

UNAMIR

HAC - PATROL REPORT - SECTOR 2

20-23 FEB 1995

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FROM : Sector 2, Kibungo
 TO : Milob HQ, Kigali
 DATE : 23 Feb 95
 FILE : Ops/2
 SUBJECT : PATROL REPORT

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 OS
 24/2

PATROL REPORT FOR 23 FEB 95

AIM

1. To assess the situation in the communes of KAYONZA 5764, KIGARAMA 6170 and RUKIRA 6658.

TYPE OF PATROL

2. Reconnaissance and liaison.

TASKS

3. (a) Assess the approx number of houses that are still vacant.
 (b) Find out the approximate number of returnees in these communes and assess their re-integration.
 (c) Show UNAMIR presence in these areas.

STRENGTH

4. One team of two milobs.

ROUTES AND LOCS PATROLLED

5. As per Para 1 above.

INCIDENTS, OBSN AND ACTIVITY

- 6-9. NTR.

HUMANITARIAN ACTIVITY

10. Kayonza Commune:-

- (a) UNICEF, LWF, WORLDLIFE and WFP are working in the area.
- (b) Local authorities are working in conjunction with Japanese agencies to extend the water supply from KABORONDO 6177 to KAYONZA.
- (c) The school at KAYONZA needs to be rebuilt.
- (d) Approx 40% of the commune is vacant. It can accommodate approx 12,000 additional persons.

11. Kigarama and Rukira Communes. The bourgemestres were not available. The situation is calm. In RUKIRA vaccination of children

Ops up
 Arrange a visit
 with me to
 Returnee
 Camp.
 24/2

2

was in progress. The team observed approx 50 children being vaccinated.

12. Rusumo Commune:-

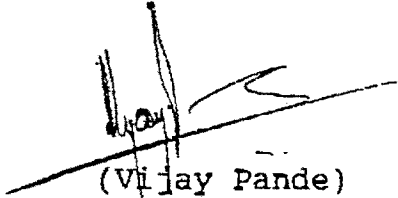
- (a) The immigration office at the border was closed.
- (b) Approx 150 returnees were noticed at the UNHCR transit camp at NYAKARAMBI. They have been in that location for the last three days and will be accommodated in the RUSUMO commune.

STATE OF ROADS

11. The bridge at GR 504643 needs repairs. At present it is passable by only light vehicles.

CIVIL AFFAIRS

12. NTR.


(Vilay Pande)
Major
Ops Offr
For Sect Cdr



MILOB GP HQ

TO: HAC

FROM: MILOB GP HQ // OPS //

DATE: 20.2.95

SUBJ: INFO / ACTION REQUIRED

1. Attached report for your info / action. MILOB HQ contact is SD/ 1 at telephone 83911 (extension 102) or CHAN 14 (C/S C3A).

Handwritten notes:
- info report
- Have news to
update this memo for
B 27/2

Signature of Anoshkine

Anoshkine
LCol

for DCMO

Attachments:

Handwritten notes:
②
Staff Arthur
Sector Sidre File
Under Sector 2
May

File: 2000/OPS

Date: February 1995

DISTRIBUTION LIST

HUMANITARIAN REPORT

Reference: MILOB GP HQ Plans 50/94 28 Nov 94

1. This is the initial report from Sector 2 as requested by the reference. Its submission has been delayed because we were unable to collect the information required for the report from either the civil authorities and the UN/NGO community. Thus this report is based largely upon our observations and opinions and is subject to change as factual/qualitative information becomes available.

2. Efforts to gather the initial data for this report have been hampered by:

- a. a lack of vehicles to visit the principals involved;
- b. the dispersion to the basic information amongst a number of government departments, UN Agencies and NGOs;
- c. a reluctance on the part of the civil authority to meet with us and discuss what is happening in their area of responsibility; and
- d. the absence of pre-war data upon which to make the necessary comparisons.

3. Notwithstanding that we do not have all the data, we will present our analysis of conditions in Sector 2 (15 communes from Kigali and Kibungo Prefectures). Purely statistical information is contained in Annex A. The analysis provided is based solely on the observations and opinion of MILOBs; this is intentionally done to avoid collaboration of what might be faulty information and to provide a second, unbiased opinion on conditions.

4. The report consists of two parts. Annex A presents the factual information requested while the written narrative is our analysis of the data. For simplicity, future submissions of Annex A will be hand amended to show where changes have occurred in the information.

GENERAL

5. Sector 2 consists of two political areas, Kibungo Prefecture and Kigali South or Bugesera Sub-Prefecture. While these two areas share many similarities, there are significant differences which require separate reporting.

POPULATION

6. Pre-war and current estimates of the population are shown at Annex A. These figures are deceiving however as there has been a large immigration of Old Caseload (living eight or more years

outside Rwanda) refugees into the area; particularly Kibungo Prefecture. Once IDP and refugee movement is complete, it is possible that the population will be at pre-war levels or perhaps even higher.

Comment: The increase of the population to pre-war levels will adversely affect the rehabilitation of the area and necessitate a longer period for the communities to become self-supporting.

IMMIGRATION

7. At the moment, UNHCR in Burundi is doing registration in the refugee camps to assist these people to return to Rwanda. No figures are presently available nor has a date been set for commencement of their return although UNHCR has commenced a trial project to move some 3000 to 4000 people into Bugesera and Kibungo over the next couple of weeks. Estimates from UNREO indicate that there are more than 200,000 people from the Kibungo Prefecture living in Tanzania. While mass migration has not yet started, there are people returning from Burundi and Tanzania everyday in small numbers both legally through one of the two official border crossing points in Sector 2 and illegally/unofficially by crossing the Akagera River at any number of points in small canoes. All of these people are moving on their own volition without any help of UN Agencies except at Rusumo crossing where UNCHR/IOM have stationed a bus to move people to Kibungo town. Many of those crossing at Rusumo have hired private vehicles in Tanzania to take them home. The remainder are moving on foot.

8. Refugees returning from Tanzania and Uganda are bringing cattle into the country. There is no figure available for how many head of cattle have been imported but it is believed that the number is significant. It is also believed that most of the people bringing cattle into the country are Old Caseload refugees.

9. UNHCR Burundi reported that some 1200 people left Sake commune to return to the Burundi refugee camps. Verification of this information was requested through UNREO and UNHCR but no response has been given. There is some indication though that the figures may refer to Burundi citizens would fled to Rwanda and are now returning to their own country. Furthermore there was a rumour that some 200 men fled Gashora commune for Burundi for fear of reprisals. This rumour of reprisals is also circulating in Sake commune but to date, we have not found anyone whose male relatives actually left the commune.

10. The Integrated Operations Center estimates that there are at least 120,000 people living in the IDP camps in Sector 4 who are originally from the Sector 2 area.. Movement from these camps to the home communes has been slow with an estimated 1300 people having returned to the Kibungo area since the commencement of OP RETOUR on 29 Dec 94 and an estimated 6500 for Bugesera. The four Open Relief Centers (ORCs) established in Sector 2 are operating at

various levels according to the wishes/efforts of the local government.

Comment: With the anticipated number of people yet to return to Sector 2, there will be a requirement for more international assistance than is currently being provided in the region.

HOUSING

11. In Kibungo Prefecture, the local authorities claim that the housing situation is critical as a large proportion of the houses have been destroyed and those that are not totally destroyed have had building materials (roofing steel, doors, windows) removed making them only marginally habitable. This is a significant problem as the people do not have the money to rebuild nor do the NGOs have the money or material to support a massive rehabilitation programme. At the moment there is no NGO supporting rehabilitation of houses in Kibungo Prefecture although OXFAM Quebec is expected to move into the Rwinkwavu (6683) area to support the resettlement of Old Caledonia refugees.

12. Housing in Bugesera Sub-Prefecture appears to have been damaged to a lesser extent but it remains a significant concern given the large number (100,000+) anticipated to return from the IDP camps and the as yet unknown number of refugees from Burundi. Presently housing does not appear to be a critical issue given the trend observed at the ORCs in the Bugesera communes where people leave immediately for their homes upon arrival at the ORC and do not return to use the shelter available at the ORCs. Furthermore there is one NGO, Oxfam Quebec, who is assisting with the rehabilitation of housing in the Kanzenze Commune and making an assessment of needs in the two other communes (Gashora and Ngenda).

13. The incident of illegal occupation of homes in the Kibungo Prefecture is a cause for concern. The local authorities have various schemes to meet local needs but lawful ownership takes precedence:

a. Scenario 1: if a person owns more than one house, then that person is asked to live in one and allow the other(s) to be occupied by someone else until such time as planted gardens can be harvested and/or new housing found for the illegal occupant.

b. Scenario 2: if the lawful owner has only one home, then the illegal occupant must move. Any gardens planted will be harvested by the individual who planted the garden. The "newly displaced people" are being moved to land which has been identified as free (public?) land. Communes in the Prefecture have been directed to identify what free land exists.

14. A resettlement plan for illegal occupants is being addressed in Bugesera Sub-Prefecture but the plan has not been made known to this office.

15. For Old Caseload refugees, the Prefecture has identified an old mining town at Rwinkwavu (6683) for the settlement of these people as they lack (lost) land under the Rwandan legal system as they fled in 1984 and earlier. Many refugees do not like this arrangement ~~has~~ as they want to return to their former communes but the local authority ~~has~~ for the most part been able to contain these people to this area.

COMMENT: housing will be a problem for a considerable time as there is insufficient resources (personal funds/NGO support) to rectify the situation.

AGRICULTURE

16. In Sector 2 the harvest of subsistence crops will occur in Jan-Feb and will be well below pre-war levels. The estimates for Kibungo Prefecture are given at Annex A. The lower harvest is attributable to less land being cultivated due to the lack of residents and less rainfall than normal. Bananas as a cash crop are being harvested now and the yield remains high (85%) however it is expected to diminish if the trees are not tended. Coffee beans are not ready for harvest.

17. All communes report a need for seeds and agricultural tools as the next planting of subsistence crops is in February and March. These needs have been noted by the NGOs and a coordinated effort is underway in Bugesera to ensure that seeds are available for the next planting and that there is food until the next crops are harvested. The situation in Kibungo is not as coordinated due to the large number of commune involved and the wish of the local government to take an active role in the seed distribution plan. Nonetheless it is believed that those requiring seeds and tools will have them in time for the planting.

COMMENT: food will be a major concern for at least the next four months and likely longer as returning IDPs and refugees will not have planted gardens during the February-March planting cycle.

PUBLIC SERVICES

18. EDUCATION: most public schools are reported open and while it has been announced that the government wanted to open secondary schools in the New Year, there is little evidence that these schools will opening the near future.

19. It is difficult to determine what percentage of the children are attending school as there is little demographic information upon which to make comparisons. While statistically, it appears that there are a large number of children registered as attending school, it is also observed that many children remain at home when the schools are open. As a guess, we estimate that perhaps 25% of the school age children are not attending school.

20. An NGO specializing in statistical analysis assessed the conditions in Muhazi commune and found that 45% of the teachers were qualified to teach as opposed to a pre-war figure of 85%. It

is assumed that other communes will reflect a similar percentage. Teachers throughout the Sector are receiving Food For Work under a programme sponsored by WFP. One commune, Kanzenze, though reports that it is also paying its teachers a nominal sum \$30.00 per month.

21. All schools are short supplies, equipment and material for students, staff and administration. How this situation compares with before the war is unknown.

Comment: Basic schooling is being provided although the quality of education is diminished due to the lack material and qualified people.

22. ORPHANAGES: there are a number of orphanages in the Sector sponsored by NGOs and by the local government. Almost all children housed in a registered facility have been registered by either ICRC or SCF(UK) and there has been a limited number reunited with family members. There are some communes which report not having any orphanages. In these locations the children are placed in foster homes in the community. It is believed that formal registration of these children has not been done and that the local authority retains responsibility to verify authenticity of kinship.

23. Problems encountered by each of the orphanages differ so there is no one common area of concern. Furthermore local authorities indicate that foster families have difficulty providing for foster children.

Comment: orphans are a special problem due to their diverse needs, circumstances and numbers. Given the lack of resources available to the local authorities, more or better coordinated international aid will be required for some time to come.

24. HEALTH SERVICES: primary health care does not appear to be a problem. There is at least one Center de Sante in each commune and hospitals at Kibungo and Rwamagana. The bulk of the health care however is still being provided by the NGOs as there are few Rwandans with medical/health training. Supplies of medical drugs do not appear to be a major concern although there is a worry that the lack of medical training on the part of those locals staffing health facilities may result in prescribing more drugs than is necessary to treat the particular ailment.

25. There is no public or private ambulance service available other than that provided by the NGOs.

Comment: health within the Sector appears good so long as there is no major outbreak of disease and the NGOs remain to staff the facilities.

PUBLIC UTILITIES

26. WATER AND SANITATION: generally the Sector did not have an extensive water distribution system before the war. Running water

has been re-established in two communes, Sake and Birenga, but the area served is restricted to the village/town proper and is intermittent. Work is ongoing to repair the other water systems. The most critical problem affecting the return of the water service is the lack of electric power from the national grid. Currently power for pumping stations is being supplied by generators which means fuel must be acquired and delivered to the pumping stations. The local authorities do not have the funds to purchase fuel nor the vehicles to deliver it hence this area of the infrastructure is being entirely supported by the NGOs.

27. No public form of sanitation existed before the war so none exists now. Sewage and garbage are handled by the individual homeowner and have not as yet posed any health problems.

Comment: there does not appear to be any significant health problem resulting from the present state of the water supply. Efforts to rehabilitate existing water systems are being hampered by lack of energy (national grid electricity or fuel) to power the pumps.

28. ELECTRICITY: as with water services, the Sector did not have an extensive power distribution system before the war. Nonetheless those areas serviced with electricity at this time have none as there is no electrical power being transmitted from Kigali. It is understood that it maybe six months before any area will receive power. The reason for this delay in making repairs is not known.

Comment: many aspects of rehabilitation rely upon the availability of power and its provision should be a high priority issue.

29. TRANSPORTATION: a public bus service is operating within Kibungo Prefecture as is a bus between Kigali, Kibungo and Rusumo. The extent of the bus service within the communes is as yet unknown but it appears that at least one bus per day is available in the communes.

30. There are a number of private mini-buses operating along the main highway between Kigali, Kibungo and Rusumo. Again their schedule and concentration has yet to be determined.

31. There are no commercial trucking firms operating in the Sector. Rather commercial goods are moved using small, privately owned pickup trucks. It is impossible to determine at what state this sector of the transportation industry is currently operating.

Comment: the level of transportation has likely not yet returned to pre-war standards but it appears adequate for the population currently residing in the Sector.

32. ROADS: there is only one paved road within the Sector, that between Kigali and Rusumo. The remainder of the roads are unpaved and their quality varies according to the amount of heavy trucks using the routes. In many areas the locals are repairing the verges with hand tools and using the spoil to fill in ruts but the

following points or routes have been identified as being of importance to UNAMIR and requiring repair beyond simple hand tools:

- a. the road between Kigali and Gashora/Ngenda. This route is heavily used by IOM trucks and is badly rutted.
- b. the road between Kabuga (2582) and Majanja (2470). Sections are badly rutted and the bridge (3) spans at 2571 requires replacement of the decking. INDBATT has already started to repair the decking.
- c. the bridge at 0753 is reported to require repair or it will be impassable to vehicles.

33. Many other routes require some form of repair and will be reported in due course.

34. The road maintenance being performed by the local authority is sponsored under a WFP Food for Work project.

Comment: it is suspected that the current state of the roads is similar to that which existed before the war. Some routes however are being damaged by heavy vehicles used to bring relief supplies and returnees to the communes. These routes are critical to the humanitarian effort and should receive maintenance.

GOVERNMENT SERVICES

35. INFRASTRUCTURE: positions of authority at all levels have been filled and most services appear to have been replaced although the span of control at the prefecture level appears to be somewhat broad. A comparative analysis can only be made once more information is available about the previous infrastructure.

36. The effectiveness of the government appears to be hampered by the lack of records and the complexity of the situation. Nonetheless, conditions are improving and the officials appear to be coming to grips with their duties and responsibilities.

37. All government buildings were ransacked during the war and lack weather tight accommodation, office equipment and electricity. Gashora is the only location where reports have been received that repairs are being made to public buildings.

38. The local authorities are now believed to be paid but previously they were working for no wages. Equally it is believed that the local governments do not yet have an operating budget or capital.

39. Transportation is a problem and it hampers the officials ability to visit their areas and determine what is happening.

Comment: the local authorities are working hard to re-establish local government but they lack resources to be efficient.

40. PUBLIC CONFIDENCE: this area is hard to assess as there is evidence that some of the population place faith in the government officials while another segment blames the local authorities for many of the criminal acts being committed. To complicate the matter, a militia or local constabulary has been formed which is often confused with the regular RPA and which is believed to be responsible for some acts of violence. Generally however the majority of the population is ambivalent towards the local authority and their trust is very much dependent upon the personalities involved. The local authority appears not to be making any effort towards building public confidence.

Comment: the need to build public confidence at the local level may be a concept which both the public and officials are unaccustomed. We are not aware as to what measures are being taken by the national government in this regard but it appears that little is being done to set the example for local authorities.

41. SECURITY: acts of violence continue, primarily related to allegations of participation in atrocities but they are isolated and attributable to individuals seeking vengeance. What efforts and successes the RPA and Gendarme are having in combatting this problem are unknown as they resist talking about the subject. Returnees in particular appear to be targeted as their absence during the war automatically makes them suspect to their neighbours. Within the past weeks, we have received two letters (one unsigned) which indicate that people living in the vicinity of Kenzenze and Mugesera are being subjected to harassment and physical abuse by the locals; implying that these acts are sanctioned by the local authorities. Both these reports are being investigated by Human Rights. Furthermore there is a rumour circulating that males are being arrested without cause. This rumour is being investigated but to date, we have not found any evidence to support these allegations although it appears that anyone can be arrested on the grounds of participating in genocide or war crimes. Furthermore it is understood that being a member of the former RGF is a crime in itself and makes the person subject to arrest and re-orientation.

Comment: people are reasonably safe from violent crimes but are susceptible to arrest on questionable grounds of accusation.

42. LAW AND ORDER: there are gendarme garrisons in the major population centers of Kibungu and Rwamagana and their presence is noted either walking about town or manning checkpoints. They are seldom seen outside these centers unless there is an incident requiring investigation. In the countryside, the RPA appear to be performing policing services which largely involve taking custody of alleged criminals. There are also communal police who are selected by the Bourgmestre. They are armed with village weapons and do not wear any form of military clothing except perhaps for steel helmets bearing the letters "RC".

communal police is not known but they have been seen manning checkpoints and guarding communal detention facilities. By their dress and deportment, they have received no training.

43. There have been few criminal incidents reported but this may be because the local population are not prepared to become involved with the UN or any higher authority. In one recent case, the husband of a woman had disappeared for over a week and she had not informed anyone of his absence. It was only through a visit by an individual under UN protection that this case came to light.

44. Human Rights violations are very frequent because there is no structured legal system and because of the hate which exists within the people. People are routinely arrested on the grounds of having committed criminal acts but when you ask for the warrant or dossier, it is never available. Furthermore people are placed in detention for their own protection and will this may be a noble idea, it still amounts to arrest without due cause. Lastly it has been determined that to have belonged to the former RGF is considered a criminal act and all former RGF soldiers are being arrested merely for this reason.

45. Each commune has a detention facility and there are three prisons, one in Rilima and another in Kibungo. By law, an individual is not to remain in the communal detention facility for longer than three days but we know that most individuals are held for considerably longer periods. All facilities and prisons are overcrowded and prisoners are not well cared for. Military and criminal prisoners are kept in the same areas and are frequently guarded by the RPA. This creates a problem for Human Rights as the commanders will not let Human Rights visit these installations claiming that a letter from the Ministry of Defence is required before access will be permitted (this is in addition to the authority already provided to Human Rights by the President, the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of the Interior). Unofficial detention areas are believed to exist but none have yet been located.

46. ICRC is visiting all detention facilities and providing relief assistance to the prisons.

47. There are no courts yet established and there are reportedly only three judges available in Kibungo Prefecture.

48. No new mass graves or massacre sites have been found since late November. Most sites remain undisturbed although the dispensary at Nyarabuye (8459) has been cleaned up to accommodate an RPA headquarters and at the church in Ntarama(0567), the locals moved some of the skeletons to obtain a count of how many people were killed. Most sites now require the permission of the Bourgmestre before a visit or investigation can be made to their location.

Comment: it is believed that the situation in Sect. 1 is better or worse than in other parts of the country.

Nonetheless the lack of a effective police force and a functioning judicial system are a major factor hampering rehabilitation/resettlement of the area.

49. MILITARY: Sector 1 and 2 corresponds to the deployment area for 201 Brigade, headquartered in Kibungo. There are reportedly four battalions in this brigade of which two battalions serve in the Kibungo/Bugesera region. These two battalions consist of 12 companies generally located along the border. They do not appear particularly active and there is no apparent plan to their movements. As they are concentrated along the borders, they appear to have little influence on security situation in the interior however it is suspected that their role is focused on prevention of subversive activity as opposed to maintenance of law and order/policing duties.

50. Cooperation with UNAMIR forces appears to be one of personalities as opposed to direction. In Bugesera Sub-Prefecture, the local RPA commanders have a good working relationship with the UNAMIR armed troops and only tolerance to MILOBs. In Kibungo Prefecture, there is only tolerance of UNAMIR except at Sake Open Relief Center where the RPA company and Ghanbatt platoon appear to have earned each others trust. Efforts to build goodwill with the brigade commander have not been very successful as he is seldom available to meet with UNAMIR commanders. It should be noted that the one time a problem was discussed with him, it was resolved eventually.

51. The RPA are frequently cited as having committed acts but investigations to date have determined that the acts were committed by the local militia or were independent acts by members of the RPA acting on their own volition.

Comment: the RPA appear to be executing their duties in a responsible manner but they suffer from communications difficulties. They appear to be mistrustful of UNAMIR and hesitant to form close liaison.

COMMERCE

52. MARKETS: most local markets have been re-established and are generally held one day per week. There is no standing market in the area similar to that at Kigali or Butare. For the most part, only local produce is available. There is little humanitarian/relief supplies for sale in the markets.

53. BUSINESSES: there are numerous small shops and businesses operating throughout the Sector. Many offer goods to supplement the markets but there are also services, vehicle repair, tailoring and the like available.

54. HOSPITALITY INDUSTRY: there are few restaurants, bars and hotels available due to the extensive damage done to the buildings and the lack of electrical power.

NGO SUPPORT

55. NGO efforts in Bugesera appear to be well coordinated and currently in sufficient strength to meet the needs of the four communes involved. Liaison and cooperation are good between NGOs, UNAMIR and the local authorities.

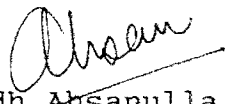
56. NGO efforts in Kibungo Prefecture are coordinated but there is a lack of resources to meet the needs of the 11 communes involved. Many of the NGOs have restricted their efforts to one commune and are not well known within the NGO community. The Prefect has taken an active part in the efforts of the NGOs and chairs a monthly NGO Coordination meeting. Additionally he has demanded a monthly report on each organizations activities and intentions. This report is seen by some to be an attempt to control what the NGOs are doing and in some quarters the report is resented however it is a good source of information. There are also monthly meetings to coordinate activities in special areas such as health, water and the like.

57. Liaison and cooperation again depends largely on personalities and availability of the people to discuss issues. Following the New Year, officials at the Prefecture and commune level were hard to contact due to the currency exchange. Furthermore local authorities are frequently absent on other business and their subordinates are hesitant to assume responsibility.

Comment: relations between the NGOs and UNAMIR are good but between NGOs and the local authority they are somewhat strained. NGO resources are just able to meet the current demand.

SUMMARY

58. Efforts to normalize the situation are moving ahead slowly and are reactive not proactive. This results from a lack of reserve resources and the pace of the local authority.


Modh Ahsanulla
Lieutenant-Colonel
Commander, Sector 2 MILOBS

Distribution list:

MILOB HQ Kigali
CO GHANBATT Kibungo
UNREO Kibungo

Attachment:

Annex A - Statistical Summary

PERIOD: 31 DEC 94
EFFECTIVE: 25 JAN 95

ANNEX A
TO 2000/OPS
Dated February 1995

	KIBUNGO PREFECTURE									
	BIRENGA	KABARONDO	KIGARAMA	MUHAZI	MUGESERA	UKARA	UKIRA	RUSUMO	RUTOND	SAKE
CENSUS 94	71 151	41 396	66 596		49 222		51 531	122 459	37 745	50 159
PREVIOUS REPORT										
IDP ARRIVALS										
REFUGEE ARRIVALS										
PEOPLE LEAVING										
NEW TOTAL	16545 (1)	20 628 (1)	19 000 (1)		32 806 (1)		17 443 (1)	56 000 (1)	29 378 (1)	30 361 (1)
NOTES:	(1) KIBUNGO PREFECTURE RECORDS TO 31 DEC 94									
CENSUS 91	15 624	9 022	14 474		10 421		11 997	25 595	7 630	12 472
CURRENT HOUSING										
TEMP OCCPATION										
ILLEGAL OCCUPATI										
CONSTRUCTION										
NOTES:										
LOCAL FOOD										
AREA CULTIVATED										
CROPS PLANTED										
HARVEST DATE	DEC - JAN									
YIELD										
NEXT PLANTING	FEB - MAR									
NOTES:										
CROSSING POINTS	OFFICAL - RUSUMO (GR 8736)									
TRANSPORT										
SCHOOLS PRIMARY	7	6	7		11		3	10	6	78
SECONDARY										
ADVANCED										
STUDENTS	2864 (1)	2710 (1)	3063 (1)		7024 (1)		1063 (1)	3402 (1)	3026 (1)	34 744 (1)
TEACHERS	64 (3)	49 (3)	53 (3)		104 (3)		25 (3)	87 (3)	50 (3)	676 (3)
NOTES:	(1) KIBUNGO PREFECTURE RECORDS (2) BOURGMEISTRE (3) RECEIVING FOOD FOR WORK (4) RECEI									
ORPHANGES	1		1							
ORPHANS	305		58							
NOTES:										

ANNEX A

KIGALI PREFECTURE				
	BICUMBI	GASHORA	KANZENZE	NGENDA
CENSUS 94	98 456	75 719	98 952	114 193
PREVIOUS REPORT				
IDP ARRIVALS				
REFUGEE ARRIVALS				
PEOPLE LEAVING				
NEW TOTAL			65 000*	90 000 (2)
(2) BOURGMEISTRE				
CENSUS 91	20 364	15 525	20 272	23 519
CURRENT HOUSING				60%
TEMP OCCUPATION				10%
ILLEGAL OCCUPATI			1703	3%
CONSTRUCTION			215	
LOCAL FOOD				
AREA CULTIVATED			51%	10%
CROPS PLANTED			BEANS, SW	
HARVEST DATE			JAN 95	
YIELD				5%
NEXT PLANTING	JAN - FEB			
CROSSING POINTS	OFFICAL - KIRUNDO (GR 2438)			
TRANSPORT				
SCHOOLS PRIMARY			13/18	13/15
SECONDARY				
ADVANCED				
STUDENTS			4843 (2)	450 (2)
TEACHERS			154 (3,4)	
ORPHANGES			2	1
ORPHANS			646	250/150

TO 2000/OPS
Dated February 1995

KIBUNGO PREFECTURE										
	BIRENGA	KABARONDO	KIGARAMA	MUHAZI	MUGESERA	UKARA	UKIRA	RUSUMO	RUTOND	SAKE
HOSPITALS	1								1	
HEALTH CTR	1				2			1	1	1
DISPENSARY	1							1	2	
CLINIC										
AMBULANCES										
SUPPLIES										
STAFF										
NOTES:										
WATER PLANTS	1									1
QUALITY	SAFE									SAFE
SEWAGE PLANTS	NONE EXISTED BEFORE THE WAR									
GARBAGE DISPOSAL	NONE EXISTED BEFORE THE WAR									
NOTES: (1) MANUAL PUMPS										
ELECTRICITY										
NOTES: NATIONAL GRID NOT FUNCTIONAL AT THIS TIME										
TRANSPORT PUBLI	(1)	(1)	(1)		(1)		(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
COMMERCIAL										
PRIVATE										
NOTES: PUBLIC BUS SERVICE OPERATING. (1) FREQUENCY UNKNOWN (2) 1 TRIP PER DAY										
GOVERNMENT										
NOTES:										
POLICE										
CRIME										
DETENTION CTR	1	1	1		1		1	1	1	1
PRISON	1									
COURTS	1 (1)	1 (1)	1 (1)		1 (1)		1 (1)	1 (1)	1 (1)	1 (1)
JUDGES	3 JUDGES IDENTIFIED BUT NOT PRACTICING (1)									
CASE LOAD	UNDETERMINED									
NOTES: (1) NOT FUNCTIONING										
MARKETS	FUNCTIONING									
GOODS	LOCAL PRODUCE									
BLACKMARKET										
NOTES:										

KIGALI PREFECTURE				
	BICUMBI	GASHORA	KANZENZE	NGENDA
HOSPITALS		1		4/5
HEALTH CTR		4		
DISPENSARY				
CLINIC				
AMBULANCES		NONE		
SUPPLIES				
STAFF				
WATER PLANTS				1/6 (1)
QUALITY				
SEWAGE PLANTS				
GARBAGE DISPOSAL				
ELECTRICITY		NONE		
TRANSPORT PUBLI				(2)
COMMERCIAL				
PRIVATE				
GOVERNMENT				
POLICE		NONE		
CRIME				
DETENTION CTR	1	1	1	1
PRISON		1		
COURTS	1 (1)	1 (1)	1 (1)	1 (1)
JUDGES				
CASE LOAD				
MARKETS				2
GOODS	LOCAL PRODUCE			
BLACKMARKET				