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BOX 73

FILE 2

ACC. 1998/0283

UNITED NATIONS
Assistance Mission in Rwanda



NATIONS UNIES
Mission Assistance au Rwanda

To: All Section/Unit Chiefs
Through: William Clive CISS
From: Eric Dogbegah CMIS
Subject: **REALITY Procurement System in Production.**

1. The REALITY Procurement System has now been installed in the UNAMIR Local Area Network (LAN) located in the MIS Section in Trafipro and ready for production effective August 9, 1995. All Requisitions, Bids, and Purchase Orders for the current mandate must be processed through the REALITY System.
2. For this purpose, all end-users who does not as yet have LAN connection are kindly requested to visit the MIS Section in Trafipro to use the REALITY system. This central location has been established for all users as an interim measure until your own terminals are connected to the Network in the near future. Training of users on the system will continue and time tables will be issued soon.
3. Attached are the jointly established procedures for document flow of Requisitions, Bids, and Purchase Orders. In this connection, please adhere to the following convention established in the system to identify your affiliations to Units/Areas of Responsibility and Allotment Account Codes.

<u>Unit/Area of Responsibility</u>	<u>Corresponding Bill-To-Center</u>	<u>REQ Prefix</u>
1. Chief Administrative Officer	CAO-MIR	CAO4
2. Engineering	BES-MIR	BES4
3. Transportation	ITMM-MIR	TMM4
4. Communications	COM-MIR	COM4
5. Management Info Systems	MIS-MIR	MIS4
6. Movement Control	MOV-MIR	MOV4
7. General Services	GS-MIR	GSS4
8. Contract Management	CM-MIR	MCO4
9. Logistics	ILM-MIR	ILM4
10. Personnel	CCPO-MIR	CCP4

24/8
500

UNITED NATIONS
ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA



NATIONS UNIES
MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

TO : See Distribution

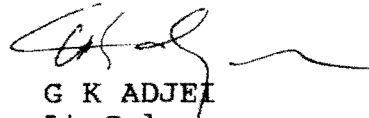
File Ref.: MILOB/POST/6433.23

FROM : MILOB GP HQ

DATE: 21 August 1995

SUBJECT: POLICY ON THE DEPLOYMENT OF MILOBS

1. It has been observed that the policy on the deployment of MILOBS needs to be reviewed with the changing situation.
2. Hitherto, MILOBS have been redeployed after serving a minimum of 4 months in a sector or appointment. However, it has been realised that the 4 months duration is inadequate for a MILOB to settle down fully in a sector or appointment.
3. Additionally, the frequent redeployment affects the operational efficiency of the sectors.
4. In view of the foregoing, it has been directed that MILOBS are to serve a minimum of 6 months in the sectors or appointments from now onwards before redeployment. However, MILOBS at Sectors 4 (Cyangugu) and 5C (Kibuye) may still opt to remain if they want to.
5. In all cases, the current operational situation will be taken into consideration before redeploying MILOBS.
6. Please accept for action.


G K ADJEI
Lt Col
For CMO

Distribution:

External:

Action:

All Sectors
HAC (Attention MILOBS)
HRC (Attention MILOBS)

Internal:
Information:

MILOB/POST/6433.23

UNITED NATIONS



NATIONS UNIES

ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA

MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

NIL
22/08/95
shogo

TO : ALL SECTORS/BRANCHES FILE NO : MILOB/MEDAL/6446.11


FROM : MILOB GP HQ

DATE : 21 August 1995

INFO: DFC/CMO
DCMO

SUBJECT : RELEASE OF GHANAIAN MILOBS

1. The CMO has approved the release of Ghanaian MILOBS on Wed 30 Aug 95 to enable them attend the Ghanbatt Medal presentation Parade same day at Kibungo.
2. The MILOBS are to return to their respective duty stations on Thur 31 Aug 95 without fail.
2. Please accept for action.


GK ADJEI
LT COL
For CMO

TO : MILOB GP HQ (OPS)

FROM : MILOB SECTOR 4A

SUBJECT: SRSG MONTHLY REPORT FOR MARCH 95

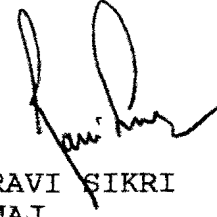
1. SRSG REPORT FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH 95 IS FORWARDED HEREWITH.
2. PLEASE ACKNOWLEDGE.

DATE: 09 APRIL 95

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

300

7/4



RAVI SIKRI
MAJ
OFFICIATING SECT COMD

SRSB MONTHLY REPORT FOR MARCH 95
SECTOR 4A

GENERAL

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

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

RETURNEES TO RWANDA

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

ESTABLISHMENT OF FIRST TUTSI CAMP IN THE PREFECT

4. A Tutsi camp in the commune was established in the month of March. The UNHCR moved a total of 1,387 Tutsi IDP's from the Butare Prefecture and settled them at Murambi 3538. They are being provided protection by the RPA. They are accommodated in a school building. They are willing to move to their home communes but shall do so only after all the IDP camps in the Prefecture are closed down.

INCIDENTS DURING THE PERIOD

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

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

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

8. STEPS BEING TAKEN IN PREFECTURE TO SUPPORT RECONCILIATION.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

INFRASTRUCTURE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

JUDICIARY SYSTEM

18. FUNCTIONING OF JUDICIARY AT PREFECTURE AND COMMUNES

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

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

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

UNAMIR

20. MEASURES RECOMMENDED TO IMPROVE WORK.

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

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

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

21. LOGISTIC SUPPORT STATUS

A. COMMUNICATIONS. Satisfactory.

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

22. RELATIONS WITH LOCAL AUTHORITIES. Cordial.

OTHER POINTS

23. Nil.

UNITED NATIONS
ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDANATIONS UNIES
MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - KIGALI

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

DATE: 09 APRIL 95

SRSR REPORT FOR MARCH 95

1. Aside from a worsening in the local security situation, there has been little change since the previous briefing given to the SRSR last month. Cyangugu was and could be again one of the more remarkable prefectures in the country, but it remains as the least stable. The devastation of the genocide and the destruction by a fleeing population has more effect as time marches on with a severe lack of infrastructure and a sound legal and justice system in place. The ability of the civil administration to operate independently is impeded by a lack of resources and continuing insecurity. The close proximity of the camps in Bukavu being supported by the international community, containing former govt soldiers, militia and supporters is the single most contributor to the ongoing insecurity in the prefecture. The difficult terrain, lack of observation equipment, clandestine support, vulnerability of the local peasant population, lack of RPA soldiers and UNAMIR transportation are other factors which contribute. The heightened situation in Burundi and the known presence of Former Army of Rwanda training and support within Zaire and Burundi are new forces competing against UNAMIR operations.
2. The number of returning refugees has decreased from an average of over 100 per week to approximately 50 from Burundi and Zaire. There is evidence to suggest that in the days leading up to the 6 of April, perhaps more than 2,000 locals sought refuge in Zaire. Propaganda, including a letter campaign directing threats against locals, and assorted rumours and various incidents caused by both the RPA and RGF, are the main factors in this.

ADMINISTRATION AND ORGANIZATION

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

UNITED NATIONS / HUMANITARIAN ORGANIZATIONS

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

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

POPULATION

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

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

PRISONS AND DETENTION CENTRES

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

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

REFUGEES

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

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

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

HEALTH SERVICES

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

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

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

SCHOOLS

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

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

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

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

ORPHANAGES

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

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

CURRENT SITUATION

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

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

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

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




TO: MILOB GP HQ
FROM: MILOB SECTOR 5 GISENYI

DATE: 10 APR 95

REF: A: PLANS 50/94
B: MILOB HQ INSTR
dated 25 Nov 94

SUBJECT: SRSG RETURN ON ACTIVITIES IN SECTORS

1. Subject report for Sector 5 covering period 01 MAR 95 to 01 APR 95 is attached as required at reference.
2. The close cooperation existing between all UN agencies and NGOs in this sector has facilitated the preparation of the report. In almost all cases information provided by other UN agencies or NGOs has been verified through direct observation and liaison by MILOB patrols.
3. This report continues to be a most useful means by which to focus the information gathering effort within Sector 5. Other UN agencies here have indicated that the report serves as a good general source document.


GOPI MENON
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SECTION 1 - ISSUES RELATED TO RETURNEES and ORIGINAL INHABITANTS		
SER	OBSERVATION	SOURCE
1.A.	<p>Percentage of Original Inhabitants Returning:</p> <p>These have been gleaned from the commune profiles. The average figure is approximately 45%.</p> <p>The following are the salient details regarding returnees for March 95:</p> <p>A total of 6788 returnees came across from Zaire and Uganda in Feb 95 as compared to 15,557 in Feb, reflecting a fall of about 50%. Heavy propaganda in Goma camps, a spate of sporadic killings in the north-western belt by the Interhamwe, and rumours of the possibility of the recurrence of a genocide on the occasion of the national mourning in Rwanda on 07 April, are some of the possible reasons for this sharp decline.</p> <p>Organised repatriation from Goma has been as follows:</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">Katale-441 Kibumba-171</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">Kahindo-500 Mugunga-1355</p> <p>Giciye, Gaseke, Satinsyi, Mutura and Karago communes of Gisenyi Prefecture, and Kinigi, Nkuli and Cyeru communes of Ruhengeri Prefecture have received the maximum returnees.</p>	COMMUNE PROFILES UNHCR

1.B.	Number of "New Comers" settling in the Sector account for 10% approximately. Return rate of refugees from Zaire and Uganda to Sector 5 averaged 230 per day, touching a figure of 715 at its height and recording 47 as the lowest. Out of these returnees, 60% account for new caseloads and 40% for the old caseloads.	MILOBS CARE UNHCR
1.C.	<p>Reports of property being invaded:</p> <p>No major disputes have come to light during the period of report. On the contrary, an interesting and positive trend was observed among the returnees in Nyamyumba commune. They refused to occupy 800 odd empty houses being offered to them by the bourgemeistre on grounds that when the original owner returned they would have problems. These people are now being allotted fresh land in nearby Kivumu area 2303.</p>	MILOBS UNHCR UNHCHR

1.D.	<p>Agriculture:</p> <p>Seeds and tools have been distributed in 9 Communes of Gisenyi Prefecture. 11 tonnes of soya beans, 12 tonnes of peas and over 10,000 hoes have been distributed and over 13000 people have benefited from the exercise.</p> <p>A similar exercise has been carried out in Ruhengeri Prefecture. Austrian Relief Prog has distributed seeds and tools in the communes of Ndusu, Nkumba, Kinigi, Kigombe, Kinigi and Cyabingo.</p> <p>The seed protection programme started by COOPI continues at a low key and is likely to gather momentum after harvesting.</p> <p>Stock of seeds and tools at present seem to have been exhausted. As a result, the distribution of the same is not possible in the rest of the communes. This could have a telling effect in these communes, as the sowing season has commenced.</p> <p>Harvesting of coffee is being carried out in a big way in most of the communes.</p>	<p>MILOBS</p> <p>FAO</p> <p>UNHCR</p> <p>Austrian Relief Prog</p> <p>World Vision</p> <p>COOPI</p>
1.E	<p>Education:</p> <p>COOPI has so far rehabilitated 13 schools and is starting the repair of two more primary schools. They continue to provide desks for school children, in primary schools.</p> <p>Approximately 600 teachers are being trained under the arrangements of COOPI, as of now. They also plan to run a two day training course for the teachers to educate them on human rights.</p> <p>Food for work is being provided for the teachers and persons working for rehabilitation of schools, by COOPI.</p> <p>Assistance to the Inspectorate of Schools was given, by providing transport for placing of school equipment in the schools.</p> <p>There is a plan now to open the secondary schools in the sector in the near future.</p>	<p>COOPI</p> <p>MOE</p> <p>WFP</p>

	Transport: No change from previous report.	UNHCR IOM

1.G	<p>Unofficial Border Crossing:</p> <p>Unofficial border crossing, both through the Lake Kivu and the porous north-western volcanic belt has almost dwindled to nought, thanks to the increased vigilance by the RPA in view of the sensitive border situation.</p>	<p>MILOBS</p> <p>UNHCR</p> <p>CARE</p>
2.A	<p><u>SECTION 2 - GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES</u></p> <p>Treatment of Returnees by RPA :</p> <p>Increased instances of infiltration and killings by the Interhamwe, has caused the RPA to upgrade their security precautions. As a fallout of the above there has been random arrests of returnees in the sector, for their alleged involvement in the genocide. Arrests of 6 persons in Rwerere commune, 16 persons in Shyira of Giciye commune, 3 persons at Nyamugali and 4 persons on the border during UNHCR repatriation, have come to light. This has generated a feeling of insecurity among the returnees and may act as an impediment to further repatriation.</p>	<p>MILOB</p> <p>UNHCHR</p>
2.B	<p>Influencing of Population within Sector:</p> <p>While the attitude of the RPA towards the the returnees has been harsh ,the Government in conjunction with the RPA has been making a visible effort to communicate with the people in general and dispel their apprehensions about a possible genocide. This has manifested in a series of rallies over the month. The Prefect Gisenyi addressed mass rallies at Gisenyi, Giciye and Ramba. A similar rally was addressed by the CO 59 RPA Battalion in Ruhengeri. Smaller gatherings have been jointly addressed by the RPA and local authorities in Giciye, Gaseke, Karago and Kayove communes. The rallies have been well received and have been able to restore the confidence of the people to a large extent.</p>	<p>MILOB</p>
2.C	<p>Rumours from Zaire Camp:</p> <p>Rumours to the effect that there might be a recurrence of a genocide on the occasion of</p>	<p>CIVIL</p>

of the annual mourning day for the massacre of last year, have originated from the camps. The same is being countered by the local authorities and the media in an effective manner.

2.D Judiciary:

UNHCHR

The judiciary remains crippled in absence of adequate trained judges, prosecutors and IPJs. The judicial police have temporarily transferred office to Central Prison , Gisenyi in order to process the prisoners' files. They have found irregularities in these. The same is objected to by the judicial officers of the Army for obvious reasons.

2.E	<p>Meeting with Local Authorities:</p> <p>Frequent meetings are held with the RPA Battalion commander, Gendermarie as also the Prefects by the UN agencies, MILOBS and PIO. These are useful in resolving various issues which come up from time to time.</p> <p>Recently a meeting was held with the Political officer of 211 RPA Brigade, wherein the RPA projected the requirement of moving the Tunisian coys located in Gisenyi and Busogo elsewhere in view of the fact that these premises were required by them for naval activities and rapid reaction teams respectively. The same has been referred to the Forces Hq.</p>	<p>MILOBS</p> <p>UNAMIR</p> <p>PIO</p>
2.F.	<p>Resources Available To Local Government:</p> <p>All points noted in previous report continue to restrict the efforts of local Government. Despite repeated appeals for funds to equip the commune offices with basic amenities, nothing is forthcoming. Efforts are being made by Food For The Hungry International, to get funding agencies for this purpose.</p> <p>Commune employees continue to receive only token salaries, taken from the operating budget that is obtained from market taxes and from rents paid on communal properties.</p>	<p>PIO</p>
2.G	<p>Local Situation:</p> <p>The International Women's Day was celebrated in Gisenyi in a grand scale which reflected an optimistic attitude and the will to live and progress, not seen before.</p> <p>The southern portion of the sector, especially the Gishwati-Kayove region has so far remained a tense area, where RPA excesses have been rampant. However of late, there has been a visible change of the RPA attitude in this region towards winning over the populace, as a result of which life in this region has gained a semblance of normalcy and there is a marked improvement in the confidence of the people towards the present</p>	<p>MILOB</p> <p>UNHCR</p> <p>MILOB</p> <p>UNHCHR</p>

	<p>government.</p> <p>The situation in the Mutura-Rwerere region remains tense due to the increase of Interhamwe activities there.</p> <p>In Gisenyi, the Nursing School reception centre had to be closed down as per the requirements of the ministry of education. This implied that in a period of two days 1900 old caseloads were depatched to different communes(Karago-109,Mutura-403 Nyamyumba-136, College-1253).This development is welcomed since it has helped in rapid disbanding of the old caseload concentration in Gisenyi town, thus eliminating a potential source of trouble.At the time of writing this report a requirement has been projected by the education ministry to vacate the College reception centre also.</p> <p>A recent update on the volcano Nyiragongo has further narrowed down the possibility of an eruption in the near future due to the fact that the lava in the lake is reportedly solidifying rapidly, and the increase in lava level has been insignificant. Periodic monitoring is being carried out.</p>	<p>MILOB</p> <p>UNHCR</p> <p>VOLCANO EXPERTS</p>
2.H	<p>Security Situation:</p> <p>A series of infiltration and hit and run operations in the north western region , by the Interhamwe has slowly given it the dimensions of a low intensity conflict. Killing of 4 persons at Busengo,5 persons in Kanama, 3 persons in Rubavu; firefights between the RPA and the infiltrators at Kabatwa and Rutugura are all indicative of the above. This has been compounded by placing of grenades and explosives at sensitive places. The RPA is living upto the job of controlling the situation.However there are indications that their strength in this sector may be increased.</p> <p>About a thousand IDPs from Gitarama have been identified living in Ndsu commune of Ruhengeri prefecture. These people have been subject to mass arrests by the RPA due to their alleged involvement in genocide. The</p>	<p>MILOBS UNHCHR</p> <p>UNHCR</p>

	same is being investigated.	
2.K	Public Services: Hydro-electricity Water rehabilitation is being carried out in a big way by various NGOs, in this sector. Of late the responsibility for the various existing water systems has been fixed under the coordination of the UNHCR. Priority of repairing the water systems is based on the areas receiving the maximum returnees. Mutura, Rwerere region which is receiving a lot of returnees and which is also the designated holding area in case of a volcano eruption has been allocated to ICRC. The Mutura water system has 10 water points, but these are not enough. ICRC is examining the possibility of trucking water to the remote areas in this region. The Cibeya system which is in need of repairs has been allocated to the ARP. As of now this just gives 600 cubic metres of water a week. The Yinguwe water system which too is old and in a state of disrepair, is to be handled by the Swedish ICRC. Health Though the MSF is doing a good job in this sector, there seems to be a general shortage of medicines, which is visible in the communes. Merlin the new group, has taken over the rehabilitation of the health centres at Karambo, Nyabirasi and Kigufi. It is also working in the Gisenyi hospital and another primary health care centre within the town. They have also taken over the medical care of the at the College Reception Centre. The dismal health situation in the reception centre has always been an area of concern. A meeting was held under the arrangements of WHO to discuss the same. It was decided to take necessary measures to combat outbreak of cholera and launch an educational programme to bring awareness among the people occupying these centres. MSF and MERLIN are carrying out a vaccination programme in the sector.	ICRC UNHCR MERLIN UNHCR

	<p>Prisons</p> <p>A total of 1500 persons have been detained in the Gisenyi and Ruhengeri prisons. There are frequent reports of prisoners being beaten up. A total of 10 prisoners have been shot since January. The RPA explains these as escapees who were shot dead .</p> <p>The detention centre (gendermarie) at Kayove has closed down since.</p> <p>There are plans to shift about 800-1000 prisoners from the overcrowded Gitarama prison to prisons in Gisenyi and Ruhengeri. However, considering the fact that the Ruhengeri prison already holds a 1000 heads against a capacity of 600, this proposed move will compound problems in this sector at a later stage. It's proximity to the border, makes Gisenyi prison a lucrative target for the Interhamwe. A repeat of the 1991 attack on Ruhengeri prison by the RPA, can be enacted by the former government, any time.</p>	<p>MILOBS</p> <p>UNHCHR</p> <p>UNHCR</p>
2.L	<p>Customs and Border Crossings:</p> <p>The plying of the WFP trucks to Goma has yet to recommence.</p>	
	<p><u>SECTION 3 - NGO AND UN AGENCIES</u></p>	
3.A	<p>UN/NGO/Government Cooperation:</p> <p>UNHCR Gisenyi Field Office continues to provide the leadership and coordination of the relief and repatriation effort within Sector 5.</p> <p>The assistance provided by UNHCR to the ministry of rehabilitation in shifting the old caseloads from the Nursing School complex to elsewhere in the sector was commendable in that, 1900 people were moved within a period of two days to different places. They were provided with the necessary non food items also. Similarly, the UNHCR has assisted in transfer of a total of 4077 old caseloads to the communes of Gashora, Kibungo, Kibuye and Mutura, where they have been allotted land.</p>	<p>UNHCR</p>

	<p>MILOBS helped the local authorities by carrying question papers for the primary schools in the communes of Ramba, Satinsyi and Kibilira.</p> <p>MILOBS liaised with Force Hq and were instrumental in marshalling UNAMIR engineer equipment and personnel to clean up the septic tanks in the Nursing School Reception Centre.</p>	MILOBS
3.B	<p>MILOB/UN Agency/NGO Cooperation:</p> <p>UNAMIR/UNHCHR/UNHCR/CIVPOL maintain close cooperation through joint briefing and planning sessions, joint patrols and sharing of information.</p> <p>In view of the current security situation, MILOBS continue to provide valuable leadership and guidance to the NGOs and other UN agencies in the sector. Regular contact is maintained with various NGOS through radio/patrols.</p> <p>UNAMIR transport has often been requisitioned to assist in the food distributon activities.</p> <p>MILOBS have been instrumental in establishing liaison with Gendarmes and RPA, for marshalling security for various UNHCR activities like food distribution and protection of UN property.</p>	MILOBS

PROFILE OF THE COMMUNE OF RUTOBWE

Within the context of the profile of the Communes of the Prefecture of Gitarama currently being undertaken, a visit was paid to the Burgomaster of the Commune of RUTOBWE, Mr. GAHUNDA, Charles.

AGRICULTURE/FOOD: Agricultural activities have started throughout the commune. Seed distribution and hoes is being undertaken by CARE International. The distribution is being properly done, however, the base of the diet which is Manioc and sweet potatoes has not been considered for the distribution. This Commune is agriculturally self sufficient for immediate consumption.

Before the war there was a project related to agriculture activities. The project was called PADEC. " Programme d'Appui de Developpement Communal". This project consisted in improving the agriculture conditions in the commune and was funded by SNB Holland. The activities of the latter are also paralysed due to the lack of qualified personnel.

There are also little projects of quick multiplication of seeds that would need a 1.300.000 RWF fund to make them operational.

CATTLE Production: Most of the cattle in the Commune was used for food during the war. Less than 10% of the cows remain. There are only 150 cows. The reproduction of other domestic animals, notably goats and chickens has started as these animals are very easy to recover. The population has started to purchase domestic animals for production.

There are neither veterinary nor medicines for animals in this Commune.

OTHER ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES:

Commerce:

Commercial activities represent very little of the total of the economic activities of the Commune. The people working in the commercial sector left or were killed during the war. The commercial activities are very reduced in the commune at the moment. Only four people are working in the commercial sector.

The reason for this little impact of the commerce in the economy of this Commune is to be found in the fact that people in the Commune are very poor and also in the fact that there are not possibilities to obtain loans to reinitiate the commercial activities.

The economy of the Commune is partly based upon the contributions of the inhabitants of the Commune. Thus, people involved in commercial activities contribute to the economy of the commune by paying a contribution that depends upon the commercial activity they are devoted to. People pay 400 FRW per year. Cattle owners do pay 250 Frw per cow per year and 700 FRW when the cow is going to be killed to sale the meat.

A good contribution to the economy of the Commune could come from wood processing if the authorization to cut trees was given. This Commune is very rich in forestry.

HEALTH: The Commune has one health center, the center is supported by ICRC which gives medicines. This center assures the basic needs in health of the whole commune. Unfortunately, the urgent cases require hospital treatment and yet there is no vehicle available in the Commune to assure the transport.

The center is assisted by one medical assistant and some nurses.

NGO'S: The main NGO's operating in the Commune are:

- CARE Int.: Distribution of seeds and hoes.
- ICRC: Health.

Association pour l'Action Humanitaire : Unaccompanied minors.

POPULATION: The current population of the Commune is 36.000. Before the war the population of the Commune was 41.000. The nearly 5000 people missing in the Commune are either out of the country, arrested or dead.

IDP'S: No IDP's are returning within the context of "Operation Return". Most of the IDP's that return regularly, do it on foot and are not registered.

The "re-escapes" that have come back to the Commune are 2000. Their houses were destroyed during the war and most of them are presently staying in little Commercial centres. The people cultivate their own land and ICRC said that it would assist them which has not been done.

This people lack money and materials to rebuild their houses. They are at the moment waiting for an NGO to assist in the rehabilitation of houses. "Association pour l'Action Humanitaire" mentioned that they would build 200 houses which has not yet been done.

Only 3 "Old Case Load" has been registered in this Commune.

UNACCOMPANIED MINORS: There is one orphanage in the Commune of Cyeza. The Orphanage is run by "Association pour l'Action Humanitaire". Also there are 600 unaccompanied minors hosted in some families who generally belong to the extended family or friends of the orphan. There are problems of food and clothes however, no cases of malnutrition among the unaccompanied minors have been reported.

No NGO has yet shown its interest in working in this sector in the Commune.

EDUCATION: Primary schools have started on November 16th. The number of students before the war was not available, at the moment the number of students is 4020. The number of teachers at the moment is 93, compared to 150 before the war. Secondary school has not yet started. The students of secondary school are being used to assist in teaching when they are needed. The real problem in this aspect in the sector is that 90% of the teachers are not qualified as most of them are either secondary school students or CRAI students (Centre Rural Artisanal Integre)

The 13 School buildings existing have been damaged and there is a lack of school material, however UNICEF has started the distribution of school material. No assistance is being provided in the field of rehabilitation of schools.

ESSENTIAL SERVICES:

Water: The Commune is facing tremendous problems of water. Before the war UNICEF had started rehabilitating the water sources, however the project has not been reinatited yet.

Electricity: A project of reelectrification of the Commune funded by the World Bank existed before the war. The project has not been reinitiated yet.

Roads and Bridges: In general roads and bridges are not in a bad state. Some bridges need to be reinforced to allow heavy vehicles to drive on. This is the case of the Bridges of Rutobwe or Kayenzi.

No NGO has shown its interest to start working in this field.

HOUSING: There is a housing problem for the people whose houses were destroyed. This causes problems as this people occupy commercial centers; however, when the centers have to start their activities, the people living there have to be moved, which is not always easy.

MASS GRAVES: In this Commune there are 10 mass graves identified containing a total of around 950/1000 bodies.

BANDITRY/SECURITY: The general situation in the Commune security wise is unsteady. The most common incidents are stealing of cows or bananas and payment of cows eaten during the war. On feb 5th one woman was raped and killed. (See Report ad hoc)

There are no mine fields in the Commune. Yet some grenades

can be found on the ground. 3 Mines were identified in Cyeza in December.

UNAMIR presence is very visible in the Commune.

Human Rights team has visited the Commune regularly

JUDICIAL SYSTEM/ARREST PROCEDURES: Before the war there was a Tribunal of Canton. Two of the three members of the tribunal are missing. One is still there and helps the Burgomaster in administering justice.

Unfortunately, the Tribunal de Canton cannot function since the Judicial system is not on track yet.

In addition, inspectors of the judicial police are needed. As in the rest of the country, the Commune applies the traditional judicial system called GACACA. This system consists in having 3 or 4 people in every Cellule chosen among the oldest or most wise who arrange things peacefully between neighbors.

If the GACACA does not solve the problem then the problem is taken to the Cellule, Sector and Commune to be solved. The Commune works therefore as a Court of appeal.

The arrest procedures work as follows: When someone is accused of criminal acts, the person is arrested and the Burgomaster judges whether there is enough evidence to convict the person. During the research, the accused is kept under arrest in the Commune for one week or two if the case is complicated. Unfortunately, due to the lack of vehicles people arrested in the Commune can spend from 4 days to two months in the "Cachot" until a vehicle is available to transport the person arrested to the Central Prison of Gitarama.

People arrested are registered in a list that is available.

The assistant of the Burgomaster goes to see the prisoners in the camp three times a week.

ICRC visits the 'cachot' once every two weeks to visit the "Cachot" and to give some assistance.

Since Dec 1994, approximately 250 people have been arrested in this Commune.

This Commune is a good example of Commune of the West of Gitarama (North West) which are definitely more calm and transparent in terms of procedures than those of the East that are in a very unsteady state at the moment.

PROFILE OF THE COMMUNE OF RUNDA

Within the context of the profile of the Communes of the Prefecture of Gitarama currently being undertaken, a visit was paid to the Burgomaster of the Commune of RUNDA, Mr. BIGILIMANA, Jean de Dieu.

AGRICULTURE/FOOD: Agricultural activities have started throughout the commune. Seed distribution and hoes is being undertaken by CARE International. The distribution is being properly done, however, the base of the diet which is Manioc and sweet potatoes has not been considered for the distribution. There is a good bean crop on the way. Hoes are lacking at the moment. This Commune is agriculturally self sufficient for immediate consumption.

CATTLE Production: Most of the cattle in the Commune was used for food during the war. Less than 40% of the cows remain. The population has started to purchase domestic animals for production.

There are neither veterinary nor medicines for animals in this Commune.

OTHER ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES:

Commerce:

Commercial activities represent very little of the total of the economic activities of the Commune. The people working in the commercial sector left or were killed during the war. Also the proximity of this Commune to Kigali does not allow the commercial activities to develop properly as people go to Kigali to purchase goods.

The economy of the Commune is partly based upon the contributions of the inhabitants of the Commune. Thus, people involved in commercial activities contribute to the economy of the commune by paying a contribution that depends upon the commercial activity they are devoted to. People pay 400 FRW per year. Cattle owners do pay 250 Frw per cow per year and 700 FRW when the cow is going to be killed to sale the meat.

This is a relatively rich commune with revenues in the area of 100.000 RF weekly. The Commune staff are paid from the latter and the remainder is contributed to the Prefecture of Gitarama to be shared with the poorer communes.

HEALTH: The Commune has one health center, the center is supported by CARITAS which gives medicines, however, this center was looted during the war and lacks staff.

The center is assisted by one medical assistant and some nurses.

NGO'S: The main NGO's operating in the Commune are:

- CARE Int.: Distribution of seeds and hoes.
- CARITAS: Health.
- TROPICAIRE: Seed distribution.
- Action Nord-Sud: Distribution of clothes.
- Spanish Cooperation: Rehabilitation of Communal Building.

POPULATION: The current population of the Commune is 30.000. Before the war the population of the Commune was 45.000. The nearly 15.000 people missing in the Commune are either out of the country, arrested or dead (10.000 were massacred in this area during the war)

IDP'S: 1.370 IDP's have returned within the context of "Operation Return".

The "re-escapes" that have come back to the Commune are 2000. Their houses were destroyed during the war and most of them are at the moment temporarily staying in other people's empty houses while waiting for the real owners to come back. (See down in Judicial Procedures for further information).

This people lack money and materials to rebuild their houses. They are at the moment waiting for an NGO to assist in the rehabilitation of houses.

UNACCOMPANIED MINORS: There is no orphanage in the Commune. Also there are 500 unaccompanied minors hosted in some families who generally belong to the extended family or friends of the orphan. There are problems of food and clothes however, no cases of malnutrition among the unaccompanied minors have been reported. No NGO has yet shown its interest in working in this sector in the Commune.

EDUCATION: Primary schools have started on November 16th. The number of students before the war was not available. At the moment the number of students is approx 5.000. The number of teachers at the moment is 103, compared to 153 before the war. Secondary school has not yet started.

Only 40% of the teachers are qualified and most secondary teachers were easy targets during the war.

The 11 School buildings existing have been damaged and there is a lack of school material, however UNICEF has started the distribution of school material. No assistance is being provided in the field of rehabilitation of schools.

ESSENTIAL SERVICES:

Water: The Commune is well supplied of water. Most of the water sources are being rehabilitated by UNICEF.

Electricity: only 30% of the Commune is electrified.

Roads and Bridges: In general roads and bridges are not in a bad state. Some bridges need to be reinforced to allow heavy vehicles to drive on. No NGO has shown its interest to start working in this field.

HOUSING: There is a housing problem for the people whose houses were destroyed. 640 houses were destroyed during the war. The main concern of the Commune at the moment is to get materials to reconstruct destroyed homes so that people can move back to their own properties.

MASS GRAVES: In this Commune there are 3 mass graves identified: Cyabaliza, containing approx 25 people. Nzagunda with approx 30 people and Ryenzi 50 bodies.

BANDITRY/SECURITY: The general situation in the Commune security wise is very bad at the moment. People are being systematically arrested, beaten and killed. (See security report of March 16th and of 24th March). On March 2nd two hutu people were beaten to death and shot to death respectively.

There are no mine fields in the Commune.

UNAMIR presence is very visible in the Commune.

Human Rights team has visited the Commune regularly

JUDICIAL SYSTEM/ARREST PROCEDURES: Before the war there was a Tribunal of Canton.

Unfortunately, the Tribunal de Canton cannot function since the Judicial system is not on track yet.

In addition, inspectors of the judicial police are needed. As in the rest of the country, the Commune applies the traditional judicial system called GACACA. This system consists in having 3 or 4 people in every Cellule chosen among the oldest or most wise who arrange things peacefully between neighbors.

If the GACACA does not solve the problem then the problem is taken to the Cellule, Sector and Commune to be solved. The Commune works therefore as a Court of appeal.

Property disputes are handled in a very ingenious way. Those seeking ownership of vacant lands are given provisional title pending the return of any surviving family member, irrespective of whether the father may have done. The temporary owners must donate a percentage of their earning from the property to the Commune, which holds it in trust for the use of any survivor of the previous owner's family should he or she appear.

The arrest procedures work as follows: When someone is accused of criminal acts, the person is arrested and the Burgomaster judges whether there is enough evidence to convict the person. During the research, the accused is kept under arrest in the Commune for one week or two if the case is complicated. Unfortunately, due to the lack of vehicles people arrested in the Commune can spend from 4 days to two months in the "Cachot" until a vehicle is available to transport the person arrested to the Central Prison of Gitarama.

People arrested are registered in a list that is available.

ICRC visits the 'cachot' once every two weeks to visit the "Cachot" and to give some assistance.

Since Dec 1994, approximately 350 people have been arrested in this Commune.

PROFILE OF THE COMMUNE OF MUKINGI

Within the context of the profile of the Communes of the Prefecture of Gitarama currently being undertaken, a visit was paid to the Burgomaster of the Commune of MUKINGI, Mr. MUTAYIBANDA, Pierre.

AGRICULTURE/FOOD: Agricultural activities have started throughout the commune. Seed distribution is being undertaken by Concern and CARE. The latter has distributed one hoe per family. The Burgomaster claimed that two hoes per family would have been more appropriate.

Cattle production: 50% of the cattle in the Commune was used for food during the war. An NGO working in this field is badly needed.

OTHER ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES:

Small Industry:

Before the war there was significant production of brick and roofing tiles which was an important source of revenue for the commune. This activity has not yet recommenced due to the fact that all the brick ovens were destroyed during the war and the lack of vehicles for transportation.

Commerce:

Commercial activities have begun. According to the Burgomaster, 157 people are registered as working in the commercial sector. These people contribute to the economy of the commune and pay 5000 FRW per year. There are three markets within the commune where goods are exchanged. Anyone can sell goods by paying a fee of 50 FRW per market day.

HEALTH: The Commune has one health center, in BYIMANA, supported by MSF who supplies medicines and provides the salary for all medical staff. MSF is supplying the equipment necessary to transform the center into a hospital in the near future.

NGO'S: The main NGO's operating in the Commune are:

- MSF: Medical services.
 - CARE: Distribution of seeds and hoes.
 - CONCERN: Seed distribution.
 - ICRC: Ad-hoc distribution of food.
-

POPULATION: The current population of the Commune is 35.731 people. Before the war the population of the Commune was 38.248. Five "Old Case Load" have been registered and are currently living in an IDP camp in Byimana.

IDP'S: Very few people were internally displaced in this commune. As mentioned above, only five "old case load" (4 from Zaire and 1 from Tanzania) have been registered. As far as returning IDPs are concerned, according to the Burgomaster, they do not face any problems of integration. In all sectors of the commune, meetings have been organized by the authorities to sensitize the local population on the return of IDPs.

UNACCOMPANIED MINORS: There is one orphanage housed in the Women's Secondary School. However, this school will be resuming classes shortly and the orphans will be sent to the orphanage to be built in Ntongwe. There are 1.119 unaccompanied minors below 15 years of age and 92 over 15. A total of 503 families have hosted some of these children, who generally belong to the extended family or friends of the orphan. An assistance programme targeting these families is required.

EDUCATION: Primary schools have started on November 16th with a number of 5.518 students. Before the war there were 6.939 students registered. The number of teachers at the moment is 123, compared to 129 before the war. Secondary school has not yet started. School buildings have not been damaged but there is a lack of school material and assistance is required in this area.

ESSENTIAL SERVICES:

Water: Water is supplied throughout the whole commune.

Electricity: Installations exist and in general electrical supply is good.

Roads and bridges: very poor state - there are community works being undertaken but they are not sufficient. No NGO has expressed an interest in working in this field.

HOUSING: Few problems in this area. People whose houses were destroyed are currently residing in the camp of Biyimana and most of these people have begun construction of their own houses.

MASS GRAVES: There is a report on mass graves per sector, available from the Burgomaster. A total of 444 mass graves have been counted in this commune, which contain a total of 930 bodies.

BANDITRY/SECURITY: The general situation is good in the Commune.

There are no mine fields in the Commune nor explosives being

found.

UNAMIR presence is visible in the Commune and cooperates with the latter.

The Human Rights team has visited the Commune twice.

Some robberies were reported last week. Three cows were stolen in the sector of Dusego.

Among the serious incidents reported lately, two homicides were reported in late 1994. In October 1994, Mr. HAKIZIMANA, Amon killed his father after a domestic dispute (the accused was apparently drunk). In November 1994, Mr. HATEGEKA, Celestin, was charged with killing his neighbor in a state of drunkenness.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM/ARREST PROCEDURES: Before the war there was a Tribunal of Canton but it is not operational at the moment. Only two of the three judges composing the Tribunal de Canton are available. Unfortunately, as in the majority of communes, the Tribunal de Canton cannot function without three judges. However these three judges must be named by the Conseil Supérieur de la Magistrature which in turn must be named by the Supreme Court, neither of which has yet been established.

In addition, inspectors of the judicial police are needed particularly to address settlements related to payments for cattle eaten during the war by neighbors.

As in the rest of the country, the Commune applies the traditional judicial system called GACACA. This system consists in having 3 or 4 people in every Cellule chosen among the oldest or most wise who arrange things peacefully between neighbors. If the GACACA does not solve the problem then the problem is taken to the Cellule, Sector and Commune to be solved. The Commune works therefore as a Court of appeal.

The arrest procedures work as follows: There are files with names of all people who are presumed criminals given by the Sector Counsellor given to the Burgomaster. When someone is accused of criminal acts, the person is arrested and the Burgomaster judges whether there is enough evidence to convict the person. People not in the above mentioned files are automatically released.

PROFILE OF THE COMMUNE OF KAYENZI

Within the context of the profile of the Communes of the Prefecture of Gitarama currently being undertaken, a visit was paid to the Burgomaster of the Commune of KAYENZI, Mr. NUKIRIKIYINKA, Damien.

AGRICULTURE/FOOD: Agricultural activities have started throughout the commune. Seed distribution and hoes is being undertaken by the SALVATION ARMY. This Commune is agriculturally self sufficient for immediate consumption.

CATTLE Production: Most of the cattle in the Commune was used for food during the war. Less than 10% of the cows remain. There are only 200 cows. The population has started to purchase domestic animals for production. The Salvation Army has developed a project of cattle reproduction that consists in giving a cow to every cattle producer who in its turn, will give a baby cow to another cattle producer in order to increase the number of cattle and its property.

OTHER ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES:

Commerce:

Commercial activities represent very little of the total of the economic activities of the Commune. The people working in the commercial sector left or were killed during the war. The commercial activities are very reduced in the commune at the moment.

The reason for this little impact of the commerce in the economy of this Commune is to be found in the fact that people in the Commune there are no possibilities to obtain loans to reinitiate the commercial activities.

The economy of the Commune is partly based upon the contributions of the inhabitants of the Commune. Thus, people involved in commercial activities contribute to the economy of the commune by paying a contribution that depends upon the commercial activity they are devoted to. People pay 400 FRW per year. Cattle owners do pay 250 Frw per cow per year and 700 FRW when the cow is going to be killed to sale the meat.

HEALTH: The Commune has one health center in KAYENZI, the center is supported by ICRC which gives medicines. This center assures the basic needs in health of the whole commune. Unfortunately, the urgent cases require hospital treatment and yet there is no vehicle available in the Commune to assure the

transport.

The center is assisted by one medical assistant and some nurses.

NGO'S: The main NGO's operating in the Commune are:

- SALVATION ARMY: Distribution of seeds and hoes. Rehabilitation of buildings.
- ICRC: Health.

POPULATION: The current population of the Commune is 33.165. Before the war the population of the Commune was 45.521. The nearly 10.000 people missing in the Commune are either out of the country, arrested or dead.

IDP'S: No IDP's are returning within the context of "Operation Return". Most of the people that left this commune went straight to Gisenyi and then to Zaire.

The "re-escapes" that have come back to the Commune are 3000. Their houses were destroyed during the war and most of them are presently staying in little Commercial centres. The people cultivate their own land and ICRC and Salvation Army assist them with food and other basic needs.

This people are being assisted in the rehabilitation of their houses by The SALVATION ARMY, which has already rehabilitated around 200 houses.

UNACCOMPANIED MINORS: There is no orphanage in the Commune of KAYENZI. There are 405 unaccompanied minors hosted in some families who generally belong to the extended family or friends of the orphan. There are problems of food and clothes however, no cases of malnutrition among the unaccompanied minors have been reported.

No NGO has yet shown its interest in working in this sector in the Commune.

EDUCATION: Primary schools have started on November 16th. The number of students before the war was 7083, at the moment the number of students is 6090. The number of teachers at the moment is 121, compared to 134 before the war. Secondary school has not yet started although there is 1 secondary school.

The students of secondary school are being used to assist in teaching when they are needed. The real problem in this aspect in the sector is that a good percentage of the teachers are not qualified as most of them are either secondary school students or CRAI students (Centre Rural Artisanal Integre)

The 16 School buildings existing have been damaged and there is a lack of school material, however UNICEF has started the

distribution of school material. Assistance is being provided in the field of rehabilitation of schools by the Salvation army.

ESSENTIAL SERVICES:

Water: The Commune is facing tremendous problems of water. The Salvation Army is supposed to rehabilitate the water sources, however the project has not been initiated yet.

Electricity: Electricity is only available in 35 % of the territory of the Commune.

Roads and Bridges: In general roads and bridges are not in a bad state. Some bridges need to be reinforced to allow heavy vehicles to drive on. Once again, the salvation Army is supposed to be rehabilitating the bridges and roads.

HOUSING: There is a housing problem for the people whose houses were destroyed. This problem is however being solved since the Salvation Army is working in the rehabilitation of houses.

MASS GRAVES: In this Commune there have been many mass graves identified, the biggest one is to be found approx 400 meters away from the Commune Office and it contains around 200 bodies.

BANDITRY/SECURITY: The general situation in the Commune security wise is unsteady. The most common incidents are stealing of cows or bananas and payment of cows eaten during the war.

There are no mine fields in the Commune.

UNAMIR presence is visible in the Commune.

Human Rights team have not been seen in the Commune regularly, this probably responds to the fact that the Communes of the Prefecture were covered from Gisenyi which is very far away from this point.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM/ARREST PROCEDURES: Before the war there was a Tribunal of Canton. Two of the three members of the tribunal are missing. One is still there and helps the Burgomaster in administering justice.

Unfortunately, the Tribunal de Canton cannot function since the Judicial system is not on track yet.

In addition, inspectors of the judicial police are needed. As in the rest of the country, the Commune applies the traditional judicial system called GACACA. This system consists in having 3 or 4 people in every Cellule chosen among the oldest or most wise who arrange things peacefully between neighbors.

If the GACACA does not solve the problem ~~then~~ the problem

is taken to the Cellule, Sector and Commune to be solved. The Commune works therefore as a Court of appeal.

The arrest procedures work as follows: When someone is accused of criminal acts, the person is arrested and the Burgomaster judges whether there is enough evidence to convict the person. During the research, the accused is kept under arrest in the Commune for one week or two if the case is complicated. Unfortunately, due to the lack of vehicles people arrested in the Commune can spend from 4 days to two months in the "Cachot" until a vehicle is available to transport the person arrested to the Central Prison of Gitarama.

People arrested are registered in a list that is available.

ICRC visits the 'cachot' once every two weeks to visit the "Cachot" and to give some assistance.

Since Dec 1994, approximately 265 people have been arrested in this Commune.

PROFILE OF THE COMMUNE OF KIGOMA

Within the context of the profile of the Communes of the Prefecture of Gitarama that is being done, a visit was paid to the Burgomaster of the Commune of KIGOMA, Mr. Rugemana, Edouard.

AGRICULTURE/FOOD: The economic activities of the Commune are related basically to the agriculture sector.

99% of the population work in the agriculture sector. The distribution of food and agriculture materials is done by ICRC and CRS. In the sector of Rwoga, Caritas Rwanda is working in the agriculture sector trying to multiply the production of sweet potatoes.

Cattle is the other major activity in the Commune. 35% of the cattle existing in the Commune was eaten or was robbed during the war. CRS was going to supply the Commune with more cattle, however, nothing has been done yet.

OTHER ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES: The Commune has at the moment two projects to relaunch alternative economic activities: a project of reforestry and a project of tree cutting for wood selling. Both projects would employ around 50 people. A funding for the project would be needed going up to 2.000 000 Rfr.

There are very little commercial activities in the Commune apart from a cattle market once a week.

HEALTH: The Commune has two health centres: one in Gatagara supplied by AVSI and run by the Freres de la Charite. The centre is in perfect state and is assisted by a doctor.

The other health centre is the one in Kigoma. ICRC supplies this centre, however, very little has been done so far. The Ministry of health runs the centre which is at moment in a very urgent need of support.

NGO'S: The main NGO's operating in the Commune are:

- ICRC: Distribution of seeds and food.
- CRS: Distribution of seeds and hoes.
- AVSI: Medical services.
- CARITAS Rwanda: Medical services.

POPULATION: The current population of the Commune is 55.702 people. In October 1994, the population was 47.644. Before the war

the population of the Commune was 61.000 people. These figures prove that there are people coming back on foot. Among the people that have returned only 212 are "Old Case Load", the rest are mainly IDP's coming from the camps in Gikongoro. Theoretically, people returning are not facing serious problems.

IDP'S: A large number of IDP's have returned already by foot. There are still around 5.000 IDP's to come.

UNACCOMPANIED MINORS: There are 1.359 Non-accompanied minors registered living presently with families as there is no orphanage in the Commune. A program of help for the families that have hosted the orphans should be undertaken.

EDUCATION: Primary schools have started on November 16th with a number of 7.858 students. Before the war there were 9.000 students registered. The number of teachers at the moment is 153, before the war it was 177. Secondary school has not started yet. There is a lack of school material in general, however, the Landau (Germany) gives this kind of assistance within the framework of the brotherhood between cities. The number of schools working at the moment is 15.

ESSENTIAL SERVICES: The Commune is at the moment facing problems of water as the water sources supplying the Commune have not been arranged yet. The Commune would need concrete so that the population can repair the water pipe-lines.

70% of the population has access to springs of drinkable water.

As far as the electricity is concerned, the Commune has electricity currently, however the cables are broken and therefore the electricity does not arrive.

Roads and bridges in the interior of the Communes are in a correct state, mainly due to fact that there is an interesting programme of voluntary community works to repair roads. Only the bridge between Gahambo and Butare is in a very bad state.

HOUSING: There are plenty of empty houses and buildings. Housing is not a problem in this Commune.

Nearly everybody in this Commune lives in his/her own house except for those whose houses were destroyed during the war and until their houses are rebuilt.

An interesting remark made by the Burgomaster is that it would be very important that people return before the great rainy season as it could make fall the houses if they are empty and therefore not maintained.

MASS GRAVES: There are more than 100 mass graves in this Commune. The largest one found so far is located in Gatagara

containing 500 bodies.

BANDITRY/SECURITY: The general situation is good in the Commune.

There are no mined fields in the Commune.

UNAMIR presence is very visible in the Commune and cooperates with the latter.

Human Rights team have never been seen in the Commune.

Among the incidents reported lately, on Dec 11th 1994, two people were killed, one was a man killed by his brother for land controversy and the other one was a moto taxi driver who was stopped in the middle of the road at Mpanga and was killed to have the motor bike robbed.

The other major security incident was reported on January 12th when an ancient teacher, Mr. Rukorera, Mathieu came with his family from Remera. Immediately he arrived in the area he was recognized as having participated in the events being accused of having murdered 586 people. He was put in prison and once there, the other prisoners in the cell killed him.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM/ARREST PROCEDURES: Before the war there was a Tribunal of Canton but it is not operational at the moment.

This Commune is applying at the moment a very peculiar system called GACACA. This system consists in having 3 or 4 people in every Cellule chosen among the oldest or most wise who arrange things peacefully between neighbors.

If the GACACA does not solve the problem then the problem is taken to the Commune to be solved. The Commune works therefore as a Court of appeal.

The arrest procedures work as follows: When the Burgomaster comes to know a certain criminal incident, he calls the person accused and makes a statement. If the Burgomaster has the conviction that the person involved is guilty, the latter is taken to the prison of Gitarama. There is no procedure of verification of charges.

PROFILE OF THE COMMUNE OF TAMBWE

Within the context of the profile of the Communes of the Prefecture of Gitarama that is being done, a visit was paid to the Burgomaster of the Commune of Tambwe, Mr. Mazimpaka, Andre.

AGRICULTURE/FOOD: The economic activities of the Commune are related basically to the agriculture sector. The agriculture activities have started with the distribution of seeds done by ICRC. It was reported that the Commune is lacking of hoes and other agriculture materials.

The food is distributed once a month, which is not really enough for the whole Commune. The parish has helped extraordinarily with the food specially the poorest people in the Commune.

OTHER ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES: The rest of the economic activities have started normally. Thus, the Commerce. Once a week there is a market in which all sort of products are sold. Bars and restaurants are also open. Unlike other Prefectures (Nyamabuye) the commercial activities in this Commune are undertaken by the same people who used to do them before the war. Very little activities are done by people coming from other Communes and by returnees coming from Burundi, Uganda...

HEALTH: The whole Commune is served by one medical centre in Ruhango. The centre is run by a community of nuns and the supplies are given by ICRC. The centre does not have a Doctor at the moment.

Another hospital was going to be open at Kizibere, but the works were interrupted by the war and the activities never started again.

NGO'S: The main NGO's operating in the Commune are:

- ASSIST: Community services, Social services, Women and Youth.
- LWF: Apparently nothing has been done yet.

POPULATION: The current population of the Commune is 42.000

people. Before the war the population of the Commune was 46000 people. Theoretically, people returning are not facing serious problems.

IDP'S: Not a big number of IDP's have returned yet, only around 400.

UNACCOMPANIED MINORS: There are 1.475 orphans registered living presently with families as there is no orphanage in the Commune. A program of help for the families that have hosted the orphans should be undertaken.

ESSENTIAL SERVICES: The Commune is at the moment facing tremendous problems of water as the pump that used to pump the water from the source is broken. UNICEF has not done anything yet.

As far as the electricity is concerned, the Commune has electricity currently.

Roads and bridges in the interior of the Communes are in general in a bad state.

HOUSING: 90% of the houses are currently occupied by theirs owners. The rest of the houses are occupied by people whose houses were destroyed. Housing has not been a source of problems so far, however, not many IDP's have returned yet.

MASS GRAVES: A large number of Mass Graves has been found in the commune, the two largest ones are those of Ruhango (200 bodies) and the Forest of Pine trees in the direction of Ntongwe (300 bodies)

BANDITRY: Not many problems of banditry have been declared.

During the war everybody left together and returned together retaking their belongings. Arrangements are made by the authorities of the Commune to sort out problems and claimings of property of things.

SECURITY: It was reported that the commune is not facing problems of security, however, when someone is accused of having participated in the events of April, that person is called by the Burgomaster in order to give the person the opportunity to defend himself/herself.

There will be a judiciary police in the Commune in the next few days.

Since August 15th, nobody has been killed in the Commune

except for an incident that took place on New Year's eve when Mrs. Mukakarehala, Lahel was beaten to death when she was going to be robbed in her house. The responsible for this crime have not yet been found.

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PROFILE ON THE COMMUNE OF MASANGO

Within the context of the profile of the Communes of the Prefecture of Gitarama that is being done, a visit was paid to the Burgomaster of the Commune of Masango, Mr. Rudasingwa, Wellars.

AGRICULTURE/FOOD: The economic activities of the Commune are related basically to the agriculture sector. Before the events there were associations of cattle producers as well as associations of agriculture producers and an association of pottery producers. The agriculture activities have started with the distribution of seeds done by ICRC and ADRA. Cattle activities have also started, however the number of cattle heads is very limited considering that until now cattle was used exclusively for human consumption and not for production. A project of extraction of pineapple juice existed before the war and it would be interesting to re-start the activities with the creation of a little production unit.

The food is distributed by ICRC and it does not seem that the Commune is at the moment lacking food.

OTHER ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES: The rest of the economic activities have started normally. Thus, the Commerce. Commerce has started in a very little way and is done by the same people that used to do it before.

HEALTH: The Commune is served by one medical centre in Masango and a health centre in Muyanzwe (sector Rukina). The medical centre is run by MEMISA. The health centre is supported by MSF. Neither of the two centres is assisted by a Doctor, only by medical assistants.

NGO'S: The main NGO's operating in the Commune are:

- ICRC: Distribution of food.
- ADRA: Distribution of seeds and hoes.
- MSF: Medical services.
- MEMISA: Medical services.

POPULATION: The current population of the Commune is 42.000 people. Before the war the population of the Commune was 52.000 people. Theoretically, people returning are not facing serious problems.

IDP'S: A large number of IDP's have returned already by foot. There are still around 13.500 to come.

UNACCOMPANIED MINORS: There are between 286-300 orphans registered living presently with families as there is no orphanage in the Commune. A program of help for the families that have hosted the orphans should be undertaken.

EDUCATION: Primary schools have started with a number of 5.000 students. Before the war there were 8.000 students registered. The number of teachers at the moment is 110, before the war it was 170. Secondary school has not started yet. There is a lack of school material in general.

ESSENTIAL SERVICES: The Commune is at the moment facing problems of water as the water sources supplying the Commune have not been arranged yet.

As far as the electricity is concerned, the Commune has electricity currently, however the cables are broken and therefore the electricity does not arrive.

Roads and bridges in the interior of the Communes are in a bad state, due mainly to the last rains.

HOUSING: There are plenty of empty houses and buildings. Housing is not a problem in this Commune.

MASS GRAVES: A large number of Mass Graves has been found in the commune, none of them has been officially open yet, however they are believed to contain a large number of bodies inside.

BANDITRY/SECURITY: Not many problems of banditry have been declared.

There are some cases of cattle thefts that are normally sorted out at the Commune level.

A probable reason why security in this Commune is not a big problem is the close presence of the UNAMIR in the zone.

It was reported that there is not an atmosphere of mistrust among the population of this Commune vis-a-vis the IDP's to come back. If something, perhaps a complex among the IDP's to return as they think that the Commune is against them.

PROFILE OF THE COMMUNE OF NTONGWE

Within the context of the profile of the Communes of the Prefecture of Gitarama being undertaken, a visit was paid to the Burgomaster of the Commune of NTONGWE, Mr. BITEREYE, Venant.

AGRICULTURE/FOOD: The economic activities of the Commune are related basically to the agriculture sector.

Agricultural activities have started with the distribution of seeds done by ICRC and Caritas. No hoes have yet been distributed.

Only one third of the Cattle existing before the war remains in the Commune.

OTHER ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES: In terms of Commerce, only small commercial activities started. People get supplies in Ruhango. No other economic activities reported.

HEALTH: The Commune has two health centers: one in Kinazi supplied by MSF, which is well supplied in medicines and in good state. The other is in Mukoma and run by the Initiative Humanitaire Africaine (IHA). The Centre is poorly supplied and has only started activities recently. None of the two centers is assisted by a Doctor.

NGO'S: The main NGO's operating in the Commune are:

- ICRC: Distribution of seeds and food.
- Caritas: Distribution of seeds and food.
- MSF: Medical services.
- IHA: Medical services.

POPULATION: The population of the Commune before the war was 76,000. The current population of the Commune is 55,000 people. 25 families of those who have returned belong to the "old case-load" group.

IDP'S: 2000 IDP's have returned already who have appeared not to face any particular problem with reintegration. There are still around 10,000 IDP's expected to return.

UNACCOMPANIED MINORS: There are approximately 1,500 unaccompanied minors although there has been no registration. They

generally live with extended family members which has created problems of food and clothing for these families. Assistance in this area is needed. There is no orphanage but one is planned to be built in May/June by Jesus Lives Ministries, a South African NGO.

EDUCATION: Primary school began on November 16th with a number of 6,551 students, 3,068 males and 3,483 females. Before the war there were 10,755 students registered. There are currently 94 school teacher, compared to 197 before the war. 23 schools are currently operational, 19 of which are public and 4 or 5 are private schools. Most schools have been badly destroyed and are in serious need of rehabilitation and educational material like desks, paper etc.

ESSENTIAL SERVICES:

Water: The Commune has water in four sectors which comes through a pipeline. However the water is not available all day long and is non-potable. Therefore there is a needs for assistance in chemical purification. The 9 other sectors must go to springs to find water.

Electricity: The Commune currently has no electricity. The commune has one generator which is not in working order due to the lack of resources of the commune to purchase spare parts.

Roads and bridges: Currently in a very poor state. Community work has been done but has been insufficient in rehabilitating roads and bridges.

HOUSING: During the war the policy was to destroy the houses of those killed which means the Commune does face problems of housing. Returnees may recover their property but generally must stay in centers until they rebuild their houses.

There are some houses that are empty but little occupation of houses by non-owners.

MASS GRAVES: There are many mass graves (number unknown by Burgomaster) which contain approximately 12,000 bodies.

BANDITRY/SECURITY: The general situation is good in the Commune.

There are no mine fields in the Commune, although some other types of explosives have been found in the fields which have wounded some people.

UNAMIR presence is very visible in the Commune as the Mali Company is deployed there.

The Human Rights team makes regular visits.

Among the incidents reported recently, in December, Mr. NTAMABYARIKO, Izayasi, a wealthy man from the sector of KINAZI was killed together with his two children and a visitor and robbed. No suspects have been located. Neighbors questioned regarding the incident heard something but report to have been too frightened to intervene.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM/ARREST PROCEDURES: Before the war there was a Tribunal of Canton but it is not operational at the moment. It is in need of judges to function.

This Commune urgently needs judicial assistance so that the Commune can focus on other matters, such as registration. It appears that much judicial work is being undertaken by unqualified authorities.

The arrest procedures work as follows: Normally the RPA makes the arrest and brings the suspect to the Commune where the investigation of the allegations is undertaken. If the individual is found guilty, he is taken to the Central Prison of Gitarama.

PROFILE OF THE COMMUNE OF NIAMABUYE

Prior to the start of the monitoring activities in the above mentioned Commune, an information visit was paid to the Burgomaster of NIAMABUYE.

As an introduction Mr. KAYIBANDA, Innocent, Burgomaster of NYAMABUYE, was informed about the activities that UNHCR is planning to undertake in the Commune of NYAMABUYE and notably those of assessing the needs of the Commune as well as those of monitoring the situation of IDP's who returned to their Communes of origin.

In order to be able to have a picture of the general situation of the Commune, the Burgomaster was asked a series of questions related to the following fields:

WATER AND ELECTRICITY SITUATION. The situation regarding water as well as other essential services seems to be very delicate. Electricity is not available yet and there is no drinkable water in the Commune. This, forces people to walk long distances to find water.

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE SITUATION. The food situation is very precarious at the moment. As far as the agriculture is concerned, there is a shortage of seeds and tools. The present harvest has been missed. The next cultivating season starts at the end of January. It should be important that a distribution of seeds and agriculture tools was made in this Commune, specially before the beginning of the planting season.

STATE OF OTHER ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES. There are other economic activities in the Commune mainly related to Commerce. The commercial activity of the Commune however existing, is considerably more reduced than before the events. The people that at the moment work in commercial activities are mainly OLD CASE LOAD returnees from Burundi.

HOUSING SITUATION. The present housing situation is not problematic mainly due to the fact that the Old Case Load coming from Burundi are occupying houses of IDP's who have not come back. Yet this situation could change dramatically when the owners of the houses come back.

MEDICAL SERVICES. The Commune has a hospital in KABGAYE (run by MSF). There are also other health centers in CYAKABIMI (run by the Government), KIBUMO (run by Caritas) and NBUYE (run by Medicos en Catastrofe). The health authority has asked for material to be able to open another health center in SHYOGWE.

SCHOOL SITUATION. The inspector of education at the level of the Commune informed that all the schools have started their activities.

Before the war there were 17 schools. All of them have open but not at all levels due to a lack of material and human resources.

Regarding the number of students registered, in April this year there were 10.083. In September when school started again the number of students registered had increased to 10.117. The reason for this increase is due to the number of Old Case Load returnees from Burundi.

The number of teachers has on the contrary reduced from 203 to 183. In total 30 teachers have died or fled.

Among the 17 schools existing in the Commune, 15 are in a very bad state. Notebooks, pens, paper, chalk and blackboards are urgently needed.

ROADS AND BRIDGES. The bridges of the Commune (two in total) are in good state. As far as the roads and paths are concerned, they are in a very bad state not having been repaired ever since 1986.

MASS GRAVES. Two mass graves have been found in the Commune so far, those of KABGAYE and SHYOGWE.

SECURITY SITUATION. The number of arrests in the Commune has reduced. Some of the incidents reported in this Commune are linked to the behavior of drunk soldiers. (Decrease in the discipline) Some problems between the population have also been reported, specially those related to the restitution of goods taken in the absence of the owners.

Two cases of banditry related to the robbery of cattle were reported in RWASA and NBUYE.

PROFILE ON THE COMMUNE OF MASANGO

Within the context of the profile of the Communes of the Prefecture of Gitarama that is being done, a visit was paid to the Burgomaster of the Commune of Masango, Mr. Rudasingwa, Wellars.

AGRICULTURE/FOOD: The economic activities of the Commune are related basically to the agriculture sector. Before the events there were associations of cattle producers as well as associations of agriculture producers and an association of pottery producers. The agriculture activities have started with the distribution of seeds done by ICRC and ADRA. Cattle activities have also started, however the number of cattle heads is very limited considering that until now cattle was used exclusively for human consumption and not for production. A project of extraction of pineapple juice existed before the war and it would be interesting to re-start the activities with the creation of a little production unit.

The food is distributed by ICRC and it does not seem that the Commune is at the moment lacking food.

OTHER ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES: The rest of the economic activities have started normally. Thus, the Commerce. Commerce has started in a very little way and is done by the same people that used to do it before.

HEALTH: The Commune is served by one medical centre in Masango and a health centre in Muyanzwe (sector Rukina). The medical centre is run by MEMISA. The health centre is supported by MSF. Neither of the two centres is assisted by a Doctor, only by medical assistants.

NGO'S: The main NGO's operating in the Commune are:

- ICRC: Distribution of food.
- ADRA: Distribution of seeds and hoes.
- MSF: Medical services.
- MEMISA: Medical services.

POPULATION: The current population of the Commune is 42.000 people. Before the war the population of the Commune was 52.000 people. Theoretically, people returning are not facing serious problems.

IDP'S: A large number of IDP's have returned already by foot. There are still around 13.500 to come.

UNACCOMPANIED MINORS: There are between 286-300 orphans registered living presently with families as there is no orphanage in the Commune. A program of help for the families that have hosted the orphans should be undertaken.

EDUCATION: Primary schools have started with a number of 5.000 students. Before the war there were 8.000 students registered. The number of teachers at the moment is 110, before the war it was 170. Secondary school has not started yet. There is a lack of school material in general.

ESSENTIAL SERVICES: The Commune is at the moment facing problems of water as the water sources supplying the Commune have not been arranged yet.

As far as the electricity is concerned, the Commune has electricity currently, however the cables are broken and therefore the electricity does not arrive.

Roads and bridges in the interior of the Communes are in a bad state, due mainly to the last rains.

HOUSING: There are plenty of empty houses and buildings. Housing is not a problem in this Commune.

MASS GRAVES: A large number of Mass Graves has been found in the commune, none of them has been officially open yet, however they are believed to contain a large number of bodies inside.

BANDITRY/SECURITY: Not many problems of banditry have been declared.

There are some cases of cattle thefts that are normally sorted out at the Commune level.

A probable reason why security in this Commune is not a big problem is the close presence of the UNAMIR in the zone.

It was reported that there is not an atmosphere of mistrust among the population of this Commune vis-a-vis the IDP's to come back. If something, perhaps a complex among the IDP's to return as they think that the Commune is against them.

PROFILE OF THE COMMUNE OF RUTOBWE

Within the context of the profile of the Communes of the Prefecture of Gitarama currently being undertaken, a visit was paid to the Burgomaster of the Commune of RUTOBWE, Mr. GAHUNDA, Charles.

AGRICULTURE/FOOD: Agricultural activities have started throughout the commune. Seed distribution and hoes is being undertaken by CARE International. The distribution is being properly done, however, the base of the diet which is Manioc and sweet potatoes has not been considered for the distribution. This Commune is agriculturally self sufficient for immediate consumption.

Before the war there was a project related to agriculture activities. The project was called PADEC. " Programme d'Appui de Developpement Communal". This project consisted in improving the agriculture conditions in the commune and was funded by SNB Holland. The activities of the latter are also paralysed due to the lack of qualified personnel.

There are also little projects of quick multiplication of seeds that would need a 1.300.000 RWF fund to make them operational.

CATTLE Production: Most of the cattle in the Commune was used for food during the war. Less than 10% of the cows remain. There are only 150 cows. The reproduction of other domestic animals, notably goats and chickens has started as these animals are very easy to recover. The population has started to purchase domestic animals for production.

There are neither veterinary nor medicines for animals in this Commune.

OTHER ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES:

Commerce:

Commercial activities represent very little of the total of the economic activities of the Commune. The people working in the commercial sector left or were killed during the war. The commercial activities are very reduced in the commune at the moment. Only four people are working in the commercial sector.

The reason for this little impact of the commerce in the economy of this Commune is to be found in the fact that people in the Commune are very poor and also in the fact that there are not possibilities to obtain loans to reinitiate the commercial activities.

The economy of the Commune is partly based upon the contributions of the inhabitants of the Commune. Thus, people involved in commercial activities contribute to the economy of the commune by paying a contribution that depends upon the commercial activity they are devoted to. People pay 400 FRW per year. Cattle owners do pay 250 Frw per cow per year and 700 FRW when the cow is going to be killed to sale the meat.

A good contribution to the economy of the Commune could come from wood processing if the authorization to cut trees was given. This Commune is very rich in forestry.

HEALTH: The Commune has one health center, the center is supported by ICRC which gives medicines. This center assures the basic needs in health of the whole commune. Unfortunately, the urgent cases require hospital treatment and yet there is no vehicle available in the Commune to assure the transport.

The center is assisted by one medical assistant and some nurses.

NGO'S: The main NGO's operating in the Commune are:

- CARE Int.: Distribution of seeds and hoes.
- ICRC: Health.

Association pour l'Action Humanitaire : Unaccompanied minors.

POPULATION: The current population of the Commune is 36.000. Before the war the population of the Commune was 41.000. The nearly 5000 people missing in the Commune are either out of the country, arrested or dead.

IDP'S: No IDP's are returning within the context of "Operation Return". Most of the IDP's that return regularly, do it on foot and are not registered.

The "re-escapes" that have come back to the Commune are 2000. Their houses were destroyed during the war and most of them are presently staying in little Commercial centres. The people cultivate their own land and ICRC said that it would assist them which has not been done.

This people lack money and materials to rebuild their houses. They are at the moment waiting for an NGO to assist in the rehabilitation of houses. "Association pour l'Action Humanitaire" mentioned that they would build 200 houses which has not yet been done.

Only 3 "Old Case Load" has been registered in this Commune.

UNACCOMPANIED MINORS: There is one orphanage in the Commune of Cyeza. The Orphanage is run by "Association pour l'Action Humanitaire". Also there are 600 unaccompanied minors hosted in some families who generally belong to the extended family or friends of the orphan. There are problems of food and clothes however, no cases of malnutrition among the unaccompanied minors have been reported. No NGO has yet shown its interest in working in this sector in the Commune.

EDUCATION: Primary schools have started on November 16th. The number of students before the war was not available, at the moment the number of students is 4020. The number of teachers at the moment is 93, compared to 150 before the war. Secondary school has not yet started. The students of secondary school are being used to assist in teaching when they are needed. The real problem in this aspect in the sector is that 90% of the teachers are not qualified as most of them are either secondary school students or CRAI students (Centre Rural Artisanal Integre)

The 13 School buildings existing have been damaged and there is a lack of school material, however UNICEF has started the distribution of school material. No assistance is being provided in the field of rehabilitation of schools.

ESSENTIAL SERVICES:

Water: The Commune is facing tremendous problems of water. Before the war UNICEF had started rehabilitating the water sources, however the project has not been reinatited yet.

Electricity: A project of reelectrification of the Commune funded by the World Bank existed before the war. The project has not been reinitiated yet.

Roads and Bridges: In general roads and bridges are not in a bad state. Some bridges need to be reinforced to allow heavy vehicles to drive on. This is the case of the Bridges of Rutobwe or Kayenzi.

No NGO has shown its interest to start working in this field.

HOUSING: There is a housing problem for the people whose houses were destroyed. This causes problems as this people occupy commercial centers; however, when the centers have to start their activities, the people living there have to be moved, which is not always easy.

MASS GRAVES: In this Commune there are 10 mass graves identified containing a total of around 950/1000 bodies.

BANDITRY/SECURITY: The general situation in the Commune security wise is unsteady. The most common incidents are stealing of cows or bananas and payment of cows eaten during the war. On feb 5th one woman was raped and killed. (See Report ad hoc)

There are no mine fields in the Commune. Yet some grenades

can be found on the ground. 3 Mines were identified in Cyeza in December.

UNAMIR presence is very visible in the Commune.

Human Rights team has visited the Commune regularly

JUDICIAL SYSTEM/ARREST PROCEDURES: Before the war there was a Tribunal of Canton. Two of the three members of the tribunal are missing. One is still there and helps the Burgomaster in administering justice.

Unfortunately, the Tribunal de Canton cannot function since the Judicial system is not on track yet.

In addition, inspectors of the judicial police are needed. As in the rest of the country, the Commune applies the traditional judicial system called GACACA. This system consists in having 3 or 4 people in every Cellule chosen among the oldest or most wise who arrange things peacefully between neighbors.

If the GACACA does not solve the problem then the problem is taken to the Cellule, Sector and Commune to be solved. The Commune works therefore as a Court of appeal.

The arrest procedures work as follows: When someone is accused of criminal acts, the person is arrested and the Burgomaster judges whether there is enough evidence to convict the person. During the research, the accused is kept under arrest in the Commune for one week or two if the case is complicated. Unfortunately, due to the lack of vehicles people arrested in the Commune can spend from 4 days to two months in the "Cachot" until a vehicle is available to transport the person arrested to the Central Prison of Gitarama.

People arrested are registered in a list that is available.

The assistant of the Burgomaster goes to see the prisoners in the camp three times a week.

ICRC visits the 'cachot' once every two weeks to visit the "Cachot" and to give some assistance.

Since Dec 1994, approximately 250 people have been arrested in this Commune.

This Commune is a good example of Commune of the West of Gitarama (North West) which are definitely more calm and transparent in terms of procedures than those of the East that are in a very unsteady state at the moment.

PROFILE OF THE COMMUNE OF NYAKABANDA

Within the context of the profile of the Communes of the Prefecture of Gitarama currently being undertaken, a visit was paid to the Burgomaster of the Commune of NYAKABANDA, Mr. RUKIRAMACUMU, Jean Pierre.

AGRICULTURE/FOOD: Agricultural activities have started throughout the commune. Seed distribution and hoes is being undertaken by CARE International. The distribution is being properly done and the last time that food and seeds were distributed was on March 7th. This Commune is agriculturally self sufficient for immediate consumption. Also the harvest this year seems it is going to be very good.

CARITAS also is doing food distribution but only among the poorest families.

CATTLE Production: Most of the cattle in the Commune was used for food during the war. Less than 5% remain. The reproduction of other domestic animals, notably goats and chickens has started as these animals are very easy to recover. The population has started to purchase domestic animals for production.

OTHER ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES:

Commerce:

Commercial activities represent very little of the total of the economic activities of the Commune. The people working in the commercial sector left or were killed during the war. The commercial activities are very reduced in the commune at the moment.

The economy of the Commune is partly based upon the contributions of the inhabitants of the Commune. Thus, people involved in commercial activities contribute to the economy of the commune by paying a contribution that depends upon the commercial activity they are devoted to. People pay 400 FRW per year. Cattle owners do pay 250 Frw per cow per year and 700 FRW when the cow is going to be killed to sale the meat.

HEALTH: The Commune has three health centers, in Chibansu, Nyabinoni and Sasuvu. The center in Chibansu is supported by ICRC which gives medicines. This center assures the basic needs in health of the whole commune and it is assisted by a Doctor. The other two health centers are not assisted by doctors.

NGO'S: The main NGO's operating in the Commune are:

- MEMISA: Health.
- MEDICUS MUNDI/ SPAIN : Health.

POPULATION: The current population of the Commune is 56.500. Before the war the population of the Commune was 57.000. The nearly 500 people missing in the Commune were mainly killed during the events.

IDP'S: Only 1 IDP has returned within the context of "Operation Return". The "re-escapes" that have come back to the Commune are 3000. Their houses were destroyed during the war and most of them are presently staying in little Commercial centres. The people cultivate their own land.

This people lack money and materials to rebuild their houses. They are at the moment waiting for an NGO to assist in the rehabilitation of houses.

UNACCOMPANIED MINORS: There is no orphanage in the Commune of TABA. There are around 125 unaccompanied minors hosted in some families who generally belong to the extended family or friends of the orphan. There are problems of food and clothes however, no cases of malnutrition among the unaccompanied minors have been reported.

No NGO has yet shown its interest in working in this sector in the Commune.

EDUCATION: Primary schools have started on November 16th. The number of students before the war was 8.826, at the moment the number of students is 8.701. The number of teachers at the moment is 158. Secondary school has not yet started, however there are two secondary schools, 1 private one and a public one. The students of secondary school are being used to assist in teaching when they are needed. The real problem in this aspect in the sector is that 90% of the teachers are not qualified as most of them are either secondary school students or CRAI students (Centre Rural Artisanal Integre)

The 13 School buildings existing have been damaged and there is a lack of school material, however UNICEF has started the distribution of school material. No assistance is being provided in the field of rehabilitation of schools.

ESSENTIAL SERVICES:

until a vehicle is available to transport the person arrested to the Central Prison of Gitarama.

People arrested are registered in a list that is available.

ICRC visits the 'cachot' once every two weeks to visit the "Cachot" and to give some assistance.

Since Dec 1994, approximately 235 people have been arrested in this Commune.

PROFILE OF THE COMMUNE OF MURAMA

Within the context of the profile of the Communes of the Prefecture of Gitarama being undertaken, a visit was paid to the Burgomaster of the Commune of MURAMA, Mr. HABİYAMBERE, Ildephonse.

AGRICULTURE/FOOD: The economic activities of the Commune are related basically to the agriculture sector.

Agriculture activities have started.

The distribution of food and agricultural materials is done by ADRA, by ICRC (in three sectors) and by CRS. Working tools, particularly hoes are badly needed.

There is no cattle production in this Commune. All the cattle were killed during the events. People normally go to Ruhango to buy cattle for consumption purposes.

OTHER ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES: There is a commercial center in Bujanda where different products are sold. There are also restaurants and bars in the commune.

HEALTH: The Commune has two health centers: one in Gitwe well supplied by ADRA. There is a urgent need for a refrigerator.

The other health center is the one in Mucubira, which is run by the Pentecotistes. It lacks medicines.

None of the two centers is assisted by a doctor.

In Gitwe there is a hospital under construction that requires funding for completion. The idea that inspired this hospital was to assist the whole commune and it would have recruited its personnel from the nursing school existing in Gitwe. This project is of vital importance for the commune in terms of assistance as well as in terms of employment creation.

NGO'S: The main NGO's operating in the Commune are:

- ICRC: Distribution of seeds and food.
- CRS: Distribution of seeds.
- ADRA: Medical services and seed distribution.

POPULATION: The current population of the Commune is 32.000 people compared to 45.000 before the war. Only 10 "Old Case Load" have been registered.

IDP'S: A large number of IDP's have returned already by foot.

600 have been registered so far, (registration forms are available). There are still around 7.000 IDP's to come. IDP's returning are not facing problems at the moment, however, it has been reported that the IDP's are very hungry. No problems of housing have been reported. Thanks to a big campaign undertaken by the commune to make the population aware, problems between people who stayed and IDP's returning have been avoided.

UNACCOMPANIED MINORS: There are 1.465 registered unaccompanied minors living presently with members of the extended family or friends, as there is no orphanage in the Commune. A program of assistance for the families that have hosted the orphans should be undertaken. The NGO " Action Nord-Sud " could take action in this field.

EDUCATION: Primary schools have started on November 16th with a number of 4.300 students. Before the war there were 7.200 students registered. The number of teachers at the moment is 102, compared to 132 before the war. Secondary school has not started yet. There is a lack of school material and the buildings are poorly maintained.

ESSENTIAL SERVICES: The Commune is at the moment facing problems of water as the water does not arrive due to the fact that the pipe-lines and the taps are seriously damaged. People get water from the rivers nearby, although this water is not drinkable and is a source of disease.

As far as the electricity is concerned, the Commune has electricity currently, however some installations are broken.

Roads and bridges are in a poor state. ADRA has a project of road maintenance that has not started yet, however, the feasibility studies have been done to start this project.

HOUSING: There are plenty of empty houses and buildings. Housing is not a major problem in this Commune.

People occupying houses have a period of 15 days to hand the house back to the owner. The commune is giving these people other empty houses. The housing problem exists for those whose houses were destroyed during the war and who are waiting to rebuild. No housing projects have been identified in this commune.

MASS GRAVES: There are around 50 mass graves in this commune containing a total of approximately 1250 bodies.

BANDITRY/SECURITY: The general situation is good in the Commune.

There are no mine fields in the Commune.

UNAMIR presence is very visible in the Commune and cooperates

with the latter. A contingent will arrive in the commune within the context of " Operation return ".

The Human Rights team has never been seen in the Commune.

No homicides have been reported in this commune. One prisoner died of dysentery in November whose name was not available.

One source of potential problems could be the IDP's returning hungry which may lead them to steal food.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM/ARREST PROCEDURES: Before the war there was a Tribunal of Canton but it is not operational at the moment. Only two of the three judges composing the Tribunal de Canton are available. Judges are needed.

This Commune is applying the traditional system called GACACA. This system consists in having 3 or 4 people in every Cellule chosen among the oldest or most wise who arrange things peacefully between neighbors. If the GACACA does not solve the problem then the problem is taken to the Cellule, Sector and Commune to be solved. The Commune works therefore as a Court of appeal.

The arrest procedures work as follows: When the Burgomaster comes to know a certain criminal incident, he calls the person accused and makes a statement. If the Burgomaster has the conviction that the person involved is guilty, the latter is taken to the prison of Gitarama. There is no procedure of verification of charges.

Unfortunately, the judicial system is being built at the top level (Tribunal de Premiere instance, Parquet...) while neglecting the bottom levels (Tribunal de canton) which are the first steps in the legal system. This is like building a house starting from the roof, which naturally will not stand. A contingent of judges to supply the first legal steps of the judicial system are needed.

PROFILE OF THE COMMUNE OF MUSHUBATI

Within the context of the profile of the Communes of the Prefecture of Gitarama currently being undertaken, a visit was paid to the Burgomaster of the Commune of MUSHUBATI, Mr. NGOGA, Leopold.

AGRICULTURE/FOOD: Agricultural activities have started throughout the commune. Seed distribution is being undertaken by CARE. The latter has distributed one hoe per family.

Cattle production: 90% of the cattle in the Commune was used for food during the war. This is a problem considering the poor quality of the soles of this Commune which means, that the revenues coming from agriculture are not enough and that an alternative economic source, (cattle production), would be interesting. An NGO working in this field is badly needed.

OTHER ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES:

Small Industry:

Before the war there were two ovens that produced bricks and roofing tiles, however, the two ovens are no longer operational.

Commerce:

Commercial activities have begun. According to the Burgomaster, very little commercial activity is to be found in this Commune. The people involved in commercial activities contribute to the economy of the commune and pay 5000 FRW per year. People working in the agriculture do not pay taxes at the moment. Cattle owners pay 250 FRW per year and cattle head, however, this amount is to be paid when the cow is to be killed.

HEALTH: The Commune has two health centers to cover the 13 sectors in the Commune. Also it should be underlined that the two health centers are very close to each other, this means that there are some sectors that are far away from the health centers and therefore, the people of those sectors are not properly assisted. One health center is to be found in Muhaka. The latter is supported by Caritas and it is well supplied of medicines. The other health center is in sector Ntongwe and it is supported by the Pentecotistes, also well supplied of medicines. None of the two health centres is assisted by a doctor.

NGO'S: The main NGO's operating in the Commune are:

- CARE: Distribution of seeds and hoes.
- ICRC: Ad-hoc distribution of food.

POPULATION: The current population of the Commune is 59.993 people. Before the war the population of the Commune was 67.000. In October the population was 50.000. This reflects that many people are coming back.

IDP'S: IDP's are returning on a regular bases and on foot. The registration is done at the sector level. There are no "Old Case Load" returnees in this Commune. IDP's coming back do not face problems of integration according to the Burgomaster.

UNACCOMPANIED MINORS: There is no orphanage in the Commune. There are 2.048 unaccompanied minors hosted in some families who generally belong to the extended family or friends of the orphan. There are problems of food and clothes for the orphans and the families hosting them. An assistance programme targeting these families is required.

EDUCATION: Primary schools have started on November 16th with a number of 8.891 students. Before the war there were 9.940 students registered. The number of teachers at the moment is 167, compared to 195 before the war. Secondary school has not yet started. School buildings have been damaged and there is a lack of school material. Assistance is required in this area.

ESSENTIAL SERVICES:

Water: There are six sectors with problems of water because the sources have been destroyed or there is no access to the water. For the rest of the sectors there is water available, however, people have to go on foot to the source.

Electricity: Installations exist but in many cases the installations need to be repaired. This is the case of the Bureau Communal itself.

Roads and bridges: Very poor state - there are community works being undertaken but they are not sufficient. No NGO has expressed an interest in working in this field. The Burgomaster is going to request assistance from WFP to give food to the people who are working on the roads and bridges. (Food for work).

HOUSING: There is a housing problem for the people whose houses were destroyed. Most of these people have begun construction of their own houses, however, there are widows and orphans that do not have the possibility to rebuild their houses on their own. The people whose houses were destroyed, are presently staying in empty shops or communal offices, yet, when the shops and offices restart their activities they will have to abandon their current shelters without having a place to move in. People occupying houses that belong to other people have 4-6 days to leave the house they occupy when the owner claims its property.

MASS GRAVES: In this Commune there are no mass graves. Bodies were normally left in the places where the people were killed. In some cases, bodies were thrown into latrines. Up to 10 bodies were found in a latrine in this Commune.

BANDITRY/SECURITY: The general situation is good in the Commune.

There are no mine fields in the Commune nor explosives being found.

UNAMIR presence is visible in the Commune.

Human Rights team has visited the Commune twice.

Some robberies of cattle have been reported.

Among the serious incidents reported lately, Mr. Rukaragandewe was arrested on the 20th of January, 1995 for killing a child who had taken his sugarcane.

Mr. Ngabonziza, Viannay was sent to prison for trying to kill his father as the latter had beaten the wife of the aggressor.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM/ARREST PROCEDURES: Before the war there was a Tribunal of Canton but it is not operational at the moment. Only two of the three judges composing the Tribunal de Canton are available, however, they are assisting and giving legal advice to the population at the moment. Unfortunately, as in the majority of communes, the Tribunal de Canton cannot function without three judges. However these three judges must be named by the Conseil Supérieur de la Magistrature which in turn must be named by the Supreme Court, neither of which has yet been established.

In addition, inspectors of the judicial police are needed.

As in the rest of the country, the Commune applies the traditional judicial system called GACACA. This system consists in having 3 or 4 people in every Cellule chosen among the oldest or most wise who arrange things peacefully between neighbors. If the GACACA does not solve the problem then the problem is taken to the Cellule, Sector and Commune to be solved. The Commune works therefore as a Court of appeal.

The arrest procedures work as follows: When someone is accused of criminal acts, the person is arrested and the Burgomaster judges whether there is enough evidence to convict the person. During the research, the accused is kept under arrest in the Commune for one week or two if the case is complicated.

There was a list of names of people to be arrested but it was judged that the list was poorly done and a more accurate list is being undertaken by the councillor of sector. At the moment there is a list of people who have been arrested in the Commune. The latter contains the names of 62 people ever since Dec 9th, 1994. Many of the people in the list have been released.

PROFILE OF THE COMMUNE OF BULINGA

Within the context of the profile of the Communes of the Prefecture of Gitarama currently being undertaken, a visit was paid to the Burgomaster of the Commune of BULINGA, Mr. HARERIMANA, Maurice.

AGRICULTURE/FOOD: Agricultural activities have started throughout the commune. Seed distribution is being undertaken by CARE. The latter has distributed one hoe per family. There is a lack of seeds despite the distribution undertaken. The reason for the latter is due to the fact that the distribution done was of seeds that do not adapt very well to the characteristics of the soles of this Commune. (Sorgho instead of soy).

Before the war there were some agriculture ongoing projects which have not re-started yet due to the fact that the people with the skills to put them back on track have disappeared or have been killed and also all the equipment have been destroyed.

Cattle production: 80% of the cattle in the Commune was used for food during the war. People get meat supplies in Niamabuye Commune. An NGO working in this field is badly needed.

OTHER ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES:

Commerce:

Commercial activities have begun. According to the Burgomaster, very little commercial activity is to be found in this Commune. The people involved in commercial activities contribute to the economy of the commune and pay 2500 FRW per year. People working in the agriculture do not pay taxes at the moment. Cattle owners do not pay taxes at the moment.

Before the war there were cooperatives of people working in the Commercial sector. However, they had their money in the bank and during the war banks were robbed, therefore, all the money was lost and the re-start of the activities cannot be funded.

HEALTH: The Commune has two health centers, one in Buramba and one in Mushishiru. Both centers are supplied of medicines by ICRC which indeed pays the salaries of the personnel assisting the two centres. Currently there is a problem for the pregnant women of the Commune to give birth as at the moment none of the health centres in the Commune has the necessary facilities to assist pregnant women.

NGO'S: The main NGO's operating in the Commune are:

- CARE: Distribution of seeds and hoes.
- CARITAS: Ad-hoc distribution of food.(Very little amount).

POPULATION: The current population of the Commune is 37.330 people. Before the war the population of the Commune was 42.000. No "Old Case Load" people have been registered in this Commune.

IDP'S: Very few IDP's are returning on a regular bases within the context of "Operation Return".(14 people have been registered in total so far). The reason for this is to be found in the fact that people from this area fled to Kibuye Prefecture which borders on Bulinga and therefore they are returning on foot which makes the registration task very complicated.

UNACCOMPANIED MINORS: There is no orphanage in the Commune. There are 1.200 unaccompanied minors hosted in some families who generally belong to the extended family or friends of the orphan. There are problems of malnutrition among the unaccompanied minors and clothes for the orphans and the families hosting them are needed. An assistance programme targeting these families is required. No NGO has yet shown its will to work in this area.

EDUCATION: Primary schools have started on November 16th with a number of 5.700 students. Before the war there were 5.860 students registered. The number of teachers at the moment is 102, compared to 108 before the war. Secondary school has not yet started. The 8 School buildings existing have been damaged and there is a lack of school material. Assistance is required in this area.

ESSENTIAL SERVICES:

Water: This commune is facing tremendous problems of water because or the installations have been destroyed or access to the water is at a very long walking distance.

Electricity: Installations need to be repaired.

Roads and bridges: Poor state - there are community works (Muganda) but the Muganda does not work properly as people lack tools. Before the war there was a project called PSTP/HIMO to repair roads and bridges linking Communes and Prefectures. This project is at the moment paralysed due to the lack of materials and vehicles that were destroyed during the war.

HOUSING: There is a housing problem for the people whose houses were destroyed. Unfortunately, the rebuilding of these new

houses can not be undertaken as there are no roofing tiles available. These people are living at the moment in little camps in which ICRC is giving emergency assistance.

MASS GRAVES: In this Commune there are no mass graves identified.

BANDITRY/SECURITY: The general situation is good in the Commune. However, the incidents take place in the sectors of Musangue, Nyabitare and Bulinga as they border on Kibuye and the people displaced there enter into the above mentioned sectors at night to steal cows or food.

There are no mine fields in the Commune. Explosives that are found are immediately removed by the RPA.

UNAMIR presence is not very visible in the Commune.

Human Rights team has never visited the Commune.

Some robberies of cattle have been reported.

Among the serious incidents reported lately, on Dec 25, 1994, Mr. KINYATA, Jean Marie Vianney was killed by three people to have the money stolen. The three aggressors were arrested and sent to the Gitarama central prison.

On Dec 8th, the body of a child was found in the forest. The reason for the death of the child has not been found yet.

On January 30th 1995, a group of people irrupted in the house of Mr. MURANZANGA, Godofred, beat him and did him some machete cuts. Eventually, he had 42.000 FRW stolen as well as good going up to 300.000 FRW. One person is currently suspected for this crime and being investigated.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM/ARREST PROCEDURES: Before the war there was a Tribunal of Canton but it is not operational at the moment. Only one of the three judges composing the Tribunal de Canton is available, however, he assists the Burgomaster giving legal advice. Unfortunately, as in the majority of communes, the Tribunal de Canton cannot function without three judges. However these three judges must be named by the Conseil Supérieur de la Magistrature which in turn must be named by the Supreme Court, neither of which has yet been established.

In addition, inspectors of the judicial police are needed. As in the rest of the country, the Commune applies the traditional judicial system called GACACA. This system consists in having 3 or 4 people in every Cellule chosen among the oldest or most wise who arrange things peacefully between neighbors.

If the GACACA does not solve the problem then the problem is taken

to the Cellule, Sector and Commune to be solved. The Commune works therefore as a Court of appeal.

The arrest procedures work as follows: When someone is accused of criminal acts, the person is arrested and the Burgomaster judges whether there is enough evidence to convict the person. During the research, the accused is kept under arrest in the Commune for one week or two if the case is complicated.

There is no list of names of people to be arrested as the Burgomaster has realized that in many cases this list is made with the people's declarations. The majority of the times, these declarations respond to personal interests of the people who make the allegations such as, occupy the houses of the people accused or take their goods. Therefore, there is the firm conviction that it is more practical to investigate case by case rather than make a list that will have to be permanently verified. Fake witnessing is not actually being punished.

People arrested are registered in a list that is available. Since Dec 1994, between 30-40 people have been arrested in this Commune.

PROFILE OF THE COMMUNE OF MUGINA

Within the context of the profile of the Communes of the Prefecture of Gitarama currently being undertaken, a visit was paid to the Burgomaster of the Commune of MUGINA, Mr. NTAGAMIRA, Welars.

AGRICULTURE/FOOD: Agricultural activities have started throughout the commune. Seed distribution is being undertaken by CRS, although the distribution has been very badly done as some people got a lot of seeds and some other people did not get any seeds. LWF has distributed 6.000 hoes, there are at least 1.000 hoes needed if all the families want to be reached.

Before the war there were some agriculture ongoing projects and notably a project of rice growing funded by the chinese cooperation. The latter has not re-started yet, however it is expected to start in the near future as the chinese cooperation is going to begin its activities again.

Cattle production: Cattle was very abundant in this Commune. Most of the cattle in the Commune was used for food during the war. Only 2.929 cows are left. The real problem in this field at the moment is the lack of bulls in the Commune for reproduction. CRS has requested that some associations of cattle producers are created so that CRS can work out a project of assistance in this field.

OTHER ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES:

Commerce:

Commercial activities have not entirely begun. According to the Burgomaster, there is a cooperative whose name is KOPROKOMO that is soon going to start its activities. This cooperative employ normally 200 people. Its activities consist basically in associate traders to be able to buy a whole range of goods to sold them afterwards to the retailers. The main thing that is needed for the complete start of the activities is vehicles to assure the transport of goods. The people involved in commercial activities contribute to the economy of the commune and pay 5000 FRW per year. People working in the agriculture pay 400 FRW per year. Cattle owners do pay 250 Frw per cow per year and 1000 FRW when the cow is going to be killed to sale the meat.

HEALTH: The Commune has one health center in Mugina. The center is supplied of medicines by MEMISA which indeed pays the

Water: This commune is facing tremendous problems of water because the installations have been destroyed or access to the water is at a very long walking distance.

Electricity: Installations need to be repaired.

Roads and bridges: good state - there are community works (Muganda) that look after the maintenance of the roads and bridges.

HOUSING: There is a housing problem for the people whose houses were destroyed. Fortunately, the rebuilding of the houses destroyed has been undertaken. People whose houses were destroyed are living at the moment in empty commercial centres.

No housing clashes between neighbors have been reported. This does not coincide with a security report of Feb 3rd, in which UNHCR protection officer reported that in the Commune of Mugina, sector of Kiyonza, the "Reechappes" that are returning are accessing people who have houses of having participated in the massacres so that they are arrested and be able to occupy the houses of the latter.

MASS GRAVES: In this Commune there are many mass graves that have been identified. In Mugina city 4 mass graves have been found containing a total of around 10.000 bodies. This mass graves are going to be publically open on Feb 27th.

BANDITRY/SECURITY: The general situation is good in the Commune. The most common incidents are stealing of cows or food.

There are no mine fields in the Commune.

UNAMIR presence is very visible in the Commune.

Human Rights team has visited the Commune three times.

Some robberies of cattle have been reported.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM/ARREST PROCEDURES: Before the war there was a Tribunal of Canton but it is not operational at the moment. Only one of the three judges composing the Tribunal de Canton is available, the other two fled as they were involved in the massacres.

Unfortunately, as in the majority of communes, the Tribunal de Canton cannot function without three judges. However these three judges must be named by the Conseil Supérieur de la Magistrature

which in turn must be named by the Supreme Court, neither of which has yet been established.

In addition, inspectors of the judicial police are needed. As in the rest of the country, the Commune applies the traditional judicial system called GACACA. This system consists in having 3 or 4 people in every Cellule chosen among the oldest or most wise who arrange things peacefully between neighbors.

If the GACACA does not solve the problem then the problem is taken to the Cellule, Sector and Commune to be solved. The Commune works therefore as a Court of appeal.

The arrest procedures work as follows: When someone is accused of criminal acts, the person is arrested and the Burgomaster judges whether there is enough evidence to convict the person. During the research, the accused is kept under arrest in the Commune for one week or two if the case is complicated.

People arrested are registered in a list that is not available. Since Dec 1994, between 200-300 people have been arrested in this Commune.

Unlike in the communes of the west of Gitarama, here the transparency of the arrest procedures is virtually inexistant and the information provided by the Burgomaster does not coincide with the information obtained by the UNHCR protection officer when monitoring the Commune.



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Assistance Mission for Rwanda

UNAMIR - MINUAR

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Mission pour l'Assistance au Rwanda

Lt Col Ata Hasnain

UN Military Observer
UNAMIR
c/o 1664 FPO
c/o 56 APO

INTER FPO



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Assistance Mission for Rwanda

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(S A Hasnain)
Lt Col

INTER FPO



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Assistance Mission for Rwanda

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Lt Col



UNITED NATIONS
Assistance Mission for Rwanda

UNAMIR - MINUAR

NATIONS UNIES
Mission pour l'Assistance au Rwanda

Lt Col Ata Hasnain

UN Military Observer
UNAMIR
c/o 1664 FPO
c/o 56 APO

VSAT TELEPHONE/FAX NUMBERS

EFF: 22 DEC 94

SECTOR 1 HQ - BYUMBA

11204 - SIGS DET
11205 - NICOY OPS/FAX

SECTOR 2 HQ KIBUNGO

NIL

SECTOR 3 HQ GITARAMA

11235 - MILOBS OPS RM
11236 - SECTOR COMD
11237 - SIGS DET
11238 - MALICOY OPS RM

SECTOR 4A HQ GIKONGORO

11243 - FAX
11244 - CO ZAMBATT
11245 - OPS CELL
11246 - SIGS DET

SECTOR 4B HQ KIBUYE

11231 - CO ZAMBATT
11232 - SIGS DET
11233 - LOGISTIC OFFR
11234 - FRAIBATT OPS

SECTOR 4C HQ CYANGU

11239 - CO ETHIOBAT
11240 - LOGISTIC OFFR
11241 - SIGS DET
11242 - 2I/C ETHIOBAT

SECTOR 5 HQ KAFALI

INMARSAT (OUTGOING ONLY)

SECTOR 6 KIGALI

RWANDA TEL

TAC HQ BUTARE

INMARSAT (OUTGOING ONLY)

MILOB HQ KIGALI

RWANDA TEL

- NOTE:
- A. WHEN DIALING FROM CDN MM4 DIAL 4 PLUS DESIRED NUMBER - IE 4 - XXXXX.
 - B. WHEN DIALING FROM UNAMIR FIVE DIGIT PHONES DIAL DESIRED NUMBER DIRECT - IE: 11222.
 - C. WHEN DIALING FROM RWANDA TEL TELEPHONES ASSISTANCE FROM UNAMIR TEL OPERATOR IS REQUIRED.

From MILOB HQ → All Numbers via UNAMIR S/N

RWANDATEL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

EFFECTIVE: 17 DEC 94

UNAMIR HQ AMAHORO HOTEL SWITCHBOARD

84265 UNAMIR DUTY O
84275
84266
84268
84269
84270
84273
84274
86870
86871
86873
86877
86875
86877 - FAX

BLUE BERET CAMP (BELGIAN VILLAGE)

82910 - DR KABIA
82914 - SRSG
82916 -
82907 - G3 PLANS
82917 - D COS OPS
82903 - FC

MILOB GP HQ

82341 - CMO
83911 - FAX
83493 - SWBD
82342 - SWBD

AUS CON HQ

75216 - DO
75838 - LEGAL O
76295 - AUSCON COMD
75046 - OC LOG COY AUSMED

AUS CON HOSP

75555 -
75717 -
76630 -
76519 - AUS HOS DO

3 CSG

74837 - DUTY OFFR

IVECO (BROWN & ROOT)

72803 - OR
72802 - FAX

CENTRE BON PASTEUR (CONVERTO)

84982

COMMUNICATIONS (FIELD SERVICE)

74113

ENGLISH TEACHING CENTER (ETC)

72939

72892

72894

UNAMIR E.S.M

75216

75838

76295

75046

UNAMIR C.H.K

76519

MP COY HQ

86856 - PROVOST MARSHAL

86855 - RADIO ROOM

INDBATT

BN HQ

72352 - CO

75561 - 2 I/C

76803 - OPS O/ADJT

86976 - D COY HQ (PHARMA LAB)

RURAL TELEPHONE LINK TO BYUMBA

11204

To : Force Signal Officer

From : MILOB GP ~~Ho~~

D A T E

Date : 11 Apr 95

Subject : ALLOTMENT OF WALKIE TALKIE/BASE STATION

1. At present there is acute shortage of Radio Sets in the Milob Sectors. Milob Sectors are facing difficulties to carry out patrolling and other normal activities. Immediate requirement of Radio equipment for various milob sectors are as follows :-

	Walkie Talkie	BASE STATION
a. Sector 1 (Buymba)	Walkie Talkie 5	Base Station 1
b. sector 2 (Kibongo)	Walkie Talkie 6	Base Station 2
c. Sector 3 (Gitarama)	Walkie Talkie 4	Base Station 1
d. Sector 4A (Gikangoro)	Walkie Talkie 4	Base Station 1
e. Sector 4B (Butare)	Walkie Talkie 4	Base Station 1
f. Sector 4C (Cyingogo)	Walkie talkie 4	Base Station 1
g. Sector 5 (Gyseny)	Walkie Talkie 4	Base station 1
h. Sector 6 (Kigali)	Walkie Talkie 4	Base Station 1
Total	Walkie Talkie 35	Base Station 9

2. You are requested to make necessary arrangement for allotment of above radio equipments.

3. Best Regards.

MD. Ruhul Munir Khan
Major
Signal Officer

b. Gp and Tasks.

(1) Tac HQ.

(a) Phase I.

i. Gp - No change.

ii. Tasks.

aa. Assist UNREO, UN Agencies and NGOs in coordination of Op RETOUR.

ab. Advice contributing organisations of the level of help that could be expected from formed tps.

ac. Liaise with Prefects and Bourgmestres to ensure adequate security coverage is being provided.

ad. Liaise with the RPA and work out modalities.

ae. Inform HQ UNAMIR of the progress of Open Relief Centres (ORCs).

(b) Phase II.

i. Gp - No change.

ii. Tasks.

aa. Continue the tasks of Phase 1.

ab. Assist all contributing organisations to achieve their tasks.

ac. In concert with UNREO, brief Prefects and Bourgmestres on recurring problems and seek Govt approved solutions.

ad. Increased liasion with the RPA for creation of required security environment.

(c) Phase III. No Change.

(c) Phase III. Gp and Tasks - No Change.

(3) GHANBATT

(a) Phase I.

i. Gp - No Change.

ii Tasks.

aa. Prevent intimidation and harassment of IDPs in camps by extremists within Sector.

ab. Enhance confidence amongst the camp population.

ac. Encourage voluntary relocation to Home Communes.

ad. Provide security of a sect strength for Home Communes/ORCs located within AOR (see Annex A).

ae. Provide security at IDP camps loc at KIZI, MUGANO, KARAMBI, BUHORO, BUSANGE with a pl size force at each camp.

(b) Phase II.

i. Gp - 1x Coy.

ii. Tasks.

aa. Provide security of coy str at target camps (See Annex A).

ab. Provide security at Marshalling area in target camps within AOR.

ac. Provide security to OWS located within AOR (to be specified later).

ad. Provide escort of a half section str for each convoy from the IDP camps to the destination communes/ORCs (Annex A).

ae. Provide an RRF of pl str when any convoy is transiting through AOR.

af. Provide security of sect str for Home

Commune/ORCs located within AOR in Sector 2.

ag. Maintain a presence in target camp within AOR during the period when they are being vacated.

ah. Assist UNHCR and other UN Agencies in the organisation of marshalling areas within sector.

ai. Liaise with the RPA.

(c) Phase III. Reduce the conditions for violence in Home Communes within sector during the community reintegration process.

(4) SECTOR 3.

(a) Phase I.

i. Gp - No Change

ii Tasks.

aa. Provide security in the Home Communes in AOR. (Annex A)

ab. Provide security to OWS loc at BUTARE.

ac. Provide escort of min half sect str for each convoy from the IDP camps to the destination Communes/ORCs in RUNYINYA, GESHAMVU, KIGEMBI, NIARIZU, NTONGWE, MASANGO, MURAMA, and KIGOMA.

ad. Provide an RRF of a pl str when any DP convoy is transiting through AOR.

(b) Phase II. No change.

(c) Phase III. Provide security of sect str for Home Commune/ORCs located within AOR (Annex A).

(5) INDBATT.

(a) Phase I.Gp and Tasks - No change from present tasks.

(b) Phase II.

i. Gp - No change.

ii. Provide security to OWS in KIGALI.

iii. Provide an RRF of a pl str when any convoy is transiting through AOR.

iii. Liaise with RPA for guarding KIGALI OWS.

(c) Phase III. Be prep to rft with pl size elm in sect 2 & 3 on order.

(6) FRAFBATT.

(a) Phase I.Gp and Tasks - No change from present tasks.

(b) Phase II.

i. Gp - No change.

ii. Tasks. Be prepared to reinforce Sectors 4,3 and 2 on order.

(c) Phase III. Be prepared to reinforce Sectors 4,3 and 2 on order.

(7) ETHIOBATT.

(a) Phase I.Gp and Tasks - No change from present tasks.

(b) Phase II.

i. Gp - No change.

ii. Tasks. Be prepared to reinforce Sectors 4A, 3, and 2 on order.

(c) Phase III. No Change (As per para (7b)).

(8) TUNBATT.

(a) Phase I.Gp and Tasks - No change from present tasks.

(b) Phases II and III.

- i. Gp - No change.
- ii. Tasks. Be prepared to reinforce Sectors 3, 4A, and 2 on order.

(9) NICOY.

(a) Phase I.

- i. Gp - No Change
- ii Tasks - No Change.

(b) Phases II and III.

- i. Gp - No change.
- ii. Tasks. Be prepared to reinforce Sectors 2, 3, and 4A on order.

(10) MILOB GP HQ.

(a) Phase I.

- i. Gp - As deemed necessary.
- ii. Tasks - Motivate DP population in target camps to return to Home Communes / ORCs.

(b) Phase II.

- i. Gp - No Change
- ii. Tasks.
 - aa. Monitor target camps during evacuation of DPs(Annex A and B)
 - ab. Escort IDP convoys from target camps to ORCs/ Home communes in conjunction with formed troops and RPA.

(c) Phase III.

- i. Tasks.
 - aa. Assist in commune ptls.

ab. Monitor security situation of home
communes and resettled IDPs.

(11) Force Engr Coy.

(a) Phase I.

i. Gp - 1 Engr Coy

ii Tasks - Assist in the prep and repair of
BUSORO bridge GR 9547.

(b) Phases II and III. No change.

(12) CIVPOL. - All phases.

(a) Gp - No change.

(b) Tasks - Assist in commune security.

(13) G3 AIR OPS. - Provide heli sp for ptl, recon, liaison
and AME.

(14) CLO. All phases.

(a) Gp. No change.

(b) Tasks.

i. Coord liaison especially with the RPA and
ensure all allotted tasks are carried out.

ii. Provide required no of interpreters to
units and HQ on order.

(15) HAC. Brief and coord the activities of the NGOs.

(16) PAFFO All phases.

(a) Gp. No Change.

(b) Tasks.

aa. Prepare proactive PR campaign aimed at
promoting sy climate in the communes
highlighting RPA and UNAMIR presence and
presence of NGOs.

ab. Prepare appropriate handouts to be
distributed in the various target camps and
Home Communes giving necessary details of the

op.

(17) RPA.

(a) Phase I.

i. Gp - As required.

ii. Tasks.

aa. Prevent intimidation and harassment of IDPs in target camps by extremists (Annex A).

ab. Enhance confidence amongst target camp population.

ac. Encourage voluntary relocation to Home Communes.

ad. Contribute to information campaign in target camps and Home Communes.

ae. Create confidence within camp and Home Commune populations.

af. Liaise with Bourgmestres, UN Agencies, NGOs and UNAMIR in Home Communes to work out the modalities of the op.

(b) Phase II.

i. Gp - As required.

ii. Tasks.

aa. Establish secure conditions in target camps prior to operation.

ab. Screen and search all IDPs prior to boarding of transport/foot columns.

ac. Escort convoys/foot columns in conjunction with UNAMIR tps from target camps to Home Communes (through OWS, where required).

ad. Ensure that IDPs are not required to submit to further searching and screening once under escort.

(m) Modifications. The schedule is subject to modifications. If camp populations are greater than predicted or if the rate of vacation is constrained by other factors, additional days may be required to vacate the camps.

(n) Daily Timings. Daily timings for the schedule will be promulgated locally through meetings at Tac HQ as is currently the case for Op HOMEWARD. Tac HQ is responsible for informing units in the AORs concerned of the necessary adjustments to their timings.

(2) Schedule. See Annex B.

(3) ORCs. ORCs are listed at Annex A. This list will be updated as information becomes available. The first twelve ORCs to be established for the target camp at CYANIKA and which will be fully operational by D-3 are in the Communes of:

- (a) South KIGALI - NGENDA, GASHORA, KANSENZE.
- (b) BUTARE - RUNYINA, GESHMAVU, KIGEMBI, NAKIZU.
- (c) GITRAMA - NTONGWE, MASANGO, MURAMA, NIGOMA.
- (d) KIBUNGO - SAKE.

(4) MOVEMENT. Initial movement will be by vehicles. Earlier camps on the schedule have large populations beyond easy foot travelling distance and these will be transported by bus and trucks. At later stages of the move, as momentum increases and as camp populations have shorter distances to travel, much greater movement on foot will take place. Movement will be coordinated by WFP with IOM and UNAMIR transport support.

(5) Special Instrs.

- (a) Camps security to commence by 28 Dec 94.
- (b) OWS and ORCs will be secured by 28 Dec 94.

4. ADMIN AND LOGISTICS.

a. Tpt. UNAMIR will provide tpt assets to support Op RETOUR as follows:

- (1). First Line Tpt. First Line tpt to be provided by

the following:

- (a). CANCON. 6 X TCVs.
- (b). ZAMBATT. 9 X TCVs.
- (c). GHANBATT. 5 X TCVs.
- (d). ETHIOBATT. 2 X TCVs.
- (e). TUNBATT. 4 X TCVs.
- (f). INDBATT. 5 X TCVs.
- (g). NICOY. 3 X TCVs.
- (h). AUSMED. 2 X TCVs.

(2). Reporting. First line tpt reporting are to be coordinated by Tac HQ.

(3). Agencies and NGOs. Agencies and NGOs will provide all available tpt to support Op RETOUR.

b. Feeding.

(1) Units. Units are to be self-contained for feeding.

(2). IDPs. The feeding of IDPs will be coordinated by UNREO at the Commune level. Food distribution to IDPs for a two week period will be effected in conjunction with WFP/CRS/ICRC targeted distribution.

c. Ammunition. As per SOPs.

d. ROE. State GREEN. See Annex E for other legal issues.

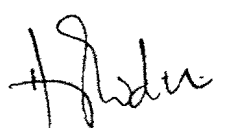
e. Dress. Normal.

5. COMMAND AND SIGNAL

a. Tac HQ. Tac HQ will be the coordinating UNAMIR HQ for Op RETOUR.

b. Convoy Escort. Escorting units are to provide radio communications with each convoy. FSO is to establish and issue procedure for escort communications through other AORs.

6. Ack.


HK ANYIDOHO
Brig Gen
Acting Force Commander

Annexes:

- A. List of Target camps/ ORCs and Home Communes.
- B. Schedule of Op RETOUR.
- C. Principles for settling IDPs.
- D. Open Relief Centres - Method of operation.
- E. Legal issues for Op RETOUR.

Distribution:

External:

Action:

Copy No.

ETHIOBATT	1
FRAFBATT	2
ZAMBATT	3
GHANBATT	4
TUNBATT	5
INDBATT	6
NICOY	7
SECTOR 2	8
SECTOR 3	9
Force Provost Marshall	10
COO Tac HQ	11
G4	12
Force Engr	13
G3 Plans	14
CANSIGS	15
AUSMED	16
CIVPOL	17
CHAO	18
HRFO	19
FSO	20
CLO	21
G3 AIR	22
PUBLIC AFFAIRS OFFR	23
IOC	24
RPA LO	25

Internal:

Information:

FC	26
DFC	27
COS	28
DCOS (OPS)	29
DCOS (SP)	30
FMO	31
G2	32
CAO	33
CSS	34
C Log O	35
G1	36

UNITED NATIONS



NATIONS UNIES

ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

MILITARY OBSERVERS ACTIVITIES

1. Gen Sit. Calm.

2. Borders. Remained open except that Rusisi I and II Border remains closed From Zairean side . Giseyni remained closed to UNAMIR.

3. Sector 1(BYUMBA). Milob team found lot of amn (1xrkt bgren, 1x hand gren, 33xrds 7.62mm, 2 belts of 51 & 55 rds of 7.62 amn) at Nagahanga Sec School 2420

4. Sector 2(KIBUNGO). broken br at 265562 has grounded tfc between Sake 4354/ Gashora 2655.

5. Sector 3(GITARAMA/KIBUYE).

(a) Cdrs continue vis of Sect.

(b) Robbbberies by armed bandits in Muganza 8686.

(c) At Gitesi (Kibuye), Team found two patients at local health centre with gun shot wounds. Not allowed to question by local RPA

6. Sector 4A(GIKONKORO). NTR.

7. Sector 4B(BUTARE).

(a) Milob team with Force Engr Coy accompanied B/M recce damaged rds around Butare.

(b) One Veh of UNICEF taken away by armed men 06 Jun at 2130.

(c) RPA has increased str in two border posts at Kanyaru Bas 6989 and Haute 6292.

8. Sector 4C (Cyanguu). Rpa constr defs in Kirambo commune 0444. Est check post at 57195.

9. Sector 5(GISENI). President will attend reburial ceremony in Gaseke 4904 on 08 Jun.

10. Sector 6 (Kigali). NTR.

TO: UNAMIR HQ/G2
FROM: SECTOR 4C
DATE: 28/05/95
SUBJECT: SECTOR COMMANDER'S ASSESSMENT/COLLECTION TASK

SECTOR COMMANDER ASSESSMENT

STRATEGY

The post war events and situation development clearly indicate the already formed strategy alliance between Rwanda, Uganda and Burundi on one side and Zaire, FRGF on the other side. The government of Zaire in view of its economic constraints as well as the inability to maintain Rwanda refugee camps and diminishing aid supplied by UN agencies and other international organizations, makes everything possible to close the refugee camps. However this task can be fulfilled by two visible ways i.e.:

- (1) Repatriation of the refugees from Zaire based on the mutual agreement signed by two parties (Rwanda/Zaire) involving UNAMIR and UN agencies.
- (2) Arming of the FRGF and former militia personnel in order to launch an offensive with the aim of annexing the South-West part of Rwanda (Sec 4C area) as a minimum or to divide the country into two independent States as a maximum, in order to resettle Hutu refugees.

The first way is the easiest, the most right and the most justifiable one, but at present the Rwandan government and the RPA consider it unacceptable since the Zairian Government does not allow them to screen all the refugees willing to come back. Above all, UNAMIR, NGOs and UN Agencies failed to succeed in their noble goal of persuading the two parties to begin the repatriation exercise. Thus, the second way, we believe, remains the most probable solution to this long lasting problem unless the parties find a compromise. Only international pressure and international monitoring of weapons delivery can deter Zaire from arming the FRGF and to abandon the idea of supporting their military operations.

OPERATIONAL

- (1) As it was already stated in our previous assessment report, the Cyangugu Prefecture is seen has a secondary approach because of the difficult terrain, two natural obstacles (lake Kivu and Nyungwe Forest) which slows down troop movement in a region "created" for ambushes. The main approach and the fastest one would be North of the Lake Kivu in Gisenyi, Sector 5.

As far as strategic FRGF offensive is concerned, it can not be successfully carried out within Sector 4C due to the above mentioned reasons, no visible concentration of FRGF troops, dumping of combat stores close to the border, probing

attacks, visible increase of patrolling and reconnaissance at the Zairian border area. However, a limited and surprise attack to capture the South-Western part of Rwanda is considered possible.

- (2) There are the following noticeable signs, features and facts which can prove our statements:
- (a) Visible concentration of RPA troops within the Bugarama Sub Sector.
 - (b) Cyanguu is a Hutu dominated area. The population displays their sympathy to the FRGF (the same ethnic group, many relatives among them).
 - (c) The Rwanda/Zaire border is not reliably protected and closed by RPA. Therefore FRGF personnel are able to infiltrate, hide themselves among the local population and form the 5th column in the area as well as stackpile ammunition and weapons on the Rwanda territory (Sector 4C).
- (3) Taking into account the RPA strenght in the Sector 4C (5-6 companies). We assume that the forces strenght ratio will be at least 1:3 (one batt. of RPA against 3 batt. of FRGF and probably Zairian forces) if the attack is launched into Sec 4C.
- (4) The most probable zone of attack lies at our Southern Sub Sector (Bugarama) that is the Zaire/Rwanda border, the South-Western border which is very convenient for land infantry offensive operations, concentration of forces, troops reinforcements and provision of rear support in course of troops advancements including MedEvac from the battlefield.
- The second most probable zone of attack is the Nyamasheke Sub-Sector. The attack could be organized from Ijwi Island, but to our estimate, this area can not be taken as the primary offensive zone because of a natural obstacle (Lake Kivu), the absence of sufficient fleet of boats, the massive amphibious operations necessary skills and the difficulties in organizing rear support.

COLLECTION TASK

The collection task we received can not be fully covered due to time limits, objective reasons such as the absence of interpreters in Sector 4C, absence of informants the Zairian side and interdiction to MILOBs to go to Zaire, that is to Bukavu refugee camps and border towns. Nevertheless at this stage of the information collection task, we are able to provide you with the following. For the past month (29/04/95 - 29/05/95), Sector 4C remained quiet. There were no concentration of FRGF/Militia or Zairian troops observed in the vicinity of the Rwanda/Zaire border for the period under review. There were no engineering work,

deployment of artillery, guerilla activity, dumping of combat stores, nor special units in the border area observed. Although instances of "bandits" infiltration to Sec 4C take place from time to time, in particular in the northern sub sector (Nyamasheke), and the southern sub sector (Bugarama). However, we expect a reduction in the number of the infiltrations since the coffee and beans harvesting is over.



A. Jounitsyn
Lieutenant-Colonel
4C Sector Commander

UNITED NATIONS
ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDANATIONS UNIES
MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

FROM : MILOB SECTOR 4C CYANGUGU

TO : MILOB GP HQ KIGALI

INFO : UNAMIR HQ KIGALI//G2/G3/HAC//
SECT 4C MILOB TMS//GM1/GM3/GM5//

ZEN

*Lt. Colonel
Sector 4C Commander*

SUBJ: INTERIM SITREP FOR PERIOD 281800 MAY 291800 MAY 95

1. INCIDENT. THE FOLLOWING INCIDENT OCCURRED ON 28 MAY 95. ON 28 MAY 95, ETHIOBATT HELD A FUNCTION AT THE OCCASION OF THEIR NATIONAL DAY. AT APPROXIMATELY 2130 HRS, A MEMBER OF MEDECINS DU MONDE WHO WAS GOING BACK HOME WAS STOPPED BY FIVE CIVILLIANS ARMED WITH FOUR RIFLES AND ONE PISTOL. THE BANDITS HAD PUT THREE WOODEN LOGS ON THE ROAD AT APPROX ONE KM AFTER KAMEMBE'S CHECKPOINT (GR 785 260). THE SUSPECTS SEARCHED THE VEHICLE, THEN ORDERED THE VICTIM OUT OF HIS VEHICLE WITH THE PISTOL (THE VICTIM WAS TRAVELLING ON HIS OWN). ONE BANDIT WAS WALKING IN FRONT OF THE CAR AND ONE WAS WALKING BEHIND, WHILE A THIRD ONE WAS DRIVING SLOWLY. THE VICTIM WAS ALSO WALKING. FEELING THAT HIS LIFE WAS ENDANGERED, THE VICTIM RAN AWAY IN THE NEARBY WOOD. HE HIDE HIMSELF IN A POUND FOR APPROX ONE AND A HALF HOURS AND THEN PROCEEDED BACK TO THE ETHIOBATT FUNCTION TO SEAK SOME HELP. THE VICTIM HAD MULTIPLE LACERATIONS DUE TO HIS ESCAPE IN THE WOOD.

IMMEDIATELY AFTER HE EXPLAINED THE FACTS, A MILOB CAR WENT ON PATROL ESCORTED BY TWO ARMED VEHICLES FROM ETHIOBATT. THEY FOUND OUT THAT THE BANDITS IN THE ROBBED CAR HAD FORCED TWO ROAD BLOCKS, AND THAT THEY WENT THROUGH A THIRD ROAD BLOCK NORMALLY.

MILOBS ARE INVESTIGATING THE INCIDENT FURTHERMORE. UNCTV POL WILL BE INFORMED AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

*TX by fax at 291322 B-may/95
of [signature]*

TO : HAC CELL
ATTN : MILOB GP HQ
FROM : SECTOR 4-A
DATE : 29 MAY 95
FILE : 002(HAC)/GIR/4A

SUB : WEEKLY REPORT 19-26 MAY 1995.

1. ATTACHED IS THE WEEKLY REPORT FROM HAC CELL IN OUR SECTOR.
2. SUBMITTED FOR YOUR PERUSAL PLEASE.
3. REGARDS,

ek (hum off)
for (S C MESTON)
MAJ
OPS OFFICER

HAC WEEKLY REPORT
19 - 26 MAY 95
SECTOR 4-A

GENERAL SITUATION

1. The general situation in the Sector has remained calm, except for isolated incidents in Musebeya (4033) and Mudasomwa (4222) where report of killings and assault were reported. In view of these incidence the HUMANITARIAN CELL assessed the situation, as continuous robbery and sort of revenge by Tutsis against Hutus. Arrest is the on going exercise in the sector. It very difficult to say whether the arrests are genuine or not. In some sectors reconciliation is showing signs but in some sectors and communes time accompanied by government voice and genuine monitoring will be required.

AIM

2. The aim of this report is to apprise the HAC cell, of the Humanitarian activities in the Sector for the week ending 26 May 95 and make recommendations.

OWN HAC ACTIVITIES

3. The sector has since shifted its focus into constant monitoring and assessing the general living conditions of IDP returnees into their home communes, monitoring of Human Right violations at the communes and of the Tutsis IDP camp at Murambi (3538) and Burundi refugee camp at Kigeme (475257).

GENERAL LIVING CONDITIONS

4. Generally the living conditions of all the people in the sector is fairly satisfactory even though there are isolated cases of harassment by RPA and unknown armed bandits. In particular this report will cover in detail the following sub heading;

- a. Food. It is believed that, ^{there is a shortage of food} in all sectors except Kitabi (3520) and Kiraro (5131) there is complete shortage of food. Some NGOs like CARE INTERNATIONAL take care of widows in Kinyamakara (6126) area.
- b. Water. Most of the communes do not have clean tap water and they depend on stream water.
- c. Health Care. NGOs are supporting with medical care in the prefecture and in particular;

(1) MSF cares for the southern part of the prefecture and at Rukondo (5538) in the North .

(2) TROCARE cares for the northern part including the Murambi camp.

- d. Health Problems. The prevalent diseases are malaria and diarrhoea.
- e. Housing. There are no problems of housing in the prefecture as at now, but it is likely to arise if the illegal occupants do not vacate the houses of the actual owners, who are now returning to the communes.
- f. Education. Except in the southern part of the prefecture the secondary schools are running very well in the sector with most of the teachers either as volunteers or on temporary appointment. Detailed statistics will be reflected in next weekly report. Primary schools are functioning very well in the prefecture. However most of the school buildings are in a dilapidated state.
- g. Farming Activities Most of the prefecture is having meaningful farming activities eventhough most of the locals are not issued with farming implements, seeds and fertilisers, eg. at KIRARO and KITABI.

PEOPLE WITH SPECIAL NEEDS

5. The needs of the locals are as under :

- a. Orphanage. There are two well established children homes in the prefecture namely TERRES DES HOMMES and SOS children home. These homes are not holding all the orphans in the prefecture, and some are being cared for by the locals, example as at KINYAMAKARA (6126) commune.
- b. Hospital There is one GENERAL HOSPITAL, which is administered by the government at Kigeme, Number of satellite clinics are run by MSF and TROCARE.
- c. Handicap NTR
- d. Elderlies. NTR
- e. Refugees. There is one BURUNDI refugee camp located at KIGEME(475257) having about 2533 inhabitants. A Tutsi camp is located at MURAMBI (3538) and the strength is about 1500.

RELATION WITH NGOS

6. Presence of NGOs is observed in GIKONGORO which is the administrative centre of the prefecture. However very little presence is reported in the rural communes except for medical teams.

RELATION WITH UN AGENCIES

7. The UNREO has closed its offices in Gikongoro and the only UN agency left is the HUMAN RIGHT field offices, and the UNHCR.

RELATION WITH LOCAL AUTHORITIES

8. The relationship between the local authorities and UN agencies is quite cordial.

RECOMMENDATIONS

9. a. Food distribution should be intensified in most of the sectors.
- b. Drinking water should be catered for all the locals.
- c. Malaria control should be stepped up as well malaria awareness campaign should be launched in the prefecture by the UN agencies.
- d. All returnees should be assisted in the form of building materials to enable them to reconstruct their own houses.
- e. Dilapidated schools should be reconstructed.
- f. Farming implements and seeds should be distributed.
- g. All local care takers of orphans should be encouraged to send them to the orphanage.

CONCLUSION

10. For speedy rehabilitation of the returnees and also to resume normal activities in the commune these suggestions should be implemented at the earliest.

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ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA

MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

TO: ALL SECTORS/ BRANCHES

FILE REF: MILOB/POST/6433.07


FROM: MILOBS GP HQ

DATE: 30 MAY 1995

INFO: MA TO DFC/CMO

SUBJECT: POSTING OF MILOBS

1. In view of the repatriation of some Sectors Comds, Principal Staff Officers and Staff Officers at MILOBS GP HQ between June and August 1995, the CMO has approved the postings of MILOBS as per the attached list. Affected MILOBS are to report at their new locations on the effective date stated against their names.
2. In the case of the Sector Comds and Principal Staff Officers, Handing/ Taking over notes and certificates are to be forwarded to this HQ latest 3 days after the Handing/ Taking over ceremony.
3. Please accept for action.


K-OPONG KYEKYERU
LT COL
for CMO



UNITED NATIONS
Assistance Mission for Rwanda

UNAMIR - MINUAR

NATIONS UNIES
Mission pour l'Assistance au Rwanda

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

GENERAL

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

RETURNEES / ORIGINAL INHABITANTS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CONFISTICATION / OCCUPATION OF PRIVATE PROPERTY

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

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

AGRICULTURE

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

EDUCATION

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

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

BORDER CROSSINGS

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

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

GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES

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

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

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

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

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

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

LOCAL SITUATION

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

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

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

PUBLIC SERVICES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PRISONS

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

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


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

MILOB / UN AGENCY / NGO COOPERATION

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

CONCLUSION

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


(G K ADJEI)
Lt Col
Sect Comd

Annex A

Refers to Sector 1 Milob HQ
SRSG report Mar 95

SECTOR 1 MILOB HQ
RECORD OF INCIDENTS MAR 95

SER	DATE	GRID	INCIDENT	REMARKS
1	05 MAR	0825	At Byumba ,two Grenades landed at one of the Nibatt guard posts . Two soldiers sustained multiple injuries . Three grenade safety levers were found at the loc later on. A Cordon and Search operation was mounted by RPA in the villages around the camp in response to the explosions , Many civilians were arrested including 15 local employees of Brown and Root . RPA established checkpoints around Byumba town and ordered the arrest of any strangers in the locality.	
2	09 MAR	9235	At Kivuye , cross border incidents of theft appeared to have stopped after a meeting of local authorities from Uganda and Rwanda.	
3	10 MAR	1614	At Nyamiyaga , the B/Master held a meeting on the curent security situation. He refered to the Grenade incident in Nibatt and the recent arrest of two suspected strangers from Kigali who were roaming around the area.	
4	20 MAR	0825	At Byumba , Milobs provided support for the Min of Education to convey, supervise and collect exam papers from various centres within the prefecture . RPA provided security at each centre with 04 to 05 soldiers.	
5	21 MAR	0825	At Byumba , at approx 0130 hrs a civilian employee of Brown and Root was shot dead by a Nibatt soldier inside the camp's perimeter fence . Further investigations revealed that the civilian was shot by the Nibatt soldier after an altercation over women . The Gendarmarie and RPA cordoned off the camp wanting to arrest the culprit. The roadblock was dismantled on 22 Mar 1530 hrs.	
6	31 MAR	0825	At Byumba , there was a mass movement of armed troops of the 105 RPA Bn from Byumba to Sector 2 and 5 in anticipation of 06 Apr .	

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MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - KINSHASA

DIR

FROM: AIR OPS CELL, KIA

SITREP COVERING PERIOD: 290400 - 291800 2 May 95

1. GEN SITUATION

The general situation at the KIA remains normal.
There was a total of 06 (six) flights recorded for the day.

2. POLITICAL ACTIVITIES

NU Political activities.

3. FACTIONAL ACTIVITIES:

A. RPA

The RPA still maintains strict security at the K.

B. RGE

No Presence observed.

C. MILITIA

No Presence observed.

4. OWN MILITARY ACTIVITIES

UNAMIR operated only 01 (one) scheduled flight
from Nairobi.

5. HUMANITARIAN ACTIVITIES

Two humanitarian flights operated.


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UNAMIR - MILITARY

6. SUMMARY OF FLIGHT ACTIVITIES

A Total of 06 (Six) flights operated to and from KJA
as follows:-

A. UNAMIR	01
b. COMMERCIAL	03
C. HUMANITARIAN	02
<hr/>	
Total	06


AKM KAMBUDDIN
Sgt. Lt.
Duty Ops Officer.