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ORIGINAL ORDER

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EL/WG JUNE 2009

## UN ARCHIVES

SERIES S-1062BOX 70FILE 5ACC. 1998/0283

Report of the Monthly MILOBs Conference Which Took Place  
in Kibungo on 21 February

**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

**Effect of Reduced Strength**

All MILOBs remarked that since December 1995 and due to the new mandate and force strength, the reduction of personnel has affected their ability to gather information and to carry out more extensive patrols.

**Infiltration and Sabotage**

As in the last conference, continued tension is prevalent in the sectors adjacent to Lake Kivu due to increased insurgent and sabotage activities and the concomitant retaliation by RPA. It was noted that local population in the three sectors are fearful and that the prison population has as a result of the above activities also increased. The RPA seems to feel that the local population is collaborating with the saboteurs.

**Efforts at Reconciliation**

All Sector Commanders remarked that the RPA is not winning the overall confidence of the population and that this coupled with the prison situation is a worrying sign. There also

seems to be a decline in the RPA rank and file discipline leading to arbitrary actions which in some cases has led to their taking the law in their own hands. These facts augur negatively for any progress on reconciliation.

#### **Resettlement Issues**

The main problem for the resettlement of refugees continues to be housing facilities and the friction associated with invaded property. Mechanisms established by the Government to deal with the latter have not been effective.

#### **UNAMIR Withdrawal**

As in previous conferences, there is apprehension at the prospect of UNAMIR's withdrawal both within the NGO community and population at large. While relations with RPA and Gendarmerie officials have improved, this may be due to the fact that armed troops are no longer as prevalent as before in the rural areas.

#### **Mass Killings/Retribution**

I asked the Commanders whether they saw any truth in recent allegations made by the former Prime Minister that there have been massive killings inside Rwanda. All of them admitted that there are acts of reprisals, disappearances and even murder in some instances,

but that large scale killings could not have gone unnoticed by them or the population.

#### **Others**

Of particular interest in specific sectors, the presence of RPA soldiers who do not speak Kinyarwanda has been noticed in Sector 4, Cyangugu. UNAMIR continues to be denied access to the Akagera and Mugesera areas in Sector I, Kivungu. Curfews have been introduced in three communes in Sector 5, Gisenyi to prevent movement at night. This indicates a state of readiness by the RPA to curtail sabotage.

### **REPORT**

#### **SECTOR I**

##### **Security**

The Sector Commander referred to the overall security situation and noted that the return of refugees from Burundi and Tanzania has considerably increased. There are 5 transit camps in this Sector able to accommodate 2,000 refugees each. Refugees overall seem to be well treated upon arrival though RPA presence in these camps is very prevalent. Two dead bodies were recovered from Lake Muhazi and there had been a theft at Sector

Headquarters of EDP and other electronic equipment. The Tanzanian Government had not been successful in separating the criminal elements from the rest of the refugee population. The RPA on the other hand was projecting itself as the force in control and not projecting an image of protection which is inherent in a national army. The Sector Commander remarked that access by UNAMIR to the Akagera and Mugesera areas was still forbidden by the RPA.

#### **Refugees**

Though there was lack of housing and other infrastructure, 11 areas have now been identified by the Government for resettlement of refugees. Each area could accommodate 5,00 each. Considerable work remains to be done in order to make these sites viable.

#### **Prisons**

The situation in the Nsinda prison was satisfactory though the same could not be said of the communes cachots. There are 5,220 prisoners in Nsinda prison, 1,517 in Kibungo and over 1,500 in cachots.

#### **Reconciliation**

There have been positive signs as local authorities have made deliberate attempts with

the assistance of various international agencies to bring about a rapprochement among different groups. It is however, realized that reconciliation will be a long drawn-up process.

The Sector Commander recommended that UNAMIR obtain access by MILOBs to visit refugee camps in bordering countries. It should be noted that Sector I is the largest and include borders with Uganda, Tanzania and Burundi.

## **Sector 2**

### **Security**

The Sector Commander prefaced his comments by pointing out that his sector included two very tense spots, Kibuye and Gitarama. Sabotage activities by Interhamwe and former RGF had been carried out in the two prefectures which had prompted immediate reprisal actions by RPA. As a consequence men literally were in hiding and in fear which had a detrimental effect on economic activity. There are food shortages and banditry. Elements of the RPA seemed to lack discipline and acts of extortion have been noted.

### **Prisons**

The Gitarama prison now held 6,360 prisoners including 219 women and the Kibuye

prison over 2,000 in appalling conditions. The commune cachots are overcrowded. It was obvious that arbitrary arrests are continuing. There had been over 1,000 arrests in Gitarama Prefecture over a period of 2 months. In the 17 communes of Gitarama there are 4,195 prisoners while in the 9 communes of Kibuye there are 1,200, the latter exclude the prisoners from the main prisons. The Sector Commander had approached several NGOs to provide food for the prisoners and CONCERN had responded positively.

#### Reconciliation

The RPA did not seem to be making any effort in gaining the confidence of the population. Not were any information campaigns by the Government of Rwanda reaching the communes.

#### Refugees

Returnees were faced with the problem that their property had been occupied by the RPA. No confirmation of any successful transfer of property had yet been received. UNHCR has reported the return of 299 to refugees to Gitarama and 6,800 to Kibuye. However, MILOBS have confirmed 176 and 360 respectively.

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**Attitude Towards UNAMIR**

In spite of all of the above, hostility towards UNAMIR had decreased. MILOBS have a good working relationship with the RPA Brigade Commander as well as with local officials. This could be due to the curtailment of UNAMIR patrols due to the reduction of forces and of patrolling capability. The reporting by Radio UNAMIR on humanitarian activities carried out has helped and has acted as a check on contrary past reports on the part of the Government of Rwanda.

**UNAMIR's Withdrawal**

The population as well as some officials were apprehensive at UNAMIR's imminent withdrawal. The Sector Commander recommended that the RPA should be encouraged to enforce more discipline among its rank and file and that the situation in commune cachots be looked into.

**SECTOR III**

**Security**

This sector comprises the southern city of Butare. There had been a lull in acts of

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robbery and intimidation, but recently these have again resurfaced. Relations between UNAMIR , Gendarmerie and RPA are good. However, relations between RPA and the local population was considered not normal, there were continued harassments, threats both written and verbal, as well as arbitrary arrests. These have affected local employees which worked for UNAMIR. To say that the situation was calm was misleading, the Sector Commander stated. In Gikongoro the situation was just stable.

The Virungwe Forest had been the scenario of Interhamwe activity. As a result RPA has increased patrolling of the area and this had had some restraining results.

#### **Prisons**

During the last two months, MILOBS had not been allowed to visit the commune cachots where the situation of inmates seem deplorable. However, through Human Rights Monitors and other sources it had been possible to estimate that 70% of the prisoners accused of genocide were either former IDPs or refugees.

The Butare Prefecture alone has 13,172 prisoners in various commune cachots and in two main prisons at Butare and Nyanza. In Gikongoro central prison there are 2,505 prisoners. It was clear that the judicial system was not working. There are no human or material resources, including transport, to establish any proper court system or greater

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involvement in the police judiciary.

### **Refugees**

There are resettlement differences between old and new case loads of returnees. In the Sector Commander's opinion, there is discrimination in dealing with new case loads. While in the past three months returnees consisted mostly of women and children, recently the arrival of younger males had been noticed. However, so far a total of 78,000 IDPs and 33,625 refugees have returned to their communes of origin.

### **Reconciliation**

The Sector Commander believed that a long time would have to lapse before any meaningful reconciliation process is established.

## **SECTOR 4**

### **Security**

Security incidents had increased across the border and within the Sector. Acts of sabotage and infiltration were now better organized and executed. It is believed that the

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local population was also collaborating. In turn, as in other Sectors, the RPA is retaliating. This vicious circle is obviously affecting refugee return. Security meetings were regularly organized for the NGO and UN agencies representatives in the Sector. The RPA is invited to participate. It has become clear that the RPA was not able to predict the situation.

#### **Refugees**

Those refugees who returned found their property occupied by the old case load. The Judicial system was not functioning and even the duties of Inspectors of the Police Judiciary had been usurped by RPA. Both prisons and cachots were overcrowded. There were 21 cachots in this Sector, one in each commune.

#### **Reconciliation**

Though officials participated in meetings with local officials, there were no activities which called upon the grass roots. As in Sector 2, there were no clear signs of reconciliation and the Government seemed to have abandoned their campaign at commune level to reach the population. Those lower level leaders who could exercise some influence in the communes are not acting because of fear of arrest.

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The Sector Commander had noted that some elements of the RPA did not speak Kinyarwanda. In addition, the two Sous-Prefet of Cyangugu were originally from Burundi and Uganda. Therefore there was no homogeneity in the local government.

#### SECTOR 5

##### Security

Acts of banditry, arbitrary arrests and a sharp increase of insurgent activity has been recorded. It is believed that the local population was cooperating. The RPA has moved to eliminate informers and has introduced curfews in three communes bordering the Virunga Volcanoes and the Gishwati Forest where presence of FRGF has been noticeable. The Sector Commander believed that the FRGF could be undergoing better training since their effectiveness had increased. He pointed out that their activities had seemed to decrease after the Zairian forces had surrounded the camps. He would be monitoring the situation to ascertain if this assumption was correct.

The RPA considered all Hutu inhabitants as collaborators and has initiated night patrols with Hutu civilians. The RPA is also consistently showing their military control of the Sector by moving in numbers along the main roads and communal paths. They have also begun to train locals in mine awareness.

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**Attitude Towards UNAMIR**

Relations with RPA have improved with close cooperation and frequent sharing of information. The MILOBs have introduced modalities to bring the RPA and UN agencies as well as NGOs together at weekly meetings for coordination purposes.

**UNAMIR Withdrawal**

There was widespread consternation at UNAMIR's withdrawal plans on 8 March. Even some officials had indicated their misgivings about this decision. NGOs and UN Agency Representatives are also concerned and some have indicated that they would be curtailing their activities once UNAMIR departed.

**Prisons**

The prison and commune cachot situation is similar to other sectors. The Gisenyi prison capacity is for 700 inmates. It presently houses 1,838 of which 27 are women and 41 children. There are a total of 12 commune cachots with an average population of 1,800-2,000. There is also a military detention centre with 208 inmates. These are believed to be former FRGF members. The MILOBs have tried to enlist the support of NGOs in the distribution of additional food and medicines especially for women and children.

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As in other sectors the judicial system was non-existent. The Inspectors of the Police Judiciary were not functioning either. Meetings of the Triage Commissions have been suspended after the first three meetings.

#### **Reconciliation**

Regarding reconciliation, the Sector Commander pointed out that as far as his RPA Counterpart was concerned, the RPA would not forgive nor forget. Yet other officials are trying to assist in easing the returnees incorporation into society. He suggested that Radio Unamir should hold round table discussions with the participation of the RPA on this issue.

#### **Refugees**

The number of refugees had been relatively steady. In January 7,739 and in February 4,986 (so far) had been registered. The returnees are treated fairly by Rwandese authorities and it was apparent that sincere efforts for their rehabilitation were being made. There are problems with resettlement due to the housing shortage. UNHCR is playing a major role in the construction of temporary dwellings. The Government was also making efforts to resolve any property disputes but no figures have been provided on cases resolved.

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HIGHLIGHTS OF THE MILOBS SECTOR COMMANDERS  
CONFERENCE

20 October 1995

Pertaining to all Sectors:

- a. No system of justice in place therefore arbitrary arrests, overcrowding of prisons, fear continues to be fed to refugees outside; property rights an issue; Government has not used expanded prison facilities
- b. Good reception and collaboration with UNAMIR except in Kivuye
- c. Refugees acceptance normal; Government making efforts to locate land for resettlement and in some cases as Kibungu and Ruhengeri already done so
- d. Radio UNAMIR now heard everywhere. Also heard clearly in Tanzanian camps.
- e. Planting has begun with the rainy season
- f. Reconciliation still a long way ahead; ethnic tensions in Lake Sectors and Southern Sectors

PARTICULARS

1. All Sectors on the Lake Kivu area namely Cyangugu, Kivuye and Gisenyi are tense due to infiltration and acts of sabotage from Ijwi Island, Bukavu AND Uwira. This provokes insecurity and arbitrary arrests. As in the rest of country no system of justice functioning.
2. Northern Sector, Ruhengeri, has been stable though infiltration through the Virunga Mountains have prompted RPA to deploy and search. Propaganda from FRGF has been found. Land Mines a problem. Sector ready to accept refugees
3. Southern Sector, Butare, Gitarama, population distrusts RPA. Tense. Prisons filled over capacity. Lack of formed troops in Gitarama has not helped security, UNAMIR has experienced 12 attempted thefts there.
4. Central Sector, Kigali, stable. Prison overcrowding. Rwandese refugees from Burundi a majority. Lack of housing a problem.
5. The Eastern Sector, Buyumba and Kivungu. Stable. State of readiness to accept refugees. Crisis committee established in Kivungu. Prison conditions in two sectors acceptable. Great influx of cattle into Akagera from Uganda continues. Returnees well received and accommodated. Space no problem here. Land Mines continue to explode in Buyumba.

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I have included in  
my report. g  
21-10*

*HeC.*

*file*

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*File*  
*Amantuan cony TIKOCA*  
*19-10-95*

Log (Tpt) 400.11

19 Oct 95

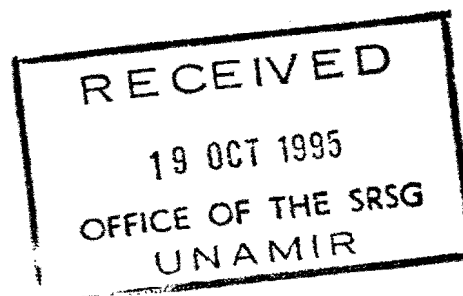
From : FC *[Signature]*  
To : SRSG  
Subject : **VEHICLES STAFF CHECK REQUEST**

Reference Your letter on the subject dated 17 Oct 95.

1. The detailed staff check carried out has revealed that we would be able to provide a total of 20 vehicles (10 each for CYANGUGU and GISENYI) for the repatriation task mentioned in the letter under reference.
2. The number of vehicles available is predicted on the assumption that these vehicles would be required for an extended period. Brown and Root resources would be used to backfill routine tasks and support of contingents. The number of vehicles then could be increased for short periods from contingents and Brown & Root sources without detriment to normal operational requirements.
3. The DCOS SP meets with UNHCR and IOM staffs on a weekly basis to coordinate the provision of transport support for such contingency tasks. Procedures are in place to respond to any major influx of refugees. Besides the quantum, the modalities of their employment had also been apprised to the UNHCR and IOM.
4. Kind Regards.

Copy To:

1. CAO.
2. COS



*Harry Kauls.*  
*I sel may st convey to*  
*UNHCR. Shalmy/Kean.*  
*19/10*

MUKOMERÈ TURI KUMWE

Ishyano ryagwiririrye Igihugu cyacu ryarohye Abahungu mu kaga katurugwa. Ingoyi yagarutse, ibiboko ndetse n'agafuni byahawe intebe. Upfira kuba Umuhutu ukavanwa mu twawe, bagutunga ~~agatoki~~ ukitwa INTERAHAMWE ubwo ugarukwaga byakare kugeza baguhitanye, azize isambu yowe, inzu wiyubakiye cyangwa andi mutungo wagezeho wiyushye akuya. !

Abasarura aho batabibye abubakariye igihugu, umugambi wabo akaba ari uwo kurimbura beye cyo. Gereza zuzuye Abahutu b'inzira karengane, ahubwo noneho ngo barashakira kuzagura kuko zababanyeye n'ibye.

Uburoko mu Rwanda bwabaye "ntaho ntabusanga": bafungira mu bikari, mu bipanga. ndetse no muri za "kontoneri". Ubu usanga igihugu cyarabaye nk'ishyamba. Umututsi akaba acyitwayemo nk'intare agamiye kurimbura Umuhutu.

Abahutu bagoswe bavanywa mu byabo bashyirwa mu nkambi aho imurira n'izuba bibasimburanaho ! Bashegeshwe n'inzara batabuze amaboko, bahora bahunze amaso amahanga bategereje agafashanyo. Umuhutu wibeshye ngo aratahutse, icyo adafunzwe cyangwa ngo yicwe, ayoborwa nawe inzira y'inkambi, mu gihe Umututsi abunze kera akeberwa ibikingi mu masamba ye na bagenzi be. Kurya utw'abandi, ingoyi, ikiboko n'agafuni ngiye demokarasi FPR-INKOTANYI n'abambari bayo batuzaniye !

Amayeri n'akarimi gasize umunyu by'Abatutsi byashoboye kureshya Abahutu bamwe bize amashuri, babashukisha imyanya mu buyobozi bw'Igihugu, none ukuri kumaze kujya ahagaragara. Byaragaragaye rero ko aho bahutu nta butegetsi bafite, ahubwo ko ari udukingirizo Abatutsi bakinga mu maso y'amahanga kugira ngo bahishe ko bagaruye ingoma ntutsi mu Rwanda. Hagati ya Paul KAGAME na Pasteri BIZIMUNGU bitiriyeye kuba Perezida w'Igihugu, tuzi utegeka uwo ariwe. TWAGIRAMUNGU Faustini we, bamurebesheje igihandure nyamara kandi Arusha yari yaramugabiye bihagije. None asigaye ayuka yihishe ngo batamwihitanye. Abahutu bese bari muri Guverinoma bimwe byamaze. Ubu bari hagati nk'urulimi. Bategereye urw'Abatutsi bageneye RWANGABO Petero Claveri, Umuhutu wari Befefe wa BUTARE na Dogiteri BUCYENDORE Anatoli, Umuhutu wayoboraga ikarere k'ubuzima ka Gisenyi.

Bombi babanje kubashukisha imyanya barangije barabivugana. Ngurwo urutegereje Abahutu bose bashukishije imyanya imu butegetsi. Twese tubizilikane.

Abahutu bari mu gihugu mukwiye gutanyuka mugashira ubwoba ! Muratinye kuba aka MUTSINZI ? ! Muzagezaye se ? Agasozi kagusabye amaraso ntuyakarenza kandi aho kunyamira ukuli wanyamira ubugi bw'intorezo ! Kunywana na FPR ni uguhishira umurozi ! Izatumareho abantu duturanye koko !

Igihe kirageze ngo Umuhutu ahari hose, mu rwego arimo rwose, yiyumvishe ko atagomba gusubizwa mu bucakara yipakuruye muri Revolisiyu ya Rubanda yo mu 1959.

Abahutu bari mu Rwanda n'abari inyuma yarwo, bose bagomba kumenyeshaho ko umwanzi wabo ari umwe. Nidubagurukira rimwe, tugashyira hamwe ingufu zacu zose, byanze bikunze tuzatsinda.

Turi hafi kuza,

Mukomere turi kumwe ?

Вснє wanyu.

DCMO

## COURAGE WE ARE TOGETHER

The bad luck which struck our country has introduced "ABAHUTU" in danger which you can't imagine. Rope, stick and killing with small hoe are coming back. You have to be "UMUHUTU" they leave you in your things, when ~~you are showing~~ you are showing you become INTERAHAMWE and they ~~chose~~ you live animal until they kill you for your land, your house you have built your self or your death you have found so hard.

Those who react where they haven't sown have ~~found~~ the country, their idea is to kill all the country's owners. Prisons are full of "ABAHUTU" who are innocent, then they need to blow up them because they are very little. The prisons in Rwanda are everywhere, in the house and in containers. Now you can find the country is bush. The "TUTSI" are like lions which have idea to kill all the "HUTU".

- The HUTU have left their things and have been put in camps where sun and rain hurt them, hurting by hunger when they have their ~~arms~~ there they wait assistance which comes from stranger people. The HUTU who comes back; when he is not arrested or killed he is dropped to the camp when the TUTSI who has long time run away is giving a part land him and his friends. To eat what does not belong to them, rope ~~to tie~~ to tie people, stick for to strike hutu and killing, those are democracy the RPA has brought to us.

Cunning and salt tongue of TUTSI won to call the HUTU who have studied, have cheated on in high places of government, now when the truth is clear. It's clear that those HUTU haven't ~~any~~ rule. It's a strategic the "TUTSI" made in front of the stranger people for to hide that they come back the period of TUTSI in RWANDA. We know now who is the president between "PASTEUR BIZIMUNGU and PAUL KAGAME". TWAGIRAMUNGU FAUSTIN him, has been put away and then ARUSHA has given him enough. now he speak when he is hidden not to be killing. All the HUTU who are in government haven't any words. They are waiting what the TUTSI will entrust to RWANGABO PETER CLAVIER, one HUTU who was the Prefect of BUTARE and Doctor BUCYENDORE ANATOLE, one HUTU who was a leader of health in GISENYI.

Both have been cunning by a high places after they killed them. That's what all the HUTU who have places in government are waiting for. All of us has to recognise it.

The HUTU who are in the country you have to be careful and not to fear! you fear to be like MUTSINZI? where will you arrive? There is a proverb which says "Instead of to sleep to the truth you can sleep to an axe sharp." which means that instead of to hide the truth you can prefer to die.  
To be friend of RPA is to hide someone who poisons.  
Is it true that RPA kills all our people?

It's already time to every HUTU where he is, the place in which he is that he has to listen that he can't return in the form period which he left in Revolution of people in 1959.

The HUTU who are in Rwanda and who are outside, all of them have to know that the enemy is one.  
If we stand up together, we put together our strength in good or bad condition, we shall win.

C

we are near to come back.

Courage we are together.  
your Brothers.

C

UNITED NATIONS

ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA



NATIONS UNIES

MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

TO : ALL SECTORS

FILE: OPS/CONF

FROM : SENIOR OPS OFFICER  
MILOB GP HQ(OPS)

DATE: 17 Aug 95

INFO : SRSB ✓  
FC  
DFC  
COS  
DCMO  
CIVPOL  
HAC  
DCOS/OPS  
DCOS/S.P.  
SMPO  
SLOGO

ATTN : SECT COMMANDERS

SUBJECT -

SECT COMMANDERS CONFERENCE

*I shall attend. S*

*Let us focus on  
agenda. See  
18.8*

*Iscl.  
AFR*

1. The next Sector Commanders Conference will be held at GITARAMA in Sect 1B on 25 Aug 95.

2. Movement and concentration.

(a) Request for two Helicopters will be submitted by this HQ. One will be used for conveyance of DFC/CMO, DCMO, CHAC, Commissioner CIVPOL and the SOs. The other one will be used for conveyance of Sector Commanders.


(b) Those Sect Commanders who wish to use the above mentioned bus must have to forward their request by 20 Aug 95. The other Sect Commanders will move in their own vehicles.

3. Agenda/ Schedule of Events. For Agenda/ Schedule of Events, please see Appx attached.

4. Sect 1B. You are requested to organize the conference as discussed in the last conference. Problems if any can be discussed with this HQ well in advance. You are also requested to prepare the Minutes of the Conference and submit the same to this HQ by 31 Aug 95 for approval and necessary distribution.

5. French/English Translation. All sect commanders will prepare their briefs in English and French. Adequate copies will be brought and circulated amongs the participants.

6. Best Regards.

  
M. AHSANULLAH  
LT COL  
SOO

## SECT COMMANDERS CONF : AUG 95

## AGENDA / SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

SER	TIME	EVENT	RESPONSIBILITY	REMARKS
1.	0830	Arrival of participants	By helicopters/ vehicles	
2.	0845	Arrival of DFC/CMO	By helicopter	
3.	0855	All to be seated	As per seating plan	
4.	0900	Welcome address	Sect Commander 1B	
5.	0905	Opening address	CMO/DCMO	
6.	0910- 1230	Sect briefs	Each sect commander to brief regarding his sect for 15 to 20 mins. Tea Break for 30 min from 1030 to 1100.	
7.	1230- 1300	DCMO' Remarks		

8. 1300-1400 Lunch.
9. 1400-1430 Staff officers briefs SOO, SMPO, SLOGO (5 to 10 mins each) .
10. 1430 HAC brief.
11. 1500 CIVPOL brief.
12. 1515 DFC/ CMO' Concluding remarks.
13. 1545 Tea.
14. 1600 Dispersal.



F. MULOBS  
conference.

POLITICAL ANALYSIS  
MILITARY OBSERVER SECTOR COMMANDER CONFERENCE  
11 MARCH 1995

General Observations:

There is a substantial increase in the number of arrests, many of which are arbitrary, which are being carried out by the Gendarmerie, judicial police officers, bourgmestres, RPA commanders, and even individual soldiers. It is estimated that 1300 individuals are arrested and imprisoned weekly throughout the country. The total number incarcerated is believed to be 27,000.

There is intense screening of returnees, mostly centering on possible involvement in the genocide.

There is increasing hesitancy on the part of the population to provide information to, or even speak with, UNAMIR officials.

There is an escalation in intimidation on the part of the RPA, in some cases in coordination with local civilian officials, perhaps in response to a perceived threat from the Hutu population.

There is rising tension between old-caseload and new-caseload refugees. In some cases, old case-load returnees who are already settled are making active efforts to identify and accuse new case-load returnees of participation in genocide.

There is a spiralling number of cases of illegal occupation of property and land, most of which are old case-load returnees occupying the property of new case-load returnees.

The judicial system is, on the whole, not functional. Although in a few cases, real efforts are being made to follow correct procedures, in general, arrests are being made arbitrarily and individuals are being detained without trial. Since evidence is not being collected in preparation for trials and therefore no case files exist, the release of suspects could potentially cause suspicion and controversy which could lead to even greater human rights abuses.

The Judicial System

Of the eleven Courts of First Instance, nine are currently staffed with a functioning Prosecutor's Office. This court requires a legal quorum of three judges in order to try cases, and since, with a few exceptions including Butare, the large majority do not meet this requirement, most have not held trials since the war.

The Parliament is currently discussing the nomination of the President of the Supreme Court. The Government has already suggested two candidates, Mrs. Albert MUHAYEYEZU and Venant NZAMUKWEREKA. The President of the Supreme Court is named by the Parliament while the other judges are designated by the High Council of the Magistrature. The members of the High Council of the Magistrature are chosen by their peers and named by the President of the Supreme Court. No action has yet been taken to put in place the four Appellate Courts of Rwanda. Four of the approximately 143 communal courts are functioning.

The UN Centre for Human Rights is facilitating a study of Customary Law which is being carried out by the National University at Butare's Institute for Science and Technological Research. It is hoped that this study will generate creative means with which the Government can address the question of genocide, as well as a system which will handle accomplices to genocide of various categories.

There is concern that: (a) prosecutors are hesitant to try cases because of fear of reprisals; there is no appeal structure in place, thus in case of protest, the only recourse is revenge or violence; and (b) the release of a suspect by a prefect or a prosecutor as a result of a lack of evidence could potentially engender even greater human rights abuses. The lack of evidence is simply due to the fact that no investigation has been carried out and no evidence has been collected. It is in no way an indication of innocence, and the release of such a suspect therefore creates suspicion and could potentially result in violence.

There are several initiatives which have been proposed to address these problems. One involves the establishment of 147 (one for each commune) teams of three investigators, of which one member is named by the Ministry of Interior, one by the Ministry of Justice and one by the RPA. These teams would collect evidence and prepare dossiers for trial.

The Conseil de Ministres has recommended the placement of expatriate legal personnel in order to initiate action in the judicial system and in order to train Rwandan staff. The donors are preparing to finance such a project, however, there are concerns that the appointment of expatriate judges and magistrates at a time when no background investigation has yet been carried out to prepare dossiers, will be ineffective. The fundamental issue which the Government must resolve is how to deal with the April 1994 genocide. A clear policy and plan of action must be developed. Only the Government and the Rwandan people can make these important and sensitive decisions. No solution or decision can or should be imposed on Rwanda, and neither the Government nor the population will act until it is ready to do so.

## Reconciliation

### Current Efforts

Several returnees have been appointed as bourgmestres. Prefects are addressing crowds and holding meetings on the subject of reconciliation.

Steps are being taken in certain areas to streamline arrest procedures and to educate the population on human rights.

### Detrimental Factors

The arbitrary arrests being carried out by some bourgmestres are certainly detrimental to reconciliation.

The exhumation of bodies from mass graves is seen by some as potentially detrimental in that it revives bitter emotions and memories.

### Other Factors

The unique attitudes and personalities of bourgmestres, prefects and RPA commanders in each sector are very important. The personal suffering that each individual has experienced appears to play an important role in determining each individual's attitude.

From a political perspective, the Government's attitude towards reconciliation is very strongly influenced by the survival instinct and its accompanying fear of showing weakness while faced with a threat.

FOR SRS4 OFFICE

AS REQUESTED -

COPY OF PROGRESS REPORT

GIVEN AT SRS4 MEETING

11 JAN 95

doc name milob.rev

*[Signature]*  
JTS ISBERG  
CAPTAIN  
(CANADIAN)  
SECTOR 4C  
MIL055

Will you pl. state  
the more important  
parts.

We should re-formulate  
the questions more tightly. P/  
attempt. Last question should  
be ~~on~~ recommendations.

Tse/-

Shahmery J. Khan  
12.1

MUCOSS  
Conference

What is the percentage of original inhabitants who have come back

what is the number of newcomers who have settled in

Are there indications that property is being invaded

How are the returnees being treated by the RPA

Who influences people in your sector. individuals. radio.  
word of mouth. rumours from Goma

How many times do you meet with local officials. teachers.  
priests. doctors. local NGOs or commune leaders?

What are the resources financial and equipment which the local  
authorities have which you have noticed. ie. vehicle. office  
equipment. employees? Are they paid a salary?

Is the situation improving or deteriorating? The indicators  
are as follows: criminal or sabotage incidents noticed, human  
rights violations, market activity is new produce being brought in,  
hospital occupancy, visibility of local officials, informal private  
sector activity (restaurants or bars opening up, shops)

Have agricultural activities resumed, the harvest, new planting?

Are children attending school, if not, what seem to be the problem?

Are public services being provided by government? (ie. first aid,  
nutrition, vaccination,

Are there prisons in your sector? how many? Are there any  
clandestine prison? If not, where are detainees held?

Are NGOs assisting the government or working counter purpose? Are  
their activities intrusive or cooperative?

If you are monitoring a border situation, what is the level of  
cooperation you receive from the customs and other authorities at  
your site?

What is the nature of the transiting public, refugees, merchants,  
others?

Besides official border crossings, what other crossings are being  
used? By whom?

Who are the sources of your information? The authorities, NGOs,  
the general public, and are you able to verify it?

24-11-94

BRIG GEN ANYIDHOHO,

PLEASE INCLUDE IN THE QUESTIONNAIRE WE DISCUSSED YESTERDAY  
'UN AGENCIES' EVERY TIME WE MENTION NGOS.

THANK YOU. I DID NOT KNOW THE NAME OF THE OFFICER YOU PASSED  
THIS TASK TO.

ISEL RIVERO

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MILOB SECTOR 4C (CYANGUGU)

INFORMATION ON PROGRESS OF ACTIVITIES

MEETING WITH SRSG

AT UNAMIR HQ KIGLAI

11 JAN 95

BACKGROUND

1. THE PREFECTURE OF CYANGUGU (SECTOR 4C) IS ONE OF THE AREAS OCCUPIED BY FRENCH FORCES IN SW RWANDA DURING THE PERIOD OF HOSTILITIES AND SERVED AS HUMANITARIAN PROTECTIVE ZONE (A NAME IDENTIFIED BY FRENCH, NOT UNAMIR). PRIOR TO FRENCH WITHDRAWAL FROM THE AREA, THEY HAD CONSTITUTED A STRUCTURE OF ADMINISTRATION FOR THE "ZONE" NAMED THE INTERIM PREFECTORIAL COMMITTEE (IPC). THE COMMITTEE WAS DRAWN FROM MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC AND CONSISTED OF RESPONSIBLE OPINION LEADERS WHO APPEARED TO GAIN EARLY AND READY ACCEPTANCE WITH THE LOCAL POPULACE. THE COMMITTEE SERVED THE SAME BASIC FUNCTIONS OF THE PREFECTURE, CONCENTRATED PRIMARILY ON PASSAGE OF INFORMATION AND IDENTIFYING CONCERNS.

2. THE DEPARTURE OF THE FRENCH WITNESSED AND INCREASED EXODUS OF A GREAT MAJORITY OF THE RWANDAISE PEOPLE FROM AND THROUGH SECTOR 4C TO ZAIRE AND BURUNDI. THE FUNCTION OF THE IPC, THEREFORE, WAS DICTATED BY EVENTS OF THAT TIME: ASSISTING THE NGO'S AND HUMANITARIAN ORGANIZATIONS TO DEAL WITH THE REFUGEE CRISIS

3. THIS WAS THE SITUATION IN THE PREFECTURE UNTIL 12 SEPTEMBER WHEN AN APPOINTED PREFET REPORTED TO CYANGUGU WITH AN ESCORT OF ABOUT 50 RPA SOLDIERS. THIS WAS IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWED BY THE SSUCCESSIVE DEPLOYMENTS OF RPA INTO THE SECTOR. IN A PERIOD OF APPROXIMATELY TWO WEEKS AND ESTIMATED 1500-2000 RPA SOLDIERS DEPLOYING INTO THE 11 COMMUNES OF THE PREFECTURE. THE PREFET WAS RELATIVELY INEFFECTIVE AT THIS IMPORTANT TIME DUE TO CONTINUED ABSENCES TO KIGALI. THE RPA ASSUMED A DIRECT ROLE IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE LOCAL POPULATION AS WELL AS ATTEMPTING TO ESTABLISH AND MAINTAIN SECURITY IN THE SECTOR. THE FUNCTION OF PROVIDING SECURITY WAS ALWAYS THE PRIORITY AND THIS FURTHER WORSENERD THE SITUATION AND THE PERCEIVED EFFECTIVENESS OF THE PREFET. ALL ISSUES CONCERNING ADMINISTRATION WERE REFFERED TO THE RPA FOR CLARIFICATION AND APPROVAL. THIS TREND CONTINUED UNTIL THE FIRST WEEK OF NOVEMBER WHEN A NEW PREFET WAS APPOINTED.

4. THE NEW PREFET HAD ALWAYS BEEN IN THE CYANGUGU PREFECTURE, EMPLOYED AS THE DIRECTOR OF THE CEMENT FACTORY AT BUGARAMA. HE IS WELL KNOWN AND ACCEPTED BY THE LOCAL POPULACE AND HAS THE HONEST INTENT TO MAKE THINGS WORK ALTHOUGH HIS PRIVATE CONCERNS AND DESIRES REPORTED TO UN AGENCIES DO NOT NECESARILY APPEASE THE RPA AND PERSONAL INTENTIONS ARE SOMETIMES UNCLEAR. HIS APPOINTMENT ALSO CAME AT A TIME WHEN THE EMERGENCY PERIOD WAS REGARDED AS BEING

OVER. THE PERIOD MARKED THE BEGINNING OF CAUTIOUS REHABILITATION  
IN A RELATIVELY UNSTABLE ENVIRONMENT AND NO FUNDS.

#### NGO INFORMATION

5. LIST OF CURRENT NGO AND COORDINATING AGENCIES ARE:

- A. UNREO
- B. UNHCR
- C. UNHCHR MONITOR DUTIES/LEGAL GUIDANCE AND SP
- D. ICRC PRISONER SP/2 CLINIC/FOOD SP TO COMMUNE AND PRISONS
- E. MSF (FRANCE) 5 CLINIC/VACC PGM
- F. MSF (SPAIN) " " " "
- G. IOM DIR SP TO UNHCR
- H. BDA DIR SP TO UNHCR
- I. MDM PROVIDE SERVICE TO CURRENT CLINIC AND ASSUME SOME HSF AT  
NPA GIHUNDWE/ORPHANAGE
- J. NPA REHAB GIHUNDWE HOSP/3 STAGES/ETHIOBAT MOVE
- K. IRC NKOMBO ISLE/6 CLINICS, MOSTLY GAFUNZO/
- L. HSF CLOSING 15 JAN/
- M. GED CLINIC/ORPHANAGE
- N. HELP BUSHENGE HOSP
- O. UNICEF\*
- P. WFP\*
- Q. PSF\*

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TOTAL 17

6. RELATIONSHIPS WITHIN SECTOR 4C CAN BE IDENTIFIED AS GENERALLY  
POSITIVE AND PRODUCTIVE. THERE IS THE NORMAL PROBLEM OF  
COOPERATION AGREED AT A HIGH LEVEL NOT BEING PASSED TO THE GRASS  
ROOTS LEVEL. OCCASSIONAL PROBLEMS EXIST BETWEEN LOCALS AND NGO IN  
MATTERS OF RWANDAISE EMPLOYEES AND THEFT. INCIDENT AT APEEDUC  
ORPHANAGE DISPLAYS THE POTENTIAL FOR AN EXTREME REACTION AND THE  
UNDERLYING ATTITUDES, WHICH HAS NOT YET BEEN DIRECTED AT AN NGO  
PERSON, BUT RATHER THE AGENCY OR ITS PROJECT. RPA AND LOCALS HAVE  
GOOD RELATIONS IN THE LARGE CENTRES, BUT LESS SO IN RURAL AREAS.  
THIS IS DUE MAINLY TO THE SECURITY SITUATION AND THE RPA POLICIES  
OF CURFEWS AND EXTREME NON-TOLERANCE OF ANY BOATING ACTIVITY ON  
LAKE KIVU. LESS TOLERANCE AND MORE ASCERTIVENESS BY RPA TOWARD  
NGO'S HAS BEEN NOTICED, BUT NOTHING UNUSUAL HAS OCCURED CAUSING  
GREAT CONCERN. UNAMIR (ETHIOBAT AND MILOBS) AND RPA HAVE GENERALLY  
A GOOD WORKING REALTIONSHIP, HOWEVER IT REQUIRES CONTINUED EFFORT  
OF OPEN TRANSPARENCY, PERSISTENCY IN CONDUCTING MEETINGS, AND  
DIFFICULTY OF COORDINATING UNAMIR REQUESTS WITH RPA DUE MAINLY TO  
THEIR LIMITED ACCESSIBILITY. UNAMIR AND LOCAL POPULACE RELATIONS  
ARE DEEMED AS VERY GOOD. LIAISON WITH MILOBS AND NGO AGENCIES IS

ALSO WELL RECEIVED AND PRODUCTIVE. THE ONLY REAL LIMITATION IS THE LACK OF TRANSPORT TO MILOBS. THERE ARE 30 MILOBS AND FIVE VEHICLES AVAILABLE IN ALL OF SECTOR 4C.

#### **SOCIAL/ECONOMICS**

7. TOWN OF KAMEMBE (REFERRED TO AS CYANGUGU) IS LOCATED CLOSE TO ZAIRE BORDER AT BUKAVU, AND 1.5 HOURS FROM BURUNDI BORDER OF ROAD TO BUJUMBURA. BUSINESSES ARE OPERATING WITH MOST SUPPLIES APPARENTLY TRANSPORTED FROM BUKAVU. RURAL AREAS ARE NOT FULLY RECOVERED, AND THE RPA POLICY OF NON-TOLERANCE ON THE LAKE HAS CAUSED THE VIRTUAL "LEGAL" LIVELIHOOD OF FISHERMAN TO CEASE. THE MONEY EXCHANGE PROCEDURE HAS HURT MANY LOCALS WHEN THE MONEY RAN OUT FOR EXCHANGE BY THE GOVT. ACTION IS REQUIRED TO PLAN FOR THE RETURN OF INNOCENT REFUGEES WITH OLD MONEY FROM NEIGHBOR COUNTRIES. THE LACK OF SECRECY DURING THE ACTUAL EXCHANGE PROCEDURE ALSO CAUSED THE IDENTITY OF THOSE PERSONS TO BE KNOWN WITH LARGE SUMS OF MONEY. THE SECURITY SITUATION ALSO AFFECTS THE SOCIAL ATMOSPHERE TO AN EXTENT, AND THE AVAILABILITY OF SOCIAL CENTRES/RESTAURANTS/CLUBS IS EXTREMELY LIMITED THROUGHOUT THE PREFECTURE.

8. INFRASTRUCTURE IN CYANGUGU WAS SEVERELY LOOTED, MORE SO THAN ELSEWHERE IN THE COUNTRY. ROADS WERE NOT DAMAGED BY WAR, NOR WERE ANY BUILDINGS. HOWEVER, THE HOMES AND BUSINESSES AND GOVT OFFICES WERE LOOTED AND MANY DESTROYED BY THE RESIDENTS OF THE PREFECTURE. IT IS FOR THIS REASON THAT THE LOCAL GOVT AND RWANDAN GOVT OFFICIALS HAVE NOT YET GIVEN FUNDS FOR REPARATIONS. THIS IS AIMED TO CREATE THE NEED FOR THE PEOPLE TO BRING THE GOODS/MATERIALS BACK. THERE IS A LARGE PROBLEM WITH THE ACCOMMODATION NEEDS OF UNAMIR AND NGOS AND GOVT OFFICIALS IN THE PREFECTURE. THERE IS AN ESTABLISHED HOUSING COMMITTEE AT WORK IN THE PREFECTURE. THE APPARENT POLICY OF THE GOVT TO ACKNOWLEDGE LAND/HOUSE CLAIMS BY REFUGEES FROM EARLIER CONFLICTS MAY HAVE LIMITED EFFECT IN CYANGUGU. IT WOULD BE DEEMED AS A NECESSITY AND EXCELLENT PUBLIC RELATIONS IF THE RPA SOLDIERS WERE TO BE ORGANIZED TO ASSIST IN KEEPING ROADS THROUGH THE FOREST CLEAR, ASSIST IN BUILDING REPAIRS AND GENERAL CLEAN UP.

#### **PRIORITIES**

9. THE FIRST POINT OF NOTE IS THAT THE PRIVATE SECTOR OF CYANGUGU IS SLIGHTLY AHEAD OF THE PUBLIC SECTOR. THE OFFICIALS OF THE PREFECTURE, RPA AND NGO NEED TO DISCUSS PROJECTS AND AIMS FOCUSED ON SHORT AND LONG TERM REQUIREMENTS. THIS HAS BEEN INITIATED AT LEAST FROM THE PROPOSAL SIDE, BUT ONLY LIMITED ACTION SO FAR ON THE DECISION SIDE. NGO SUPPORT TO THE COMMUNES IS CONDUCIVE TO THE NEEDS THUS FAR. PRIORITIES FOR HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE WILL LIKELY BE AIMED AT HEALTH, LEGAL, AND COMMUNICATIONS. MUCH HAS BEEN ACCOMPLISHED BY DILIGENT EFFORTS OF NGO ON HEALTH RELATED PROJECTS; HOWEVER, MUCH MORE FINANCIAL AND TECHNICAL SUPPORT IS REQUIRED FOR TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS NEEDS, AND TO ATTACK THE HUGE PROBLEM OF SUPPORT TO THE LEGAL/JUSTICE SYSTEM AT ALL LEVELS (VIA

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UNHCHR TEAMS), ESPECIALLY IF/WHEN IDP'S AND DP'S RETURN TO THEIR COMMUNES. AS FAR AS THE TEAMS ARE CONCERNED, MORE EMPHASIS (THEREFORE BALANCE) IS REQUIRED ON THE TRIBUNAL AND GENOCIDE INVESTIGATIONS, PARTICULARLY BY THE MONITORING TEAMS WORKING AROUND THE RPA AND PREFECTURE OFFICIALS.

10. THERE IS NO REFUGEE PROBLEM IN THE PREFECTURE, IN THAT THERE ARE NO IDP CAMPS IN THE SECTOR. THERE ARE ONLY TWO TRANSIT CAMPS, ONE AT NYAGATARE AND ONE AT BUGARAMA, WHICH RECIEVE PEOPLE FROM BURUNDI AND ZAIRE BORDERS. IT APPEARS THAT APPROXIMATELY 90% OF DP'S RETURNING IN LAST RECENT MONTHS WERE FROM CIVIL CONFLICTS IN 1960 AND 1992, NOT FROM LAST WAR IN 94. 60% OF THESE ARE TUTSI ORIGIN AND 40% ARE OF HUTU (BELIEVED MODERATE HUTU) ORIGIN. THE PREFECTURE ITSELF WAS AND CONTINUES TO BE USED AS A TRANSIT AREA FOR DEPARTING AND RETURNING PERSONS.

#### GENERAL SECURITY SITUATION

11. THE SITUATION CAN BE BEST DESCRIBED AS UNSTABLE. THE POPULATION IN THE NORTHERN AREAS ALONG THE LAKE ARE NERVOUS AND MANY SLEEP IN THE FIELDS, DUE TO ATTACKS OF BANDITRY AND SHOOTINGS BY RPA, RGF/INTERAHAMWE AND COMMON THEIVES. THERE HAS BEEN CONFIRMED ACCOUNTS OF RGF RAIDS INTO RWANDA AGAINST RPA POSITIONS, BUSINESSEMEN, AND GENERAL CRIMINAL ACTS. THERE HAS BEEN ONE INCIDENT OF UN HUMAN RIGHTS TEAM HAVING AUTO WEAPONS FIRED TOWARD THEM BY RPA. ALTHOUGH THE LOC COMMANDER WAS ARRESTED BY RPA, IT DISPLAYS THE TENSE ATTITUDES AMONGST THE DEPLOYED SOLDIERS IN THESE RURAL AREAS AND OF THE POTENTIAL AMONGST THE POPULACE AND INSURGENTS. IT IS FELT THAT THE SITUATION WILL NOT IMPROVE FOR A LONG TIME AND THE INTENTIONS OF THE RPA AND THEIR CAPABILITIES IN THE WESTERN HALF OF THE PREFECTURE IS UNCERTAIN. GENERAL CONTINGENCY PLANS HAVE BEEN CIRCULATED AMONGST NGO, BUT NO PLAN HAS BEEN ISSUED IN AS MUCH AS DETAILS OF LOCATIONS, TRANSPORT, FOOD, RV, ETC. ETHIOBAT STAFF, MILOBS, UNREO MUST BE OFFERED MORE DETAILS FOR AWARENESS AND DISTRIBUTION OF THE INFO WHEN THE ALERT STATUS REQUIRES IT. THE NEED FOR ADEQUATE BOATS BY BOTH MILOBS AND ETHIOBAT IS OBVIOUS AND CRUCIAL TO SECURITY AND PUBLIC RELATIONS OF UNAMIR TO THE PEOPLE. HUMAN RIGHTS TEAMS NEED DIRECT LIAISON ABILITIES WITH MILOBS TO ASSIST IN FIELD DUTIES AND COORDINATION, BOTH AS A PREVENTATIVE MEASURE AND FOR TECHNICAL GUIDANCE.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS.

12. TRANSPORT MEANS PROVIDED TO MILOBS TO ASSIST IN THE NGO AND SECURITY LIAISON TASKS ARE A MUST. AN INCREASE IN AVAILABILITY OF VEHICLES AND THE ADDITION OF BOATS TO CYANGUGU IS NEEDED. THE HUMANITARIAN OFFICER SHOULD BE GIVEN IN DIRECT SUPPORT TO HUMAN RIGHTS TEAM IN THE SECTOR. WITH THIS ARRANGEMENT IT MAY BE POSSIBLE FOR MILOB HQ TO PROVIDE THE PERSON (DRAWN FROM THE SECTOR) AND FOR UN HUMAN RIGHTS HQ TO PROVIDE THE VEHICLE. TERMS OF REFERENCE TO ESTABLISH PRIORITIES AND GENERAL RESPONSIBILITIES BETWEEN UNREO AND HUMANITARIAN MILOB OFFICER ARE REQUIRED. VISIUAL DISPLAYS AND RADIO BROADCASTS ARE ENCOURAGED TO PROMOTE UNAMIR AND GENERAL UN ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND DESIRES TO THE LOCAL POPULACE AND

THE RPA DEPLOYED AT THE COMMUNE LEVEL.

**CONCLUSION**

13. NGO PRODUCTIVITY IN THE SECTOR IS EFFECTIVE AND WELL RECIEVED BY THE POPULACE AND OFFICIALS. THE NEW PREFET IS READILY AVAILBLE AND IS VERY PROACTIVE. MILOBS ARE EXTREMELY LIMITED BY TRANSPORT, BUT ARE AN IMPORTANT SOURCE OF INFORMATION TO NGO'S. DUE TO TRANSPORT, THE NEED FOR NGO TO PASS INFO TO MILOBS IS MORE APPARENT.

13. UNAMIR CAN BEST ASSIST NGO BY ASSISTING IN THE IDENTIFICATION OF CONCERNS AND PASS THEM TO UNREO FOR ACTION OR INFO AS REQUIRED. TO KEEP A GOOD AND PROFESSIONAL RELATIONSHIP AND AN ACTIVE INTEREST IN NGO ACTIVITIES IS BOTH A COMMITMENT AND A REQUIREMENT.

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Are these cows used for  
milk or for meat or both?

mainly for meat, is my understanding —  
but many keep these "cows" as  
an asset-on-the-hoof, and ~~many~~ a large  
proportion are neither sold or slaughtered —  
Cattle, as you know, is also a status  
issue, and numbers count, too —

PROGRAMME OF MILOBS BRIEF/MEETING

WITH THE SRSG ON 11 JAN 95

1. DFC/CMO INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.
2. POLITICAL UPDATE BY THE SRSG.
3. BRIEFINGS/ PRESENTATIONS BY SECTOR REPRESENTATIVES IN THE FOLLOWING ORDER:
  - A. SECTOR 2 - KIBUNGO PREFECTURE. ✓
  - B. SECTOR 3 - GITARAMA PREFECTURE.  
BUTARE PREFECTURE.
  - C. SECTOR 4A - GIKONGORO PREFECTUR ..
  - D. SECTOR 4B - KIBUYE PREFECTURE.
  - E. SECTOR 4C - CYANGUGU PREFECTURE
  - F. SECTOR 5 - GISENYI PREFECTURE.  
RUHENGERI PREFECTURE.
  - G. SECTOR 1 - BYUMBA PREFECTURE.
  - H. SECTOR 6 - KIGALI CITY.
4. CONCLUSION BY DFC/CMO.

*Differing sibilant*

## Kibuye

- ① Problem of insecurity
- ② Suspension of barge
- ③ Shortage of accom.  
IDP

50: 50

## Cyangugu

- ① RPA called for shots
- ② NGO's very good

90% 0% —  
[60% 30% 10 recent]  
T. H.

- ③ Pro-Hutu - more obvious

## Sector 5

- ① Good relations with Civ.
  - ② each of vehicles
  - ③ 70% of Carabats
- ④ JCR stopped for 1st ① (rods & seed?)  
② Goat - RPA

## Byumba

- Coop with RPA: cardinal
  - cardinal
- Problem with local & RPA—
- No militia activity:—
  - schools opened—
  - cultivation - good—
- Roads

— Govt relations — all round  
no problem —

Kigali — not populous —  
③ sectors 6 communes

Population 50% refugees.  
No constructive programme  
continues

— many institutions not working.  
— No transport.

No NGOs in Kigali

Recs

①

Recs NGO activity on basis of rights

②

train personnel.

3 B - Giterane -

- ① Top level - Good - No filter. (on a civil)
  - ② Difficulty in probing
  - ③ Milob - tired at commune level.
  - ④ Stakeholder, as - animal husbandry.
  - ⑤ No water - electricity -
  - c ⑥ NGO's food catered for.
  - ⑦ Houses available temp given out.
  - ⑧ Need for co-ordinated effort.  
too much vs too little
- c

- ① what measures to help (re)commuters ✓
  - ② Top - out down - creditably noted
  - ③ Kagame ✓
  - ④ UNATIR filed mus ✓
  - ⑤ No delivery? ✓
  - ⑥ Why failure of return ✓
  - ⑦ NGOs as local administration
  - ⑧ Is there a genuine welcoming attitude? ✓
  - ⑨ Discipline of PRPA?
  - 10) Housing committees
  - 11) Where Transit Camps / Conitors
  - 12) Currency change?
  - 13) Radio?
-



(private vs gov) -

(what can we do to  
forget our achievement.

(Tanzania return:

(Spread-out to smallest  
villages -

~~- Radio - what?~~

+ Reconciliation at Gross Roli

- (Therapy Camps

Kibungo — very good — coop

Projects — v-good. — Monthly/weekly meeting

in NGOs

to integrate easy. (2) problem — proj. not proper  
OC — easy access new c / IDP's not

(3) Treatment role in country,

Kibungo

20 OC

20 NC

40 IDPs

NGO's

Good

IRRC

IRC

UNAMIR ~~RR~~ RPA : 30-50  
Civil .. 5000

[Beer]

- (1) What can we do  
no remarkable improvement
- (2) Rehabilitation — imp.
- (3) Not rely on legal system.
- (4) Harassment of staff