach to the IDPs problem. The RPA commander pointed out that decision by the ZAMBATT to withdraw from some northern communes and to increase its forces inside the Kibeho camp, indirectly confirmed and reinforced the rumors that the RPA is planning an attack on the camps and local Hutus. He attributed that ZAMBATT decision provoked huge movement of local population to the camps during the last week.

The Prefect and RPA commander also criticized UNAMIR's and other UN high officials, who recently visited Kibeho camp, for not coordinating their visit with the local authorities and for allegedly avoiding contacts with them.

The representative of ORINFOR in Gikongoro pointed out that his relations with the UNAMIR troops (ZAMBATT) are strained, following his report on the Radio Rwanda that two Zambian soldiers killed in the incident last week were fighting over a woman. He said that his report was factual and based on the information from reliable sources. However, he, as a journalist, could not reveal his sources to the ZAMBATT, as being requested.


He categorically denied that Radio Rwanda is conducting a campaign against the UNAMIR, and said that journalist should not be blamed for the negative perception created in the public. For example, he said that report of 28 March from Butare about UNAMIR troops and prostitution is based on the discussion at the meeting between the acting prefect of Butare, the RPA commanding officer and burgmestres from the area, and Radio Rwanda reported only what was said there.

Observation: The Government and the RPA are hardening their attitude towards the UNAMIR, and use every occasion to criticize and undermine UNAMIR's role and credibility. Apparently, the purpose of this negative campaign is to influence deliberations in the Security Council about the mandate and the strength of UNAMIR.

File : P10 (Sect.5)
cc : Mr Rafii (action)
Ans. Conde'.

31 March 1995


To : Dr. A. H. Kabia
Executive Director

From : Zena Zelleke 
Political Information Officer
Sector V

Sub : SITUATION REPORT

Attached please find SITUATION REPORT covering the
period 16 March to 30 March 1995.

Best regards.

cc : Political Adviser 

SITUATION REPORT

16 March to 30 March 1995

I. GENERAL

The Prefet of Gisenyi held a mass gathering in GISENYI, GICIYE and RAMBA on 22, 24, and 28 March 1995 respectively. The purpose of the gathering was to assure the population and dispel rumour, presently circulating, that another spate of ethnic killings will take place on 6 April, anniversary of the massacre. Furthermore, he also spoke of peace and reconciliation and called on the population to forget the past and strive to build a united Rwanda.

The UNHCR have been requested by the Ministry of Education to evacuate the " Nursing School ", one of the reception centers for the 59/60 caseload returnees in Gisenyi, within forty-eight hours. The reason given is that the Ministry want to reopen the school. There are over 3 000 returnees lodged at the school. However, because of lack of transport and logistic support attempt is being made to delay the operation for at least a couple of days.

Food for the Hungry International (FHI) have a representative , Mr. Daniel Curran, assigned to this location. FHI programme target vulnerable foster families and provide support to prevent abandonment of orphans that those families have been fostering. As mentioned in last situation report the organisation has also agreed, in principle, to assist UNAMIR, as an implementing partner, in the rehabilitation of the civil administration for the Gisenyi prefecture.

MERLAN, a British medical NGO, has started operation in Gisenyi. Their objectives are to rehabilitate three to four health dispensaries and carry out a vaccination programme.

The bi-monthly Inter-agency meeting for the Gisenyi prefecture took place on 30 March 1995. Most UN organizations and NGOs participated in the meeting and gave an up-date of present and future activities.

II. REFUGEE MOVEMENTS

During the period covered, organized repatriation from the various camps in Goma continued at a lower pace , totalling 1 081 persons. These have been transported to their home communes, mainly in the prefectures of Kigali, Gisenyi and Ruhengeri. Returnees

through the official border crossing amounted to 3 157 persons of which 1 083 were from the 59/60 case load. An additional 2 53 came through the Cyanika border post.

Settlement operations to government-identified land in Mutura area continues from the two reception centres in Gisenyi. A total of 1 170 were moved to Mutura and a further 194 were transported to Gashora.

About 1 000 were identified as IDPs (the first in Sector V) in Ndusu commune, sector Mataba. These are persons of Hutu origin coming from Kigali and Gitarama prefectures. It appears that these people were accused of involvement in the genocide and fled to this sector sometime in April/July 1994. A request was made by the Bourgmestre of Ndusu to evacuate the IDPs to their home commune as their presence is creating ethnic tension as well as labelling the community as harborers of criminals. Investigation is being carried out by PIO/UNHCR/HR.

III. SECURITY/RPA

The security situation both inside the country and external threat has deteriorated in recent weeks, ranging from continued cattle rustling, looting and banditry to infiltration by Interhware. Also of serious concern is the continued arbitrary arrest by RPA. To compound the problem further, there is a widespread rumour of a repeat of the April 6, 1994 incident of ethnic clashes. During the period covered the following incidents were reported :

- around the fringes of the volcanic forest, BUSENGO four persons were killed. The situation in the area is very tense and locals live in fear of infiltrators of Interhware and spend the night in the forest. RPA and locals carry out joint patrol to combat increasing problem of this intrusion.
- five persons were killed in KANAMA on the night of 17/18 March, culprits were not identified but weapon used was machetes.
- on 25/24 March in RUBAVU commune three persons were killed and one fourteen year old injured by a group of 15 interhware infiltrators (one person was identified as a former resident of the area) Motive for attack was to steal money and intimidate persons co-operating with present authorities.
- on night of 26/27 March RPA ambushed infiltrators near KABATWA, Mutura commune and in the ensuing exchange of fire one PRA soldier was wounded while the other side managed to escape.
- in SHIRYA, Giciye commune on 18 and 25 March 1995 sixteen persons were arrested on charges of participating in the genocide. All detainees were sent to Ruhengeri prison. Locals interviewed feel insecure and have resorted to vacating their house at night to

avoid arrest. Some are apparently giving bribes to RPA soldiers to prevent arrest.

- RPA carried out a cordon and search operation on 30 March 1995 in Ruhengeri town. According to reports some persons were detained for possession of weapons and firearms. MILOBs from Bangladesh had their house searched.'

The screening and search carried out at RPA check-points is getting more intense everyday. All UN civilians, other than MILOBs are subject to search of vehicle as well as personal belongings. Furthermore, we are subjected to descend from vehicle and sign a register that the sentry keeps at the place of his own choice. This situation has led to intimidation and harassment of UNAMIR civilian personnel in the field who have to traverse large distances in the days work and cross many check-points enroute. Since we have not received any instruction concerning this, would highly appreciate if the matter could be taken up, on your side, with the authorities.

Ladan,
could
you
please
prepare
a note
to the
PIC on
the best
point and
to indicate
that this and
related issues
concerning the
rights and
immunities of
UNAMIR ~~and~~ personnel
~~are~~ being looked
into. Thanks
S.B.
16 April

cc. Mr. Conde
Ms. Ruffin

To Ludan;

Note to PIO Sect. 5
acknowledging receipt of
the present "note for
file". Ask for ^{any}
official request received
from Prefet for
assistance for
local administration,
listing specific
areas or types of
assistance.

10/4

NOTE FOR THE FILE

ASSISTANCE TO RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF CIVIL ADMINISTRATION

I refer to your note addressed to Political Information Officers, dated 1 March 1995, regarding possible assistance by UNAMIR to the administrative authorities concerned.

As you are aware at present the civil administration is in disarray due to lack of human and material resources. To respond to the most urgent need and to facilitate the authorities' programme of rehabilitation of the civil administration, the following undertakings are considered as high priority :

a) Rehabilitation of public buildings:

- the main prefecture buildings, including most commune offices were not severely damaged or rendered inhabitable as a result of the war. Most buildings are in a reasonably good conditions but require repairs including replacement of doors windows and painting, etc.

b) Transportation/communication

- Both Prefets are in dire need of transportation, especially if they are to carry out mass rallies in the interior and thereby promote peace and reconciliation. Hence the urgent need for a 4 x 4 vehicle. At times they rely on PIO and MILOBs for their transportation. Communication is also another major problem.

c) Training

- Training of human resources at the local level is very much needed. The administrative cadres have been depleted and will require to be filled by new trained personnel. Already both Prefets have expressed the inadequacy and inexperience of present employees.

Workshops could be organized for a duration of four to six weeks to train administrative and personnel officers, who in turn will be expected to train junior staffs.

d) Refurbishing of offices

- Supply of basic office materials (desks, chairs, shelves, etc.) and equipment (computer, typewriters, etc.) and a minimum of three-month supply of stationary will be required. List of requirements submitted by Prefets has been transmitted to your office already.

Activities undertaken under (a) will encourage local initiatives and promote the reconciliation process by supporting communal work groups to repair and/or re-build public buildings. Secondly, it will stimulate the local rural economy by purchasing materials manufactured locally and provide employment for builders, contractors, carpenters, etc.

The Prefets will be responsible for ensuring that repairs of public buildings is in accordance with government guidelines and that contracts are honoured by all parties. The Bourgmestres will be responsible for mobilizing the population, overseeing the repair work and liaising with contractors, builders, etc.

In the " Note for the File ", dated 6 March 1995, I had mentioned the contact made with "Food for the Hungry International", a US based NGO, who have agreed, in principle, to participate in this venture. Probably, to refurbish and rehabilitate 28 (twenty-eight) communes might be excessive for one organization. Therefore, UNAMIR might consider providing assistance to the two prefectures and/or selected communes.

Reactivating the administrative service, providing interim employment and soliciting contracts which can indirectly provide jobs and stimulate the local economy are essential activities to encourage refugees to return to their home communes.

Zena Zelleke
Political Information Officer
16 March 1995

15 March 1995

To : Dr. A. H. Kabia
Executive Director

From : Zena Zelleke *Zi*
Political Information Officer
Sector V

Sub : SITUATION REPORT

Attached please find SITUATION REPORT covering the period 1 March to 14 March 1995.

Best regards.

cc : Political Adviser ✓

SITUATION REPORT
1 March to 14 March 1995

I. GENERAL

In connection with the celebration of the International Women's Day, PIO held discussion with the representative of the Ministry of Family and Promotion of Women Affair (Gisenyi), Mrs. KAYIRERE Annonciate. The discussion centred on the following :

- invitation for UNAMIR, UNHCR and UNHCHR to participate in the celebration, including financial contribution;
- assist in the establishment, in each commune of Gisenyi prefecture, of an "ASSOCIATION OF WIDOWERS ", the aim of which would be to render both material and financial aid with the view to alleviate the predicament in which they find themselves. According to the representative in five communes of Gisenyi prefecture there are over 10 000 widowers;
- assist to place over 6 000 orphans (in same communes) in foster homes in the belief that these children will thrive better in a " normal " home environment than in an institution. This proposal was also presented to Food for Hungry International who have already undertaken such exercise in Mugunga camp (Zaire) and Gitarama and Kigali.

Celebration of International "Women's Day" took place at the stadium where over 5 000 people attended the gathering in the presence of the Bde. Comm., Lt. Col. C. KAYONGA (the Prefect was represented by the sous-prefet). In addition to the usual parade/dance by school children, women and certain commune representatives, the military also demonstrated drill and combat tactics which received a tremendoud applause from the crowd.

A number of speeches were made on behalf of the communes and the womenfolk in general. The following messages came through

- The people were reminded of the torture, pain, abuse and killing that the women went through during the war. The wounds were fresh, and the horror was yet to fade but the women were asked to draw their strength from these very incidents and strive for improvement of their lot;
- The women thanked the army for rescuing their country from the clutches of evil forces;

- The message of reconciliation was strong and clear. The women were ready to forgive and bury the past in spite of what had happened, but they wanted that the actual killers be brought to bear punishment for their heinous crimes.

The women group of Gisenyi attempted to establish dialogue and exchange information with their counterparts in Goma (Zaire) but unfortunately they were denied authorization from Kigali.

II REFUGEE MOVEMENTS

For the period covered the number of returnees totalled 4 191 of which 1 097 came under the organized repatriation scheme, mostly from Mugunga, Kidaha, Katali and Kibumba camps. Most protection and security problems arising are that refugees are unable to reach departure points without being threatened or robbed. According to HCR Goma one way to improve security for potential returnees is to increase the number of convoys so that these convoys become a daily feature of camp life and not any more a focus of attention. Patrols in the camps, upon deployment of Zairean security forces, will also further protect the potential returnees. With these added measures it is expected to transport 1 000 persons per day. It seems that the majority of the population in the camps want to return to Rwanda.

However, the same cannot be said of the 59/60 caseload who are still kept at the two reception centres in Gisenyi. Out of a total of over 11 000 returnees, only 337 persons were transported to Kibuye and another 329 were resettled in Mutura region. Living conditions at these centres is atrocious, specially the sanitation. The main complaint lodged by the returnees are : lack of sufficient food, health care and medication (malaria and dysentery rampant) and skin disease.

There is a need for action to be taken at higher level to resettle these people or at least for a responsible person to visit these centres and make a firm commitment.

Attached please find the latest population figures at the various camps as provided for by the UNHCR sub-office in Goma.

III. UP-DATE VOLCANO

According to the latest prediction by experts, the chances of an eruption now are supposedly slim but cannot be ruled out. The possibility of Gisenyi and its surrounding being affected by the eruption of NYIRAGONGO cannot be ruled out either.

The contingency plan prepared by MILOB/UNHCR and follow-up activities are being pursued. Main focus is to prevent movements of panic. In the meantime, seismic measurements are being taken on a regular basis and feed-back given to MILOBs to keep abreast with developments. However, it was found impossible to co-ordinate the various aspects of the plan at the sector level due to both the physical and material limitations. It was suggested to organize a meeting involving the main role players (i.e. HCR, ICRC, ifrc, MILOBS and WFP) in Kigali in order that each organization make a firm commitment and task accordingly.

RPA has also agreed to open border post four (opposite KIBUMBA camp) but expects the mass to remain within the agreed site. Any person found wandering outside this limit is subject to arrest or detention.

IV. SECURITY

The security situation in the Sector while still remains calm, there is however an increase in the number of killings and arrest in many communes. This appears to be a direct link with the new influx of organized repatriation. Organized repatriation has quite evidently achieved substantial success in its primary aim of getting people to their home commune but ultimately if it is to expose returnees to intimidation and harassment then the authorities need to be convinced to stop witch-hunting.

This situation is illustrative of what can happen in the absence of a proper judicial system. People have no protection and can be arrested or detained for any reason, usually through finger-pointing. If this continues it will be detrimental to those potential returnees.

At a security meeting, held on 10 March 1995, in Ruhengeri, it was disclosed that the security situation in the prefecture was insufficient and specific cases of "interhame" harassment over the recent weeks were quoted, e.g. mine planting near the market and ICRC compound; shooting incident on the Cyanika road. Four interhame members, from a group of nine, were intercepted in the

outskirts of Ruhengeri who admitted being sent from Zaire with the aim of distablizing the situation in the main cities, especially Kigali. According to the culprits their activities included the planting of mines in key and crucial areas, assassination of high ranking government officials as well as military cadres.

The meeting recommended to intensify security measure through search of all vehicles passing check-points including NGO and UN civilian vehicles; increase number of undercover agents operating in the interior, random patrols in all areas and reinforce security guards at check points. Following this instruction, PIO was stopped and had vehicle as well as handbag searched at the entrance of Ryhengeri town.



Sub-Délégation de Goma
5 av. Président Mobutu
2500 Goma
R.D.C.

Sub-Office Goma
Fax: 071.175.4571
Télé: 011.243.88.49395/7/8

Goma, le 9 mars 1995

A l'attention de: Toutes les Agences de Goma

Objet: Nouveaux chiffres de population par camp

Suite aux résultats des deux phases de l'enregistrement des réfugiés, qui s'est déroulé à partir du 29 Janvier jusqu'au 6 Février, et aux premiers résultats de la vérification de ces derniers au niveau de chaque camp, nous avons arrêté les chiffres de travail suivants:

<u>Camp</u>	<u>Chiffre de travail</u>
Katale	200.000
Kahindo	108.000
Kibumba	200.000
Mugunga	140.100
Kituku	14.500
Lac Vert	2.100
Tshondo	14.000
ENA	8.242
Réfugiés de Masisi au Lac Vert	10.400

TOTAL	697.342

=====

A cela il faut ajouter les réfugiés vivant dans la ville de Goma et à Keshero qui continueront à recevoir l'assistance à Mugunga, en attendant d'être installés sur le camp du Lac Vert à savoir:

Keshero	13.233
Goma ville	11.266

Ainsi on arrive à un total général de 721.841 arrondi à 722.000

Ces chiffres pourront être modifiés lorsque la vérification et le triage des résultats de la phase deux de l'enregistrement auront été achevés.

Les chiffres concernant Mugunga et Lac Vert seront également constamment modifiés pour tenir compte de l'installation des réfugiés de la ville de Goma, Keshero, Kituku et Tshondo sur le camp du Lac Vert.

Les réfugiés provenant de Masisi constituent un nouveau groupe de réfugiés qui s'ajoutent aux réfugiés enregistrés lors du recensement. A ceux installés au Lac Vert au cours des semaines passées et qui ont été enregistrés lors de leur arrivée s'ajoute un nombre non défini de réfugiés dont l'enregistrement est en cours.



Joël BOUTROU
Chef de la
Sous-délégation du HCR
Goma



Pierre SAILLEZ
Coordinateur des Urgences
Programme Alimentaire Mondial
Goma

cc: S. E. M. Le Gouverneur
M. Le Commissaire Urbain
R.O. Kinshasa

File: P10 (sect.4)
cc: Mr. Conde
Mr. Rafii

UNAMIR

United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda

MEMORANDUM

To: Dr. A.H. Kabia,
Executive Director

11 March 1995

S.K. Buo,
Political Adviser

From: M. Strugar, *M. Strugar*
Political Information Officer, Sector 4

Subject: Internally Displaced People

1. The problem of the IDPs is presently the main humanitarian, security and political challenge facing the UNAMIR. The present situation is fraught with danger of developing into the major humanitarian catastrophe, and therefore requires immediate, preventive action. The Operation Retour, its concept and strategy, reached the limit, and a new approach to the problem should be contemplated.

2. The general feeling of insecurity and the absence of the police and judicial protection in the home communes are the main obstacle for the successful repatriation of the IDPs. The security situation all around the country deteriorated recently (increased number of arrests, armed clashes, house searches etc.) The civilian administration is powerless, and the police force and judicial structure are non-existent. The Government of Rwanda is also becoming more intransigent on the issue of national reconciliation and dialogue.

3. On the other hand, a significant part of the population in the camps (around 50,000), former government and military members (hard-core), will never accept to return home voluntarily, because of their involvement in the genocide. They have strong base and influence in the camps as "elected" leaders and administrators. They are also

in charge of food distribution, which they successfully use to control and intimidate other IDPs. The concentration of the IDPs in few big camps makes the intimidation and disinformation campaign more efficient.

4. Against this background, there is a little hope for a speedy and voluntary repatriation of IDPs. At present, it looks imminent that the Government will resort to other means (force) to close all the camps in the country. However, it should be acknowledged that the camps are the big threat to the national security and major political problem in the country, and it is logical that the Government wants to resolve it as soon as possible. In the light of the results of the Operation Retour, it is very difficult for UNAMIR to ask the Government to continue to be patient, unless the new more successful strategy for repatriation and control of the camps is not developed soon.

5. If the Government decides to close camps forcefully, this will inevitably cause human casualties, suffering of the innocent and vulnerable people in the camps, and probably a new flow of refugees to Burundi. This would also endanger the credibility and mandate of the UNAMIR. Therefore, it is necessary to develop a contingency plan for this situation as soon as possible.

First, a political decision should be made: whether to condemn, justify or overlook the use of force and its consequences. This decision will also influence the reaction of the Security Council, Secretary-General and the rest of the international community.

Second, the troops on the ground should have concrete instructions how to react in this situation. According to the mandate ("to contribute to the security and protection of displaced persons"), the troops should assist and protect the IDPs, or even try to stop the Government troops from entering the camps. However, this will probably lead to a confrontation with the Government troops. Another possibility is to cooperate with the Government in the effort to close the camps, trying simultaneously to protect civilians and to prevent chaos and armed confrontation between the RPA and IDPs. Another possibility is to withdraw from the camps and to provide protection for international staff only.

Third question/dilemma is whether to get involved in the forceful movement of the IDPs and to provide them with the transport. If the UNAMIR helps in the transportation of the IDPs, it could be accused of assisting the forceful repatriation and expulsion of civilians from the country. If the UNAMIR does not get involved, it could be accused of doing nothing to stop the suffering and to assist the civilians.

6. Apparently, the use of force by the Government will be damaging for the UNAMIR in one way or another. Therefore, the only viable alternative is to develop and carry out a new, more resolute strategy and program for repatriation of IDPs and for the better control of the camps.

The UNAMIR could increase its presence in the camps, assume the responsibility for the security and for the distribution of food, and start the registration and screening process in the camps, in cooperation with the Government. This will significantly diminish the power and influence of the hard-core, and could lead to dismantling of the present leadership and administrative structure in the camps. This will also reduce the intimidation and disinformation campaign, and create more favorable atmosphere for the voluntary return of displaced people.

There are also other, more radical, possibilities for the control of the situation in the camps. One is for the UNAMIR troops to separate the ordinary IDPs from the hard-core, similar to the task of the Zairian troops in the refugee camps (this would require approval by the Security Council and amendment to the mandate). The other one is to establish and maintain a secure humanitarian area around the remaining camps (this is already contained in the present mandate).

The second factor is the security in the home communes. The CIVPOL should start training of the communal police without further delay. The Government should be pushed to accept temporary appointments of the foreign magistrates, and the human rights mission should provide concrete technical assistance in rebuilding the judicial system. Meanwhile, the UNAMIR troops could provide more protection and security for the returnees, by monitoring their reintegration in the home communes and visiting them after their return.

If this action is pursued and implemented successfully, the UNAMIR would prevent the use of force, human casualties, more refugees, and enhance the security in the camps and the rest of the country. The important question is whether the UNAMIR is capable and willing to assume additional responsibilities and risks. If not, there is an increasing risk that the UNAMIR will once again fail in its mandate, and be just a witness to a new round of human sufferings in Rwanda.

cc: Mr. Curran
Ms. Ruff

6 March 1995

NOTE FOR THE FILE

You will recall that in my previous "Note for the File" dated 14 January 1995 I had raised the issue concerning assistance to the Prefectures in the re-establishment of the civil administration and the difficulties faced in executing this part of UNAMIR's mandate.

Furthermore, in "Situation Report", covering the period 1 - 8 February, I had suggest to introduce a "Bureau de Commune Start-up Kit" comprising basic office requirements to enable the communes to carry out their work. During our discussion, the response you gave was that UNAMIR does not have the necessary fund and that I should identify a willing NGO to undertake such task.

To this end PIO held discussion with the representative of "FOOD FOR THE HUNGRY INTERNATIONAL" (FHI), USA based NGO, Mr. Daniel Curran, presently assisting the UNHCR in protecting vulnerable families throughout repatriation.

The FHI programme target vulnerable foster families and provide support to prevent the abandonment of orphans (unaccompanied minors) that those families have been fostering. Assistance to families include material assistance; training in income generation; social support and housing construction.

FHI and PIO recognize that the international community cannot socially rehabilitate the society without physical and material rehabilitation of the commune administration. Therefore, FHI has in principle agreed to assist UNAMIR in this effort by refurbishing the commune offices, i.e. provide the basic office requirements (desks, chairs, shelves, etc. All of these items are to be made locally, thus generating income to the local carpenters), including three months supply of stationary.

Mr. Curran will draw-up and prepare a detailed programme budget. He will also contact other funding agencies. However, in order to make the project saleable UNAMIR is requested to provide the necessary logistics, especially transport.

Zena Zelleke
Political Information Officer
Sector V

To ED from Sam Buro. 11 March 1995

If the NGO concerned is indeed prepared and able to assist, then it should be encouraged to do so. I therefore recommend that UNAMIR consider providing the logistical support mentioned in the last para. of the PIO's note above. If you agree, PIO should be requested to provide more detailed information. ~~the UNAMIR needs~~

UNAMIR

United Nations Assistance Mission In Rwanda

MEMORANDUM

**To: Dr. A.H. Kabia,
Executive Director**

5 March 1995

**S.K. Buo,
Political Adviser**

**From: M. Strugar, *[Signature]*
Political Information Officer, Sector 4**

Subject: WEEKLY REPORT (27 February - 5 March 1995)

1. During the reporting period the PIO concentrated on the **Sector 4 A (Gikongoro)**. He had meetings with the Deputy Prefect, the State Prosecutor, the Director of the Central Prison in Gikongoro, the ORINFOR representative, the Government Coordinator for NGOs, a counsellor from the Karambo commune, as well as with the UN officials and human rights monitors in the area. He visited the Central Prison in Gikongoro and Karambo communal office. PIO also attended daily coordination meetings on the Operation Retour in Butare.

2. The political situation and the functioning of the civilian administration -
The political and security situation in the area has deteriorated recently, due to the raising confrontation between the RPA and the IDPs, and a number of arrests of the government officials and local people.

There is no improvement in the organization and functioning of the civilian administration. The authorities are still confronted with many problems, such as: delay in the appointments of the government officials, absence of the communal police and judicial system, lack of manpower and basic equipment, arrests of the civilian officials by the RPA. During last week, the RPA arrested two more burgemestres from the Rukondo and Nyamagabe communes (total of seven burgemestres has been arrested

so far in this area), Director of School in Kaduha, and one judicial inspector from the Prosecutor's office. Presently, the RPA is in charge of the police duties, and supervises and controls all civilian affairs and the activities of the civilian authorities.

For the normalization of the life in the area, as well as for the successful repatriation of refugees and displaced people, it is essential to have an efficient and independent civilian administration. The UNAMIR should also, within its mandate, encourage and assist speedy transition from the military to the civilian rule.

At present, the priority is the appointment of the government officials at the local level and the establishment of the police force and the judicial system. These issues should be raised with the Government at the national level in order to expedite the appointment of the administrative and judicial officials, and the recruitment of candidates for the communal police to be trained by the UNAMIR. The CIVPOL could also assist the activities of the Prosecutor's office, especially the investigation. The Prosecutor of Gikongoro, for example, is prepared to work with the UNAMIR, and suggested that he and judicial inspectors (six in the area) travel with the UNAMIR vehicle when investigating some cases. It is also necessary to speed-up the deployment of magistrates (from other countries), since presently there are no magistrates operating in the area.

3. The internally displaced people - The results of the Operation Retour in the last two weeks were disastrous. The IDPs are not ready to go home, mainly because of the lack of security in their home communes (there are many reports and rumors among the IDPs about the increased number of arrests and intimidation of returnees by the RPA). An additional problem is the presence of many perpetrators of genocide in the camps, who intimidate the IDPs and agitate against the return to home communes.

On the other hand, the camps serve as the recruitment base and the ground for the anti-government activities, and therefore represent the biggest threat to the national security. For these reasons, the Government is determined to close all remaining camps as soon as possible. Apparently, it is also prepared to use all necessary means, including force, despite possible negative international implications.

**NOTE TO POLITICAL INFORMATION OFFICERS**

As you have drawn to our attention in your weekly reports, various prefects within your respective sectors have submitted requests to you outlining the requirements needed to assist them in the re-establishment of civilian administration at the provincial, municipal and local levels. Following discussions held on the subject in the office of the SRSG, and in an effort to develop a coordinated strategy, it would be appreciated if you could outline the perceived needs in your various sectors and make concrete proposals on how UNAMIR could be of assistance to the administrative authorities concerned. These proposals should be submitted to the Political Adviser who will, in turn, bring them to the attention of the Executive Director and the SRSG for appropriate action.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Sammy Kuru Buo".

Sammy Kuru Buo
Political Adviser
1 March 1995

cc: ED

File. P10 (Sector 5)
cc: Mr. Conda
Ms. Rafii
Sub
6/3/95

28 February 1995

To : Dr.A.H. Kabia
Executive Director
From : Zena Zelleke
Political Information Officer
Sector V
Sub : SITUATION REPORT

Attached please find the SITUATION REPORT covering the period 19 February to 28 February 1995.

In addition I am enclosing a preliminary findings of "Survey of opinions and intentions of IDPs with regard to movement out of Gikongoro camps " prepared by OXFAM. I have suggested to UNHCR representative if a similar exercise is feasible for the camps in Goma.

Best regards.

cc : Political Adviser ✓

SITUATION REPORT
19 February to 28 February 1995

I. GENERAL

At a meeting held between UNAMIR, MILOB and UNHCR, the latter informed about a request made by Bde. Commander, Lt. Col. KAYONGA on the following :

- a) streamline and slow-down the repatriation, especially the organized type, of refugees from the camps in Zaire as this was creating problems both for the home communes (administratively) and the RPA from the security point of view. Home communes are not given sufficient time to establish support structures that will enable those returning to integrate into the community and also encourage the return of those still at camp[s];
- b) request was also made to re-start the movement of WFP food trucks into Goma. This is rather a turn-about from previous position and attitude expressed by RPA.

After a lengthy discussion, it was agreed to take the following action :

- i) to request UNHCR (Goma) to submit list of returnees (with names and destination) at least 24 hrs. before repatriation so that local authorities and RPA could be informed. Returnees are to be retained over night, if necessary, at the reception centre in Gisenyi until all formalities are completed;
- ii) UNHCR to improve reception centre as well as provide shelter and other facilities for immigration personnel;
- iii) RPA to provide additional security at border posts by detailing more gendarmerie;
- iv) WFP trucks to be held at the milk factory near TUNBAT HQ, for security reasons. Trucks are to be moved in small numbers (about 8) to avoid congestion at the border;
- v) increase the number of loading/unloading personnel at the border to expediate movement of trucks ASAP.

The above proposals are to be discussed with the Prefect of Gisenyi and the Bde. Commander.

II SECURITY/RPA

The relative calm that this sector had enjoyed so far has somewhat changed in the last ten days. The security situation has become more precarious. Since the incidents at the TUNBATT HQ. and looting of WFP food trucks a number of murders, killings, harassment and arbitrary detention by RPA have been reported. Unfortunately some of the incidents have conflicting reports thus making it more difficult to ascertain facts from rumours. Nevertheless, the following are events which have far more implications in terms of security :

- Dr. Anatole BUCYENDORE, health authority for the Gisenyi prefecture and Director of the hospital was murdered on the night of 22 February, including his two years old son, at his residence, and his wife and other members of the family were gravely wounded (five persons) of which one twelve years old boy was badly battered on his head.

- on the 22/23 February, about mid-night, a group of 10-20 persons attacked the trading centre in MUTURA commune, sector RUSEGA and GASESERO, by firing randomly at buildings and wounding one twelve years boy who the next day identified one of the culprits as a member of "interhwame" before the war and presently residing in Zaire (this was confirmed by the RPA). The infiltrators attacked three separate families, killing nine persons (most of them young girls). These were recent returnees and all of HUTU ethnic group.

These incidents are to some extent inter-related and well coordinated. The murdered persons are all of the HUTU ethnic group and according to information obtained from locals all had received some kind of warning, including the doctor.

These were senseless and brutal murders, specially since most of the people involved were young children. One can only infer that this was carried out firstly, as a warning to moderate Hutus collaborating with the government; secondly, to discourage potential returnees claiming that there is no security within the country and thirdly, to discredit and distabilize the government.

The attack on the TUNBATT HQ. could be a message to UNAMIR personnel that our presence is irrelevant to maintaining or promoting peace in the country.

Acts of harassment, killings, torture and arbitrary arrest by RPA are on the rise. This might be RPA's response to recent spat of killings supposedly perpetrated from across the border. The soldiers claim that their arrest is directed at those suspected of taking part in the genocide. But if one looks at the cases reported in KAYOVE commune, the acts committed are excessive and notorious.

Another point of significance related to security is the presence of 11 000 returnees of the 59/60 caseload at the two UNHCR reception centres in Gisenyi. The people have become restive and therefore volatile. The looting of WFP food trucks is traceable to this group. A similar act was planned for 28/02 at CARE way station, but was contained as a result of the intervention of the MILOBS and TUNBATT platoons.

Acts of lootings and demonstrations are likely to recur unless the returnees are resettled at the pre-selected resettlement areas or other communes where land is available. Attention should be drawn to the authorities that this is a TIME - BOMB and immediate action is necessary.

III. REFUGEE MOVEMENT

For the month of February 1 -27, 1995, the number of returnees from Goma (Zaire), especially from Kibumba and Mugunga camps was 13 260, of which 4 510 were repatriated under the " organized scheme ". For the same period, those using Cyanika border (through Uganda) totalled 1 657.

The returnees have been transported to their main communes in the southern part of Gisenyi prefecture.

IV. LOCAL AUTHORITIES

The Ministry of Rehabilitation has appointed its representatives in each commune of the Gisenyi prefecture.

WFP has ceased its operation of " food-for-work " programme benefiting primary school teachers, who were finally paid their salaries. Same cannot be said to civil servants working in the communes. In some cases last salary was paid in September 1994.

QUESTIONNAIRE PRELIMINARY RESULTS
Survey of Opinions and Intentions of IDPs with Regard to
Movement out of Gikongoro Camps (January 1995).

A) Background:

There is a great deal of speculation amongst the agencies as regards the intentions, opinions and priorities of Displacees in the Gikongoro camps. All of us talk a great deal about what the IDPs are doing or thinking, and yet, up to now there has been no attempt to collect information in a systematic way from the subjects of our deliberations: the IDPs themselves.

This survey was an attempt to do just that: to ask the same questions in the same way to a meaningful cross-section of the IDP population in different camps, and to record these in such a way as to be able to discern trends, main opinions etc. The main purpose of the survey was to find out:

- i] Displacee intentions as regards movement in case of camp closures.
- ii] Displacee opinions on main obstacles to going home
- iii] Displacee opinions on main things that would help them to go home.

From the Oxfam perspective (and that of any other interested agency) this information may be useful as a general guide for use in planning and preparedness. It may also provide some clues as to the priorities that need to be addressed in assisting with a solution to the current IDP crisis.

OK
Chart Preliminary results simply consist of a tabulation of results as they came in. At present we are unable to do more due to lack of a suitable database program, lack of time and lack of staff (except overworked expat staff) able to work a program if and when we get one. In the longer term however (once databased), the questionnaire has been designed to allow cross referencing of answers/opinions according to age group, gender, and conditions under which interviews were conducted, as well as by camp (already done). Divisions into these different categories may help give a more accurate picture of what is going on at the intrafamily level.

B) Methodology:

Beyond the details of age, gender, camp and interview conditions, the questionnaire can be divided into three main sections:

- a] The first (questions 3-5) helps to determine the history of the interviewee's movements to date.
- b] The second (6, 6a) helps to determine the likely course of action of the IDP over the near future.
- c] The third (6b, 6c and 7) helps us to determine the problems and priorities which must be addressed in the opinion of IDPs in order to assist the process of 'normalization'.

Questions are for the most part of the closed end (multiple choice) variety, so as to make data processing easier. However, in all cases where relevant, the opportunity was given to express other views. Also, in recognition of the complexity of issues

being discussed, the opportunity was given for multiple answers to a number of questions.

Interviews were conducted over a period of 3 weeks (from January 5th) in six IDP camps where OXFAM has been working. All were undertaken by Oxfam's 'animateur' staff on the camps. These are staff members who are themselves displacedes living in the camps, and who have extensive everyday contact with large numbers of camp residents. They are thus trusted, and this, along with the assurance of anonymity for the respondents, has hopefully contributed to accuracy. Animateurs on the camps are of both genders and of various ages.

An initial pilot project of 50 questionnaires was distributed at Kibeho camp, and changes made on the basis of feedback from the interviewing staff there. All participating animateurs then had the purpose of the survey explained to them, were taken through the questions, and were given instructions on how to carry it out. A short discussion was encouraged in all cases to iron out any problems/misunderstandings.

Animateurs were told to approach every tenth person (to give some degree of randomness) in the quartier in which they work, and ask whether they mind answering the questionnaire. It was emphasised that answering the questionnaire (or any single question in it) must be done voluntarily, and no coercion should be used to force people. If someone refused, they were told to count to ten again.

780 questionnaires were sent out to the camps, with different numbers going to each reflecting to some extent the differences in camp sizes. Questionnaires distributed and received back in a useable state were as follows:

	NDAGO	KIBEHO	MUNINI	RURAMBA	RWAMIKO	KAMANA	TOT
SENT	170	250	70	110	80	100	780
RECD.	169	180	70	107	50	100	676

Note: not all of the above recd were fully filled out.

C) Some Basic Facts:

1] Under what conditions were answers to the questionnaire given?

Conditions of questionnaire	Ndago	Kibeho	Munini	Ruramba	Rwaniko	Kamana	Total
Large group present	94	112	26	43	4	22	301
Family group present	23	24	10	34	16	20	127
Respondent alone	35	18	23	15	26	56	173
Wrote own answers	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
Details not filled in	17	26	9	15	4	2	73

2] Age groups of respondents:

Under 15 years	17	4	6	2	1	8	38
15 to 25 years	40	37	31	34	11	27	180
26 to 45 years	68	104	23	52	17	39	303
Over 45 years	25	34	10	18	10	22	129
Not filled in	9	1	0	1	11	4	26

3] Male to female ratio for respondents:

Male	65	48	26	33	19	33	224
Female	87	124	43	61	28	62	405
Not filled in	17	8	1	13	3	5	47

4] Length of time respondents have been in the camp:

	Ndago	Kibeho	Munini	Ruramba	Rwaniko	Kamana	Total
Less than a week	2	4	4	9	0	3	22
Less than a month	3	10	3	12	4	2	34
Over a month	159	152	62	82	41	86	592
Not filled in	5	4	1	4	5	9	28

D) Main Questionnaire: (Q number on left hand side corresponds to question number in the actual questionnaire)

4) Have you been in other camps before this one?

Yes	37	45	28	45	14	26	195
No	127	135	42	58	34	74	470
Not answered	5	0	0	4	2	0	11

4a) If yes, which camps? (28 respondents mentioned more than one)

Ndago		8	3	1	1	1	14
Kibeho	4		3	12	2	2	24
Moniro						1	1
Ruramba		1			1		2
Rwamiko	2	1		2			5
Kamena		3		1			4
Burundi	4	3	2		5	2	16
Kisero		1					1
Byumba		1					1
Nyacyonga		1					1
Nyamiyaga	8					2	10
Gatumba	1	1	1				3
Nshili	2		1				3
Mubumbano	14	12	10	2	2	4	44
Cyanika	12	15	6	11	4	4	52
Kiraro		1	1	1			3
Kaduha	4	3	3		6	6	22
Mbogo	1	1	1	3			5
Mbazi	1			9			10
Karamba		1					1
Other	1	1		3		3	7

4b) What made you leave that/those camps? (multiple answers given to this by individual respondents).

	Main reason	Contrib. Reason	Not an Issue
Food Problems	14	17	42
Health Problems	17	21	37
Insecurity	179	7	2

Subdivision by camp (4c cont):

	Ndago	Kibeho	Munini	Ruramba	Rwaniko	Kamana	MAJ
	M C N	M C N	M C N	M C N	M C N	M C N	TOT
FOOD DIST	3 6 26	1 8 17	4 1 0	7 4 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	15
HEALTH	16 6 31	1 10 14	1 1 0	0 2 0	1 0 0	0 0 0	19
SECURITY	29 2 4	54 7 0	18 3 0	30 2 0	29 0 0	26 0 0	186
CLOSER HOME	0 2 24	1 1 12	0 0 0	29 1 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	32
OTHER	1 0 0	3 0 0	1 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	5

6) Are you intending to return home soon?

	NDAGO	KIBERO	MUNINI	RURAMBA	RWAMIRO	KAMANA	TOT.
YES	38	8	14	3	4	15	82
NO	124	170	50	50	45	83	522

6a) If told that the camp had to close, where would you go?

Where to go?	Definite	Possible	No	Don't Know
Other Camp	69	96	57	36
Burundi	47	41	51	15
Zaire	325	67	15	10
Tanzania	35	32	37	10
Rome Commune	54	12	81	147
Other (Peaceful country)	20			
Other (Anywhere abroad)	19			
Other (Suicide or Death)	3			

Breakdown by camp (6a):

[illegible]

6b) What is stopping you from returning to your home commune?

	MAJOR REASON	CONTRIBUTING FACT	NOT AN ISSUE
FOOD PROBLEMS	3	53	151
FAMILY HEALTH	18	41	123
LACK OF RESOURCES (GENERAL)	27	9	116
INSECURITY	507	10	9
LACK OF TRANSPORT	1	53	159
OTHER (ARBITRARY ARRESTS)	16	-	-
OTHER (NO CREDIBLE GOVT)	3	-	-

Breakdown by camp (6b):

	NDAGO			KIBEHO			MUNINI			RURAMBA			RWAMIKO			KAMANA		
	M	C	N	M	C	N	M	C	N	M	C	N	M	C	N	M	C	N
FOOD PROBLEMS	2	44	67	0	5	78	1	2	0	0	1	2	0	1	4	0	0	0
FAMILY HEALTH	0	6	71	10	30	50	3	2	0	1	1	2	3	1	0	1	0	0
LACK RESOURCES	4	5	54	5	4	56	7	0	5	7	0	1	0	0	0	4	0	0
INSECURITY	112	2	5	153	7	4	42	1	0	86	0	0	40	0	0	74	0	0
TRANSPORT	0	1	104	0	1	52	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0
ARRESTS (ARB)	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
NO CRED GOVT	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

6c) What factors might convince you to return to your home commune?

	Major Reason ^{Factor}	Contributing	Not an Issue	Negative Fact
Better aid in Home Comms	11	87	105	
UNAMIR high profile in HCs	48	89	64	54
RPA high profile in HCs	4	7	10	300
BRM high profile in HCs	88	68	63	30
Better Information from HCs	45	34	80	
HCR/IOX Transport	9	18	146	
Other (see below)	312			

Breakdown of 'other' (6c):

	NDAGO	KIBEBO	MUNINI	RURAMBA	RWAMIKO	KAMANA	TOTS
RPA back in barracks	10	1	1	9	1	4	26
Effective peace + stability	6		1	1	27		35
Return of refugees	2	10	13	6	4	2	37
Giving back of property and assets to IDPs	2		2				4
Fusion of armed forces	10	27	2	4	2		45
Arusha accords respected	3	110		2			115
Power sharing in Govt (old + new)		17	3	1			21
A trustworthy and effective judiciary		2	1	2	1		6
Effective security both en-route and at home	15						15
Those from who I escaped must leave...						3	3
Security ensured by French				5			5

Breakdown by camp (6c):

	NDAGO				KIBEBO				MUNINI				RURAMBA				RWAMIKO				KAMANA			
	M	C	NP	N	M	C	NP	N	M	C	NP	N	M	C	NP	N	M	C	NP	N	M	C	NP	N
AID RESOURCES	6	68	37		4	14	52				1		4	6			1	9			1			
UNAMIR	7	62	31	22	9	21	30	22	6	1	6		1	2	4		8	3	3		17			
RPA	2	5	8	96	1	2	2	133			9		1		28				32					1
BRYS	11	30	21	12	10	22	42	14	9	1			20	11	4		2	4			36			
INFORMATION	20	21	25		14	5	54		11	4	1		2				2							
TRANSPORT	5	7	83			7	48						1	3			3	2	12		1			
OTHER	48				167				23				30				35				9			

7) What material assistance would you most need if you went home?

	Absolute priority	Less important
Food Distributions in Home Commune	104	37
Sheeting and Building Materials	40	88
Seeds and Tools	89	42
Other (Opportunities for paid work)	20	25

Breakdown by camp (7):

	NDAGO		KIBERO		MUMINI		RURAMBA		RWAMIKO		KAMANA	
	PRI	LESS	PRI	LESS	PRI	LESS	PRI	LESS	PRI	LESS	PRI	LESS
FOOD DISTRIBUTIONS	37	8	8	5	15	4	37	13	0	2	7	5
BUILDING MATERIALS	11	27	2	12	8	8	13	28	5	1	1	12
SEEDS AND TOOLS	32	7	7	5	11	5	15	22	7	1	17	2
OTHER (PAID WORK)	6	0	0	1	4	4	6	20	4	0	0	0

8) Brief summary of preliminary conclusions:

- a] The majority of respondents (64% of those where details are given) are female, with the greatest incidence (47%) in the 26 to 45 age range. To a great extent this mimicks the gender spread in the camps.
- b] Most respondents have been in the camp over 1 month. This is partly due to questionnaires being taken round established camp quarters, and also to suspicion on the part of new arrivals.
- c] Most respondents (71%) have not been to another camp previously. In this questionnaire we are thus dealing with a relatively stable IDP population.
- => d] Of those who had moved camps, insecurity was the major factor in 85% of cases. Patterns of reasons for movement appear surprisingly consistent in the different camps (Q4b).
- => e] Again, reasons for people moving to their current camp (4c) shows security as the main issue (a major factor for 72% of answers), compared to food (6%) and health care (7%). This rather negates the argument of NGO services being a significant 'pull factor' in the camps. However, one thing not surveyed, that might, is the amount of NGO jobs and salaries.
An interesting added bit of information that came out is that 12% moved to their current camp to be closer home. These however were almost exclusively at Ruramba.
Security seems to have been of particular concern to those who moved to Rwamiko (94%), Kibeho (90%) and Kamana (96%). The first of these camps has a UNAMIR base in it, and the other two are known to have a strong[ish] militia presence.
- => f] 86% of those who answered the question said they were not intending to return home in the foreseeable future. For IDPs in all camps Zaire seems by far the favoured option if the camp closes, with going to another camp as the second option. Very few said they would think about returning home in most camps. In Kibeho, three respondents said they would die fighting or commit suicide rather than leaving the camp. (Q6a).
- g] In terms of what is stopping people going home (6b), security concerns are by far the main reasons expressed (92% give it as a major factor). Lack of general resources comes a poor second at under 5%, with food behind that. This again puts doubt on the

arguments that agencies can 'pull' IDPs home by re-deploying resources.

h] Answers to 6c also give some interesting insights:

- i] Aid to the home communes is not a pull factor in getting people home (5% consider it a major factor, 43% a contributory one, and 52% consider it irrelevant to their decision).
- ii] A UNAMIR presence in the home communes is considered irrelevant to maintaining peace by 25% of respondents, whilst another 23% consider them actually a negative factor. This lack of confidence in UNAMIR is particularly marked in Kibeho and Ndago, where the 'search and cordon' operation was carried out last december, and where they are seen as RPA collaborators.
- iii] Not surprisingly, the majority of respondents (93%) consider a high profile RPA presence in the home communes as a negative factor.
- iv] Human Rights Monitors do not enjoy the full confidence of large numbers of the IDPs. 25% of respondents consider them irrelevant to ensuring security, and a further 12% consider them a negative factor. Against this, 35% think they are of major importance. As with UNAMIR, it is the IDPs of Kibeho and Ndago who are least impressed.
- v] Information and transport, the two central pillars of OpRetour do not seem of very great importance to IDPs in terms of getting them home. 50% said that better information would not convince them to go home until a number of other things happened first (28% say it is a major factor). To 84%, the presence of transport is irrelevant.
- vi] Perhaps unsurprisingly, it is the political solutions, and those signifying a measure of reconciliation that are among the greatest crowd pullers home. Out in front by a long way is a return to the Arusha Accord (though note that this appears to be a party line almost exclusively from Kibeho). Issues such as a fusing of the armed forces, power sharing with the old regime and a mass return of refugees are also considered significant.
- i] From Q7, it is fairly clear that although food is not a significant pull factor home, food-aid is nonetheless considered essential by a majority of respondents, as are seeds and tools to help rebuild livelihoods. Perhaps surprisingly, there appears to be considerably less importance given to shelter and building materials.

What is given above are just the results of an initial cursory glance at the data coming out of the questionnaires. I felt it important to do so in order to give us some initial impressions and themes, as situations are moving fast at present. Given some time, it would be worth doing a far more in-depth assessment of the data and its significance, so I hope this will become possible over coming weeks. For now though, I hope this initial first step will be of some use to the Kigali office and possibly Oxford (as well as to myself) in understanding a little more of what people are thinking in the camps here.

Mark Radford,
Gikongoro Rwanda, February 1995.

-OXFAM GIKONGORO EMERGENCY PROGRAMME-
SURVEY OF ATTITUDES, OPINIONS AND INTENTIONS WITH REGARD TO
MOVEMENT OUT OF THE IDP CAMPS.

Date: _____ Name of Interviewer: _____

Camp: _____

Circumstances of Interview: Large group present/ Family group present/ Alone.

Other comments? _____

EXPLAIN TO INTERVIEWEE THAT THIS INTERVIEW IS BEING CONDUCTED BY OXFAM IN ORDER TO FIND OUT HOW PEOPLE ARE MOVING, THEIR WORRIES AND THEIR PRIORITIES, SO THAT WE CAN BETTER ASSIST THEM. THEIR NAME WILL NOT BE ASKED, AND THEIR ANONYMITY WILL BE RESPECTED.

QUESTIONNAIRE:

- 1) Age: Under 15/ 15-25 / 26-45 / Over 45. 2) Sex: Male/ Female
- 3) How long have you been in this camp? >1 WEEK/ 1 WEEK-1 MONTH/ <1 MONTH
- 4) Were you in any other camps before you came here? Yes/ No
 If yes go to 4[a], [b] and [c]. If no go to 5.
- 4[a] Which other camps have you been in? _____
- 4[b] What made you leave those camps?
Problems of Food? Major factor/ Contributing factor/ Not a factor
Problems of Health? Major factor/ Contributing factor/ Not a factor
Problems of Security? Major factor/ Contributing factor/ Not a factor
 Other? _____
- 4[c] What made you come to this camp?
Food Availability: Major factor/ Contributing factor/ Not a factor
Good Health or other Services: Major factor/ Contributing factor/ Not a factor
Security: Major factor/ Contribution factor/ Not a factor
Close to Home: Major factor/ Contributing factor/ Not a factor
 Other? _____
- 5) What is your commune/region of Origin? _____
- 6) Are you intending to return there soon? Yes/ No
 If Yes go straight to question 7, if No go to 6[a], [b] and [c]
- 6[a] If you were told that the camp had to close, where would you go?
Another camp: Very likely/ Quite likely/ Not likely/ Don't know
To Burundi: Very likely/ Quite likely/ Not likely/ Don't know

To Zaire: Very likely/ Quite likely/ Not likely/ Don't know

To Tanzania: Very likely/ Quite likely/ Not likely/ Don't know

To Home Commune: Very likely/ Quite likely/ Not likely/ Don't know

Other: _____

6[b] What is stopping you from returning to your home commune?

Food problems: Major factor/ Contributing factor/ Not a factor

Health of family members: Major factor/ Contributing factor/ Not a factor

Lack of Resources: Major factor/ Contributing factor/ Not a factor

Security: Major factor/ Contributing factor/ Not a factor

Lack of Transport: Major factor/ Contributing factor/ Not a factor

Other: _____

6[c] What factors might convince you to return to your home commune?

Materials and services provided by the NGOs in the home communes:

Major factor/ Contributing factor/ Not a factor

A high profile UNAMIR security presence in the home communes:

Major factor/ Contributing factor/ Not a factor/ Negative factor

A high profile RPA security presence in the home communes:

Major factor/ Contributing factor/ Not a factor/ Negative factor

A high profile presence of Human Rights Observers in the home communes:

Major factor/ Contributing factor/ Not a factor/ Negative factor

More or better information: Major factor/ Contributing factor/ Not a factor

UNCHR Transport: Major factor/ Contributing factor/ Not a factor

Other: _____

7) What material assistance would you most need if you went home? (put in order 1 to 4 with 1 as most important and 4 as least important).

Food distribution in home commune : _____

Sheeting and building materials: _____

Seeds and Tools: _____

Other (_____): _____

file: 110 (20-4)
CC: Mr. Conde
Ms. Ruffin

UNAMIR

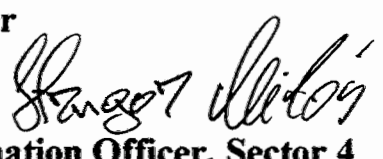
United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda

MEMORANDUM

To: Dr. A.H. Kabia,
Executive Director

26 February 1995

S.K. Buo,
Political Adviser

From: M. Strugar, 
Political Information Officer, Sector 4

Subject: WEEKLY REPORT (20-26 February 1995)

1. During the reporting period, the PIO visited Sector 4C (Cyangugu) and Sector 4A (Gikongoro).

In Sector 4C, PIO had meetings with the Prefect of Cyangugu, local representative of the ORINFOR, ETHIOBATT CO and MILOBs CO. He visited two posts on the border with Zair and met the immigration and custom officers. He also attended the security coordination meeting in the Cyangugu Prefecture.

In Sector 4A, PIO had meetings with the Prefect of Gikongoro, the burgemestre and group of counsellors from the Nyamagabe commune, the representative of the Agricultural Foundation, as well as with the ZAMBATT CO, MILOBs CO, ZAMBATT chief operations and intelligence officers, and Human Rights monitors. He attended a public rally at the marketplace in Gikongoro, which was addressed by the Prefect. He visited Rukondo and Cyanika villages, after the camps for internally displaced people in these areas had been closed. He also visited the Kibeho and Munini camps for IDPs and Nyakizu commune (Butare area) to monitor the return of the IDPs. He attended daily coordinating meetings on the Operation Retour in Butare.

2. The political situation and the functioning of the civilian administration -

The political and security situation in the area deteriorated recently. Apparently, there is a deep mistrust between the RPA and local population, which is further exacerbated by the arrests of civilian officials and communal leaders by the RPA. The general feeling of insecurity also impedes the repatriation of refugees and internally displaced people to their homes in this area.

The civilian administration still plays a marginal role in governing both Prefectures. There is no progress in appointing different government officials (only prefects are formally appointed by the Government), nor in establishing the police force and judicial system. The activities of the civilian administration are supervised by the RPA, and the RPA is in full control of all civilian affairs.

In the Cyangugu Prefecture the RPA recently arrested three burgemestres from Bugarama, Gishoma and Kagano communes (two burgemestres from Kamembe and Gatare communes were arrested last month), five counsellors from Nyamagana, Gikundamwura, Bunyereri, Muganza and Gitambi, and one magistrate from Bugarama. The situation is especially difficult in the Kagano commune, where the RPA arrested over 20 intellectuals, including the Director and inspector of schools, eight teachers and the representative of the Agricultural Foundation. All of them are accused of taking part in the genocide. However, according to the Prefect of Cyangugu, the RPA arrested all these officials in order to remove them from their functions and to appoint the RPA members and sympathizers. He said that the RPA already appointed three new counsellors, without consulting or even informing him. The Prefect also complained that he is pressured to accept appointments of some people as bourgemestres, who are not qualified for this job. **The Prefect asked whether UNAMIR could raise this issue with the Government at the national level.**

The Prefect informed that 150 candidates from nine communes were recruited to be trained as communal police by UNAMIR, and inquired about the delay in organizing the training. (The list of candidates is attached; two communes have not provided the list of candidates yet.) He pointed out that local government will not be able to organize the training in Cyangugu, and to provide accommodation and food for all candidates. **The Prefect expressed desire to meet with the UNAMIR CIVPOL representatives next week to discuss all these issues.**

In the Gikongoro area, few local people informed the PIO that the RPA became more aggressive recently (house searches and arrests), thus increasing the feeling of insecurity especially in Gikongoro and villages where the IDPs camps had been closed down. During last two months, the RPA arrested five burgemestres in this Prefecture as well, few counsellors and a representative of the Agricultural Foundation.

The Prefect organized a public meeting in Gikongoro (3,000 people) to address the security problems and raising fears among the local population.

3. The internally displaced people and the Operation Retour - All camps for the IDPs in the Northern part of the Sector were closed, and the Operation Retour now shifted to the big camps in the South (Kibeho, Munini, Ndago). However, the number of returnees significantly decreased during this week to only few hundreds per day. The situation in the camps in the South is more complex and most of the IDPs are not willing to go home yet. Apparently, there is the need for the more aggressive and comprehensive propaganda/information campaign to sensitize the displaced people and to encourage them to go home.

The camps in the North were successfully closed down because the IDPs had a choice either to go home or to move to the camps in the South, while now there are no other camps that people can move to. However, there are reports (which cannot be confirmed yet), that a number of displaced people and local population is moving across the border to Burundi.

The additional problem is the continued supply of food to the camps in the South, mainly by the ICRC. To overcome this problem, **it is necessary to improve the coordination and cooperation between the Operation Retour and the ICRC, which should be done at the higher level in Kigali**, since working relations in the Sector are strained. The RPA commanding officer publicly warned the NGOs not to distribute food to the IDPs, except in the already existing camps. He also emphasized that they will not allow the IDPs to open any new camps in the Sector and "will use all necessary means to stop that."

4. The situation in the refugee camps in the Bukavu area - According to the ETHIOBATT CO, the deployment of the Zairian troops in the refugee camps in Bukavu area brought confusion and division among the refugees and ex-government officials. There are many refugees who would like to compromise with the Government in Kigali and return home peacefully. Among them are many teachers, journalist and some ex-government officials. On the other hand, ex-militia and army hard-core around General Kabilingi are speeding-up military training and preparations for the armed attacks. In the view of the ETHIOBATT CO, the RGF forces are not yet prepared for the military offensive, but taking into account their numbers and continued arms supply, he thinks that they represent a serious threat and he doubts that the RPA could successfully defend this area.

Page 4

The Prefect pointed out that the Government started preparations to receive thousands of refugees in the near future. This issue was the main topic at the security coordination meeting in the Prefecture on 22 February, and all government officials are requested to organize and prepare to receive the refugees in their respective communes. The Government expect that many refugees will return home, provided that the Zairian troops separate them from the ex-military and militia elements. The Prefect said that the increased interest among the refugees to return is spontaneous, and that there are no leaders who can organize and represent the views of those who want to go home.



OSRSG/Political
27 February 1995

WORKING PAPER

As the general situation in Rwanda continues to stabilise with the apparent return of conditions of normalcy, the need to assess and review the role, contribution and, above all, presence of the international community in Rwanda, and the U.N. peace-keeping mission in particular, increasingly arises.

With regard to the role of UNAMIR, under its resolution 965 of 30 November 1994, the Security Council decided that its mandate should be extended to 9 June 1995 and that it would continue to provide the following peace-keeping duties:

- a) Contribute to the security and protection of displaced persons, refugees and civilians at risk in Rwanda including through the establishment and maintenance, where feasible, of secure humanitarian areas;
- b) Provide security and support for the distribution of relief supplies and humanitarian relief operations;
- c) Exercise its good offices to help achieve national reconciliation within the frame of reference of the Arusha Peace Agreement.

In addition, UNAMIR's mandate was expanded to:

- e) Contribute to the security in Rwanda of personnel of the International Tribunal for Rwanda and human rights officers, including full-time protection for the Prosecutor's office, as well as security details for missions outside Kigali;
- f) Assist in the establishment and training of a new, integrated, national police force.

Towards the accomplishment of its mandate, UNAMIR has been provided with the following human resources: an authorised force strength of 5,500 formed troops, 320 military observers (MILOBS), an authorised civilian police (CIVPOL) unit of 120, and an international civilian support staff of 200. Personnel comprising the military and CIVPOL sectors have been deployed, by and large, throughout Rwanda.

There is no doubt that the very presence of UNAMIR and other segments of the international community in Rwanda has served as a confidence-building measure contributing to the maintenance of stability and security in the country. This is especially the case with regard to the population of internally-displaced persons (IDPs) and refugees repatriated from abroad.

In order to fulfil their mandate effectively, UNAMIR forces are now deployed in the following locations around the country: Kigali, Butare, Gikongoro, Gitarama, Ruhengeri, Gisenyi, Kibuye, Cyangugu, Kibungo and Byumba. Their main function is to ensure that adequate security is provided in the sectors to which they have been assigned, with an emphasis on patrolling, surveillance, escort duties and protective operations in accordance with their mandated tasks.

Clearly, UNAMIR is not expected to assume a war-fighting or combat capability as it is not within its mandate to do so. In view of the fact that the national army (RPA) has assumed virtually full control over the entire national territory, the role of UNAMIR troops is one of assistance only. The question necessarily arises as to whether this assistance mandate would require the force strength in the formations and deployments outlined above, or whether a modified military operational capacity is now advisable. Various options to be considered may include assumption of the tasks described above by UNAMIR military observers alone, or by a combination of military observers and formed troops operating at a reduced level. If such measures are adopted, the nature and extent of the adjusted troop formations is a matter which should be properly examined.

It is conceivable that UNAMIR will continue to play an assistance role in escorting UN personnel throughout the country, particularly the human rights monitors who continue to arrive on the scene, as well as members of the prosecutor's office who will be arriving to conduct investigations for the International Tribunal in Rwanda. In light of this, military observers could be assigned an escorting role, as this protection and escorting task is envisaged to continue. Although the exact numbers needed will have to be determined, the authorised strength level of 320 MILOBS could be maintained. With the accelerated pace of IDP meltdown, there would be a reduced need for the protection of IDPs, a function performed by our formed troops until now. However, should the process of repatriation of refugees increase, formed troops would be needed to escort returning refugees from border areas to their home communes.

It should be noted that protection of UN staff and property in the country in the event of an emergency would remain UNAMIR's responsibility for which formed troops would continue to be needed. This task could conceivably be performed by a rapid reaction UNAMIR force, taking into account the number of UN personnel stationed and the amount of property located in the country.

The tasks which would remain within UNAMIR's mandate could probably be performed with three battalions supported by the necessary communications, logistics and engineering specialised military units. Furthermore, UNAMIR's assistance in the training of a national police force would continue to be required. Therefore, CIVPOL's recently increased authorised strength level of 120 should be maintained in order to enable it to fulfil its mandated functions.

In addition, the above activities would require a continuing civilian presence, especially in the areas of political support, administration, transportation and communications. Under the overall guidance of the SRSG, the provision of necessary services to the mission by the civilian sector would continue. However, any reductions in the number of troops would most probably also entail a reduction in size of an appropriately-constituted civilian support staff for the mission.

File: P10 (Sec. 5)
Cc: Mr. Conde
Mr. Rafii

19 February 1995

To : Dr, A.H. Kabia
Executive Director
From : Zena Zelleke
Political Information Officer
Sector V

Sub : Situation report

Attached please find situation report covering the period
9 February to 18 February 1995.

Best regards.

cc : Political Adviser ✓

SITUATION REPORT
9 February to 18 February 1995

I. GENERAL

During the reporting period activities focused on a) contingency plan in the event of volcano eruption; distribution of seeds and implements; and c) organized repatriation of refugees from Mugunga and Kibumba camps in Zaire.

In addition the following visits and events were significant :

- on 11 February the President of Rwanda, accompanied by high dignitaries from Kigali, and the Prefets of Gisenyi and Ruhengeri, visited Gishwati at Mont Muhe and met the local population including the proposed resettlement site in the area. It seems that there is disagreement between the various ministries as to the appropriateness and feasibility of resettling the 59/60 returnees both in Mutura and Gishwati. This disagreement has resulted in the slow-down of the resettlement scheme. At the moment there are about 11 000 persons of the 59/60 group at the two reception centres in Gisenyi awaiting resettlement.
- on 11 February the Deputy Force Commander visited this location and was briefed by the sector Commander on the general situation and security in the region, including the proposed contingency plan in the event of the volcano eruption. He later visited, accompanied by PIO, the proposed resettlement site in Mutura.
- on 13 February the ASG, Mr. KOUYATE , accompanied by Dr. A. H. Kabia, Executive Director (UNAMIR) and other high ranking officials visited this location. The purpose of the visit was to get insight into the refugee camps in Goma but due to time constraint the visit was aborted.
- The Prefets of Gisenyi and Kibuye held talks on 18 Feb. in Gisenyi to reach an agreement on the possible resettlement of the 59/60 caseloads (about 200 persons) who have expressed the desire to settle in Kibuye.
- The Prefet of Gisenyi visited KAYOVE commune and held a mass rally. The theme centred on the process of peace promotion and reconciliation.

II. POLITICAL ACTIVITIES

About 42 Rwandan parliamentarians visited Sector V on 16 February 1995. The objective was to meet the local population and familiarize themselves with conditions and situation at the grass-

root level. In Gisenyi they were briefed by representative of UNHCR on the process of registration and reception of the returnees. They also met the 59/60 caseload returnees at the reception centre who aired their grievances especially regarding land and inadequacy of available food. One MP who addressed the crowd explained that the government is aware of their plight and promised to take-up the issue in Kigali. But in the meantime appealed to the crowd to be patient. The MPs also visited prisons and orphanages in Ruhengeri and were briefed by the Prefet on the local situation at that prefecture.

Two members of MPs stayed overnight for a further visit in Gisenyi prefecture. The members are Col. Theoneste LIZINDE and Mr. Jacques MANIRAGUHA.

On the 17 of February the parliamentarians visited MUTURA and RWERERE communes. The main theme of the speech centred on a) security situation with regard to acts of banditry suspected to be perpetrated by the former government forces; returnees problem, especially by the 59/60 case group and c) promotion of peace and reconciliation. Col. LIZINDE advised the population to be more security conscious at all times and with regard to the returnees to be more accomodating until such time that the government finds the solution for lack of housing and land.

On the question of reconciliation again the population was urged to forget the past, bury their feelings of animosity and instill a spirit of reconciliation in order to forge ahead and build a new nation.

On 18 February Col. Lizinde visited the communes of NYAMYUMBA and KANAMA. Speeches delivered in these communes were similar to those delivered the day before, mainly centered on security, land issue and reconciliation.

These rallies demonstrated that the visit by MPs were very much welcomed and afforded the delegation to disiminate government policy as well as give an opportunity to the local population to air their problems and grievances.

III. VOLCANO UP-DATE

A second meeting was convened on 15 February to assess the present situation concerning the eruption of the volcano. The representative of IFRC, Mr. Andrei Kisselev, gave an up-date based on information provided by the experts. The general consensus is that the volcano will erup within a time frame of one to twenty months. The experts predict that Mugunga and Kibumba refugee camps are deemed to be outside the lava cone of the volcano NYIRAGONGO, hence safe. Goma town and the surrounding area, with a population between 300 -400 000, would actually be affected. Hence the necessity of " EMERGENCY PREPARDNESS ". IFRC is currently engaged in an information campaign to instill awareness with a view to reduce panic and possibly encourage early voluntary return of the refugees.

In the meantime a " TASK FORCE " comprising all concerned UN and NGOs is to be established each agency tasked with specific duties. While the threat to the refugee camps was considered to be minimal, it cannot be ruled out, incase of eruption, that refugees at Kibumba camp would panic and attempt to re-enter Rwanda through border post no. 4. Thus there will be a mass influx of both Zairean Rwandan refugees. For these reasons it was agreed to request RPA to define its position in respect of the following points :

- opening of border post no.4;
- facilitate the re-entry into Zaire of those Rwandan refugees who might wish to return for security reasons;
- to avoid unpleasant repercussions in terms of casualties deaths, stampede, etc. RPA to carry out security check after the masses have settled;
- any arrest to be done through UNAMIR, as was the case in the SW;
- facilitate movement of relief workers and UN agencies.

IV. SECURITY / RPA

PIO held discussion with Lt. Col. Charles KAYONGA RPA Bde. Commander in Gisenyi, on security situation as well as several accusations directed towards RPA by local population, such as arbitrary arrestation, confiscation of cattle, killings and also RPA's position in the event of mass in-flow of refugees as a result of volcano eruption.

Lt. Col. Kayonga explained that arrest is only undertaken based on information provided by local population and also after their own thorough investigation.

Concerning the training of military personnel, reported in last situation report, he said that RPA has intensified the training of its soldiers both militarily and politically, with the view to build the spirit of patriotism and also educate them on the need to improve their relationship with the locals in a more humane manner. Military training is intended to prepare them more in case of confrontation in the foreseeable future.

The TUNBATT HQ at Mareru came under arms fire on the night of 14/15 February followed by firing of rifle grenades into the compound. At that time no casualties were reported but the next morning a foot patrol carrying out investigation around the periphery of the compound stepped on a mine resulting in eight casualties. (For detail please refer to MILOB report on the subject)

On 18 and 19 February, the WFP trucks parked near Gisenyi border awaiting clearance to cross to Goma (Zaire) were looted by the local population. Initially RPA after a warning shot in the air killed two persons involved in the looting. Subsequently no action was taken by RPA to dissuade looters and the absence of both civil and military (RPA, Gendarmerie) authorities to ensure security of MILOBS as well as UNHCR, HR team was very evident

The looting of the trucks is really a culmination of the frustration encountered both by the authorities and local population. While at the reception centres the 59/60 returnees receive on a weekly basis food supplies. Yet other returnees dispersed in the various communes have, apart from Mutura commune, not yet been served within the framework of WFP food distribution to all needy people. Food distribution at commune level is lagging behind due to lack of back-up support from WFP-Kigali to WFP-Gisenyi/Ruhengeri representative in terms of policy directives, stock replenishment, logistics, lack of implementing partners and lack of organization at the level of local authorities.

Out of a total of 17 trucks at least 9 were looted.

Observation

1. Events of 18/19, as described above, are confirmation of rising tensions with potential for further confrontation. This incident should not come as a surprise since several indicators of dissatisfaction were given. First, the comments made both by the Prefet of Gisenyi and RPA commander why WFP is feeding the enemy on the other side while restricting food distribution in Rwanda; secondly, the restriction on the number of trucks crossing the Gisenyi border to eight per day and thirdly, inspection and search of trucks causing delay and congestion at the border.

Danger loom ahead now for the UNHCR warehouses where both perishable and non-perishable goods are stored. Without the guarantee of protection by the authorities, the same scenario could be repeated.

2. Concerning the political rallies conducted by the parliamentarians, especially that of Col. Lizinde, the result was an overwhelming success and made a tremendous impact on the population. The fact that Col. Lizinde came originally from Rwerere commune was another factor which contributed to the success of his visit. Such rallies, by MPs in particular, should be held in all prefectures on a regular basis if the government wishes to win the hearts and minds of the population.

3. The security situation in the sector is adequate but the scare that is normally associated with war situation is still prevalent. Several reports of cattle rustling and banditry across the Zairean border continues, carried out with military precision, and are normally followed by exchange of fire. Quite a number casualties have been recorded from these activities against the locals. However, RPA has been countering these through a well organized and co-ordinated security arrangement with the locals.

The same could not be said in the southwest region of the sector where several killings by RPA has been reported, especially in KAYOVE commune. This has alienated the locals from RPA who are supposed to provide them with protection. This area was a stronghold of the former government and any excessive behavior by

RPA is likely to incite the population to a more radical and
extrimist action.

file: P10 (Sect. 5)
cc: Mr. Condé
cc: Ms. Rafii

SB

9 February 1995

To : Dr. A. H. Kabia
Executive Director

From : Zena Zelleke
Political Information Officer
Sector V

Sub : SITUATION REPORT

Attached please find situation report covering the period
1 February to 10 February 1995.

Best regards.

cc : Political Adviser

SITUATION REPORT
1 February to 8 February 1995

I. GENERAL

Distribution of seeds and tools to all communes in the sector is now crucial. Failure to meet this deadline, which is Feb.-Mar. 1995, would result in food shortage. UNHCR/WFP, through their implementing partners, are expected to start distribution within the coming weeks. However, there is one danger which some communes have experienced and that is the unsuitability of the seeds for a particular terrain. Should this occur, it would aggravate further the food question. In addition, farmers are also requesting fertilizers to enhance the crop yield.

Returnees, especially the 59/60 caseloads, continue to occupy vacant houses and land in the region. This is done with the blessing of the Prefecture's Housing Committee but on condition that they must vacate when the rightful owner returns.

The local authorities still face the same problems as stated in previous reports. Thus their efforts in establishing an effective administration is restricted. PIO held discussion with the Field Officer of UNHCR to introduce some form of 'BUREAU DE COMMUNE START-UP KIT' which will contain basic furnitures (table/desk, chairs), stationary supplies and typewriters. For the time being UNHCR has only stationary supplies. Is it possible for UNAMIR to contribute some items to the KIT?

Civil servants still continue to receive a token salary obtained from market taxes and rent paid on communal properties.

The Zairean border is still closed to UNAMIR personnel. In addition, all trucks crossing to Zaire are now routinely searched requiring the employment of un-loading personnel by WFP on a full time basis.

II. SITUATION GOMA

According to information received from Goma, it appears that the security situation in the camps has improved considerably allowing UNHCR to commence registration of 730 000 refugees. A more secure atmosphere is expected in the camps once the agreement between UNHCR and Zairean authorities on the use of 1 500 elite troops is finalized.

On the other hand, experts have predicted the imminent eruption of the two volcanos in Zaire because of increased seismic activity in the crater. While the smaller volcano **NYAMULAGIRA** is not expected to erupt (last eruption July 1994) the big one **NYIRAGONGO** is considered to be a major threat (see attached map). Although no viable long-term alternative had been found for the most threatened camp "**MUGUNGA**" which holds over 200 000 refugees HCR Goma has prepared a temporary site in case of emergency evacuation.

A meeting was held on 06.02.95 at this location to work out certain modalities to cater for the contingency in case of eruption of the volcano. Participants included : PIO, MILOB, UNHCR, TUNBATT, RPA, HAC (Kigali) and representatives of the International Federation of Red Crosses (IFRC). The representative of IFRC briefed the meeting on the current situation and opinion held by experts presently monitoring the volcano.

The MILOB Humanitarian Team presented the contingency plan prepared in collaboration with UNHCR which involved two scenarios:

A. increased rate (orderly) of returnees, 3 -4 000 per day, (at present capacity of processing 2 000 per day) because of eruption or changes in situation in the camps;

B. mass exodus (disorderly) from **KIBUMBA** camp and possibly from **MUGUNGA** camp probably caused by violent eruption of volcano.

In either case the general outline involves two phases with three important and essential elements :

PHASE I

- (i) up-grade existing reception centres, establish transit camps at **CERAI**, to accommodate 1 000 persons and **NYUNDO**, including improvement of RPA inspection points (provide shelter, lighting and water);

- (ii) pre-position of emergency aid supplies at key sites for rapid distribution in NYUNDO and NKAMIRA, security to be provided by UNAMIR.

PHASE II

- (iii) deployment of required transportation and staff resources, including medical facility, water and fuel supplies.

RPA has been requested to open-up border post 4, right opposite Kibumba camp in Zaire, and also facilitate the movement of UNAMIR and humanitarian aid agencies in the event that such emergency develops.

In the case of mass and essentially uncontrolled exodus large numbers of returnees crossing into Rwanda at no fixed point are likely to concentrate in MUTURA area. This concentration would essentially be an "IDP camp" (or camps) similar to those found in the SW. These centres would be provided emergency and sustenance assistance from the sites of the pre-positioned aid supplies. Furthermore, these centres would be administered under the same procedures agreed to in the SW, i.e. UNAMIR to provide security for the camps and aid workers. RPA activities to be co-ordinated through UNAMIR.

From the logistic point, actual up-grading requirement of sites, composition of aid pack, including water bladders and availability of IOM/UNAMIR transportation must be identified immediately. It is expected that at least 200 - 300 000 will re-enter (including Zairean nationals). Hence the pre-positioning of supplies will be based on this figure.

III. REFUGEE MOVEMENTS

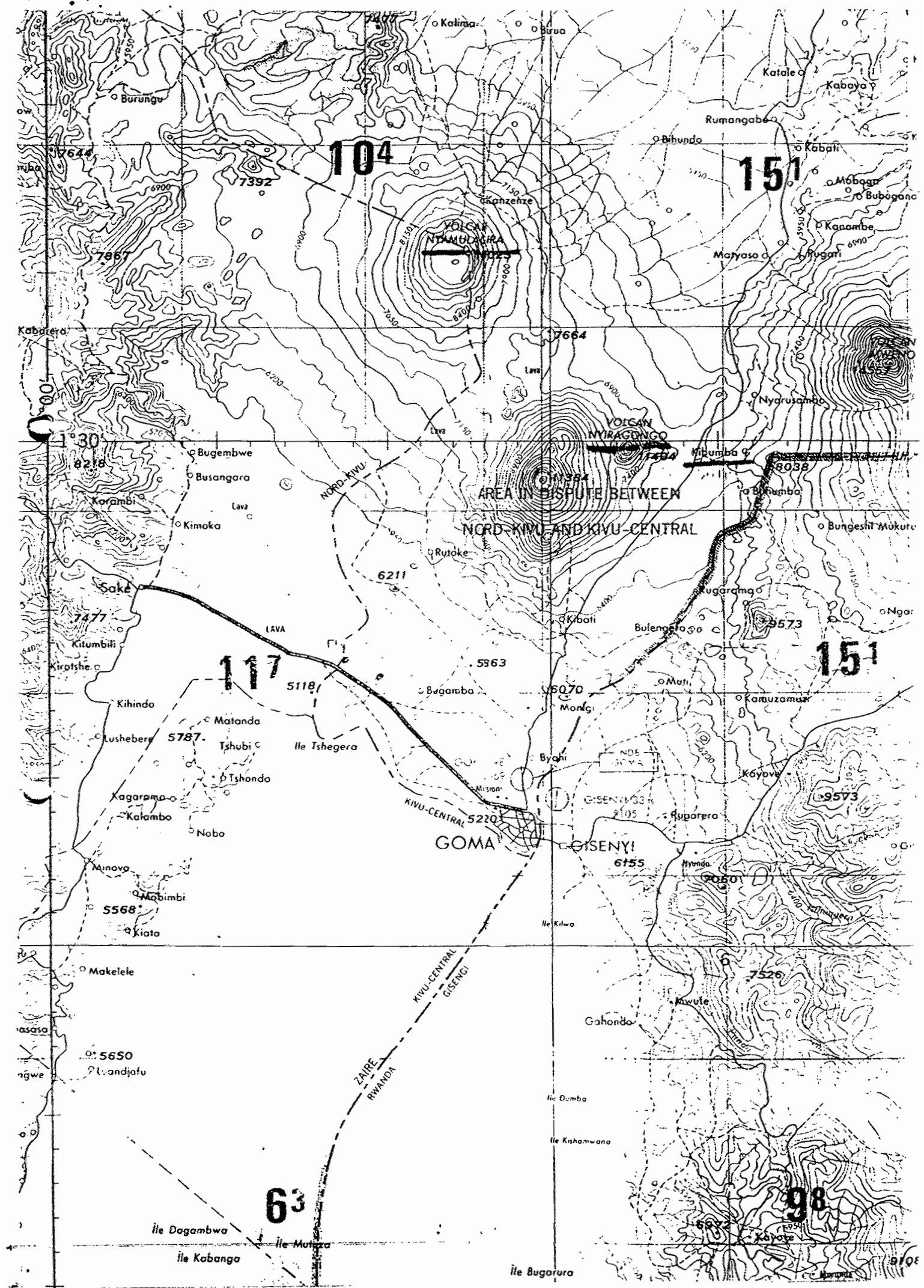
There is an increased number of returnees from Mugunga and Kibumba camps in Zaire. Total number of UNHCR organized repatriation for the period covered in this report is about 2 000. The number of returnees settling in this sector has averaged 300 per day. Approximately 70% of all returnees are from the 59/60 caseloads. However crossing from Zaire to Rwanda by boat has dwindled, probably because of RPA use of lake Kivu as a firing range.

According to figures obtained from immigration official at the border posts in Gisenyi, the number of returnees for the period 1 to 8 February totalled 3 961, of which on 7 February alone 1 000 were of the organized repatriation group

IV. SECURITY

While security in the region continues to be calm, the increasing problem of cattle stealing is a major concern. This has decreased the population's confidence in the RPAs ability to provide them with adequate protection. In some communes locals suspect RPA collaboration but there is no tangible evidence to support such claim.

Rumours of impending attack by FAR continues unabated. It was interesting to note that some people kept supplies of the " old currency " in the event of the return of ex-government.



CC: Mr. Conde
Ms. Rafii

File: P10 (Sector)

31 January 1995

TO : Dr. A.H.Kabia
Executive Director

FROM : Zena Zelleke
Political Information Officer

SUB : SITUATION REPORT

Please find attached situation report covering the period
of 19 January to 31 January 1995.

Best regards.

cc: Political Adviser ✓

30 January 1995

SITUATION REPORT

I. GENERAL

1. Visit of Mr. Benon V. Servan, Security Co-ordinator for the UN, 22.01.95.

The delegation was briefed by the Acting Sector Commander, PIO and UNHCR on the security situation in the sector, on the re-establishment of the civil administration and promotion of peace and reconciliation and situation, repatriation and settlement of the refugee question respectively. This was followed by a visit to Goma (Zaire) for briefing by UNHCR/NGOs operating in the camps.

2. Visit of Senator Stephan Loosley, Chairman, Joint Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defense and Trade, 25.01.95.

Senator Loosley was accompanied by Senator David McGibbon, Messrs. Bob Halverson and Roger Price, MPs, Ms. Anne Moores, Australian High Commission (Nairobi) and Col. Gordon Hurford, Australian Defense Force. The delegation was briefed by the above-mentioned persons in para.1.

3. UNAMIR (PIO) and MILOBs, in collaboration with UNHCR, took the initiative to prepare a "PROFILE" on each commune for the Gisenyi and Ruhengeri prefectures. It attempts to build-up a standardized system of data collection. The information contained therein will be up-dated on a regular basis. These profiles will also be distributed to potential returnees in Goma as a means to bolster confidence.

Attached please find an example. It is by no means perfect but the second phase of the exercise will attempt to broaden the coverage.

II. LOCAL AUTHORITIES

The first meeting between aid giving agencies and their implementing partners and the Prefect, including Bourgmasters of the twelve communes, of Gisenyi prefecture was convened on 25 January 1995. The purpose of the meeting was to directly involve the local authorities in identifying the problems encountered at the grass-root level with the view to (a) assist humanitarian aid agencies to effectively carry out their mandates and (b) find ways of re-integrating the returnees within the community as this is a critical factor for relaunching the economy of the country.

For the local authorities the most pressing problems to resolve after the repatriation of the refugees and displaced persons are food distribution, seeds and agricultural implements and property/housing. Concerning the latter, currently there are many communities in which neighbours have not lived side-by-side for a while, in some cases for generations, but are recent returnees or

Good idea

Ladani, please check if the Govt has set up the promised commission on property rights

people who have occupied properties which does not belong to them. Consequently the question of the establishment of a clear legal procedure of ownership remains critical.

Good

To overcome and resolve these immediate needs, the meeting requested the Bourgmasters, in collaboration with sector and cellule chiefs, to establish a " TASK FORCE " which will prepare the following :

- (a) list of people requiring food assistance, i.e returnees, the vulnerable and needy;
- (b) list of persons needing seeds and agricultural tools;
- (c) list of persons occupying land/property belonging to those still outside the country; and
- (d) identify government-owned land for possible distribution to returnees.

These lists are to be forwarded to the Prefecture office and to representative of MoR. Any input needed will be channeled by the Prefect to the appropriate aid agency.

A similar meeting will be organized for the prefecture of Ruhengeri.

III. MOVEMENT OF REFUGEES

UNHCR carried out an organized repatriation from MUGUNGA and KATALI camps in Zaire on 22 and 23 January 1995. A total of 614 were transported to their home communes in GICIE in south-east Gisenyi prefecture. Interviewed returnees claim that the reason for leaving the camp is shortage of food and harassment from ex-government soldiers.

On 29 January UNHCR (Goma) organized a registration programme at the various refugee camps in Zaire. A total of " 726 000 " people were registered. This will enable the UNHCR as well local authorities , to identify the number of persons belonging to a particular commune as well as forecast and plan the extent of humanitarian aid required throughout the country. It is also planned to establish temporary transit centres in Goma, nearer to the Rwandan border, with the view to separate those registered from the population at the camps thus avoiding overloading the camps and also facilitate food distribution. These camps are to become operative in February 1995. It is expected that this process will accelerate processing of refugees by conducting much of the screening currently done at the way stations in Gisenyi and will allow for better resettlement planning.

During the reporting period the total number of refugees repatriated, mainly from MUGUNGA camp, totalled 3 500.

IV. SECURITY/RPA

The security situation in Sector V appears to be calm, although relation between local communities and RPA in some communes is rather strained. In KAYOVE commune relation between RPA and the locals has deteriorated as a result of harassment, intimidation and killings by the military. The region is also terrorized by bandits. To dispel the mistrust prevailing in the area, the local RPA commander held a mass gathering on 19.01.95 and invited the community to co-operate fully with the military in order to strengthen security in the area. The community was also given the opportunity to air their grievances which included the presence of an ineffective local authority, corruption, mismanagement of currency exchange operation, return of property/housing occupied by non-owners, procedure of detention etc.

There exists several reports related to cattle raiding in the MUTURA commune particularly in BYAHI area. It appears that an advance team enters the area and takes up residence amongst the community. Once identification is made on possible targets message is sent across the border to raid. On one such occasion, one person was able to follow the raiders and notified the local RPA for assistance which resulted in a shoot out where one of the raider was killed and an RPA soldier injured.

The Sector continues to experience incidents of killing and arbitrary arrestation but no major acts of destabilization is reported.

CC: Mr. Conde, Mr. Rot
File: Plo Crecti

United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda
U N A M I R

MEMORANDUM

5 February 1995

To: Dr. A.H. Kabia,
Executive Director

S.K. Buo,
Political Adviser

From: M. Strugar, *Strugar*
Political Information Officer, Sector 4

Subject: Weekly Report (30 January - 5 February 1995)

1. During the reporting period, PIO visited Sector 4A (Gikongoro) and Sector 4C (Cyangugu). In Gikongoro, he had meetings with the Prefect, the representative of ORINFOR and the RPA battalion political commissar, he visited Rukondo, Cyanika and Kibeho camps for internally displaced people and attended a meeting between IDPs and Government officials in Rukondo. He also participated at the regular coordinating meetings on Operation Retour in Butare and had meetings with the representatives of the UNAMIR, UN specialized agencies, Human Rights monitors and NGOs. In Cyangugu, PIO had meetings with the Prefect, Sus-Prefect in charge of Economy and Administration, the representative of ORINFOR, UNAMIR commanding officers and he visited the Gisuma commune.

2. The political situation and the functioning of the civilian administration - There is a little progress in the transition process from the military rule to the civilian administration in both sectors. The RPA is still in full control of all developments, and the civilian administration plays a marginal role in governing these areas. The RPA officers pointed out that the situation is still volatile, and for security reasons they cannot transfer more authorities to the civilian government yet. On the other hand, the civilian authorities are not prepared and equipped to govern efficiently and assume their responsibilities. The Prefects are the only officials appointed by the Government, and all Sus-Prefects, Bourgmestres, Prosecutors and Magistrates are working on the temporary basis, pending official appointments by the Government.

The additional problem is the absence of the regular police force. Both Prefects of Gikongoro and Cyangugu, emphasized the need for speedy establishment of the communal police to replace the RPA in policing duties at the local level. They urged the UNAMIR to start training of the communal police as soon as possible. The Prefect of Cyangugu pointed out that recent deployment of gendarmes did not bring real changes on the ground, since gendarmes operate under the RPA command.

There are also some problems in the relations between the RPA and the civilian administration. Two bourgmestres of the Nshili and Musange communes in the Sector 4A and the Director of the ADENYA in Kivi have been arrested recently by the RPA for alleged participation in the genocide (totals of five bourgmestres in the Gikongoro area have been arrested so far). According to the HRM reports, the bourgmestre from the Mubuga commune was also intimidated by the RPA and apparently left the country for Burundi. In the Sector 4C, two bourgmestres of the Gatare and Kamembe communes have been arrested by the RPA as well. The RPA also overruled the decision of the Acting Prosecutor in Cyangugu to release some prisoners, against whom the Acting Prosecutor could not substantiate the charges.

Nevertheless, the RPA and civilian officials are making efforts to improve their relationship. The Prefect of Gikongoro organized the meeting of all security forces in order to clarify their responsibilities and improve the coordination. It was agreed that only the acting prosecutor could give orders for arrest and prolonged detention in the prison. He must also bring charges against all arrested within the 48 hours. It was also agreed that the RPA will continue to assist in policing duties, until proper communal police and gendarmerie are fully operational.

The Government (RPA) banned all public activities of the political parties and other political manifestations. According to the Government officials, it is premature to allow free political activities, since it could be counterproductive and bring additional division among local population and further destabilize the situation.

3. The Internally Displaced People - The number of returnees from IDPs camps moderately increased. The main problem encountered during this period was lack of cooperation by the NGOs. For example, ICRC distributed food in the Kibeho camp during the Operation Retour, thus significantly reducing the number of returnees (only 100). The meeting in the Rukondo camp between three bourgmestres from the Butare area and IDPs from those communes was very fruitful and contributed to the better understanding between the two sides. The IDPs expressed special interest in the security situation and government structures in their respective communes. The UN representatives (UNREO, Human Rights monitors, UNHCR) are also taking part in these meetings.

Check with CIVPOL when training is to start

If this is true, it is a bad sign and goes to contradict pluralist nature of National Assembly and Govt.

An additional obstacle in the repatriation efforts is administrative structure in the camps (prefects, bourgmestres etc.), which is composed of former government officials. They avoid contacts with the UN representatives and Government officials and have negative attitude to the Operation Retour. It is reported that they intimidate IDPs to stay in the camps.

Fact or wishful thinking?

4. The situation in the refugee camps in Zair - According to the Director of ORINFOR and Prefect of Cyangugu, the power base of the ex-government and military forces in the refugee camps in Zair has weakened recently. First, they lost huge financial funds after the change of currency notes in Rwanda. They are also loosing the political influence and significance, since the international support to the Government in Kigali is growing every day (financial loans, appointment of the French Ambassador etc.). There are also reports of internal divisions among ex-government forces.

For these reasons, ex-government decided to step-up their military activities against the territory of Rwanda to prove that they are still an important factor in the overall situation, which cannot be disregarded. They also increased the intimidation of ordinary refugees to prevent them from going home. The militia and ex-army troops moved recently from the Goma area to Ijwi Island (there are around 50,000 refugees on the Island) and around Uvira on the border with Burundi, which could be in connection with the deteriorating situation in that neighboring country. The Prefect of Cyangugu also pointed out that ex-military forces are supported not only by the Interahamwe of Burundi, but also by the Zairian security forces.

Speculation? Any concrete evidence?



15 October 1994

NOTE TO THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

1. You will recall that at your request my colleagues and I on the political staff of the OSRSG recently discussed and agreed on certain arrangements regarding the deployment of Political Information Officers (PIO) in the five sectors of the mission area, outside of Kigali.
2. One of the agreements reached, as you will further recall, was to give priority, in our deployment schedule, to those sectors with the most intense activity (using such criteria as number of displaced persons, proximity to refugee camps and border areas, potential threat/risk of violence, etc.). Thus Sector IV was identified as having the highest priority followed immediately by Sectors V and II. It was therefore recommended that Mr. Milos Struggar, Political Affairs Officer, should be deployed to Sector IV at the earliest possible opportunity.
3. With the arrival in Kigali on 14 October of Ms. Zena Zelleke, Political Affairs Officer (P-4), we now have the opportunity to send an officer to the other priority areas.
4. I have had a brief discussion with Ms. Zelleke and on the basis of her wide and long experience in the United Nations, including service in such peacekeeping/peacemaking missions as Angola and South Africa, I believe she has the requisite experience and expertise to serve as a Political Information Officer in any of the key sectors. I would therefore like to recommend for your consideration and approval that she be deployed to Sector V (Gisenyi). I should add that when I served as Chief Electoral Officer in UNAVEM, Angola, Ms. Zelleke was one of my provincial team leaders and performed with complete satisfaction in a sensitive part of the country. If you agree, and once the necessary logistical support is in place, Ms. Zelleke is prepared to leave Kigali at any time.
5. With regard to logistical support, I would like to recommend for your consideration that, in addition to efficient and sturdy 4x4 vehicles which should be equipped with the necessary communications equipment, officers deployed to the various sectors should also be provided, among others, with hand-held communications radios as well as laptop computers. This equipment is vital since they would be expected to travel widely in their respective sectors and may need to communicate with their sector headquarters as well as with Kigali, either by voice and/or print. For their security and other support, it is recommended also that Political Information Officers be co-located, as far as possible, with UNAMIR military headquarters in the various sectors.

Sammy Kum Buo
Political Adviser

Political Information Officers

1. A critical concern and objective of the United Nations in Rwanda, as established by the Security Council, remains the alleviation of the suffering of the Rwandese people and the restoration of peace and national reconciliation. To this end, the Council has mandated UNAMIR to carry out a number of important humanitarian tasks and has also invited the Secretary-General and his Special Representative, in coordination with the OAU and countries in the region, to continue their efforts to achieve a political settlement in Rwanda within the framework of the Arusha Peace Agreement.

2. Since the RPF's unilateral cease-fire on 18 July and the setting up on 19 July of a Broad-Based Government of National Unity in Kigali, intensive efforts have continued at various levels to facilitate the repatriation of an estimated 4 million refugees and displaced persons and to promote political reconciliation in Rwanda.

3. The United Nations, as reflected in the Security Council presidential statement of 14 October, remains concerned about the need to stabilize the overall situation in Rwanda. In this connection, the Council, in that statement, endorsed the Secretary-General's call on the Government of Rwanda to maintain an open dialogue with all political interest groups in Rwanda in an effort to achieve genuine reconciliation between all elements of Rwandese society, within the framework of the Arusha Peace Agreement and also called for assistance for Rwanda's socio-economic reconstruction, including the restoration of civil administration. The Council, in particular, also encouraged the Rwandese Government to continue its efforts to invite members of the former ruling party, the MRND, who were not involved in the massacres that took place in the country recently, to participate in the Government and to absorb members of the former Rwandese Government Forces (RGF), into the new national army.

4. In pursuance of its overall objective of promoting peace and reconciliation in Rwanda, UNAMIR is deploying Political Information Officers to the five Sectors covering the entire country outside Kigali. These Officers will work in concert with UNAMIR military forces deployed in those sectors, as well as with the provincial, municipal and local administrators and other segments of the society to promote and facilitate reconciliation. Among the specific tasks of the Political Information Officers, are the following:

- assist the Government in the re-establishment of civil administration at the provincial, municipal and local levels, and in the promotion of national reconciliation;
- monitor developments, especially in the areas of peace and national reconciliation, and report to the Office of the Special Representative;
- assist in the coordination of humanitarian relief operations in their respective sectors;
- disseminate information on the activities and programmes of UNAMIR and other United Nations agencies;
- provide political advice to the commanding officer of the UNAMIR military component in the respective sectors.