

[ 2 CONFIDENTIAL ]

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UNAMIR/NIBATT 2/7432.9/A

HQ NIBATT 2  
UNAMIR  
BYUMBA CAMP  
BYUMBA

See Distribution

23 Jun 95

REPORT ON BWISIGE WATER PROBLEM

1. NIBATT 2 Engr and Hum Offrs inspected the Bwisige water pumping engine and the reservoir. The team discovered that some immediate requirements are needed to start the engine. These immediate requirements are as follows:

- A heavy duty battery.
- Diesel and heavy duty oil.
- Minor servicing of the water pumping engine.

2. Attached, is a list of requirements submitted to own inspection team by vice Bourgemestre. This list may be considered when the engine's functioning capacity is ascertained.

3. Above is submitted for your necessary action.

*[Signature]*

AOJ IZEVBEKHAI  
Maj  
Hum Offr for Cont Comd

Distribution:

External:  
Action:

HAC OPs

Internal:  
Information:

CO NIBATT 2  
File

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~~a/ 16~~

Liste des besoins pour que ~~les~~ nos  
Sources Fonctionnent

- a/ 96 sacs de ciment
- b/ 40 Feuilles plastique
- c/ 2 Coffrages
- d/ 40 Tuyaux P.V.C  $\phi 40$
- e/ 1 Boîte de Colle pour P.V.C
- f/ 2 Truelles
- g/ 1 metre
- h/ 1 marteau de 3 kg.
- i/ 1 marteau de 1,5 kg.
- j/ Pince universel
- k/ 1 Niveau d'eau
- l/ 1 Pic
- m/ 1 Houe
- n/ 10 papiers de verre
- o/ 1 sie à métaux
- p/ 1 Sollopette
- q/ 11 Tuyau Perforés de  $\phi 40$  P.V.C
- s/ 40 Morceaux de Gaine de Protection  
 $1\frac{1}{2}$

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**UNITED NATIONS**  
Assistance Mission for Rwanda


UNAMIR - MINUAR

**NATIONS UNIES**  
Mission pour l'Assistance au Rwanda

To : Milob Gp HQ Attn : SPO  
From : Sector Milob HQ ( Byumba ) Date : 21 Apr 95  
Ref : Ops/ Misc/21/04/02

**SUBJECT : REPORT FOR UNAMIR AND HUMAN RIGHTS AGENCY**

1. Sector 1 Milob HQ was approached by a Hutu gentleman in total confidence to convey an application on behalf of Hutus residing in Byumba prefecture to UNAMIR and Human Rights Agencies. The gentleman is not being named for obvious reasons.
2. The application written in French was translated by our Francophone Milobs, however the results are not satisfactory. As this HQ is reluctant to approach any local interpreters, you are requested to have the enclosed original document translated into English, by using the services of a bilingual Milob and forward copies ( in both languages ) to HQ UNAMIR and the Human Rights.
3. Please fwd translated copy of the document to this HQ for carrying out further inquiries and taking necessary follow up actions if any.
4. Please downgrade the letter to Unclassified after detaching the contents.

  
(A K Ghosh )  
Maj  
Ops Offr  
for Sect Comd

**Enclosure** :- One as above.

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CIMINALITY IN THE BYUMBA REGION  
(Kibali, Mukorange, Kinyami, Buyoga, Cyumba, Kileriye and Kiyombe communes)

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6.4.1994, death of President Kabyalimana.

At home, in Byumba, the ex-government army, in all military positions, was preparing for violent combat. There was a so-called demilitarized zone which separated the two armies. This zone was inhabited by thousands of civilians. Two weeks later, fighting between FPR and FAR became very serious. The inhabitants of the demilitarised zone were all taken captive by the Inkotanyi who were the first to settle in this zone.

16.4.1994, the ex-FAR left the Byumba region for Kigali. This took place at night, some intellectuals and informed leaders were able to leave with them. Only a few inhabitants who were living in the camp of displaced war persons in Muhondo (Kibali commune) were able to follow the soldiers on the way to Kigali. At Musenyi (Buyoga commune) some farmers had to retrace their steps because the Inkotanyi were near and FPR bombs were launched.

The Inkotanyi arrive in Byumba.

The first day was quiet since the Inkotanyi said they came to deliver the people from the wickedness of Habyalimana's dictatorial power. After taking charge of the situation and being informed that no ex-FAR were left in Byumba, they started the massacre. The target groups were the active members of the MRND and CDR parties, those who carried or were in possession of weapons, intellectuals (teachers living in the country), 25 of those were dead. Innocent Hutus who were condemned to death because the Interahamwe and the CDR had slaughtered Batutsi.

Unfolding of the massacre

Some were killed with hoes (by breaking the head of the individual who had his arms stretched back and tied with ropes). The corpses were buried in earthworks, in pits and in the toilets. The most important killings took place in the Byumba regional stadium, at the Kinyami communal office, at Rukomo (Astaldi camp), at Rwasrema, at a place called 19 (in the Kibali commune) on the road Kigali-Gatuna etc... So as to slaughter the largest number possible, the people were called to a meeting aimed at polling the inhabitants with a view to assess food needs, for the killers knew that the people were hungry. Remember that these people were under the care of the Red Cross because some were living in displaced persons camps and others were threatened by war in their agricultural production activities. The killers took small groups of 5 people and lead them in hidden places to kill them for they knew that the captives could rebel or stampede. In this fashion 5 soldiers could dispose of 200 persons or more. At times the soldiers took strong men, telling them that they were going to push a truck stuck in a muddy road. If you so wish, make investigations in Nyokabungo (Ruhunda sector of Kibali), the widows living there will tell you where their husbands are; go and ask what happened at the Byumba regional stadium to the people coming from the Muhondo displaced persons camp at Rwasama, Gicumbi sector (Astaldi camp), at Meshero (Kinyami commune), at the Kinyami communal office, at the place called 19 (Kibali commune, Ruhenda sector on the road Kigali-Gatuna, at Seminega near the Gendarmerie at Byumba, at Budara, near the Préfecture, in the multipurpose room of the Préfecture, at the Byumba Bishopric, at Gasharu (Byumba sector), at the Kibali Primary School in Nyamabuya, at Gafuremba (Buhembe sector). Followw also the itinirary of the war displaced persons who were in Nyacyonga (Kigali), Bugorura (Muhura) and Muhondo (Kibali). On the way home from their camps a

considerable number of them met with their death because the Inkotanyi sorted out the people to slaughter. Go and ask the people of the Mukarange, Kiyombe, Cyumba, Kivruye and Kibali communes where are the places where their relatives were killed.. For example, the people coming from Muhura were slaughtered in a shop called "Douane" between the Kinyami Mukorange and Bwisige communes; those coming from Muhondo (-A.1) were killed at the Byumba regional stadium and at Rwasama; those coming from the Kibali commune and from Cyumba were killed in a place called 19 on the road Kigali-Gatuna. Proceed to investigations on the disappearance of the 3 priests who were in the Byumba Bishopric with the tens of seminarists holidaying there and with the people who sought refuge there. They were supervised by a soldier under the name of Karera Danys and nicknamed Rukokoma. At the stadium and at Budara's, Kamali Karegesa (sous-préfet) , public servant at the Byumba prefecture, was present. There are also collaborators who directed the killers to the places where those to be killed were living. One of them is Simon, son of Mpagagahe, working at the Byumba station of ELECTROGAZ,...

I, the author of this letter, was in Byumba on 6.4.94. I stayed there until 11.5.94, then I went for a week to Buyoga Tumba, from 11 to 16.6.94 I was in Mukarange, and since then I live in Kibali commune. I spent one day in Cyumbe and in Kivruye. It is important to mention to you that no barbarous act was committed by the Interahamwe in the Kibali, Kinyami, Mukarange and Cyungu communes. All the persons killed were slaughtered by the Inkotanyi. In the town of Byumba, besides a dozen Tutsi living in Kukeli (Byumba sector) who were killed by youths lead by an ex-FAR officer, all the people were killed by the Inkotanyi. I have noticed that no Tutsi was killed. Before killing the people their ID cards were taken from them. The minority Tutsi (few because the Rukiga region is mainly inhabited by Bahutu) in Rukiba was protected and provided for with the goods taken from the houses of the inhabitants.

What is surprising is that neither the present Government, nor the journalists, nor human rights bodies or associations mention this genocide. I have heard that in the Kibungo prefecture it was the same, but I was not there.

We wonder whether these barbarous acts committed by the Inkotanyi differ from those committed by the Interohamwe. Is it massacre or genocide or vengeance on the civilian Bahutu population living in the Inkotanye controlled zone between April 1994 and July 1994? It is up to the Security Council, or the bodies authorized to carry out investigations, to choose or adopt the right wording.

The population wishes that investigations be carried out on the killings which took place in Byumba, killings about which the local authorities keep silent because they are all for the FPR. Nobody here in Byumba dare mention these barbarous acts committed by the Inkotanyi. It is said (by the authorities ) that all the people killed were victims of the Interokamure gang.

I am asking to any person of good will who is reading a copy of this letter to pass it on to the office of the International Court set up in Kigali and to the office of the United Nations High Commissariat for Human Rights in Kigali for them to carry out their own investigations so that justice and truth find their place in society.

We are wondering whether reconciliation will take place if some are penalised and others are made innocent. This is what is being done when the Interahamwe is cast to hell and the

Inkotanyi purified whilst they took revenge on the innocent civilian population. The people cannot say anything in front of the authorities who committed genocide or criminal acts, as are Kamali the "sous-préfet" and Captain Mommou of the Gendarmerie... We ask in particular that the International Court that is going to judge the authors of the genocide and any person prosecuted not to forget the barbarous killings committed by the Inkjatanyi in Byumba and other parts of the country.

It has just been realised that some in authority in the FPR are frightened by the presence of UNAMIR in Byumba because some sites and barbarous acts committed by the Inkotanyi have been discovered. That is why these authorities want to say, pretexting that UNAMIR move forcibly the population, that UNAMIR does not play an important role in Byumba (i.e. how the words of Golumukupo have become famous).

Since the acts of human rights violation by soldiers and authorities continue, the population feel that it is right that UNAMIR stay until the instauration of a State where the rule of law prevails. Under the vigilant supervision of UNAMIR in Byumba, there is no doubt that violations of human rights are on the decline. Those who want the departure of UNAMIR are the authors of barbarous killings, they want to hide themselves and to hide the powerlessness of the Government as regards human rights.

ANNEX 2

Byumba sector

Gasharu cell

Ku Karambi	15 perssons
A	
Ku mucece	13 persons
A	
Mu gasura	number unknown
A	
Ku karukemyi	number unknown
A	
At Komugire's	2 persons
At Mwenderahe's	2persons
At Katabazi's in Kagerera	7 persons
At Kabuga	number unknown
At Kiziba's in Kagerera	14 persons

N.B. There are also a great number of people who were killed whose place of burrial is not known. This cell is the place where there is the greatest number of widows as a result of the Byumba massacre.

Mukarange sector

Kabore cell:	In the toilets of Ngendakimana In the toilets of Bampabura near Bamppabura's in the compost heap of Karekezi
Karihire cell:	In the road Kageyo-Mussura NearMboriye's (water canal)
Rukomo cell:	In the toilets of Munyakazi Pauper's grave in the Astaldi camp

Muhondo sector Near the Muhondo school complex  
more than 6 pits

Byumba sector Pit in front of the Préfecture

Buhambe sector At Ubalijoro's near the military camp

Ruhunda sector



Murama cell:

- At Hakizabazungu's: 4 dead
- At Ntakobali's: 2 dead
- At Ngeragebe's: 2 dead
- In the Gafaranga forest: 2 dead
- At Shumbusho's: 1 person
- At Balinda's: 15 persons
- At Busingo's: 5 dead

Tens of persons disappeared near the water purification plant at Nyamabuye where the Inkotanyi took their military positions, and at the Kibali primary school.

Kibali commune lost more than 20 teachers killed by the Inkotanyi who targeted not only the peasant population but also the region's intellectuals.