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HAC

FHQ (OPS)

MILOB GP HQ

TO : SRSG
FC
DFC/CMO
FHQ (OPS)

①

DATE: 9 FEB 95

FROM : MILOB GP HQ

SUBJECT : WEEKLY SRSG'S RETURN ON ACTIVITIES IN ALL SECTORS

1. Attached is the above report in respect of Sector 4B submitted for your attention.

2. Please accept for necessary action.

[Signature]

A ANOCHKINE
Lt Col
for DCMO

②

Seen, please make a
copy to HAC

10/2

③

Notified
10/2

2001
C3/02

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WEEKLY SRSG'S RETURN ON ACTIVITIES IN SECTOR 4 B

REFERENCES :

A. Plans 50/94 dated 25 Nov 94.

B. Weekly SRSG'S Return on the Activities in Sector 4B Dated 25 Jan 95.

GENERAL

ISSUES RELATED TO RETURNEES AND ORIGINAL INHABITANTS

1. Percentage of Original Inhabitants Returning. Local authorities confirm the return of refugees throughout the Sector but are unable to speak definitively when asked about percentages: some make estimates of from less than one percent to a few percent while others say only "a few". All become somewhat confused when asked to separate the refugees from the recent conflict from those of previous conflicts and some authorities now divide recent refugees into those who fled the genocide and those who fled the arrival of the RPA. We have recently emplaced a new information-gathering system which should permit more precise returns but, for the moment, it appears that returnees are relatively few in number.

2. Number of New Settlers. Information concerning newcomers is no more precise than that concerning returnees but the figures are also apparently low.

3. Whether Property is Being Invaded. Returnees and newcomers alike are, in some cases at least, being accommodated in houses known to have belonged to others not now present. Authorities state that while this is satisfactory for the moment it will certainly cause problems if and when the original owners return. When original owners do return, their property is returned to them on proof of ownership of virtually any satisfactory form. The authorities speak often of new construction to overcome housing problems once they do begin to exist but we see little concrete evidence of these plans.

4. Agricultural Activities. Agricultural activities are underway throughout the Sector but authorities have not yet been able to provide specific details: air reconnaissance indicates a high percentage of the available land is under cultivation but figures for the entire Sector are not yet available. Again, it is hoped that the new system will rectify this shortcoming. A lack of hoes and in some cases seeds is also apparent in a few areas but

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these appear minor. An interesting complaint recently heard from one Commune concerns the shortage of livestock, the animals having apparently been eaten or removed by those who fled.

5. Children Attending School. Details of school information acquired/verified this week are contained at Annex A.

6. Means of Transportation. No change from the previous report with regard to public transportation. Official transportation for local authorities is also seriously limited and hampers their efforts at reconciliation/political indoctrination. Those who do have transport (usually a motor-cycle or scooter) frequently complain of a lack of petrol: most patrols receive requests to provide either transport or petrol and a comprehensive and definitive policy is required.

7. Crossing Points. No official crossing points exist in the Sector. In Gishyita and Rwamatamu communes, however, locals claim that an unknown number of returnees are entering/have entered the country by boat, presumably from l'Isle d'Ijwe. There are also claims that unknown persons are entering in the same areas and by the same method for the purpose of committing illegal acts. If true, this may have serious security implications.

GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES

8. Treatment of Returnees by RPA. Two unidentified persons were arrested in Gisovu on 27 Jan and another near Gishyita on 28 Jan, the latter while allegedly enroute from Gisenyi to Zaire. Further, a man called Rwabagishwe was reported shot and killed by RPA troops in Rwamatamu Commune on 22 Jan. The locals declined to discuss motives or subsequent events in any of these cases and it should be noted that the RPA BN which previously occupied this Sector had something of a reputation for secrecy in matters of this nature. It remains to be seen whether the new BN will conduct itself in a different manner.

9. Influential People in the Sector. Apparently none aside from the obvious litany of local authorities, the RPA and various NGO's. Perhaps this question could be better defined and clarified.

10. Flow of Rumors from Camps in Zaire. It is difficult to determine whether rumors originate in the camps in Zaire or elsewhere (if it were otherwise they wouldn't be called rumors) but there are certainly some in circulation. They include clandestine arrests and prisons to suggestions that bands of Interahamwe lurk in the woods. The most prevalent is that the Former Government Forces will/do undertake incursions into Rwanda for the purpose of committing various undescribed acts of mayhem.

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This particular rumor seems to have gained credence with the recent reports of unidentified persons being landed by boat in the area of the Mara/Murangara peninsula north-west of Mubuga.

11. Meeting with Local Authorities. All patrols attempt to contact local authorities such as Sous-Prefets, Chefs des Communes, Bourgemeistres, etc. but with varying degrees of success. The

Prefet is readily available and contact is frequent. No regular, routine meeting schedule exists. No personal contact has yet been effected with the Commander of the new Bn of the RPA although several of his Officers are to be found most nights at the Kibuye Guest House and some business is conducted there.

12. Resources Available to Local Authorities. All local authorities appear to have furnished offices available to them as well as limited supplies of stationery, pens, etc. Office machines are virtually non-existent and computers unheard of. Some authorities have motor transport, frequently a motor-cycle, but most do not. Virtually no administrative element possesses any financing worth mentioning and appointees and employees either work for food or get by as best they can through subsistence farming, etc.

13. General Situation. The situation can generally be said to be calm and satisfactory. However, the reports of water-borne incursions into the area, if true, demonstrate the ability by some hostile elements to visit upon this Sector the sort of violence currently being experienced by 4C. The situation may thus be in danger of deterioration.

14. Market Activity. Markets are numerous, fairly frequent (twice per week in most spots) and no serious shortages are apparent. The citizenry seem quite content with the activities available.

15. Public Services Provided by the Government. No apparent change from previous reports.

16. Sanitation / Medical Services. It is confirmed that no hospitals operate at either Kivumu or Nyabinaga due to a lack of all required items although a dispensary exists at the latter. MSF continues to operate Mabanza hospital. CARITAS operates a hospital at Murunda and health centres at Rutshiro and Kabona. A hospital is in operation in Shyamba and dispensaries in Rusengesi and Murundi. A health centre operates in Gisovu and another in Rwamatamu. ADRA operates a health centre in N'goma.

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17. Orphanages. An orphanage is in operation in Kibuye with a current population of 230. Another in Gishyita contains 50.

18. Prisons. A "transit" prison containing 58 detainees exists in Rwamatamu. A facility of uncertain status containing 95 detainees has been located in Kibuye. Otherwise, no change. HR

19. Cooperation between MILOBS and Custom Authorities. NTR.

NON GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS AND UN AGENCIES

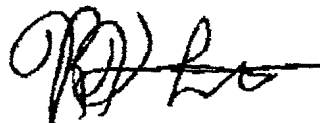
20. Cooperation between MILOBS and NGOs. Existent but feeble: it could be better. To date no formal or regularized mechanism for the maintenance of good relations and co-operation has existed. We are in the process of changing this.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

21. Information is acquired from all available sources including NGO's, ordinary citizens, FrafBatt, Human Rights personnel, personal observation and local authorities. The latter seem quite eager to share information and questionnaires are now being delivered to them to establish a base line of information for subsequent verification and ongoing acquisition, alteration, etc.

CONCLUSION

22. Information collection to date has been somewhat less than complete but certain initiatives are presently in hand to correct this. Generally the situation appears satisfactory and apparently does not differ greatly from many other areas of the country or from "the norm". The security situation may deteriorate in the future if the reports of water-borne incursions are true and are continued or expanded upon. It is too early to determine the impact, if any, of the recent arrival of a new Bn of the RPA.



R H Lidstone
Maj
Acting MILOB Sector Commander

Annexes: A. Data on Schools

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Annex A to
Weekly SRSG Return
dated 01 Feb 95

WEEKLY SCHOOL DATA

SER.	LOC.	TYPE	AGENCY	STUDENTS	TEACHERS
1.	Mwendo Comm.	Primary x 22 + Secondary x 2	?	6,867	97
2.	Rwamatamu Comm.	Primary x 21 + Secondary Advent. x 1	Govt.	5,248	106
3.	Mabanza Comm.	Primary x 21	?	6,783	128
4.	Rutsiro Comm.	Primary x 21	Govt.	10,000 approx.	177
5.	Bwakira Comm.	Primary x 22 + Secondary x 4	?	7,491	115
6.	Gisovu Comm.	Primary x 20	Govt.	5,000 approx.	92
7.	Kivumu Comm.	Primary x 19	Govt.	4,832	128
8.	Gishyita Comm.	Primary x 8 + Secondary x 3	?	2,574	47
9.	Gitesi Comm.	NO CHANGE		NO CHANGE	NO CHANGE