

AMIR

REPORTS TO THE SRSG

7 JUNE - 2 NOV 1995

[5 CONFIDENTIAL]

EL/WG JUNE 2009

PLEASE RETAIN
ORIGINAL ORDER

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BOX 61

FILE 2

ACC. 1998/0283

UNITED NATIONS
AMSTERDAM VISITOR TO MINISTERS



UNITED NATIONS
MISSION FOR THE ASSISTANCE OF HUMANITARIAN

TO : MILOB GP HQ

FROM: MILOB SECTOR 5B

2 November 1995

SUBJECT: SRSG RETURN ON ACTIVITIES WITHIN SECTORS

1. The SRSG report on activities within Sector 5B for the period of 1 - 31 October enclosed for your action.

WG Saunders
WG Saunders

Major
Humanitarian Officer
for Sector Commander

SECTION 1 - ISSUES RELATED TO RETURNEES and ORIGINAL INHABITANTS			
SER	OBSERVATION		SOURCE
1.A.	Monthly statistics for the Gisenyi crossing points are attached.		UNHCR
1.B.	NTR		
1.C.	Reports of property being invaded: NTR		
1.D.	Agriculture: Attended the agricultural meeting sponsored by MINIAGRO 19 October 1995. During the meeting a new Danish NGO operating within the sector made the following announcement. They will be helping 400 targetted families through a direct sponsorship program via families from Denmark. To date they have distributed 1319 hoes, 50 insecticide dispensers, 1500 kg of Dithane and will distribute 2000 kg of bean seeds and have distributed 20 T of NPK 17.17 fertilizer. They have also rented fields for those families that did not have land. In addition they intend to distribute 100 kg of potatoes per family. Finally they stated that the following livestock will be distributed: 20 pigs, 200 goats, 300 sheep, 800 rabbits and 800 chickens.		UNHCR
1.E.	Education: FHI reports that school within the Gisenyi communes will start in early November. FHI staff have organized lists and programmes to assist returnee children to attend school. The school project has recieved school materials from UNICEF and has requested clothing items from UNHCR.		
1.F.	Transport: As a result of the tripartate meeting between Zaire/Rwanda/UNHCR, UNHCR has been tasked to put together a fleet of 30 vehicles to give them the capability of transporting a minimum of 2000 persons per day with a surge capability of transporting up to 7,500 per day.		UNHCR
1.G.	Unofficial Border Crossing: NTR		

	Section 2 Government Activities	
2.A.	Treatment of Returnees by RPA:	MILOBS
2.B.	Influencing of Population within Sector: As a result of the tripartate meeting UNHCR and both governments are attempting to organize a method by which refugees from the camps in Zaire can be permitted to visit their communes in Rwanda for a short one day visit to assess the situation first hand and then return to the camps and tell others of their experience. At the same time efforts are being made to allow Rwandan officials to visit the camps in an attempt to encourage the refugees to return. No firm plan has yet been announced.	MILOBS
2.C.	<p>Rumors from Zaire Camp: There has been quite a bit of mine activity within the Goma region. The latest occurred on Sunday 29 October when two US American Relief workers were involved in a mine strike. One of the women lost both her legs. It is difficult, due to lack of access to the other side, to determine who and why is conducting this campaign of de stabilization. In any case at least two NGO's have reportedly suspended operations, with others significantly upping their security measures.</p> <p>There is speculation that the destabilization attempts are or could be conducted by the local citizen of North Lac Kivu. They reportedly are fed up with the refugee camps and the damage they are causing to their forests and wild life.</p>	
2.D.	Judicial: NTR	
2.E.	Meeting with Local Authorities: The Humanitarian Team representative attended the inter-agency meeting 26 October 1995.	MILOBS

2.F.	<p>Resources Available to Local Government:</p> <p>FHI and WFP have reached an agreement to begin a housing construction/repair project for vulnerable families in five communes. The project will see the construction of 500 homes in the next three months. This will provide on average 9 homes in each of the 53 secteurs. Food assistance will be provided to 1,980 families for construction labor and the fabrication of 250,000 bricks and 334,000 tiles. Each house will be constructed of 1,500 bricks and 2,000 tiles. It is anticipated that a total of 100MT of mais, 60MT of beans/peas and 12 MT of oil will be distributed to each commune per month.</p>	FHI WFP
2.G.	<p>Local Situation:</p> <p>The local economy continues to develop. We are noticing road work repairs being done. Building being painted. The market is well supplied and very busy.</p> <p>The border still remains closed to all traffic carrying humanitarian aid to the Goma camps.</p>	MILOBS

2.H.	<p>Security Situation: The situation appears to be getting more active. On two occasions the RPA have apprehended infiltrators. The first incident occurred 17 October 1995. Five insurgents were caught in the area of Rubavu Commune GS 2313. These insurgents were carrying a significant amount of ammunition and explosives, consisting of A/Pers mines, SA ammo, detonation cord, rifle grenades and hand grenades. When questioned by MILOBS they stated that they were part of a 200 man force that landed in the Kayove area from the Isle Ijwi on 28 September 1995.</p> <p>The second incident occurred 20 October 1995 when one insurgent was caught in the Gishwati forest. He had been wounded by a grenade blast from a grenade which his fellow insurgents threw. He told us that he had come from the Lac Vert camp on 4 October 1995 and that his group had 8 rifles and 6 mines. He stated that his groups mission was to destabilize the area, he also stated that his group never did get the chance to leave the forest to conduct any operations.</p> <p>In the adjoining sector of Kibuye there were two mine strikes, 31 October 1995. Both involved local citizens. One anti-pers mine was stepped on by a man in the morning, he lost his leg. In the same area as the first a second unexploded anti-pers mine was found and removed. The second incident occurred at 1900 hours when a donated Japanese bus hit an anti-tank mine. Three people were killed and six were injured.</p> <p>It appears that the insurgent activity is moving slowly inland from the coast of Lac Kivu.</p>	MILOBS
2.J.	<p>Public Services</p> <p>Water: NTR</p>	

2.K.	Health: MSF reports that the health centre in Murara is completely rehabilitated and that the centre in Kora should be completed by end month. Monitoring of the health condition of the returnees indicates that in general the returnees are in average to good health.	MSF
2.L.	Prisons: The project to install security lights has been revived thanks to COOPI. They estimate it will take two weeks to gain budget approval.	MILOBS
	SECTION 3 NGO AND UN AGENCIES	
3.A.	UN/NGO/Government Cooperation: A close and cordial relationship has been established for some time.	
3.B.	MILOB/UN Agency/NGO Cooperation: On 20 October 1995 approximately 37 NGO's and MILOBS attended mine awareness training conducted in the NICOY compound. The training was very successful. The sector will be requesting that the training be repeated to allow those who were unable to attend the 20 October session to participate. It will be recommended that the training take place on a Sunday to allow for maximum participation.	

UNHCR Field Office GISENYI / RUHENGARI

DATE	Grande Barrière				Petite Barrière		Oyanika	Mutovu			Autres				TOTAL	
	NCL			OCL	NCL	OCL	NCL/OCL	NCL			NCL		OCL			
	Provenances	HCR	Spontanés	Spontanés	Spontanés	Spontanés	Spontanés	Provenances	HCR	Spontanés	HCR	Spontanés	HCR	Spontanés		OCL
1		0	5	11	5	0	0									21
2	Kat+Kah+Kib	591	4	12	1	13	0									621
3	Lv+Mug+Go	43	6	28	1	0	35									113
4	Kat+Kah+Kib	477	5	5	4	2	12									505
5	Mug+L.V.	56	0	19	0	3	0	Kibumba	4	0						82
6	Kat+Kah+Kib	298	0	12	0	11	7									320
7		0	3	8	3	0	1									15
8		0	3	6	0	6	0									15
9	Kat+Kah+Kib	429	2	0	2	0	3	Kibumba	1	0						437
10	Mug + L.V.	42	0	12	0	2	8									64
11	Kat+Kah+Kib	459	0	31	3	6	0									499
12	Mug+Lac V	31	1	11	0	4	0									47
13	Kat+Kah+Kib	257	0	3	0	6	0								19	285
14		0	2	0	0	2	3									7
15		0	0	0	0	1	0									1
16	Kat+Kah+Kib	1470	10	30	0	11	5									1526
17	Kib+Kat+LV	55	1	8	0	1	9	Kibumba	2	0	0	0				76
18	Kat+Kah+Kib	670	2	17	0	3	0									692
19	Kib+Mug+L.V	181	3	4	0	0	4	Goma	0	0	1	0				193
20	Kat+Kah+Kib	287	3	2	0	3		Masisi	0	0	8	0				303
21		0	0	11	0	1										12
22		0	1	0	0	0										1
23	5 camps	480	1	4	1	6		Kibumba	0	1	6	0				499
24	Mugunga	126	0	6	0	0										132
25	Kib+Mug+Kat+LV	297	1	0	0	5										303
26	5 camps	125	0	43	0	4										172
27	5 camps	314	0	10	0	0		Goma	0	0			5	0	23	352
28		0	1	7	0	0		Kibumba	3	0						11
29		0	0	0	0	0										0
30	5 camps	434	3	1	2	1		Kibumba	4	0						445
31	Kat+Kah+Kib	66	1	12	0	0										0
TOTAL		7122	57	301	22	91	87		14	1	15	0	5	0	42	7757

MILOB OPS FIRST SIGHT MAIL

DATE.....

SEEN BY	COMMENTS	SIGN	DATE
✓ D C M O	seen	AD	16/10
S O O			
OPS OFFR1			
OPS OFFR2	seen	JS	16/10
SIG OFFR			
S M P O			
SLOGO			16/10

UNITED NATIONS
ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA




NATIONS UNIES
MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

ONAMIR - MINUAR

TO : SOO, MILOB GP HQ
FROM : SECTOR 1B (GITARAMA)
DATE : 15 October 1995

SUBJECT : REPORT ON IMPORTANT ISSUES FOR SRSG's OFFICE

1. Refer your letter No MILOB/conf/7 dated 28 Aug 95. The weekly report on the number of returnees is forwarded as Annex A.
2. With best regards.


Gabriel Dube
Maj
Ops Officer

ANNEX C**RETURNEES UPDATE AS OF 14 OCT 95**

SER NO	COMMUNE	GR	TOTAL REPORTED	CONFIRMED BY MILOBS	KILLED	ARRESTED	REMARKS
1	BULINGA	6679	30	30	0	0	
2	KAYENZI	8389	07	3	0	0	
3	KIGOMA	7649	41	29	0	4	
4	MASANGO	6254	44	44	0	2	
5	MUGINA	9267	20	20	0	0	
6	MUKINGI	7160	86	86	0	4*	
7	MURAMA	6749	58	58	1	4	
8	MUSAMBIRA	8274	34	22	0	4**	
9	MUSHUBATI	6970	93	88	0	1***	
10	NTONGWE	9057	163	163	0	7	
11	NYABIKENKE	7292	152	148	0	2	
12	NYAKABANDA	6597	72	55	0	0	
13	NYAMABUYE	7570	102	47	0	0	
14	RUNDA	9882	33	30	0	0	
15	RUTOBWE	7781	89	89	0	0	
16	TABA	8883	80	78	0	0	
17	TAMBWE	7653	145	145	0	4	
	TOTAL		1249	1135	1	32	

* 1 was released

** 2 were released

*** Ex-Councilor of Mata Sector.

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MILOB OPS FIRST SIGHT MAIL

DATE.....

SEEN BY	COMMENTS	SIGN	DATE
✓ D C M O	Seen	EW	16/10
S O O			
OPS OFFR1	Seen	JS	13/10
OPS OFFR2			
SIG OFFR			
S M P O			
SLOGO		TS	16/10



UNITED NATIONS
Assistance Mission for Rwanda

UNAMIR - MINUAR

NATIONS UNIES
Mission pour l'Assistance au Rwanda

SECTOR 2A MILOB HQ (BYUMBA)
MONTHLY SRSG REPORT SEP 95

GENERAL

1. Sector 2A continues to experience relative calm during the period under review. The relations with local authorities, RPA, UN Agencies and NGOs remained very cordial. Returnees continued to steadily cross into Rwanda from Zaire, Uganda and Tanzania through the border posts of Gatuna, Buziba and Kagitumba. The returnees who came at the end of August and during the month of September have all been resettled in various communes of the Prefecture.

IDPS / RETURNEES

2. There were no IDPs who reported to the Sector during the period under review. There however was a total of 108 returnees who reported to the Prefecture from Zaire, Tanzania and Uganda. Out of this number only 23 came from Tanzania and Uganda with the rest coming from Zaire. All the resettled returnees have a common problem of food and seed shortage. The World Food Programme periodically provide these returnees with food handouts but these are insufficient. Most of these returnees have established temporary shelter provided by UNHCR and a few are living with their relatives. It is important to note that all but one of these returnees have been given a very warm welcome by other locals. The exceptional case is that of a male adult in Ngarama Commune who came from Tanzania and confessed that he was a member of the FRGF. The same was handed by the local authorities to the Gendarmerie but it is not clear as to where he was taken to.

3. **Reception Centres.** There is only one reception centre in the Prefecture which is at Nyagatare. This Reception Centre caters for returnees who come from Uganda and Tanzania. The returnees are kept there for a week and thereafter, given food handouts by NGOs like ADRA and WFP for a month after which they are then allowed to settle in either *Domaine de Chasse* area or in their home communes elsewhere in the country. With the suspension of the plot allotment exercise, many of them were settling wherever they chose.

There is also another transit camp which is under construction at Byumba. This project is sponsored by UNHCR who have contracted GOAL IRELAND to do the construction. The same was also assisted by UNAMIR Force Engineer Company bulldozer to clear the site before the actual construction started.

BORDER CROSSINGS

4. The border crossings are monitored on daily basis . The details of the inflow of returnees for the month of Sep' 95 are as under :-

<u>Checkpoint</u>	<u>Crossings From</u>	<u>Average daily crossings</u>
Gatuna	Uganda	08 persons.
Buziba	Uganda	40 persons.
Kagitumba	Uganda and Tanzania	60 persons.

OCCUPATION OF PRIVATE PROPERTY

5. As there has been minimal disruption of population within the Sector the problem of occupation of private properties is minimal, however in most communes the Bourgrementres continue to allot houses and land belonging to those who fled to returnees on first- come-first-served basis with the understanding that they would vacate as and when the legitimate owners returned. In some cases when the rightful owners returned they were encouraged to share their houses and land whilst alternative land was being sought.

6. The RPA continues to occupy some Sec school buildings and some houses belonging to Hutus who have run away for refuge in neighbouring countries.. 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 course but nothing so far has been done.

AGRICULTURE

7. The food produced within the Prefecture during the last season is adequate for its inhabitants. However, this season the harvest was slightly below the expected level due to heavy rains which destroyed such crops like potatoes and sorghum in most communes. At present the locals have already planted new crops particularly beans which can be seen throughout the Prefecture. The major problems in the respect is that of returnees who do not have seed to plant. If these returnees are not provided with seed immediately, they may have to live on handout again next season.

EDUCATION

8. **Primary Schools.** Approx 85 % of the primary schools are functioning. Out of these approx 70 % school buildings need extensive repairs mainly to their roofs, doors and windows. The schools lack basic requirements like Blackboards, furniture, stationery and teaching materials. UNICEF last month distributed some stationery and plastic sheeting as temporary roofing materials. Some NGOs, like ACCORD, have also initiated the renovation of some schools in the Prefecture. More such aid is required to make the schools fully functional.

9. **Sec and Tech Schools.**

a. **Private Sec Schools.** There are still only 5 private secondary schools operating in the the Sector and no new schools have been opened. There are 4 private secondary schools which are not functioning since the end of the war in April last year.

b. **Mission Sec Schools.** Out of 05 only two are functional .

c. **Public Sec Schools.** Out of three , none has reopened so far.

d. **Tech Schools.** The school of Paramedics in Ngarama is still fuctioning and has at present a total enrolment of 92 students.

10. The government has initiated a programme to pay outstanding salaries of teachers in the communes. Teachers also get monthly supplementary food handouts from NGOs to augment their meagre salaries. The payment of teachers throughout the Prefecture is really a sign of normalisation of the education situation in the area.

GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES

11. The reconciliation drive by the authorities of the prefecture is still on-going. The Prefect of Byumba has embarked on a programme to address locals in all communes and sectors on reconciliation. At the end of each address sensitive questions and thorny issues are ironed out. There has been a shake-up in the leadership of communes at the end of the month and the programme is still underway. A total of six Bourgmestres have been affected so far. It is alleged that the shake-up was necessitated by incompetency and dishonesty. The tribes of those affected could not be confirmed and details will be given once they are obtained.

LOCAL SITUATION

12. The sector has been traditionally free from cross border tension. As such the situation within the AOR has been generally calm. The population of the Sector is generally law abiding and docile. They confine themselves to their routine farming activities. There have been no major incidents in the Prefecture during the period under review.

13. **Functioning of Prefecture Judiciary System.** The First Tribunal has all the judges appointed as well as the Prosecutor. The prosecutor is already dealing with some cases.

14. **Functioning of Canton Courts.** Out of the 17 Communes of the prefecture only Giti has its full complement of three judges sitting. All the others have either two or one. 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 cannot appoint judges to the Canton Courts. All cases which cannot be settled at the commune level by the Bougmestre and two other members on the panel in the communes are referred to Byumba.

15. **Health Services.** The Sector health services are very satisfactory with almost all the health centres, dispensaries and hospitals functioning. This is attributed to the tremendous job in this respect by such *NGOs* like **GOAL IRELAND, ICRC, AMREF, ADRA** and **MELTESER** who have done everything they can to either wholly run or support health centres and dispensaries in the Prefect. The farthest a person would walk for medical attention is 12 Km. The Prefect of Byumba presides over monthly conferences held with *NGOs* to review and monitor the activities of *NGOs* among other things medical issues. However, all the health centres monitored in the Prefecture registered high incidence of malaria, worm infection, diarrhoea and in some cases, tuberculosis. Shortage of essential drugs and chemicals were reported in some centres. Rushaki Health Centre (GR1138) in particular, lacked drugs for **TB** patients on admission and appealed for assistance in order to avoid patients running away from the centre in search for traditional herbs. Lack of ambulances throughout the Sector is an issue which requires immediate attention. In some cases doctors referred patients to bigger hospitals but due to lack of ambulances, patients would go home and eventually die.

16. **Public Transport.** The biggest difficulty being faced by the people living in communes is the lack of commercial and public transport. Commercial activities are retarded in most of the communes due to lack of adequate transport. In addition to the private transport plying three times daily between Byumba and Kigali, there is only one bi-weekly govt bus service between Byumba, Ngarama and Nyagatare. There is also a bi-weekly bus service between Giti and Byumba.

17. **Local Market.** Most of the local markets are functional. There is brisk trading activity on local market days.

18. **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 to be mentioned:

- a. Business is not developed due to lack of funds.

b. The Kinihira Tea Factory which is now functional has employed 400 locals. The tea factory at Mulindi was destroyed during the war. The tea plants have overgrown into trees and for rejuvenating these the Prefect has asked for help from the Ministry of Agriculture. He has been promised both monetary and technical help to prune the bushes but nothing seems forthcoming.

c. Gold is being prospected in the communes of Cyongo and Kinyami. The prospectors are paying a lease amount to the commune. The Prefecture is now trying to set up a cooperative to look after the interests of prospectors. The Prefect is examining a large-scale mining project for minerals with international funding.

PRISONS

23. **Arrests.** Arrests are being ordered by the Bougmestres in the communes. The Gendarmerie also arrest criminals as and when required. The RPA also detaining people from time to time. There is a new prison complex which is under construction at Byumba. This prison is intended to augment the existing one which is very congested. The old complex is located in the town centre and unfenced. The local authorities have put a request to UNAMIR to assist in the fencing of the prison complex but two months have gone by now without any action taken. There are at present 234 inmates in the central prison.

24. **Conditions of Prisons.** The condition of prison inmates of Byumba prison is comparatively bad. The inmates are really overcrowded. The prison is in the hands of the Gendarmerie and has a civilian Supervisor. The ICRC, Milobs and Human Right Teams are being allowed to visit the prison. The biggest problem continues to be that of food; the prisoners get only a meal per day.


MILOB / UN AGENCY / NGO COOPERATION

25. There has been good cooperation amongst the Milobs, other UN Agencies and NGOs operating within the Prefecture. The Prefect of Byumba, the Milob Sect Comd, CO RPA, and OIC Gendarmerie cooperate very well and at times even conduct joint patrols, a move which has had a very positive impact to the locals as regards the role of UNAMIR.

CONCLUSION

27. The situation in the Prefecture remains calm. The locals are last apprehensive over the cut down and subsequent withdrawal of UNAMIR from Rwanda. They fear that as the majority of them are Hutu, they would, upon the UNAMIR withdrawal fall victim to the government law enforcing agents. With the cooperation between Milobs and the local authorities, confidence has now been restored. Milobs, notwithstanding that, continue to closely monitor the returnees situation throughout the Prefecture. There have not been any incidents so far but RPA members continue to be unpredictable.

Sep' 95


E B Mazambani
Maj
A/Sect Comd



UNAMIR - MINUAR

FROM : Lt Col S N Yadav
Officiating S O O, MILOB GP HQ

FILE : MILOB/OPS/67

TO : The Office of SRSG

DATE : 25 Sep 95

INFO : FC
DFC/CMO
COS
DCMO ✓
HAC
G3 PLANS

SUBJECT : REPORT ON IMPORTANT ISSUES FOR SRSG's OFFICE

1. Kindly refer to MILOB Sect commanders visit held in GITARAMA on 25 Aug 95.
2. During the Sect Commanders conference a number of issues were discussed related to the security situation in Rwanda and problems connected with the repatriation of Rwandan refugees from across the border, particularly from Zaire. SRSG had asked MILOBs to obtain certain data related to these issues. These are enumerated in succeeding paras.

TRANSIT CAMPS

3. Present Capacity. At present there are 11 transit camps in Rwanda with a capacity of 16,100. The returnees would be brought by UNHCR/IOM/UNAMIR transport to the transit camps from the border post. They would be housed in the transit camp for 24-48 hours basically for completing immigration formalities, registration, sorting as per prefecture/ commune, issue of some food and basic amenities etc. There after they would be transported to their home communes by UNHCR/ IOM depending upon the availability of transport. Most of these transit camps are planned to be expanded in case a need arises. The capacities are :-

SER NO	PREFECTURE/SECT	TRANSIT CAMP	CAPACITY	EXPANDED CAPACITY	REMARK
1.	KIGALI	NDERA	1200	1200*	* No
2.	KIGALI	GASHORA/ DIHIRO	1000	1000*	further
3.	BYUMBA	NYAGATARE	2000	2000*	expansion
4.	KIBUNGO	BIRENGA	300	2000	planned
5.	KIBUNGO	NYAKARAMBI	400	1500	
6.	BUTARE	WAY STATION	1000	1000*	

7.	CYANGUGU	NYAGATARE	6000	10000		
8.	CYANGUGU	BUGARAMA CITE	500	500*		
9.	KIBUYE	NYAMISHABA	2500	2500*		
10	GISENYI	NKAMIRA	700	3000		
11.	RUHENGERI	MUKUNGWA	500	500		
	TOTAL	CAPACITY	16100	24100		

4. **New Transit Camps.** Locations for new transit camps have been identified which will be opened progressively as the number of returnees rises beyond the capacity of present ones (including the expanded capacity). These are :-

SER NO	PREFECTURE/SECT	TRANSIT CAMP	CAPACITY	REMARKS
1.	BYUMBA	BYUMBA TOWN	1,000	
2.	CYANGUGU	NYARU SHISHI	15,000	
3.	GISENYI	COLLEGE	10,000	
	TOTAL	CAPACITY	26,000	

5. **Net Capacity.** As such the net capacity is as under :-

- (a) At present : 16,100
- (b) With immediate expansion of existing camps: 24,100
- (c) With opening of new transit camps: 50,100

6. **Handling Capability.** A returnee is likely to spend 24 to 48 hours in the transit camp before he can be despatched to his home prefecture/commune. On arrival in his prefecture, he may either proceed directly to his commune or may be delayed in the prefecture transit camp for a period of 24- 48 hours. Thus on an average a returnee is likely to spend up to three days before he reaches his home commune. Therefore the handling capacity of the transit camps works out to be one third of its capacity. Thus the handling capability is :-

- (a) At present : Approx 5,500 per day.
- (b) With immediate expansion of existing camps : Approx 8,000 per day.
- (c) With opening of new camps : Approx 17,000 per day.

7. **Facilities Available in Transit Camps.** Each of these transit camps have adequate facilities for food, water, shelter, medical care and hygiene & sanitation.

AFFECTED COMMUNES

7. Almost all communes are affected by the return of refugees. However there are some communes which are critically affected. These communes will have to be given priority in building up necessary infrastructure. UNREO is working out the priority.

8. **Infrastructure Required.** The infrastructure required are:-

- (a) Food , water and cooking utensils.
- (b) Shelter(house/ house building material).
- (c) Agricultural implements and seeds.
- (d) Medical facilities.

9. **Number of Returnees.** During the month of Aug 95 over 27,000 returnees have come back to Rwanda. Most of them have come from Zaire.. Majority of them have been settled in their home communes. During the middle of Aug, there was some forced repatriation from Zaire. This has since stopped. Now most of the returnees are coming under UNHCR arrangements. Although there have been some arrests, but their number is not large.

10. **Existence of Crisis Management Cells.** Crisis Management Cells exist at Prefecture level in all the prefectures. These generally comprise of Prefect, local RPA commander, UN agency members and reps of UNAMIR (MILOBs). This is a very positive development and useful in gearing up the prefecture/ commune in handling large influx of returnees.

PRISONS

10. There are over 45,000 prisoners in Rwanda kept in various prisons. Besides the large number of central prisons, each commune has a commune cachot for the prisoners. In addition, there are military detention centres. All the prisons and commune cachots are excessively overcrowded and need to be expanded. The facilities available are extremely pathetic and deplorable. They have problems of food, water and basic amenities. In most cases they are provided only one meal by ICRC / other agencies. In most prisons the authorities permit the relatives to bring food. Prison rehabilitation work is presently on at brisk pace . Rehabilitation is required for Gitarama, Kibuye, Gisenyi, Nyanza and Nsinda to ease out congestion.

JUDICIARY

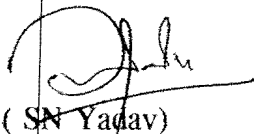
11. The large prison population Rwanda includes the perpetrators of genocide as well as innocent people. The innocent people remain in jail because their trials have not taken place. This because of lack of judicial system in Rwanda. During the war , Rwanda lost more than three fourth of the judicial personnel. Most of the prefectures have only a handful of judges and lack basic infrastructure such as building, office staff, office material and even stationary. Shortage of trained judicial staff is most acute. At present some people are being trained for judicial jobs in Gitarama. Foreign judicial experts are being recruited to provide technical assistance. Commission De Triage and Court De Premiere Instance are to meet regularly. However they have rarely been able to meet at most places. With the ongoing arrests and very few prisoners being tried and released, the situation is becoming even more critical.

RADIO UNAMIR

12. Radio UNAMIR is not heard in most prefecture. It is only heard in Kigali, parts of Byumba, Kibungo, Gitarama and Butare. It is particularly disturbing to note that it is not heard in important prefectures like Gisenyi, Kibuye and Cyangugu which are most affected by the present crisis. There is just no question of its being heard in camps across the borders in the refugee camps.

HOUSING

13. At present there is hardly any housing policy. Although the Ministry of Rehabilitation is trying to identify certain amount of land in each prefecture for the returnees, it has not made much progress except in Kibungo and Ruhengeri. At prefecture level, Prefects have laid down certain norms. Like in Gisenyi, when a returnee arrives, he is given his old house if vacant. However if that house is occupied, he is made to share with the current occupants for a period of two months. Thereafter the 59/60 caseload person has to return it to the owner. In Ruhengeri, a small plot of land for house and one acre of land is planned to be given 59/60 case load returnees. Thus there seems to be no fully orchestrated plans for housing. Lot of houses got destroyed during the war. The problem of housing for the returnees is acute in all prefectures. However, a large number of NGOs are assisting in construction of houses.


(SN Yadav)
Lt Col
Offg S O O

From: MILOB HQ Sector 4

To: UNAMIR HQ/G3/HAC//

07 September 1995

SRSG REPORT - AUGUST 1995

Ref: UNAMIR/G2 - Reports and Returns

Enclosed please find the SRSG report for August 1995.



D.J.K. Akplor
Lieutenant-Colonel
MILOB Commander Sector 4

UNITED NATIONS

NATIONS UNIES

ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA

MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - KINSHASA

FROM: MILOB 4 CYANGUGU

DATE: 07 September 1995

TO: MILOB GP HQ/SOO//

INFO: UNAMIR HQ/G3/HAC//

SRSG REPORT FOR AUGUST 95**GENERAL**

1. The general situation in MILOB Sector 4 AOR has been calm. Incidents of banditry activities ranging from household robberies, stealing of livestock and farm products to indiscriminate killings, have taken place in the Bugarama Sub Sector to the south of Sector 4, but with a reduction in the numbers of reported cases. Incidents of banditry have also decreased in the Nyamasheke and Cyangugu Sub Sectors. RPA appear to be better prepared to intervene and prevent some incidents from occurring.

2. From the period of 1 to 31 August 95, there were 23 incidents of robbery (9), shooting (7) and killings (7) reported to UNAMIR HQ (a decrease of nine and 26 incidents in comparison to July and June respectively). The Nyamasheke Sub Sector has been relatively quiet with only four incidents of banditry reported in July and one in August 95. Bandit activities from Ijwi island has continued in the Bugarama Sub Sector. Personalities in political authority are being targeted for assassination. Bugarama Sub Sector is quite suitable for infiltrations due to the terrain and proximity to the Zairian and Burundi borders.

3. There is still 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 continued lack of resources and a climate of uncertainty and anxiety about the future. The close proximity of the camps in Bukavu being supported by the international community, containing former government soldiers, militia (Interahamwe) and supporters is the single most important contributor to the tension and insecurity in the Préfecture. 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 deteriorating situation in Burundi and the known presence of Former Rwanda Government Forces (FRGF) in Zaire, trained and supported by Zairian forces and France, through "le Détachement d'Assistance Militaire d'Instruction (DAMI)", are some of the realities competing against the UNAMIR mission in Rwanda.

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ADMINISTRATION AND ORGANIZATION

4. The Préfet of Cyangugu is Mr. Théobald Rutihunza, the former director of the Cimerwa cement factory in Bugarama. His administration is concentrating its efforts on rebuilding the Cyangugu Préfecture infrastructure (utilities, water) and providing minimal social services to the communes. Furthermore, farming and commercial activities produce goods for exports which provide much needed foreign currency to the Rwanda Government. The Préfet held four meetings between 22-29 August with the MILOB Sector commander, UN and NGO representatives to assess and coordinate efforts involving the force repatriation of Rwandese refugees.

POLITICAL ACTIVITIES

5. The Préfet, communal and sector leaders regularly address the people and inform them on current events. Security is becoming an increasingly political headache, as incidents in the Bugarama and Cyangugu Sub Sectors reveal. The proximity of Ijwi island, the presence of 300,000 refugees in nearby Zaire and nightly incidents of robbery, killings and acts of intimidation tend to nurture a climate of insecurity and fear. Nonetheless, the security issue is improving in Sector 4.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

6. The judicial system is still not fully functional. At the Sector level, the "Tribunal de première instance" has begun to function with one president of the Court, four magistrates, two greffier and one clerk. This is for criminal and civil affairs but not on genocide cases since the Supreme Court in Kigali is not functioning. The following Canton (Communes) tribunals are functioning: Bugarama and Nyakabuye communes. For the other nine communes in the Préfecture, there is no judicial system in place but some "inspecteurs de police judiciaire" are in place. At all levels (commune, sector and cell), there is a well established practice of mediation for minor affairs/disputes. Arbitrary arrests by the RPA and Gendarmerie, the former especially, occur daily.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE TRANSPORT

7. This is still a major headache for the Préfecture. There is a twice-weekly bus service going to Nyagatare and Kigali. Every day, there are three or four minibuses going to Kibuye and Kigali, but there is still no public Rwanda bus service deserving the Cyangugu Préfecture. The other communes lack public transport and people have to walk long distances to markets, "centres de santé" and hospitals. There are 8-9 "matatu" or taxis leaving Cyangugu every day and many private taxis filling the void left by the absence of public transport.

MEDICAL

8. The Préfecture has good medical facilities provided by ICRC, MSF, MDM, other NGOs and UN agencies, including German Emergency Doctors (GED) which will remain operational until the end of the mandate on 08 December 1995. There are three hospitals: Kibogora (Kirambo), Gihundwe (Cyangugu) and Bugarama. The Bugarama hospital does not perform any surgery and all patients requiring surgery are evacuated to the Gihundwe hospital. As well, 16 clinics are managed by NGOs. The major problems are the lack of qualified local staff, special drugs, mosquito nets, potable water and electricity. For example, in the Nyamasheke Sub Sector, the Gatare commune has no electricity since August 94.

UNITED NATIONS / HUMANITARIAN ORGANIZATIONS

9. The Préfecture enjoys and benefits greatly from the many UN and NGOs present. UNHCR has responsibilities of coordinating some NGO support in cooperation with the préfet himself. The presence of the Malawi company and MILOBS has created the atmosphere of security for UN agencies and NGOs in the Sector.

10. The NGO and UN projects are effective and some have been re-evaluated and improved. There is more emphasis being placed on schools, agriculture and for improving the economy as well as the quality of life. IRC and Save the Children are the only agencies 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 for seeds, hoes and some food programs.

POPULATION

11. The Rwanda Government is insisting that reference to Tutsi, Hutu and Twa be abolished and that people be referred to as Rwandese. Unfortunately, this desire is not translated into reality, nor is it believed by locals. Some people of mix blood now consider themselves "Hutsis". It is estimated that before the genocide the population was approximately 85-90 % Hutu and 10-15% Tutsi. The local population in the various communes has not openly rejected the returnees or harassed them in ways that would make them feel unwelcome. This atmosphere will remain as long as no housing and land redistribution disputes occur in the communes, sectors and cells or that returnees are not confronted with their former house or property occupied by someone else on their return.

12. Human rights estimate the number of persons killed in Cyangugu was approximately 68,000 with about 90% being Tutsi. In many areas of the Préfecture, only a handful of Tutsis remain and they are mainly women and children. The only official population figures are those before the war (15 August 1991 - 514,279) and those after the war (31 March 1995 - 394,600). A population survey is to be conducted in the Cyangugu Préfecture but no date has yet been announced, and will likely be reported after the refugee situation stabilizes.

PRISONS AND DETENTION CENTERS

13. In the Cyangugu Préfecture there are one central prison, four brigades and 10 cachots and many detention centers. The Préfecture has a considerable prison population and this situation has not changed since the last report. There is overcrowding in the prison. By ICRC account, the Kamembe brigade presently holds 182 prisoners. There are also 2,050 prisoners in the Cyangugu prison, which has a capacity of 500, and nine communal cachots holding 600-700 prisoners. In total for the Préfecture there are some 3,000 prisoners.

14. In the Kamembe brigade, prisoners are being detained without due process of law and many for periods of four to six months. Food in the prison is mainly provided by ICRC, food in the detention facilities is provided by families. The health situation 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 list of facilities and populations is available separately from this report.

15. Of primary concern is the current arrestation process. The RPA remains the main arresting agent. The legal process at the Préfecture level is still being developed. Trial of those who participated in the genocide still has not begun and some prisoners are still dying in overcrowded prisons. It is recommended that steps be taken to assign a greater burden of the responsibilities to the Government of Rwanda for the tasks presently assigned to the ICRC and similar organizations, in the running of the prisons.

HUMANITARIAN MATTERS

16. Humanitarian matters cover repatriation and settlement of refugees in their former communes, logistic support and coordination with UN agencies/NGOs for orphanages (Kibogora, Nyamasheke, Kamembe and Rusayo), 17 "centres de santé"/clinics and hospitals (Kamembe, Bushenge, Bugarama). The humanitarian officer is a facilitator and a liaison officer with the civilian and military authorities on humanitarian matters. MILOBS also monitor human rights and report any abuses which occur, such as those in prisons or detention centers.

17. From January-July 1995, Sector 4 saw a total of 3,579 refugees and 1,292 IDPs for a total of 5,268 persons. Between 1-31 August, 7,442 returnees have arrived from Zaire. During the same period, there was a total of 7,496 arrivals and 6,944 departures from the Nyagatare transit camp. There were no returnees from Burundi in July and August. Assistance in resettling the returnees is being provided by UNHCR, WFP and IRC. As of 31 August, there were 1,322 refugees left in the Nyagatare transit camp.

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

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19. UNHCR conducts monthly repatriation meetings but no meeting was held in July; one was held in August.

HEALTH SERVICES

20. Health services and medical services, are provided by Médecins du Monde, International rescue committee for the Red Cross, Medicos sin Fronteras (Spain), German Emergency Doctors, HELP (funding and material donations since end of June), World Vision and Norwegians Peoples Aid (NPA). Other health services such as nutrition, maternity, family services, dispensary and patient care are found at the hospitals and most clinics. The hospital in Kamembe sector, Gihundwe cell has complete services, including major surgery and some dental services. The hospital was renovated and provided with cost of its equipment by NPA, and this restoration and rehabilitation continues with the added assistance of MDM. Facilities at Bushenge and Nyamasheke include minor surgery capacity.

21. There are no changes to the number of clinics and hospitals listed in the June 95 report. The number of NGOs involved in health services must not hide the responsibility of the Government of Rwanda in becoming self-reliant in the field of medical and health services.

SCHOOLS

22. During the aftermath of the genocide and war, Cyangugu was severely looted including the schools. The result is that most schools in the Préfecture are still in very bad condition, requiring urgent support from UN agencies and NGOs to function properly. Almost all schools were at least partially destroyed or damaged - loss of school material, desks, roofs, windows, doors, lighting, fixtures and even electrical fittings. The low priority and lack of supplies and repair expertise has compounded the problem. The lack of response in resolving this acute problem in the Cyangugu Préfecture needs to be seriously addressed by UNAMIR. IRC and Save the Children are the principal agency which is assisting in the rehabilitation of the buildings with the assistance from UNICEF based in Gikongoro.

23. Most schools are primary schools and many were constructed or maintained by church organizations. The ratio of teachers to students in the primary schools is 1:50 and worse in some cases. The state provides salaries for the teachers, normally between 10,000 to 30,000 FR.

24. Most communes consist of approximately 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. Female students appear to outnumber male students two to one. More primary schools have reopened and since September 94. All have been fitted with proper roofs. The great majority of primary schools in the Préfecture are now operational but require assistance to upgrade the pedagogic and physical infrastructures of the school system. The only primary level institution not yet functional is the "C.E.R.A.I.".

25. Secondary schools have been reopening since 1 April 95. However some sectors, such

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as the Cyangugu Sub Sector, Bugumira sector, have no secondary schools. The following secondary schools are not in operation: the Nyamasheke secondary college for men, le Groupe Scolaire APEEDUC, Tyazo secondary school and the Umubyeyi college (both in Kirambo commune and which are private schools). The two other non-functional schools are operated by religious groups: Groupe Scolaire Gihundwe and Groupe Scolaire Mururu.

26. 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 Préfecture, let alone just for schools. There is an urgent requirement to coordinate and focus UN and NGO resources to the task of rebuilding the school infrastructure, knowing well that priorities are determined by the Government of Rwanda.

ORPHANAGES

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ORPHANAGES

27. Médecins du Monde (MDM) still administers three orphanages and GED, the Nyamasheke 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 labor. The total number of children organized into orphanages is about 750; predominantly Tutsi. The number of orphans in all the orphanages is slowly decreasing. The greatest needs of the orphanages still remain the rehabilitation of the structures, basic necessities such as beds, mattresses, cooking facilities and a steady supply of food and educational materials. The orphans at the Kamembe orphanage will be moved to the Noviciat, Kamembe commune during the week 9-15 September. Listed below are the four orphanages in Sector 4, their respective commune and the number of orphans in each:

Rusayu	Gishoma	215
Miséricorde	Kamembe	200
Kibogora	Kirambo	135
Nyamasheke	Kagano	150

UNCIVPOL

28. The training of the last group of 400 gendarmes at the Gendarmerie school in Ruhengeri (Sector 5A) is ongoing. Communal police training has not begun in this Préfecture.

SIGNIFICANT DEVELOPMENTS - SECTOR 4

29. The following significant developments occurred:

- a. 4 August. At 1420 hrs, an incident at the Kamembe market involving a Staff Sergeant of the Malawi company resulted in an armed confrontation with the

Kamembe Gendarmerie and RPA soldiers. The Staff Sergeant committed a traffic infraction at the Kamembe market and left abruptly the scene of the incident and crashed the RPA check point at Kamembe. The RPA gave pursuit and the Malawi vehicle with its eight Malawi occupants finally stopped 1.9 Km passed the Kamembe check point. A scuffle broke out between RPA and Malawi soldiers and in the process two Malawi soldiers were shot; one on the left arm and the other on the left thigh. After negotiations by the MILOB Sector 4 commander, the injured were evacuated to the Gihundwe hospital and the detained soldiers with their two Land Rovers, returned to the Malawi company by 1900 hrs.

- b. 5 August. At 2030 hrs, three Malawi soldiers were involved in a display of public misconduct at the Kamembe market. The Gendarmerie handed the three soldiers to UNCIVPOL who were passing by and saw the Gendarmerie vehicle.
- c. 6 August. A meeting was held at the RPA battalion HQ at Gihundwe sector to discuss the events of 4 and 5 August involving Malawi company soldiers. Present were the RPA battalion commander, Maj Wilson, MILOB Sector commander, Malawi officers, a RPA representative from Kigali and the Préfet of Cyangugu.
- d. 6-8 August. Malawi unit rotation was implemented at Shagasha.
- e. 9 August. At Kirangira sector (GR 9300), the UNHR Cyangugu reported that four bodies of suspected FRGF soldiers were photographed by unidentified UN personnel along the Rwanda-Burundi border. These soldiers are alleged to have been shot by RPA. A joint investigation by MILOBS and UNHR Cyangugu was conducted but revealed nothing on the circumstances and motive for the killings.
- f. 21-24 August. Arrival of refugees from "Hongo I" and "Hongo II". During this period, 6,454 refugees arrived at Rusizi I and 1,199 at Bugarama Cité from Uvira, Zaire. A total of 7,618 were processed and sent to Nyagatare transit camp during that period. On 23 August 1,041 were sent from Nyagatare transit camp to Cyangugu, Gikongoro, Butare, Kigali, other Préfectures and various communes and 1,273 on 24 August to Cyangugu, Butare and Gikongoro Préfectures. An additional 52 were moved directly from Bugarama Cité to their respective communes in the Cyangugu Préfecture of Bugarama (41), Gishoma (9) and Cyimbogo (2), without going to Nyagatare transit camp.
- g. 26 August. At 2300 hrs, approximately 50 FRGF soldiers (exact number unconfirmed) crossed Lake Kivu from Ijwi island, using 17 boats of various sizes. 12 of these boats entered through Kirambo commune in the general area of Birambo GR 088492 and three of these boats were equipped with motor engines while another group of five boats entered Gatara commune further north at an unknown location, of which one had a motor engine. A cordon and search of Gatara commune was conducted by RPA in the early hours of Sunday 27 August.

A suspected FRGF soldier was found drowned near the shores of Lake Kivu at Birambo and was carrying a full bag of ammunition. The FRGF soldiers killed six people with machetes; five at Rwumba sector (GR 1435) on 30 August and another one in the same general area on the same day. RPA are conducting intensive patrolling to seek and destroy the infiltrators who are suspected of hiding in the Nyungwe Forest.

- h. 22-29 August. Four "crisis management" meetings were held at the Préfecture under the chairmanship of the Préfet of Cyangugu, to assess and coordinate NGOs and UN agencies efforts, in light of the force expulsion of Rwandese refugees from Zaire.

VISITS

30. There were six visits to Sector 4 during the month of August:

- a. 5 August. The DFC/CMO visited the Malawi company at Shagasha.
- b. 7 August. Radio UNAMIR and the Rwanda Minister of Information visited locals in the Bugarama Sub Sector to conduct interviews on security and farming matters, accompanied by a group of journalists.
- c. 7 August. Dr. Adler, a medical adviser to DPKO New York visited MILOB HQ Sector 4 to discuss medical support to MILOBS and the requirement for a medical kit for MILOBS, the distance from medical facilities and the type of first aid kit required.
- d. 9 August. The Force Commander visited the new Malawi company at Shagasha.
- e. 23 August. The UNAMIR COS, DCMO and a party of four, visited Sector 4 to acquaint themselves with the refugee situation.
- f. 23 August. The SRSG representative, Mr. Tikoka and LCol Fox, HAC Plans visited Sector 4 to study the refugee situation.
- g. 25 August. A visit was made by Mr. Stuart Sessions from OXFAM who wanted a briefing on the security situation in Sector 4 and information on the water situation in Sector 4 in case refugees returned "en masse".
- h. 27 August. Visit of Mr. René Degni Segui, Rapporteur Officiel for the UN Secretary General to MILOB HQ Sector 4 and briefing on the security situation and forecast on refugee movement. He visited Nyagatare transit camp.

RPA ACTIVITIES

31. The RPA continues to patrol day and night along the shores of Lake Kivu and along the Rwanda-Zaire and Rwanda-Burundi borders where observation posts and RPA sub-units are deployed. Two RPA patrol boats also patrol Lake Kivu at night since 28 Apr but the patrolling has been intermittent due to a shortage of fuel. Security is improving in the Préfecture because of more disciplined and better trained and equipped troops. In addition, joint local and RPA patrols conducted in the Bugarama Sub Sector, communes of Bugarama and Nyakabuye as well as in the Nyamashenge Sub Sector, communes of Kagano and Karambo which began three weeks ago, have reassured the locals and given them a great psychological boost. The RPA is also compelled to deal with increasing infiltrations, acts of sabotage and indiscriminate killings by suspected FRGF coming from Zaire, thereby undermining their overall effort and ability to guarantee the security of the population. In light of the new mandate, the RPA has taken responsibility for security, including that of UN agencies and NGOs, throughout Rwanda. The RPA has an estimated two battalions deployed in the Cyangugu Préfecture.

CONCLUSION

32. The general situation in Sector 4 is unstable and tense along the border areas with Zaire, more particularly along the east coast of Lake Kivu and in the Bugarama Sub Sector along the Rwanda-Zaire border. The intent of the present government is to create and project a situation in the country, favorable to the departure of the UN on 8 Dec 95. The position of the FRGF is therefore to maintain the Rwanda situation high on the UN agenda until a political settlement can be imposed on the present Government of Rwanda. The political killings and low level operations carried out in the Cyangugu Préfecture must be analyzed in this context. Given the special circumstances of the Préfecture, the military controls many aspects of the administration.

33. 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 but improving civil and judicial system will continue in the foreseeable future.

From: MILOB HQ Sector 4

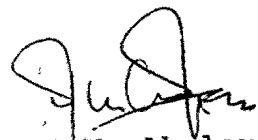
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D.J.K. Akplor
Lieutenant-Colonel
MILOB Commander Sector 4

1500

UNITED NATIONS

ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA

NATIONS UNIES

MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

FROM: MILOB 4 CYANGUGU

DATE: 07 September 1995

TO: MILOB GP HQ/SOO//

INFO: UNAMIR HQ/G3/HAC//

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10. The NGO and UN projects are effective and some have been re-evaluated and improved. There is more emphasis being placed on schools, agriculture and for improving the economy as well as the quality of life. IRC and Save the Children are the only agencies 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 for seeds, hoes and some food programs.

POPULATION

11. The Rwanda Government is insisting that reference to Tutsi, Hutu and Twa be abolished and that people be referred to as Rwandese. Unfortunately, this desire is not translated into reality, nor is it believed by locals. Some people of mix blood now consider themselves "Hutsis". It is estimated that before the genocide the population was approximately 85-90 % Hutu and 10-15% Tutsi. The local population in the various communes has not openly rejected the returnees or harassed them in ways that would make them feel unwelcome. This atmosphere will remain as long as no housing and land redistribution disputes occur in the communes, sectors and cells or that returnees are not confronted with their former house or property occupied by someone else on their return.

12. Human rights estimate the number of persons killed in Cyangugu was approximately 68,000 with about 90% being Tutsi. In many areas of the Préfecture, only a handful of Tutsis remain and they are mainly women and children. The only official population figures are those before the war (15 August 1991 - 514,279) and those after the war (31 March 1995 - 394,600). A population survey is to be conducted in the Cyangugu Préfecture but no date has yet been announced, and will likely be reported after the refugee situation stabilizes.

PRISONS AND DETENTION CENTERS

13. In the Cyangugu Préfecture there are one central prison, four brigades and 10 cachots and many detention centers. The Préfecture has a considerable prison population and this situation has not changed since the last report. There is overcrowding in the prison. By ICRC account, the Kamembe brigade presently holds 182 prisoners. There are also 2,050 prisoners in the Cyangugu prison, which has a capacity of 500, and nine communal cachots holding 600-700 prisoners. In total for the Préfecture there are some 3,000 prisoners.

14. In the Kamembe brigade, prisoners are being detained without due process of law and many for periods of four to six months. Food in the prison is mainly provided by ICRC, food in the detention facilities is provided by families. The health situation 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 list of facilities and populations is available separately from this report.

15. Of primary concern is the current arrestation process. The RPA remains the main arresting agent. The legal process at the Préfecture level is still being developed. Trial of those who participated in the genocide still has not begun and some prisoners are still dying in overcrowded prisons. It is recommended that steps be taken to assign a greater burden of the responsibilities to the Government of Rwanda for the tasks presently assigned to the ICRC and similar organizations, in the running of the prisons.

HUMANITARIAN MATTERS

16. Humanitarian matters cover repatriation and settlement of refugees in their former communes, logistic support and coordination with UN agencies/NGOs for orphanages (Kibogora, Nyamasheke, Kamembe and Rusayo), 17 "centers de santé"/clinics and hospitals (Kamembe, Bushenge, Bugarama). The humanitarian officer is a facilitator and a liaison officer with the civilian and military authorities on humanitarian matters. MILOBS also monitor human rights and report any abuses which occur, such as those in prisons or detention centers.

17. From January-July 1995, Sector 4 saw a total of 3,579 refugees and 1,292 IDPs for a total of 5,268 persons. Between 1-31 August, 7,442 returnees have arrived from Zaire. During the same period, there was a total of 7,496 arrivals and 6,944 departures from the Nyagatare transit camp. There were no returnees from Burundi in July and August. Assistance in resettling the returnees is being provided by UNHCR, WFP and IRC. As of 31 August, there were 1,322 refugees left in the Nyagatare transit camp.

18. The most common complaints of returnees still include the lack of accommodation, theft and destruction of property. 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.

19. UNHCR conducts monthly repatriation meetings but no meeting was held in July; one was held in August.

HEALTH SERVICES

20. Health services and medical services, are provided by Médecins du Monde, International rescue committee for the Red Cross, Medicos sin Fronteras (Spain), German Emergency Doctors, HELP (funding and material donations since end of June), World Vision and Norwegians Peoples Aid (NPA). Other health services such as nutrition, maternity, family services, dispensary and patient care are found at the hospitals and most clinics. The hospital in Kamembe sector, Gihundwe cell has complete services, including major surgery and some dental services. The hospital was renovated and provided with cost of its equipment by NPA, and this restoration and rehabilitation continues with the added assistance of MDM. Facilities at Bushenge and Nyamasheke include minor surgery capacity.

21. There are no changes to the number of clinics and hospitals listed in the June 95 report. The number of NGOs involved in health services must not hide the responsibility of the Government of Rwanda in becoming self-reliant in the field of medical and health services.

SCHOOLS

22. During the aftermath of the genocide and war, Cyangugu was severely looted including the schools. The result is that most schools in the Préfecture are still in very bad condition, requiring urgent support from UN agencies and NGOs to function properly. Almost all schools were at least partially destroyed or damaged - loss of school material, desks, roofs, windows, doors, lighting, fixtures and even electrical fittings. The low priority and lack of supplies and repair expertise has compounded the problem. The lack of response in resolving this acute problem in the Cyangugu Préfecture needs to be seriously addressed by UNAMIR. IRC and Save the Children are the principal agency which is assisting in the rehabilitation of the buildings with the assistance from UNICEF based in Gikongoro.

23. Most schools are primary schools and many were constructed or maintained by church organizations. The ratio of teachers to students in the primary schools is 1:50 and worse in some cases. The state provides salaries for the teachers, normally between 10,000 to 30,000 FR.

24. Most communes consist of approximately 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. Female students appear to outnumber male students two to one. More primary schools have reopened and since September 94. All have been fitted with proper roofs. The great majority of primary schools in the Préfecture are now operational but require assistance to upgrade the pedagogic and physical infrastructures of the school system. The only primary level institution not yet functional is the "C.E.R.A.I.".

25. Secondary schools have been reopening since 1 April 95. However some sectors, such

as the Cyangugu Sub Sector, Bugumira sector, have no secondary schools. The following secondary schools are not in operation: the Nyamasheke secondary college for men, le Groupe Scolaire APEEDUC, Tyazo secondary school and the Umubyeyi college (both in Kirambo commune and which are private schools). The two other non-functional schools are operated by religious groups: Groupe Scolaire Gihundwe and Groupe Scolaire Mururu.

26. 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 Préfecture, let alone just for schools. There is an urgent requirement to coordinate and focus UN and NGO resources to the task of rebuilding the school infrastructure, knowing well that priorities are determined by the Government of Rwanda.

ORPHANAGES

27. Médecins du Monde (MDM) still administers three orphanages and GED, the Nyamasheke 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 labor. The total number of children organized into orphanages is about 750; predominantly Tutsi. The number of orphans in all the orphanages is slowly decreasing. The greatest needs of the orphanages still remain the rehabilitation of the structures, basic necessities such as beds, mattresses, cooking facilities and a steady supply of food and educational materials. The orphans at the Kamembe orphanage will be moved to the Noviciat, Kamembe commune during the week 9-15 September. Listed below are the four orphanages in Sector 4, their respective commune and the number of orphans in each:

Rusayu	Gishoma	215
Miséricorde	Kamembe	200
Kibogora	Kirambo	135
Nyamasheke	Kagano	150

UNCIVPOL

28. The training of the last group of 400 gendarmes at the Gendarmerie school in Ruhengeri (Sector 5A) is ongoing. Communal police training has not begun in this Préfecture.

SIGNIFICANT DEVELOPMENTS - SECTOR 4

29. The following significant developments occurred:

- a. 4 August. At 1420 hrs, an incident at the Kamembe market involving a Staff Sergeant of the Malawi company resulted in an armed confrontation with the

Kamembe Gendarmerie and RPA soldiers. The Staff Sergeant committed a traffic infraction at the Kamembe market and left abruptly the scene of the incident and crashed the RPA check point at Kamembe. The RPA gave pursuit and the Malawi vehicle with its eight Malawi occupants finally stopped 1.9 Km passed the Kamembe check point. A scuffle broke out between RPA and Malawi soldiers and in the process two Malawi soldiers were shot; one on the left arm and the other on the left thigh. After negotiations by the MILOB Sector 4 commander, the injured were evacuated to the Gihundwe hospital and the detained soldiers with their two Land Rovers, returned to the Malawi company by 1900 hrs.

- b. 5 August. At 2030 hrs, three Malawi soldiers were involved in a display of public misconduct at the Kamembe market. The Gendarmerie handed the three soldiers to UNCIVPOL who were passing by and saw the Gendarmerie vehicle.
- c. 6 August. A meeting was held at the RPA battalion HQ at Gihundwe sector to discuss the events of 4 and 5 August involving Malawi company soldiers. Present were the RPA battalion commander, Maj Wilson, MILOB Sector commander, Malawi officers, a RPA representative from Kigali and the Préfet of Cyangugu.
- d. 6-8 August. Malawi unit rotation was implemented at Shagasha.
- e. 9 August. At Kirangira sector (GR 9300), the UNHR Cyangugu reported that four bodies of suspected FRGF soldiers were photographed by unidentified UN personnel along the Rwanda-Burundi border. These soldiers are alleged to have been shot by RPA. A joint investigation by MILOBS and UNHR Cyangugu was conducted but revealed nothing on the circumstances and motive for the killings.
- f. 21-24 August. Arrival of refugees from "Hongo I" and "Hongo II". During this period, 6,454 refugees arrived at Rusizi I and 1,199 at Bugarama Cité from Uvira, Zaire. A total of 7,618 were processed and sent to Nyagatare transit camp during that period. On 23 August 1,041 were sent from Nyagatare transit camp to Cyangugu, Gikongoro, Butare, Kigali, other Préfectures and various communes and 1,273 on 24 August to Cyangugu, Butare and Gikongoro Préfectures. An additional 52 were moved directly from Bugarama Cité to their respective communes in the Cyangugu Préfecture of Bugarama (41), Gishoma (9) and Cyimbogo (2), without going to Nyagatare transit camp.
- g. 26 August. At 2300 hrs, approximately 50 FRGF soldiers (exact number unconfirmed) crossed Lake Kivu from Ijwi island, using 17 boats of various sizes. 12 of these boats entered through Kirambo commune in the general area of Birambo GR 088492 and three of these boats were equipped with motor engines while another group of five boats entered Gatere commune further north at an unknown location, of which one had a motor engine. A cordon and search of Gatere commune was conducted by RPA in the early hours of Sunday 27 August.

A suspected FRGF soldier was found drowned near the shores of Lake Kivu at Birambo and was carrying a full bag of ammunition. The FRGF soldiers killed six people with machetes; five at Rwumba sector (GR 1435) on 30 August and another one in the same general area on the same day. RPA are conducting intensive patrolling to seek and destroy the infiltrators who are suspected of hiding in the Nyungwe Forest.

- h. 22-29 August. Four "crisis management" meetings were held at the Préfecture under the chairmanship of the Préfet of Cyangugu, to assess and coordinate NGOs and UN agencies efforts, in light of the force expulsion of Rwandese refugees from Zaire.

VISITS

30. There were six visits to Sector 4 during the month of August:

- a. 5 August. The DFC/CMO visited the Malawi company at Shagasha.
- b. 7 August. Radio UNAMIR and the Rwanda Minister of Information visited locals in the Bugarama Sub Sector to conduct interviews on security and farming matters, accompanied by a group of journalists.
- c. 7 August. Dr. Adler, a medical adviser to DPKO New York visited MILOB HQ Sector 4 to discuss medical support to MILOBS and the requirement for a medical kit for MILOBS, the distance from medical facilities and the type of first aid kit required.
- d. 9 August. The Force Commander visited the new Malawi company at Shagasha.
- e. 23 August. The UNAMIR COS, DCMO and a party of four, visited Sector 4 to acquaint themselves with the refugee situation.
- f. 23 August. The SRSG representative, Mr. Tikoka and LCol Fox, HAC Plans visited Sector 4 to study the refugee situation.
- g. 25 August. A visit was made by Mr. Stuart Sessions from OXFAM who wanted a briefing on the security situation in Sector 4 and information on the water situation in Sector 4 in case refugees returned "en masse".
- h. 27 August. Visit of Mr. René Degni Segui, Rapporteur Officiel for the UN Secretary General to MILOB HQ Sector 4 and briefing on the security situation and forecast on refugee movement. He visited Nyagatare transit camp.

RPA ACTIVITIES

31. The RPA continues to patrol day and night along the shores of Lake Kivu and along the Rwanda-Zaire and Rwanda-Burundi borders where observation posts and RPA sub-units are deployed. Two RPA patrol boats also patrol Lake Kivu at night since 28 Apr but the patrolling has been intermittent due to a shortage of fuel. Security is improving in the Préfecture because of more disciplined and better trained and equipped troops. In addition, joint local and RPA patrols conducted in the Bugarama Sub Sector, communes of Bugarama and Nyakabuye as well as in the Nyamasheke Sub Sector, communes of Kagano and Kirambo which began three weeks ago, have reassured the locals and given them a great psychological boost. The RPA is also compelled to deal with increasing infiltrations, acts of sabotage and indiscriminate killings by suspected FRGF coming from Zaire, thereby undermining their overall effort and ability to guarantee the security of the population. In light of the new mandate, the RPA has taken responsibility for security, including that of UN agencies and NGOs, throughout Rwanda. The RPA has an estimated two battalions deployed in the Cyangugu Préfecture.

CONCLUSION

32. The general situation in Sector 4 is unstable and tense along the border areas with Zaire, more particularly along the east coast of Lake Kivu and in the Bugarama Sub Sector along the Rwanda-Zaire border. The intent of the present government is to create and project a situation in the country, favorable to the departure of the UN on 8 Dec 95. The position of the FRGF is therefore to maintain the Rwanda situation high on the UN agenda until a political settlement can be imposed on the present Government of Rwanda. The political killings and low level operations carried out in the Cyangugu Préfecture must be analyzed in this context. Given the special circumstances of the Préfecture, the military controls many aspects of the administration.

33. 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 but improving civil and judicial system will continue in the foreseeable future.

From: MILOB HQ Sector 4

To: MILOB GP HQ/S00//
UNAMIR HQ/G3/HAC//

7 October 1995

SRSG REPORT - AUGUST 1995

Ref: UNAMIR/G2 - Reports and Returns

Enclosed please find the SRSG report for September 1995.



D.J.K. Akplor
Lieutenant-Colonel
MILOB Commander Sector 4

UNITED NATIONS

ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA

NATIONS UNIES

MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

FROM: MILOB 4 CYANGUGU

DATE: 07 October 1995

TO: MILOB GP HQ/SOO//

INFO: UNAMIR HQ/G3/HAC//

SRSG REPORT FOR SEPTEMBER 95

GENERAL

1. The general situation in MILOB Sector 4 AOR has been relatively calm. Incidents of banditry activities ranging from household robberies, stealing of livestock and farm products to indiscriminate killings, have taken place in the Bugarama Sub-Sector to the south of Sector 4, but with a reduction in the numbers of reported cases. The Nyamasheke Sub-Sector has also reported infiltrations from Ijwi island on at least three separate occasions in the Gatare commune and Birembo sector by the FRGF.

2. From 1-30 September, 25 incidents were reported of sabotage (2), A/Pers mines (2), grenade (2), robbery (6), shooting (5) and killing (8). In addition to the infiltrations and bandit activities, personalities in political authority are being targeted for assassination. The "Responsable" of Rasano cell in the Bweyeye sector was killed on 3 Sep 95.

3. In the Nyamasheke Sub-Sector, reports were received between 15-18 September about RPA seizing some 115 cows from local farmers in the Gatare commune (GR 1345) who live near or on the edge of Nyungwe Forest. These actions by RPA resulted in the arrestation of at least 15 people over a three day period, who complained about these practices. One of the arrestee was the counsellor of Karambi sector (GR 1644).

ADMINISTRATION AND ORGANIZATION

4. The Préfet of Cyangugu is Mr. Théobald Rutihunza, the former director of the Cimerwa cement factory in Bugarama. His administration is concentrating its efforts on rebuilding the Cyangugu Préfecture infrastructure (utilities, water) and providing minimal social services to the communes. Furthermore, farming and commercial activities have greatly increased. In the Cyangugu Préfecture a change of Bourgmestres is underway within the 11 communes with most of the present incumbents being replaced.

POLITICAL ACTIVITIES

5. The Préfet, communal and sector leaders regularly address the people and inform them

on current events. Security is becoming an increasingly political headache, as incidents in the Sub-Sectors reveal. The proximity of Ijwi island, the presence of 300,000 refugees in nearby Zaire and nightly incidents of robbery, killings and acts of intimidation tend to nurture a climate of insecurity and fear. Nonetheless, the security issue is improving in Sector 4.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

6. The judicial system is still not fully functional. There is still 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 continued lack of resources and a climate of uncertainty and anxiety about the future. At the Sector level, the "Tribunal de Première Instance" has begun to function with one president of the Court, four magistrates, two greffier and one clerk. This is for criminal and civil affairs but not on genocide cases since the Supreme Court in Kigali is not functioning. The following Canton (Communes) tribunals are functioning: Bugarama and Nyakabuye communes. For the other nine communes in the Préfecture, there is no judicial system in place but some "Inspecteurs de Police Judiciaire" are in place. At all levels (commune, sector and cell), there is a well established practice of mediation for minor affairs/disputes. Arrests by the RPA and Gendarmerie, the former especially, occur daily.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE TRANSPORT

7. This is still a major headache for the Préfecture. There is a twice-weekly bus service going to Nyagatare and Kigali. Every day, there are three or four minibuses going to Kibuye and Kigali, but there is still no public Rwanda bus service deserving the Cyangugu Préfecture. The other communes lack public transport and people have to walk long distances to markets, "centres de santé" and hospitals. There are 8-9 "matatu" or taxis leaving Cyangugu every day and many private taxis filling the void left by the absence of public transport.

MEDICAL

8. The Préfecture has good medical facilities provided by ICRC, MSF, MDM, other NGOs and UN agencies, including German Emergency Doctors (GED) which will remain operational until the end of the mandate on 08 December 1995. There are three hospitals: Kibogora (Kirambo), Gihundwe (Cyangugu) and Bugarama. The Bugarama hospital does not perform any surgery and all patients requiring surgery are evacuated to the Gihundwe hospital. As well, 16 clinics are managed by NGOs. The major problems are the lack of qualified local staff, special drugs, mosquito nets, potable water and electricity. For example, in the Nyamasheke Sub-Sector, the Gatare commune has no electricity since August 94.

UNITED NATIONS / HUMANITARIAN ORGANIZATIONS

9. The Préfecture enjoys and benefits greatly from the many UN and NGOs present. UNHCR has responsibilities of coordinating some NGO support in cooperation with the préfet himself. The presence of the Malawi company and MILOBS has created the atmosphere of

security for UN agencies and NGOs in the Sector.

10. The NGO and UN projects are effective and some have been re-evaluated and improved. There is more emphasis being placed on schools, agriculture and the improvement of the economy. IRC and Save the Children are the agencies involved in schools; MDM run three of the four orphanages, and share the bulk of the medical clinic projects with MSF (Spain). ICRC, besides prisons, and other known tasks, share distribution efforts with Christian Reformed World Relief Committee for seeds, hoes and some food programs.

POPULATION

11. It is estimated that before the genocide the population was approximately 85-90 % Hutu and 10-15% Tutsi. The local population in the various communes has not openly rejected the returnees or harassed them in ways that would make them feel unwelcome. This atmosphere will remain as long as no housing and land redistribution disputes occur in the communes, sectors and cells or that returnees are not confronted with their former house or property occupied by someone else on their return. The housing problem is being exacerbated by the 1959 cases who occupy housing and land vacated by those who fled Rwanda during the 1994 war. The increasing population requires that priority be given to the use of scarce building materials towards the implementation of the Rwandese Government housing plan. A balanced housing and land redistribution plan must be promulgated.

12. Human rights estimate the number of persons killed in Cyangugu was approximately 68,000 with about 90% being Tutsi. In many areas of the Préfecture, only a handful of Tutsis remain and they are mainly women and children. The only official population figures are those before the war (15 August 1991 - 514,279) and those after the war (31 March 1995 - 394,600). A population survey is to be conducted in the Cyangugu Préfecture but no date has yet been announced, and will likely be reported after the refugee situation stabilizes.

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Prisons and Detention Centers

14. In the Cyangugu Préfecture there are one central prison, four brigades, 11 communal cachots and at least 10 detention centers. The Préfecture has a considerable prison

population and this situation has not changed since the last report. There is overcrowding in the Cyangugu prison. By Human Rights account, the four brigades (Kamembe, Bugarama Cité, Bugarama Cimerwa and Gisuma brigades) in the Préfecture hold 353 prisoners of which 186 prisoners are presently held at the Kamembe brigade. There are also 2,054 prisoners (of which 400-500 are without a trace of a dossier) in the Cyangugu prison, which has a capacity of 500, and 802 prisoners in the 11 communal cachots in the Préfecture. In total for the Préfecture there are some 3,200 prisoners.

15. In the Kamembe brigade, prisoners are being detained without due process of law and many for periods of four to six months. Food in the prison is mainly provided by ICRC, food in the detention facilities is provided by families. The health situation 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 list of facilities and populations is available separately from this report.

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18. From January-August 1995, Sector 4 saw a total of 11,021 refugees and 1,292 IDPs for a total of 12,313 persons. Between 1-30 September, 1,546 returnees have arrived at the Sector 4 border areas. During the same period, there was a total of 1,351 arrivals and 2,554 departures from the Nyagatare transit camp with 447 going to the Cyangugu Préfecture. There were no returnees from Burundi in July and August but 306 came in September. Assistance in resettling the returnees is being provided by UNHCR, WFP and IRC. As of 30 September, there were 63 refugees left in the Nyagatare transit camp.

19. The most common complaints of returnees still include the lack of accommodation, theft and destruction of property. 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. Refugees arriving at Uvira, Zaire are generally in poorer health, some suffering from malaria and malnutrition, than those arriving at Rusizi I.

HEALTH SERVICES

20. Health services and medical services, are provided by Médecins du Monde, International rescue committee for the Red Cross, Medicos sin Fronteras (Spain), German Emergency Doctors, HELP (funding and material donations since end of June), World Vision and Norwegians Peoples Aid (NPA). Other health services such as nutrition, maternity, family services, dispensary and patient care are found at the hospitals and most clinics. The hospital in Kamembe sector, Gihundwe cell has complete services, including major surgery and some dental services. The hospital was renovated and provided with cost of its equipment by NPA, and this restoration and rehabilitation continues with the added assistance of MDM. Facilities at Bushenge and Nyamasheke include minor surgery capacity. There are no changes to the number of clinics and hospitals listed in the June 95 report.

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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 Préfecture, let alone just for schools. There is an urgent requirement to coordinate and focus UN and NGO resources to the task of rebuilding the school infrastructure, knowing well that priorities are determined by the Government of Rwanda.

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Rusayo	Gishoma	304
Noviciat	Kamembe	202
Kibogora	Kirambo	164
Nyamasheke	Kagano	118

SIGNIFICANT DEVELOPMENTS - SECTOR 4

27. The following significant developments occurred:

- a. 3 September. An investigation was conducted by Cyangugu Sub-Sector commander reference the mutilated body of a local named Gatéra. It was learnt that the deceased was arrested by the Gisuma gendarmerie on 31 August and died on 3 September of multiple injuries sustained during incarceration. He was accused by the locals of Karengera commune as having participated in the genocide. The autopsy report obtained by the "Inspecteur de Police Judiciaire" revealed that Gatéra died of multiple contusions with the right eye gouged out, a fracture at the back of the cranium and a fracture of the right superior jaw. The body was handed over to his father who buried him at Bushenge sector (GR 9031) on 08 September. The father learnt about the death of his son three days later. The human rights were informed of this incident and are investigating.
- b. 5 September. At 2315 hrs, a loud bang believed to be an explosion was heard from the general direction of Nyarushishi cell (Gr 845238) and reported morning

of 06 sep by Milobs and an officer from Malawi company. It was learned on Wed, 06 sep at 1025 hrs that one electric-power pylon (#448) was blown up by suspected Interahamwe elements GR 850228, Gisuma commune, Matare sector (GR 8622). Cyangugu Sub-Sector commander and UNCIVPOL proceeded to the site at 1045 hrs. On arrival, it was observed that pylon #448 was totally destroyed and a second pylon nearby was severely bent. The power cables as well as the high frequency telephone cables were severed. Some 15-20 RPA soldiers were seen conducting a sweep of the nearby area and conducting their own investigation. There were no casualties and no one to our knowledge has been arrested to date.

- c. 6 September. At 2359 hours, bandits, numbers unknown threw a grenade, type unknown through the window of the house of a local from Gishoma commune, Rukunguli sector (GR 8414). The motive for the attack is unknown. The name of the local is Hari Ndintwarijs, 26 years old. He heard them talking outside his house and immediately tried to flee through a side window. He received burns on his back as he was escaping.
- d. 10 September. At 2000 hrs, an RPA soldier shot to death a civilian named Mutokambari Nfoyingo of Tyazo sector (gr 0342), Kirambo commune. The shooting happened at a house GR 040438 frequented by locals and RPA soldiers. The motive for the killing appears to be jealousy since two boys, one of which is RPA, were going out with the same local girl who is a prostitute. No summon was given by the RPA soldier. The boy was shot through the chest and died instantly as he attempted to flee the house through a side window. When the other RPA soldiers heard the shot they came and arrested the occupants of the house: two girls and two men. They were arrested and were arraigned at the Kirambo cachot communal. Human rights have been apprised of this situation.
- e. 14 September. The bodies of four locals were found at Rwumba sector (GR 1535) near the Nyungwe forest. Their bodies were found in a hut in one of the farms. The perpetrators and the motive for the killing are suspected of being RPA soldiers frustrated by the uncooperative attitudes of the locals in apprehending FRGF/Interahamwe who infiltrated using 17 boats on 26 August at Rusizi cell, Gatara commune.
- f. 23 September. A 10 year old school boy, named Isidore Ntabuhungiro of Rwahi sector (GR 7930) in Kamembe commune found and brought home an old grenade. At 1430 hours while trying to break it open at his house, the grenade exploded. He sustained serious injuries. He died at the Gihundwe hospital later.
- g. 24 September. At 0230 hrs, an electrical pylon was blown in Cyimbogo commune, Cyete sector GR 771206. This was a clear act of sabotage with explosive charges placed on the four legs of the pylon. The pylon remains

functional and will be replaced as soon as possible.

VISITS

28. There were four visits to Sector 4 during the month of September:

- a. 8-9 September. DCMO visited MILOB HQ and Bugarama Sub-Sector.
- b. 11 September. Col Kattah, DCOS Ops visited MILOB HQ and was briefed on the general situation, security issues, humanitarian as well as logistic problems by the HQ + staff.
- c. 13 September. Force Commander visited MILOB HQ and Rusizi I. He was briefed on the general situation as well as security issues in Sector 4.
- d. 18 September. Visit by ADG (SD) Indian Army to Rusizi I.

RPA ACTIVITIES

29. Security is improving in the Préfecture because of more disciplined and better trained and equipped troops. In addition, joint local and RPA patrols conducted in the Bugarama Sub-Sector, communes of Bugarama and Nyakabuye as well as in the Nyamasheke Sub-Sector, communes of Kirambo and Gatara particularly. These patrols have reassured the locals and given them a great psychological boost. The RPA is also compelled to deal with increasing infiltrations, acts of sabotage and indiscriminate killings by FRGF/Interahamwe coming from Zaire, thereby undermining their overall effort and ability to guarantee the security of the population. There has been an increased in cordon and search operations in the Nyamasheke Sub-Sector as well as day and night patrolling to provide as much ground coverage as possible. In light of the new mandate, the RPA has taken responsibility for security, including that of UN agencies and NGOs, throughout Rwanda. The RPA has two battalions deployed in the Cyangugu Préfecture: 157 Battalion with its Headquarter at Gihundwe sector (Cyangugu) and 101 Battalion at Bugarama Cité.

CONCLUSION

30. The general situation in Sector 4 is unstable and tense along the border areas with Zaire, more particularly along the east coast of Lake Kivu and in the Bugarama Sub-Sector as well as the Nyamasheke Sub-Sector. Two incidents of A/Pers mines and the blowing up of two power electric pylon have also been reported in the Cyangugu Sub-Sector. The intent of the present government remains to create and project a situation in the country favorable to the departure of the UN on 8 Dec 95. The position of the FRGF is therefore to maintain the Rwanda situation high on the UN agenda until a political settlement can be imposed on the present Government of Rwanda. The campaign of political killings, the acts of sabotage and terrorism and other low level operations carried out in the Cyangugu Préfecture must be analyzed in this context and

within the scope of psychological warfare. Given the special circumstances of the Préfecture, the military remains in command and control of the operations and most administrative aspects within the Préfecture.

31. 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 but improving civil and judicial system will continue in the foreseeable future.

**MILOB SECTOR 4 REPORT
FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER 1995**

GENERAL

1. Since the last Sector Commander's conference on 25 August, the general situation in MILOB Sector 4 AOR, has been relatively calm. However, a series of continuous banditry activities ranging from household robberies, stolen livestock and farm products to indiscriminate killings. Personalities in political authorities are being targeted for assassination. The Bugarama Sub Sector is quite suitable for infiltrations due to the terrain and proximity to the Zairian and Burundi borders.

2. The wave of crime which has been on the decrease since end of May 95. There were 49 incidents of robbery, shooting and killing in June, 32 incidents in July and 24 incidents in August of robbery (9), shooting (7) and killing (8). From 1-30 September in the Bugarama Sub Sector, 25 incidents of sabotage (2), A/Pers mines (2), grenade (2), robbery (6), shooting (5) and killing (8) were reported.

3. In the Nyamasheke Sub Sector, reports were received between 15-18 September about RPA seizing some 115 cows from local farmers in the Gatare commune (GR 1345) who live near or on the edge of Nyungwe Forest. These actions by RPA resulted in the arrestation of at least 15 people over a three day period, who complained about these practices. One of the arrestee was the counsellor of Karambi sector (GR 1644).

4. On 16 September, three RPA soldiers were also seen driving 50 heads of long horn cattle in a northerly direction along the Kamembe airport road GR 782272. On 18 September at 1900 hrs, six RPA soldiers were seen driving a herd of 100-head of long horn cattle at GR 845260 near the entrance to Shagasha tea factory, moving in a westerly direction. The Kamembe airport is used for cattle grazing. It appears that these incidents are linked and that RPA is deliberately diversifying the food supply for its soldiers. MILOBS are monitoring any complaints from farmers.

POLITICAL KILLINGS

5. In the Cyanguu Sub Sector, one incident of a politically motivated killing was reported in September:

- a. 3 September. In the Cyanguu Sub Sector, Karengera commune, Bweyeye sector (GR 1311), the "Responsable " of Rasano cell, was assassinated late evening with two of his children, as he opened the door to strangers. His wife succeeded in escaping with her four-month old child. She was hospitalized at the "Centre de Santé" of Bweyeye.

The precise motive is unknown but believed to be politically motivated. The attackers are believed to have come from Burundi due to the proximity of the border and the geographic isolation of Bweyeye sector at the southern edge of Nyungwe forest.

BORDER CLASHES/SKIRMISHES

6. Two border clashes took place in September:

- a. 1 September. It was reported that on 26 August at approximately midnight at Rusizi cell (GR 074495), Gatare commune about 50 men believed to be FRGF, crossed Lake Kivu from Ijwi island in 17 boats. They landed at two separate locations and six of the boats were powered by motors, most likely for the leaders and heavy loads. They encountered some RPA soldiers who were outnumbered and when the RPA regrouped, the men had fled into the countryside. One dead FRGF soldier was recovered with a bag of weapons and ammunition. The next day, RPA conducted a cordon and search of Gatare commune but to no avail. On Wed, 30 August six people were reported killed by machetes in two separate areas around Rwumba sector (GR 1435) and some confirmed before they died that the men were dressed in fatigues and were carrying weapons. Several Cordon and search conducted by RPA suggests these infiltrations are common.
- b. 13 September. Five men, believed to be FRGF/Interahamwe, crossed from Ijwi island into Nyamasheke Sub Sector (GR 9841). They are believed to have fled in the countryside. RPA conducted searches of the area with no known results.
- c. 22 September. At 2359 hrs, approximately 30 FRGF elements, armed and in uniform, infiltrated Gatare commune, Birembo sector (GR 0747). There was an exchange of fire with RPA soldiers but casualties are not known. Four boats were recovered by RPA and the infiltrators are known to have collected RF 480,000 and another sum of RF 200,000 from locals at two separate places. The RPA and Gatare communal office confirmed this encounter.

MINE INCIDENT

7. The following mine incidents occurred in Sector 4:

- a. 3 September. At approximately 1800 hours, in the immediate vicinity of Rusizi-1 (GR 7624) a local named Christophe Buchana. 26 Years old from Cyimbogo commune (GR 7720), Winteko sector (GR 7821) stepped on an anti-personnel mine, type unknown and lost his left leg. He

was evacuated to Gihundwe hospital by MDM. There were no other casualties.

- b. 14 September. At 1400 hours, on the banks of Lake Kivu, 200 meters from the Rusizi I bridge, a local named Nkurunziza, 16 years old, from Cyimbogo commune, Mururu sector (GR 7521), stepped on an anti-personnel mine and lost his left leg below the knee. He was immediately evacuated to Gihundwe hospital. The mine had been detected before this accident and reported to the "Conseiller" of Mururu sector, who took no concrete action to have it neutralized. The brother of the victim also suffered some light fragment injuries requiring no surgery.

COMMENT. The A/pers mines at Rusizi I were most likely placed at that location because it is a prominent crossing point for refugees from Zaire. The object being to intimidate refugees and deter any further crossings at that point.

RWANDA AIRSPACE VIOLATIONS

8. During the period 16-30 June, 19 sightings of unidentified aircraft violating Rwanda airspace were reported while 15 sightings were reported during the period 1-31 July. During the month of August, there were seven (7) sightings. There were no sightings reported in September.

SIGNIFICANT DEVELOPMENTS IN SECTOR 4

9. The following significant developments occurred:

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Nyarushishi cell (Gr 845238) and reported morning of 06 sep by Milobs and an officer from Malawi company. It was learned on Wed, 06 sep at 1025 hrs that one electric-power pylon (#448) was blown up by suspected interahamwe elements GR 850228, Gisuma commune, Matare sector (GR 8622). Cyangugu Sub Sector commander and UNCIVPOL proceeded to the site at 1045 hrs. On arrival, it was observed that pylon #448 was totally destroyed and a second pylon nearby was severely bent. The power cables as well as the high frequency telephone cables were severed. Some 15-20 RPA soldiers were seen conducting a sweep of the nearby area and conducting their own investigation. There were no casualties and no one to our knowledge has been arrested to date.

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- d. 10 September. At 2000 hrs, an RPA soldier shot to death a civilian named Mutokambari Nfoyingo of Tyazo sector (gr 0342), Kirambo commune. The shooting happened at a house GR 040438 frequented by locals and RPA soldiers. The motive for the killing appears to be jealousy since two boys, one of which is RPA, were going out with the same local girl who is a prostitute. No summon was given by the RPA soldier. The boy was shot through the chest and died instantly as he attempted to flee the house through a side window. When the other RPA soldiers heard the shot they came and arrested the occupants of the house: two girls and two men. They were arrested and were arraigned at the Kirambo cachot communal. Human rights have been apprised of this situation.
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commune found and brought home and old grenade. At 1430 hours while trying to break it open at his house, the grenade exploded. He sustained serious injuries and he succumbed at the Gihundwe hospital later.

- g. 24 September. At 0230 hrs, an electrical pylon was blown in Cyimbogo commune, Cyete sector GR 771206. This was a clear act of sabotage with explosive charges placed on the four legs of the pylon. The pylon remains functional and will be replaced as soon as possible. None of the villagers close by saw anything.

REFUGEES

10. In addition to the Nyagatare transit camp which can receive up to 10,000 refugees and the Nyarushishi (GR 8424) which can accommodate up to 15,000 refugees, a third transit camp has been expanded at Bugarama Cité (GR 896021) which can receive between 3,000-5,000 refugees. UNHCR, IRC and MDM administer the camp which is totally functional. As of 30 September, 1,546 refugees arrived at the border areas in Sector 4 of which 1,351 were transported to the Nyagatare transit camp and 447 sent from Nyagatare to various communes of the Cyangugu Préfecture.

11. The condition of the returnees at Rusizi I appears good, but still deplorable at Bugarama Cité where many suffer from malnutrition and poor health. Some are being hospitalized for general fatigue and non-contagious illnesses. Assistance is being provided to them by UNHCR, WFP, MDM, MSF and IRC mainly.

12. The following are the figures for the past four months on refugee arrivals at the official border areas in Sector 4:

- a. 1-30 June 95 - 159;
- b. 1-31 July 95 - 103;
- c. 1-31 August 95 - 7,442; and
- d. 1-30 September 95 - 1,546.

ASSESSMENT OF THE OPERATIONAL SITUATION

13. Sector 4 still believes that the FRGF does not possess the Force preparedness and the necessary logistic support from the Zairian Government, to launch major offensive in the Cyangugu Préfecture. Regrettably, the events of 12 September at Gisenyi have only added to the stigma left by the Kibeho debacle. The repressive measures taken by RPA elements have played into the hands of FRGF/Interahamwe who are holding the refugees hostage in the camps and threatening them if they attempt to return. Now the refugees know that if they return they could be killed. The

Government of Rwanda's reconciliation policy has suffered a serious set back.

14. This sad turn of events makes "mass expulsions" even more likely in the near future, especially from Zaire which is facing elections. Notwithstanding, mass expulsions are a threat to the bargaining power of the FRGF/Interahamwe which is counting on the refugees to provide it with a bargaining leverage in its ongoing negotiations with the present Government of Rwanda and the international community.

15. Mass expulsions would erode this power base and certainly lead, if pushed too far, to an armed confrontation between FRGF/Interahamwe and Zairian Forces in the refugee camps, unless prior agreement between all parties is reached to settle the issue peacefully. Mass panic would result in the camps with refugees running not only to the Zairian countryside but to the borders of Rwanda. The limited to non-existent resources of the present Government of Rwanda would be quickly depleted which makes international contingency plans and stocking up of food, clothing, seeds and housing material even more pressing until the first seasonal crop.

16. The military option is nonetheless fading although it is expected that political killings and low level operations to disrupt command, control and communications systems will continue under the guise of "bandit" activities. Insurgency operations, acts of terrorism and intimidation of the populace along the border areas will continue as a warning not to overtly support the present Government of Rwanda.

VISITS

17. There were four visits to Sector 4 during the month of September:

- a. 8-9 September. DCMO visited MILOB HQ and Bugarama Sub Sector.
- b. 11 September. Col Kattah, DCOS Ops visited MILOB HQ and was briefed on the general situation, security issues, humanitarian as well as logistic problems by the HQ +staff.
- c. 13 September. Force Commander visited MILOB HQ and Rusizi I. He was briefed on the general situation as well as security issues in Sector 4.
- d. 18 September. Visit by ADG (SD) Indian Army to Rusizi I.

COMMUNAL SITUATION

Population

18. The Préfecture remains a stronghold of FRG/Interahamwe political support with many sympathizers among the population. The local population in the various communes has not openly rejected the returnees or harassed them in ways that would make them feel unwelcome. This atmosphere will remain as long as no housing and land redistribution disputes occur in the communes, sectors and cells or that returnees are not confronted with their former house or property occupied by someone else on their return.

19. The only official population figures are those before the war (15 August 1991 - 514,279) and those after the war (31 March 1995 - 394,600). A population survey is to be conducted in the Cyangugu Préfecture but no date has yet been announced, and will likely be reported after the refugee situation stabilizes.

20. All 11 communes face the same problems: electricity shortages; a water filtration plant which cannot meet the demand for drinkable water; hygiene and health with an increase in malaria cases reported; an education infrastructure which requires all of the most basic necessities (books, stationary, desks, windows, washrooms and classroom overcrowding, i.e. one teacher per 40-50 students...); a poor public transport system with a twice-weekly bus service going to Nyagatare and Kigali in addition to 8-9 "Matatus" serving Kibuye and Kigali and many private taxis filling the void left by the absence of public transport.

21. The Cyangugu Préfecture is essentially an agricultural zone. There are five main employers: Pneurwa (maker of tires, pots and pans), Shagasha (not reached full production stage) and Gisakura tea factories in the Cyangugu Sub Sector; the Cimerwa cement factory and Cocoshoma Cooperative which produces white lime, in the Bugarama Sub Sector.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

22. The judicial system is still not fully functional. At the Sector level, the "Tribunal de Première instance" has begun to function with one President of the Court, four magistrates, two greffier and one clerk. This is for criminal and civil affairs but not dealing with genocide cases as the Supreme Court in Kigali is not functioning. The following Canton (Communes) tribunals are functioning: Bugarama and Nyakabuye communes. For the other nine communes in the Préfecture, there is no judicial system in place but some "Inspecteurs de Police Judiciaire" are in place. At all levels (commune, sector, cell), there is a well established practice of mediation for minor affairs/disputes. Arbitrary arrests by the RPA, the former especially, occur daily.

Prisons and Detention Centers

23. In the Cyangugu Préfecture there are one central prison, four brigades, 11 "cachots communaux" and at least 10 detention centers. The Préfecture has a considerable prison population and this situation has not changed since the last report. There is overcrowding in the prison. By Human Rights account, the four brigades (Kamembe, Bugarama Cité, Bugarama Cimerwa and Gisuma brigades) in the Préfecture hold 353 prisoners of which 186 prisoners are presently held at the Kamembe brigade. There are also 2,054 prisoners (of which 400-500 are without a trace of a dossier) in the Cyangugu prison, which has a capacity of 500, and 11 communal cachot, one per commune, holding 802 prisoners. In total for the Préfecture there are some 3,200 prisoners.

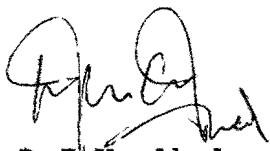
PROGRESS ON RECONCILIATION IN SECTOR 4

24. Repatriation meetings are held monthly by UNHCR with the UNHCR Bukavu representative, Mr. Patrick de Souza. As well, NGOs, ICRC, UNHRFOR representatives attend this meeting. UNHCR conduct monthly repatriation meetings but no meeting was held in September.

25. Relations with the various levels of government and locals are good. On the other hand, relations are improving with the RPA as a whole, but some NGOs and UN agencies still must bear the searching of their vehicles at check points. The RPA liaison officer in Sector 4 remains Capt Gérard Ntarugera who was directly involved in the incident of Friday, 4 August with the Malawi company. Since March 95, the Préfet holds periodic meetings with the MILOBS Sector commander, Sector commander, UN agencies and NGOs to brief them on administrative and logistic planning in the Préfecture, as well as security matters.

PROBLEMS OF MILOBS IN SECTOR 4

26. There is still a lack of adequate number of vehicles for Sector 4. The vehicle situation is being reflected in our daily sitrep.



D.J.K. Akplor
Lieutenant-Colonel
MILOB Commander Sector 4

MILOB OPS FIRST SIGHT MAIL

DATE.....

SEEN BY	COMMENTS	SIGN	DATE
D C M O			
S O O			
OPS OFFR1	Seen	Jh	1/10
OPS OFFR2			
SIG OFFR			
S M P O			
SLOGO			

UNITED NATIONS
ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA



UNAMIR - MINUAR

NATIONS UNIES
MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

30 SEP 1995

29 September 1995

TO : UNAMIR HQ // S O O //

FROM : HUMANITARIAN OFFICER SECTOR 5B

SUB : WEEKLY STATISTICS OF RETURNEES MOVED FROM NKMIRA

1. I have enclosed the weekly statistics for your information. Best regards.

WG Saunders
WG Saunders
Major

910

WEEKLY SUMMARY OF RETURNEE DISTRIBUTION NKAMIRA CAMP22-28 September 1995

PREFECTURE	COMMUNE	TOTAL	TOT/PREFECTURE
GISENYI	RUBAVU	109	
	SATINSKYI	11	
	NYAMYUMBA	18	
	KAYOVE	19	
	MUTURA	20	
	GASEKE	17	
	KARAGO	5	
	GICIYE	12	
	KIBILIRA	9	
RUHENGARI	NKULI	29	
	MUKINGO	31	
	NDUSU	60	
	NYAMUTERA	2	
	BUTARO	118	
	KIGOMBE	42	
	KINIGI	302	
	NKUMBA	19	
	NYAKINAMA	15	
	NYARUTOVU	33	
	RUHONDO	39	
	CYERU	10	
	GATONDE	2	
	NYAMUGARI	12	
	CYABINGO	68	
	NKURI	13	
KIGALI	KANOMBE	2	
	RUBUNGO	1	
	MUSASA	9	
	GIKOMERO	6	
KIBUYE	RUTSIRO	1	
	<u>TOTAL</u>	1034	
NDERA TRANSIT CAMP (KIGALI)		3862	

TOTAL 4896

UNITED NATIONS
ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA



UNAMIR - MINUAR

NATIONS UNIES
MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

TO : UNAMIR HQ //HAC//

29 Sep 95

FROM : HUMANITARIAN OFFICER SECTOR 5B

SUB : WEEKLY REPORT

1. I have enclosed the weekly humanitarian report for your action.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "WG Saunders".
WG Saunders
Major

FROM: MILOB SECTOR FIVE

TO : HAC UNAMIR HQ

DATE: 29 SEPTEMBER 1995

HUMANITARIAN WEEKLY SITREP 22 - 28 SEPTEMBER 1995

GENERAL SITUATION

1. The situation remains reasonably stable. This week there was only one significant incident. The Bourgmestre of Kayove and an accompanying Agricultural Specialized were ambushed and killed 27 September 1995. Organized repatriation continues, figures for the week are attached.

OWN HAC ACTIVITIES

2. Activities for the week included constant monitoring of the situation in Nkamira Transit camp. The sea containers will be moved next week to improve space in the camp. It was incorrectly reported last week that they had been moved. A check with the local ICRC indicates that the request for security lighting to be installed in the Gisenyi prison has still not been received at their level. It appears that this one has or will fall through the cracks. The lighting at the main border post was installed and is functioning.

3. During the week visited a number of orphanages and a centre for homeless children. It is apparent that all of these organizations need mostly clothes, shoes, toys and blankets. I did manage to get some mattresses through local sources for one orphanage. Have requested on the daily sitrep assistance from HAC in determining if there is a way to demand these goods from agencies in Kigali that may have these materials in warehouses. To date no reply has been received.

GENERAL LIVING CONDITIONS

3. a. FOOD NTR

b. WATER Will attend a Water/Sanitation meeting 19 Oct at the MINERESO offices. Representatives of the ICRC and other implementing partners should be in attendance as well.

c. HOUSING NTR

d. EDUCATION NTR

e. FARMING NTR

f. HEALTH CARE/PROBLEMS NTRPEOPLE WITH SPECIAL NEEDS

4. As more and more of the returnees attempt to resettle or reoccupy their homes the constant problems of land allocation and resources to begin farming pop up. The detailed breakdown by number and destination commune is attached.

NGO'S

6. A. COOPI Continues its work with the development of the two transit camps.

B. ICRC Will open a local office within the next two weeks.

C. MERLIN/MSF NTR

D. WFP NTR

E. Food for the Hungry Distributed a total of 43241 kgs of seed, 4180 hoes to 4054 families in 6 of the 12 communes in the Gisenyi Prefecture.

UN AGENCIES

7. UNHCR Continues with the work of relieving, and transportation of returnees.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

8. Attended the monthly inter-agency meeting yesterday. Representatives of all NGO's, local government, and UNAMIR attended. There were two main points of discussion throughout the meeting. Firstly, the very slow process of land redistribution and secondly the lack of resources provided by the various NGO's.

9. There is no question that the first problem is the main contributing factor to the second problem. MINERESO seems unable to commit land resources to the returnees on a permanent basis. As a result UNHCR and other agencies cannot concentrate on either the rehabilitation or construction of new infrastructure.

10. For example there are two camps in the Kayove area of the Gishwati forest that have been there for some three months. These people were moved there from the college transit centre on MINERESO's request. As a result they should be looked after by the government. Patrols through that area indicated that they are receiving little or no assistance. As a result they are being provided medical care through NICOY, they live in UNHCR sheeting.

Until the government resolves the issue of settlement in the Gishwati the NGO agency will not be able to render infrastructure assistance. The same situation is believed to exist in the Kora camp.

11. If the flow of returnees should accelerate and the problem of land allocation and resources not be resolved there is potential for serious social problems, which will no doubt be capitalized on by the FRGF.


WG Saunders

Major
Humanitarian Officer
Sector Five

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	GATONDE	2	
	NYAMUGARI	12	
	CYABINGO	68	
	NKURI	13	
KIGALI	KANOMBE	2	
	RUBUNGO	1	
	MUSASA	9	
	GIKOMERO	6	
KITBUYE	RUTSIRO	1	
	<u>TOTAL</u>	1034	
NDERA TRANSIT CAMP (KIGALI)		3862	
			<u>TOTAL 4896</u>

- "The high level of commitment of DND employees and the strong interest in being informed about the results of this survey, reflect an organization whose employees clearly want to and need to be informed and involved in the changes that will affect the Department."

For those of you interested in reading the complete survey, copies are available at your local base library, or through Command and Base Public Affairs offices.

- «Le niveau élevé d'engagement des employés du MDN et leur grand désir de connaître les résultats de cette étude témoignent d'une organisation où les employés veulent de toute évidence être informés et participer aux changements qui influenceront sur le Ministère».

Vous pouvez vous procurer des exemplaires de l'étude complète à la bibliothèque de votre base.

10/10

COMMEN: #14 P.014

TEL: 613 955 2610

DGPA/DGAP

SEP-29 95 (FRI) 11:36
UNAMIR-KIGALI RWANDA

MILOB OPS FIRST SIGHT MAIL

DATE.....

SEEN BY	COMMENTS	SIGN	DATE
D C M O			
S O O			
OPS OFFR1	Seen	<i>[Signature]</i>	18/09
OPS OFFR2	Seen	<i>[Signature]</i>	18/09
SIG OFFR			
S M P O			
SLOGO			

Being
compiled.

UNITED NATIONS

ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA



NATIONS UNIES

MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

GRAMER - MINUAR

TO : OFFICIATING S O O

FILE: 5000.1(HUM O)

FROM : HUM O SECTOR 5C- KIBUYE

DATE: 18 September 95

SUBJECT: REPORT ON IMPORTANT ISSUES FOR SRSG'S OFFICE

Reference: Your Milob/OPS/43, dated 16 Sep 95

1. Here is another copy of subject report as requested.
2. Best regards,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Randy Little".

Randy Little
Captain
Humanitarian Officer
Sector 5C Kibuye
Tel # 11232

UNITED NATIONS

ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA



NATIONS UNIES

MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - KINSHASA

TO : KIGALI HAC//
MILOB GP HQ//

FILE: 5000.1(HUM O)

FROM : MILOBS SECTOR 5C- KIBUYE

DATE: 7 September 95

REFERENCE: A. MILOB/CONF/7 DATED 28 AUG 95
B. 5000.1(HAC)/OPS/39
C. MILOB/OPS/35

SUBJECT: INFORMATION ON RETURNEES AND ISSUES FOR SRSC's OFFICE
SECTOR 5C KIBUYE

1. Over the past week I have received many questions about returnees coming into our sector (References A-C). Numbers of returnees will be provided in the daily sitreps to Milob HQ and the weekly Humanitarian Report. UNHCR, Human Rights, and indirectly UNAMIR, continued to assist personnel to return to the prefect. Numbers of returnees are listed on the summary sheet attached. A shortage of available housing still exists. Returnee camps are generally in good order but require more cooking containers, mats, machetes, hoes, blankets, and food. They have some medical problems, mainly malaria. The UNHCR rep is aware of their problems and is attempting to meet their needs. IDP's may become a problem in future as old caseload personnel are occupying housing belonging to some returnees. At present this is not a major problem.

2. TRANSIT CAMPS Kibuye has one poorly developed transit camp in Nyamishaba (gr 258715). This abandoned complex of 10 buildings has a capacity to hold 2500 returnees. It has limited facilities. There is one water pipe in this location. The buildings are empty and in need of repair. Toilet facilities exist however they do not have running water into them. Temporary poorly constructed pits are being used for toilets at this time. This prefecture does not have a definite plan for expansion of these facilities. At this time returnees are housed for only one night in this camp (for vaccination and administration) then delivered to their communes the next day. This worked very effectively for the 1447 returnees who arrived last week.

3. WAY STATIONS As Kibuye borders Lake Kivu to our west there are no way stations in this sector. Returnees move through Gisenyi and Cyangugu to return to this prefecture. A very small amount of returnees may come back across the lake or from other points but no information is available as to exact numbers.

4. COMMUNES The communes were able to absorb all returnees last week and this is expected to continue in future however forecasts of numbers of returnees yet to come is not known by UNHCR. Food, water, medical, and other needs of returnees continue to be a

TOL 071730/35

2

concern however existing support seems to be able to meet these needs and the Kibuye Returnee Crisis Committee (composed of govt and NGO's) is monitoring this situation.

5. PRISONS. The one prison here in Kibuye now houses 1965 people. This facility was designed to hold 250 people so problems of over crowding, poor hygiene and poor nutrition make the quality of life very difficult for these inmates. A proper security fence around the prison is still required to improve the quality of life for inmates as this will allow them to expand out of their cramped quarters. HAC is requested to arrange an engineer recce of this facility to see if UNAMIR can provide this fence or at the least find another agency to provide this fence. This problem has gone on far too long and requires immediate attention. Further details on prisons is attached in summary. Gitesi Commune is planned to have a prison built if an expansion to prison facilities is required. Costs, exact locations and other details are not yet known.

6. JUDICIARY SYSTEM IN PREFECTURE The proper justice system is still not in place to begin the trials of prisoners accused of genocide. Prosecutors and defence lawyers are still required. The IPJ has produced between 300-400 case files to date. They are making progress but require more: trained staff, computers, telephones, vehicles, and an increased budget to allow flexibility for incidents. Limited screening is being done in the prison however when in doubt the accused is held in custody. It is not known how many prisoners have been released after screening but Human Rights informs me they would be very few.

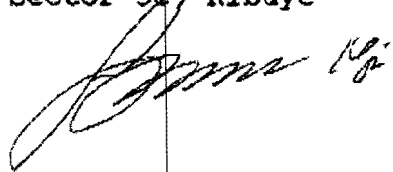
7. RADIO UNAMIR Not heard in this prefecture.

8. HOUSING The Prefect is making efforts to find housing for all people in need. Unfortunately this is not very successful. There are difficulties with manpower and administrative support as well as a definite government policy in this matter.

9. Further updates to this information will be included in the daily sitreps and the weekly humanitarian reports.

10. For your consideration.

Sector Commander *acting*
Sector 50 Kibuye



SUMMARY OF WEEKLY HUMANITARIAN REPORT - SECTOR 5C (KIBUYE)

DATE : 3 SEP 95

3

COMMUNE	FOOD	WATER	ELECTRICITY	HEALTH	ROAD/BRIDGE	EDUCATION	PRISON	ORPHANAGES	RETURNEES
KIVUMU	ADEQUATE CARATAS WFP	ADEQUATE	NEEDS IMPROVEMENT	MALARIA	BRIDGE REPAIRS REQ	15 PRI SCH 2 SEC SCH REQ SP	COMMUNAL CACHE	NONE- BUT 847 ORPHANS IN FOSTER HOMES	OLD 254 NEW 11 NEW TW 72
GISHYITA	ADEQUATE CARATAS WFP	WATER SYSTEM NEEDS IMPROVEMENT	NEEDS IMPROVEMENT	1 HOSP 1 DISP	REQ REPAIR	21 PRI SCH	COMMUNAL CACHE	1 (ENF DU MONDE)	OLD 117 NEW 37 NEW TW 166
SWAKIRA	ADEQUATE SDR CARATAS WFP	NOT READILY AVAIL	NEEDS IMPROVEMENT	1 HOSP MALARIA	REQ REPAIR	22 PRI SCH 1 SEC SCH	COMMUNAL CACHE	NONE	OLD 110 NEW 5 NEW TW 105
MWENDO	ADEQUATE SDR, WFP MENTSA CARATAS	REQ MORE	NEEDS IMPROVEMENT	2 DISP	REQ REPAIR	22 PRI 4 SEC	COMMUNAL CACHE	NONE	OLD 63 NEW 4 NEW TW 69
GISOVI	ADEQUATE	REQ MORE	NEEDS IMPROVEMENT	1 HOSP 1 DISP	REQ REPAIR		COMMUNAL CACHE	NONE 640 IN FOSTER HOMES	OLD 278 NEW 20 NEW TW 321
RWAMATAMU	ADEQUATE SDR, WFP CARATAS	REQ MORE	NEEDS IMPROVEMENT	1 DISP	REQ REPAIR	21 PRI 1 SEC	COMMUNAL CACHE	NONE	OLD 308 NEW 22 NEW TW 337
RUTSIRO	ADEQUATE SDR WFP CARATAS	REQ MORE	NEEDS IMPROVEMENT	3 DISP	REQ REPAIR	21 PRI NO SEC	COMMUNAL CACHE	NONE	OLD 783 NEW 1 NEW TW 46
NABANZA	ADEQUATE CARATAS ADRA WFP	REQ MORE	NEEDS IMPROVEMENT	1 HOSP 1 DISP	REQ REPAIR	21 PRI 2 SEC	COMMUNAL CACHE	1	OLD 510 NEW 9 NEW TW 324
GITESI	ADEQUATE CARATAS ADRA WFP	REQ MORE	NEEDS IMPROVEMENT	2 HOSP	REQ REPAIR	21 PRI	COMMUNAL CACHE	1 (EN DU MONDE) 124 ORPHANS	OLD 117 NEW 37 NEW TW 307
TOTAL	ADEQUATE	REQ MORE	NEEDS IMPROVEMENT	5 HOSP 10 DISP	REQ REPAIR	164 PRI 10 SEC	KIBUYE- PRISONERS 1765	3 ORPHANAGES	OLD 2588 NEW 146 NEW TW 1447

* NEW TW = NEW RETURNEES THIS WEEK. RETURNEES ALL FROM ZAIRE. 100% ABSORPTION. NO RETURNEES DETAINED/ARRESTED YET.

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

TO : SOO, MILOB GP HQ

FROM : SECTOR 1B (GITARAMA)

DATE : 18 September 1995

SUBJECT : REPORT ON IMPORTANT ISSUES ROF SRSG's OFFICE

1. Kindly refer your letter MILOB/CONF/7 dated 28 Aug 95. The desired information is forwarded herewith in succeeding paragraphs.

2. Transit Camp. NA.

3. Communes.

(a) Problems. Most of the refugees who have arrived so far have been sent to their Sectors/Cellules and have generally settled down. They are not facing any major problems, except the general problem of food, seeds and agricultural implements. This fact has been verified by the patrols visiting the various Sectors and is being reflected in our daily SITREP's. However the Communes are not geared to absorb a large influx of Refugees, and will face problems in provisioning of Food and Shelter because a large number of houses were destroyed / damaged during the war and no action has been taken so far to repair them. A large influx of Refugees is also likely to lead to a marked increase in the number of arrests, which will strain the already over crowded prisons / cachots.

(b) Refugees. The details of refugees who have arrived so far, Commune wise, is attached as Annex A. As has been mentioned in para 3 (a) above these refugees are being sent to their respective Sectors / Cellules where they are either staying in their own houses or with their relatives. The details of the same are being sent in our daily SITREP's.

(c) Agencies Assisting. The various agencies operating in this Prefecture and their scope is attached as Annex B. Although these agencies are doing a commendable job yet there is a requirement for lot more.

(d) Crisis Management Cell. No crisis management cell exists in any Commune, nor are the Communes geared to absorb a large influx of Refugees / Returnees, if and when it materializes. The Commune officials are already over burdened with their existing problems that they have neither the will nor the time to devote for advance planning.

4. Prisons.

(a) Number. GITARAMA prison is the only prison in the Prefecture, and is notorious for its over crowding and the shoddy conditions under which the prisoners are staying. In addition there are Cachots in the communes. Most of these Cachots are housed in improvised buildings close to the commune office. Strictly speaking they can not be termed as prisons as they lack the basic infrastructure and are over crowded with prisoners. The details of prisoners commune wise is attached as Annex C.

(b) Existing Problems. Some of the problems being faced are :-

(i) Shortage of food, especially for prisoners who either do not have any relatives to provide food or who belong to different Commune / Prefecture. Lately CONCERN has volunteered to provide food for prisoners who do not have any relatives, and have accordingly approached this HQ to assist them in identifying these prisoners. This HQ has promised all assistance for this noble job. The modalities are being worked out and action is at hand to identify these prisoners.

(ii) Overcrowding. Most of the prisons / commune cachots are over crowded and hold more prisoners than what they can handle.

(iii) The prisons lack basic sanitation facilities and do not have potable water.

(c) Capacity. As has been mentioned in preceding paragraphs that the commune cachots are generally housed in improvised buildings and are mostly over crowded, hence there isn't much scope for expanding their capacity. However sufficient space exists close to these places where new structures can be built. It is pertinent to mention here that the Gitarama prison is already under going expansion to cater for a large influx of prisoners.

(d) Cost of Expansion. NA.

(e) Alternate Location for Construction. NA.

5. Judiciary System.

(a) Existing Facilities. The existing facilities are minuscule, however the exact details will be sent to you separately after they are compiled.

(b) Requirements. To put the Judiciary system in place there is a requirement of a large number of Magistrates, adequate transport and infrastructure to support it.


6. Radio UNAMIR. The required information will be sent to you separately.

7. Housing.

(a) Govt Policy. The Prefect was questioned about the government policy on Housing for the poor. The Prefect expressed surprise and wondered whether any policy existed at all. However he requested that UNAMIR should approach some NGO to take up this noble venture.

(b) Implementation on Ground. NA.

(c) Difficulties being Faced. NA.


Gabriel Dube
Maj
Acting Sector Cdr

**RETURNEES STATISTICS
IN GITARAMA PREFECTURE*
AS OF 16 SEP95**

SRL	COMMUNE	AUGUST										SEPTEMBER						TOTAL
		20	21	22	23	24	25	26	28	30	1	2	4	5	6	12		
1	BULINGA			8	10	14											32	
2	KAYENZI				3												3	
3	KIGOMA	1		8	49	4	6			3	9	1	1	5	1	2**	90***	
4	MASANGO			5	32	24	2										63	
5	MUGINA			2	24	8	1	4									39	
6	MUKINGI			7	71	12		1									91	
7	MURAMA		5	11	54	18			1								89	
8	MUSAMBIRA	2			39	1											42	
9	MUSHUBATI		5	12	76	48	2	2									145	
10	NTONGWE			16****	49	62	6										133****	
11	NYABIKENKE	1	1	16	46	16	3		2								85	
12	NYAKABANDA		8		43	48	4										103	
13	NYAMABUYE		1	12	19	32											46	
14	RUNDA	1	4	14	8	28											55	
15	RUTOBWE			21	17	12											50	
16	TABA		3	6	31	7	1										48	
17	TAMBWE			19	113	68	2										202	
	TOTAL	5	27	157****	684	402	27	7	3	3	9	1	1	5	1	2**	1316*****	

Au9

* information of UNHCR on number of people crossed the borders of Rwanda. Starting point is 19 Sep 95.

** all from Tanzania.

*** including 2 from Tanzania.

**** including 3 from Burundi.

***** including 2 from Tanzania and 3 from Burundi.

ANNEX B

Prefecture of: GITARAMA

ICC database Ported on 25-Jun-95

Project area	Commune	Project description		
ADVENTISTS DEVELOPMENT AND RELIEF AGENCY				
Sante \ Health	GITARAMA		Int. NGO	Last update on: 05-Jun-95
APIDERMUB				
Agriculture	NTONGWE		Nat. NGO	Last update on:
ARDICI / WITHUIS VOLONTARIACT				
Vivres \ Food	TABA	Nutrition and household food security	Int. NGO	Last update on: 12-Jun-95
Vivres \ Food	MUSHUBATI	Nutrition and household food security		
Vivres \ Food	BULINGA	Nutrition and household food security		
ARMEE DU SALUT				
Agriculture	SHYANDA	Nutrition	Int. NGO	Last update on: 25-May-95
Community Development	KAYENZI	Income generations / Coops		
Community Development	KAYENZI	Repair (40) Extend 9100)Build (100) houses		
Eau & Assain. \ Water & S	KAYENZI	not provided		
Enfant \ Children	KAYENZI	Unaccompanied minors and Vulnerables		
Sante \ Health	KAYENZI	Nutrition		
Sante \ Health	NYAKABANDA	Nutrition		
Sante \ Health	NYAKABANDA	Repair/Refurbish, oversee helth centres		
Vivres \ Food	KAYENZI	Targeted assist - Seed distribution		
Vivres \ Food	KAYENZI	Targeted assist - Seed protection		
ASSN POUR LE DEFENSE DES DROITES D				
Enfant \ Children	MUSAMBIRA	Unaccompanied Children	Nat. NGO	Last update on: 25-May-95
Enfant \ Children	NTONGWE	Unaccompanied Children		
CARE INTERNATIONAL				
Vivres \ Food	GITARAMA	Targeted assist - Seed protection	Int. NGO	Last update on:
Vivres \ Food	GITARAMA	Targeted assist - Seed distribution		
Vivres \ Food	GITARAMA	General distribution		
CARITAS RWANDA / EMERGENCY OFFICE				
Agriculture	GITARAMA		Nat. NGO	Last update on: 12-Jun-95
Sante \ Health	GITARAMA			
Vivres \ Food	GITARAMA			
Vivres \ Food	GITARAMA	Food for workers		
Vivres \ Food	GITARAMA	Seed distribution and Protection		
CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES				
Vivres \ Food	GITARAMA	Targeted assist - Seed distribution	Int. NGO	Last update on: 16-Dec-94
Vivres \ Food	GITARAMA	Targeted assist - Seed protection		
CHRISTIAN AID				
Community Development	GITARAMA	Support of rural artisans	Int. NGO	Last update on:
Repatriation	GITARAMA	Transit camps, ORCs Rehab. projects-clinics, Schools, Roads, Water		
CHURCH WORLD ACTION/ACIST				
Community Development	NTONGWE	Comm groups, eg, agri/sport/educ/artisan	Int. NGO	Last update on: 12-Jun-95
Community Development	TABA	Comm groups, eg, agri/sport/educ/artisan		
Community Development	NYAMABUYE	Comm groups, eg, agri/sport/educ/artisan		
Community Development	TAMBWE	Comm groups, eg, agri/sport/educ/artisan		
Community Development	MUGINA	Comm groups, eg, agri/sport/educ/artisan		
CHURCH WORLD SERVICES AND WITNESS				
Community Development	RUNDA	Women rural development, Rehabilitate market	Int. NGO	Last update on: 16-Jun-95
Community Development	RUNDA	family Rehabilitation		
Community Development	RUNDA	Rehabilitate widows		
Sante \ Health	RUNDA	Promote children's care centre		

Prefecture of: GITARAMA

IOC database Printed on 25-Jul-95

Project area	Commune	Project description	Int. NGO	Last update on:
COMPASSION INTL				05-Mar-95
Agriculture	GITARAMA			
Eau & Assain. \ Water & S	MUSAMBIRA			
Enfant \ Children	RUHANGO			
Enfant \ Children	MUSAMBIRA			
Sante \ Health	MUSAMBIRA			
Vivres \ Food	GITARAMA			
CONCERN WORLDWIDE				13-Jun-95
Enfant \ Children	NYAMABUYE	Residential centre, Trading		
COOPIBO				
Enfant \ Children	GITARAMA	Cooperative Service Centre		
FOOD FOR THE HUNGRY INTL				02-Jun-95
Enfant \ Children	MUSAMBIRA	Support of foster families		
INTER SOS				25-May-95
Sante \ Health	NYAMABUYE	Rehab Health Center		
INTERMON				24-Jul-95
Community Development	GITARAMA	House rehabilitation and construction		
INTIATIVE HUMANITAIRE AFRICAINE				
Sante \ Health	RUHANGO	Health Services/Nutrition/Maternity		
INTL COMM OF THE RED CROSS			Govt	
Vivres \ Food	GITARAMA	General distribution		
INTL HILFSFONDS				
Enfant \ Children	GITARAMA			
INTL RESCUE COMMITTEE				25-May-95
Eau & Assain. \ Water & S	RUHANGO			
JA OLPHANAGE				25-May-95
Enfant \ Children	KIGOMA	Unaccompanied children		
LA DOLCE VITA MILOT			Nat. NGO	25-May-95
Enfant \ Children	GITARAMA	Unaccompanied children, Rehab of H/centers, Supporting families and Education		
LUTHERAN WORLD FEDERATION/CHURCH WORLD ACTION				06-Mar-95
Eau & Assain. \ Water & S	GITARAMA			
Enfant \ Children	GITARAMA			
Logistics	GITARAMA			
Sante \ Health	GITARAMA			
Vivres \ Food	GITARAMA			
MEDECINS DU MONDE (FRANCE)				29-May-95
Sante \ Health	KAYENZI	Bugarama Central Hosp, consulting, Nutrition, Vac.		
MEDICOS EN CATASTROFE				30-Dec-94
Logistics	NYAMABUYE			
Sante \ Health	NYAMABUYE			
Sante \ Health	GITARAMA	Hospital and Outreach		
Vivres \ Food	NYAMABUYE			

Prefecture of: GITARAMA

IOC database Printed on 25-Jul-95

Project area	Commune	Project description	Int. NGO	Last update on
MEDICUS MUNDI (SPAIN)				
Sante \ Health	KAYENZI	Health Center/Nutrition		01-Mar-95
Sante \ Health	MUGINA	Health Center/Nutrition		
Sante \ Health	TABA	Health Center/Nutrition		
Sante \ Health	RUNDA	Health Center/Nutrition		
MEMISA MEDICUS MUNDI				
Sante \ Health	GITARAMA	Hospital, Sat Phone and Fax 00573 582040255 / 266	Int. NGO	Last update on: 05-Jun-95
Sante \ Health	MUSHUBATI	Hospital, Sat Phone and Fax 00571 582040201 / 202		
NETHERLANDS DEVELOPMENT ORGANISATION				
Agriculture	GITARAMA	not provided	Int. NGO	Last update on: 09-Mar-95
Community Development	GITARAMA	shelter		
NORWEGIAN PEOPLES AID				
Community Development	GITARAMA	Material support	Int. NGO	Last update on: 16-Jun-95
OXFAM QUEBEC				
Sante \ Health	GITARAMA		Int. NGO	Last update on:
SAVE THE CHILDREN FEDERATION (US)				
Enfant \ Children	TAMBWE	Psychosocial prob for unaccompanied children, Comm. Nyamagana	Int. NGO	Last update on: 13-Jun-95
Enfant \ Children	NYAMABUYE	Psychosocial prob for unaccompanied children, Comm. Comm. Gamogo		
Enfant \ Children	NYAMABUYE	Psychosocial prob for unaccompanied children, Prison + Seeds		
UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME				
Community Development	GITARAMA	The project is meeting the needs of the returnees in terms of supplying housing requirem	UN	Last update on: 24-Jul-95
Community Development	GITARAMA	Emergency support to the Rehab of the country. Set up to facilitate the involvement of pr		
Eau & Assain. \ Water & S	GITARAMA	The project is meeting the basic needs of returnees in terms of water and sanitation.		
UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSION FOR REFUGEES				
Enfant \ Children	GITARAMA	Funding for unaccompanied minors	UN	Last update on:
Sante \ Health	GITARAMA	Funding for hospital and Outreach		
WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME (PAM)				
Vivres \ Food	RUNDA	Runda: FFW/House Construction: Dec 1995: Rat. FFW - Full	UN	Last update on: 16-Jun-95
Vivres \ Food	GITARAMA	. Returnees/General Distrib.: Aug 1995: Rat. General - 1/2		
Vivres \ Food	KAYENZI	Kayenzi: FFW/House Construction: Dec 1995: Rat. FFW - Full		
Vivres \ Food	MUSAMBIRA	Musambira: FFW/House Construction: Dec 1995: Rat. FFW - Full		
Vivres \ Food	GITARAMA	n/a: FFW/Primary Teachers: Jun 1995: Rat. FFW - 1/2		
Vivres \ Food	GITARAMA	n/a: FFW/Road Rehabilitation: Sep 95: Rat. FFW - Full		
Vivres \ Food	GITARAMA	n/a: Targeted Vulnerable: Aug 1995: Rat. General - 1/2		
Vivres \ Food	RUNDA	Runda: FFW/Brick Confection: Dec 1995: Rat. FFW - Full		
Vivres \ Food	NYAKABANDA	Nyakabanda: Supplem. Feeding Centre: Dec 1995: Rat. Supplementary		
WORLD RELIEF INTL				
Agriculture	RUNDA		Int. NGO	Last update on: 25-May-95
Agriculture	NTONGWE			
Agriculture	MUSAMBIRA			
Vivres \ Food	NTONGWE			
WORLD VISION INTL				
Enfant \ Children	NYAMABUYE	Unaccompanied Children Supplementary food and - food distribution	Int. NGO	Last update on: 25-May-95

ANNEX CPRISONERS UPDATE AS OF 13 SEP 95

SER NO	COMMUNE	GR	No OF PRISONERS
1	NYAMABUYE	7570	124
2	KAYENZI	8389	133
3	KIGOMA	7649	32
4	BULINGA	6679	40
5	MASANGO	6254	168
6	MUGINA	9267	156
7	MUKINGI	7160	83
8	MURAMA	6749	263
9	MUSAMBIRA	8274	105
10	NTONGWE	9057	269
11	NYABIKENKE	7292	74
12	NYAKABANDA	6597	45
13	RUNDA	9882	188
14	RUTOBWE	7781	27
15	TABA	8883	67
16	TAMBWE	7653	120
17	MUSHUBATI	6970	61
	TOTAL		1955



UNAMIR - MINUAR

FROM : Officiating S O O

FILE : MILOB/OPS/43


TO : All Sects Less Sect 4,5A &5C

DATE :16 Sep 95

INFO : Sects 4,5A, 5C

SUBJECT : REPORT ON IMPORTANT ISSUES FOR SRSG'S OFFICE

1. Kindly refer to this Office letter No MILOB/CONF/7 dated 28 Aug 95.
2. The said report which was due by 10 Sep 95 has not been received so far except Sects 4 , 5A &5C.This report is required for the office of SRSG. Kindly expedite at the earliest.
3. Sects 4,5A & 5C. Your timely submission of the report is well appreciated.
4. Sect 5C. I would be grateful, in case you can send another copy by fax.


(S N Yadav)
Maj
Officiating S O O

per
aw
18/9



UNAMIR - MINUAR

FROM : Officiating S O O

FILE : MILOB/OPS/43


TO : All Sects Less Sect 4,5A &5C

DATE :16 Sep 95

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(S N Yadav)
Maj
Officiating S O O

05/09 '95 10:15

11267

KABALI

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UNITED NATIONS
ASSISTANCE MISSION IN RWANDA



UNAMIR - KINYINYA

NATIONS UNIES
MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

TO : MILOB GP HQ

FROM: MILOB SECTOR 5B

SUBJECT: SRSG RETURN ON ACTIVITIES WITHIN SECTORS

1. The SRSG report on activities within Sector 5B for the period of 1 - 31 August is enclosed for your action.

review with me

5 Sep 95

W.G. Saunders
W.G. Saunders
Major
Humanitarian Officer
for Sector Commander

SECTION 1 - ISSUES RELATED TO RETURNEES and ORIGINAL INHABITANTS			
SER	OBSERVATION		SOURCE
1.A.	<p>Monthly statistics for the Gisenyi/Zaire crossing points are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. BP1 1201 new caseloads; b. BP1 386 old caseloads; c. BP2 81 new caseloads; and d. BP2 389 old caseloads. <p>Monthly total is 1282 new caseload and 765 old caseload.</p> <p>Organized repatriation from North Kivu began in July total figures are: 1108.</p> <p>Total figures for returnees of all types in this Sector were 2,969.</p> <p>The majority of the returnees are from Ruhengeri Prefecture followed by Kigali.</p>		UNHCR
1.B.	NTR		
1.C.	Reports of property being invaded: NTR		
1.D.	Agriculture: NTR		UNHCR
1.E.	Education: NTR		
1.F.	Transport: NTR		
1.G.	Unofficial Border Crossing: The only reported incident was the Australian lady, a Mrs Theatre crossed the border in the area of Mutura on 15 August 95. She has since been returned to Zaire and told to use the main entry at Gisneyi should she wish to return.		
	Section 2 Government Activities		
2.A.	Treatment of Returnees by RPA: During this latest large influx there were no major reports of RPA mistreatment of returnees.		

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UNITED NATIONS
ASSISTANCE MISSION IN SOMALIA



UNAMIR - MINIRAK

NATIONS UNIES
MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE EN SOMALIE

TO : MILOB GP HQ

FROM: MILOB SECTOR 5B

SUBJECT: SRSG RETURN ON ACTIVITIES WITHIN SECTORS

1. The SRSG report on activities within Sector 5B for the period of 1 - 31 August is enclosed for your action.

5 Sep 95

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W.G. Saunders
Major
Humanitarian Officer
for Sector Commander

C

SECTION 1 - ISSUES RELATED TO RETURNEES and ORIGINAL INHABITANTS			
SER	OBSERVATION		SOURCE
1.A.	<p>Monthly statistics for the Gisenyi/Zaire crossing points are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. BP1 1201 new caseloads; b. BP1 386 old caseloads; c. BP2 81 new caseloads; and d. BP2 389 old caseloads. <p>Monthly total is 1282 new caseload and 765 old caseload.</p> <p>Organized repatriation from North Kivu began in July total figures are: 1108.</p> <p>Total figures for returnees of all types in this Sector were 2,969.</p> <p>The majority of the returnees are from Ruhengeri Prefecture followed by Kigali.</p>		UNHCR
1.B.	NTR		
1.C.	Reports of property being invaded: NTR		
1.D.	Agriculture: NTR		UNHCR
1.E.	Education: NTR		
1.F.	Transport: NTR		
1.G.	Unofficial Border Crossing: The only reported incident was the Australian lady, a Mrs Theatre crossed the border in the area of Mutura on 15 August 95. She has since been returned to Zaire and told to use the main entry at Gisneyi should she wish to return.		
	Section 2 Government Activities		
2.A.	Treatment of Returnees by RPA: During this latest large influx there were no major reports of RPA mistreatment of returnees.		

2.B.	Influencing of Population within Sector: The local government has established a policy whereby any 59/60 returnee who is occupying a house of a new caseload returnee will be allowed to remain in that house with the new caseload family for up to two months. After that time the 59/60 returnee will have to leave and find accomodation else where.	
2.C.	Rumors from Zaire Camp: All but essential staff for most NGO's were removed from the camps in Zaire. The situation is reported as tense. Generally because the refugees are very much afraid of returning to Rwanda.	NGO's MILOBS
2.D.	Judicial: NTR	
2.E.	Meeting with Local Authorities: The Humanitarian Team representative attended the inter-agency meeting 31 August 1995. In addition the prison is visited regularly.	
2.F.	Resources Available to Local Government: NTR	
2.G.	Local Situation: In general it appears that things are gradually returning to normal. New businesses continue to appear in the town. Lots of road work is being done. The border still remains closed to all traffic carrying humanitarian aid to the Goma camps.	MILOBS

2.H.	<p>Security Situation: Generally the situation remains stable. Major events during the reporting period:</p> <p>A. Water pipeline in Gisa Sector 1913 was destroyed by explosives, 4 Aug 95;</p> <p>B. Three bodies washed ashore Lake Kivu, 6 Aug 95;</p> <p>C. Four bodies washed ashore Lake Kivu, 7 Aug 95;</p> <p>D. Significant firing occurred in the Gishwati Forest over the two day period 16/17 Aug 95;</p> <p>E. Mine incident at the Memisa Hospital in Murunda 3088 18 Aug 95. Three locals were killed and the MEMISA vehicle was destroyed. The MEMISA staff was evacuated by helicopter and all their operations at that hospital remain suspended indefinitely;</p> <p>F. MSF clinic at MWIYAINIKE 4518 was attacked by the locals. Staff was held at gunpoint while the clinic was robbed of equipment 26 Aug 95;</p> <p>G. The RPA has been conducting a number of cordon and search operations within the Gishwati Forest over the last two to three weeks.</p>		
2.J.	<p>Public Services:</p> <p>Water: NTR</p>		
2.K.	Health: NTR		

2.L.	<p>Prisons:</p> <p>Overcrowding continues to be a problem in the Gisenyi prison. At present there are 1351 prisoners in an area meant for 700 prisoners. While it is impractical to expand the existing facility an alternate location within Gisenyi town has been identified. ICRC awaits the final decision to go ahead before work to prepare the site is started.</p> <p>The current project of disposing of the debris pile continues slowly but surely.</p> <p>The septic system has been repaired and is now operational.</p> <p>The latest project is to provide security lighting for the prison area and yard. Request has been passed to the HAAG for decision.</p>		
	<p>SECTION 3 NGO AND UN AGENCIES</p>		
3.A.	<p>UN/NGO/Government Cooperation:</p> <p>During the hectic time with the sudden surge in refugees this month it was clear the relations between these organizations is excellent. All attended a daily crisis cell meeting to allocate resources and assign tasks. It was only due to this type of close cooperation and coordination that the operation proceeded so smoothly. UNHCR is to be commended as the lead agency with this operation.</p>		
3.B.	<p>MILOB/UN Agency/NGO Cooperation:</p> <p>As reported above.</p>		

Service des statistiques

Mois d' AOUT 1995

UNHCR Field Office GISENYI / RUHENGERI

DATE	Grande Barrière				Petite Barrière		Cyanika	Autres		TOTAL
	NCL		OCL	NCL	OCL	NCL/OCL	NCL/OCL			
	Provenance	HCR	Spontanés	Spontanés	Spontanés	Spontanés	Spontanés	HCR	Spontanés	
1	Kahindo	39	0	6	6	1	20			72
2	Kibumba	131	0	14	13	46	3			207
3	Mugunga	29	3	23	9	6	4	12*	16**	74
4	Lac Vert	9	6	28	1	18	0			62
5		0	1	4	0	4	11			20
6		0	0	17	3	1	0			21
7	Katale	42	2	20	0	0	0			64
8	Kahindo	44	20	17	4	15	48			148
9	Kibumba	86	1	7	2	50	2			148
10	Mugunga	37	0	8	5	7	2			59
11	Lac Vert	13	3	12	0	2	0			30
12		0	1	3	1	18	0			23
13		0	0	8	0	6	0			14
14	Katale	18	3	3	0	8	0			32
15	Kahindo	13	0	0	0	17	8			38
16	Kibumba	60	3	8	0	16	16			103
17	Mugunga	21	1	19	2	14	0			57
18	Lac Vert	19	7	35	0	7	4			72
19		0	0	33	5	15	4			57
20		0	0	14	0	1	0		181***	196
21		0	0	1	3	6	29		0	39
22		0	0	8	3	26	6		1981***	2024
23		0	0	0	0	50	0		1894***	1944
24		0	10	16	3	0	0		1722***	1751
25	Kib.+ Kat.	220	15	9	1	13	0		0	258
26	Mug.+LV.	47	1	26	3	18	1		0	96
27		0	0	3		3	0			6
28	Kib.+ Kat.	120	0	11	4	7	0			142
29	Mug.+ LV.	22	6	1	5	3				37
30	Kib.+Kat.+Kal	112	0	1	0	10				123
31	Mug.+ LV.	26	0	31	8	1				66
TOTAL		1108	63	386	81	389	158	12	5794	8011

* = Envoyé en provenance de OONA - Ville

** = Arrivés par pirogue

*** = Expulsés

FROM: MILOB SECTOR 5B

SUBJECT: SRSG RETURN ON ACTIVITIES WITHIN SECTORS

1. The SRSG report on activities within Sector 5B for the period of 1 - 31 July is enclosed for your action.


WG Saunders

Major
Humanitarian Officer
for Sector Commander

INHABITANTS			
SER	OBSERVATION		SOURCE
1.A.	<p>Monthly statistics for the Gisenyi/Zaire crossing points are as follows;</p> <p>a. BP1 117 new caseloads;</p> <p>b. BP1 345 old caseloads;</p> <p>c. BP2 71 new caseloads; and</p> <p>d. BP2 967 old caseloads.</p> <p>Monthly total is 188 new caseload and 1,312 old caseload.</p> <p>Cyanika crossing for both old/new was 198.</p> <p>Organized repatriation from North Kivu began in July total figures are: 1271.</p> <p>Total figures for returnees of all types in this Sector were 2,969.</p> <p>The majority of the returnees are from Ruhengeri Prefecture followed by Kigali.</p>		UNHCR
1.B.	NTR		
1.C.	Reports of property being invaded: NTR		
1.D.	<p>Agriculture:</p> <p>Of concern at the present is what policy regarding settlement in the Gishwati forest will be. Two camps have been established in the Kayove commune within the forest. The people there have begun to clear some of the forest and start planting. Before NGO agencies will assist with any permanent infrastructure projects ie water etc they are awaiting the MINERESO decision on the settlement policy.</p>		UNHCR
1.E.	<p>Education:</p> <p>The 400 MTS of food for the primary school teachers was delivered.</p>		COOPI WFP
1.F.	<p>Transport:</p> <p>As convoys of returnees continue to arrive from Goma WFP is concerned that should the numbers increase significantly, this would cause a transport problem.</p>		WFP
1.G.	Unofficial Border Crossing: NTR		

UNITED NATIONS
ASSISTANCE PROGRAM IN RWANDA



ROKAMUK - MINILAR

NATIONS UNIES
PROGRAMME D'AIDE AU RWANDA

TO : MILOB GP HQ

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	Section 2 Government Activities		
2.A.	Treatment of Returnees by RPA: NTR		
2.B.	Influencing of Population within Sector: NTR		
2.C.	<p>Rumors from Zaire Camp:</p> <p>The rumor of concern is circulating that there is an Australian national who has moved into the camps in Goma. She claims to have had a vision from God that instructed her to come to Goma and take all the Rwandan refugees home to Rwanda on the 15 of August. This cannot be confirmed. In addition rumors of invasion continue to persist.</p>		NGO's MI/OBS
2.D.	Judicial: NTR		
2.E.	<p>Meeting with Local Authorities:</p> <p>The Humanitarian Team representative attended the inter-agency meeting.</p>		
2.F.	<p>Resources Available to Local Government:</p> <p>During a meeting with the Prefect of Gisenyi and the UNAMIR PIO the subject of rehabilitation of the commune administrative resources was mentioned again. This was highlighted in the last months report as well.</p>		PIO

SECTION 1 - ISSUES RELATED TO RETURNEES and ORIGINAL.

2.G.	<p>Local Situation:</p> <p>The major highlight for the local situation was the opening of the Nkamira Transit Centre. The centre is located 21 km from Gisenyi on the main Gisenyi-Ruhengeri road. The site was formerly used by Tunbait. They left on 11 July. UNAMIR left on site 8 tents, 4 containers of combat rations and other materials for use by the UNHCR to begin preparation of the site for use as a transit centre.</p> <p>COOPI was chosen as the agency to manage the centre. In two weeks COOPI had installed the internal services of the camp such as water, power, constructed four blocks of latrines and two blocks of showers, opened a dispensary for primary emergency care and cooking facilities. In addition they rearranged the tents to accommodate 800 persons.</p> <p>The transit centre officially opened 31 July and received its first 214 returnees from Zaire. As the transit centre opened the CARE International Way Station in Gisenyi was closed. All returnees are registered at the two border points in Gisenyi and transported directly to Nkamira with an IOM shuttle bus (1000 hrs to 1600 hrs). They receive one month rations and non food items at the transit centre.</p> <p>In case of emergency the camp can be expanded to accommodate some 3,000 persons.</p> <p>The border still remains closed to all traffic carrying humanitarian aid to the Goma camps.</p>	UNHCR
2.H.	<p>Security Situation:</p> <p>The situation remains generally calm. During this month some 3 bodies were washed ashore in the Gisenyi coast. Cause of death is under investigation. Incidents of banditry and cow thefts continue. On 1 July the Electrogaz plant had a charge detonated by insurgents. They killed two local workers. On 7 July an anti-tank mine was found on the road to Kayove. RPA were dispatched to dispose of it.</p>	

2.J.	Public Services: Water: NTR		
2.K.	Health: NTR		
2.L.	Prisons: The condition in Gisenyi prison continues to improve. The debris pile is gradually being reduced.		
	SECTION 3 NGO AND UN AGENCIES		
3.A.	UN/NGO/Government Cooperation: Relations appear to be fine. Constant coordination through monthly MINIRESO meetings help all involved.		
3.B.	MILOB/UN Agency/NGO Cooperation: All UN and NGO agencies with Sector 5 continue to maintain and foster close cooperation. This is achieved by daily briefings for all. A ready exchange of information on security and project coordination.		

file, SRSG⁴

UNITED NATIONS
ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA



NATIONS UNIES
MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

TO : ALL MILOB SECTORS

File : SRSG/RET

FROM : MILOB GP HQ/OPS

DATE : 11 August 1995

SUBJECT: SRSG RETURN FOR JULY 1995


1. Subject report has been received from :

- a. Sector 4
- b. Sector 5B

2. This report is now over-due, therefore advice if this report was sent direct by-passing this Headquarters.

3. Sectors are reminded that SRSG considers this report to be a vital planning tool and source of information.

4. Best regards.


C. KAHER
Maj
Ops Offr

Forwarded to all Sects
BC
100900 3 Aug 95

4 500
p/8

TO: MILOB GP HQ

FROM: MILOB SECTOR 5 GISENYI

REF: A: PLANS 50/94

B: MILOB HQ INSTR 25 Nov 94

SUBJECT: SRSG RETURN ON ACTIVITIES IN SECTORS

1. The purpose of this letter is to forward the subject report for your information.

WG Saunders
WG Saunders
Major
Humanitarian Officer
for Sector Commander

SECTION 1 - ISSUES RELATED TO RETURNEES and ORIGINAL INHABITANTS		
SER	OBSERVATION	SOURCE
1.A.	<p>Monthly statistics for the Gisenyi/Zaire crossing points are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. BP1 186 new caseloads; b. BP1 1,100 old caseloads; c. BP2 79 new caseloads; and d. BP2 1,159 old caseloads. <p>Monthly total is 265 new caseload and 2,259 old caseload.</p> <p>Organized repatriation from North Kivu remained suspended in June.</p>	UNHCR
1.B.	NTR	
1.C.	Reports of property being invaded: NTR	
1.D.	<p>Agriculture:</p> <p>In general the common problem within the communes is a lack of seed and tools. Many returnees also arrived after the planting season. This has resulted in only a 20 to 30% production of potatoes. This in turn has resulted in a dramatic increase in the prices, in some communes almost 50%.</p>	WFP
1.E.	<p>Education:</p> <p>In Gisenyi prefecture, COOPI continues the good work of rehabilitating primary schools. This month COOPI started a programme to train underqualified teachers. They will be instructed in methods of instruction, reading and writing in Kinyarwanda at level one and finally in basic mathematics. Figures for the five communes are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Karago 70; b. Kibilira 96; c. Ramba 139; d. Giciye 77; and e. Satinsyi 177. <p>Attempts to provide food for the primary teachers have been hampered due to lack of transport. There is some 400 MTS allocated but cannot be delivered. We are continuing to address the problem</p>	COOPI WFP

1.F.	<p>Transport:</p> <p>With the withdrawl of the formed troops, any additional transport resources would be welcome. As mentioned above there are some difficulties.</p>		
1.G.	Unofficial Border Crossing: NTR		
	Section 2 Government Activities		
2.A.	Treatment of Returnees by RPA: NTR		
2.B.	<p>Influencing of Population within Sector:</p> <p>During the 1 July Rwandan celebrations the prefect called for the return of the new caseloads.</p>		
2.C.	<p>Rumors from Zaire Camp:</p> <p>There continue to be rumors of an impending attack into Rwanda. In addition there is information that indicates the FRGF are controlling access to and from their camp areas through the use of checkpoints. This cannot be verified due to the lack of MILOBS in Zaire.</p>		NGO'S MILOBS
2.D.	<p>Judicial: A joint UNHCR/Human Rights seminar for all the bourgmeistres of the Gisenyi prefecture was conducted 26/27 June. It covered the procedures for arrest and detention. It was well attended by military representatives, government and gendarmarie.</p>		
2.E.	<p>Meeting with Local Authorities:</p> <p>Periodic meetings are held with MINIRESO and other NGO's to coordinate activities. One of the key issues raised at the last meeting was MINIRESO concern that some NGO's did not have a programme developed before they arrive in Rwanda.</p> <p>The director of the Gisenyi prison has been visited regulary this month.</p>		

2.F.	Resources Available to Local Government: All points noted in the previous report continue to restrict the efforts of local government. Efforts to provide the communes with office equipment and furniture are being frustrated due to the reluctance of various funding agencies. The PIO and Food for the Hungry International have submitted a project for 49,530 USD to the SRSG to fund the above project. Status to date on the request is unknown.	
2.G.	Local Situation: The local situation remains unchanged. The simple matter of the fact that is until funds are released to the local government they will continue to rely solely upon the NGO's for most of the basic services. In addition the local civil servants are not paid. They wonder why the civil servants in Kigali are paid with food and here in the Sector they are not. The border still remains closed to all traffic carrying humanitarian aid to the Goma camps.	WFP
2.H.	Security Situation: While the situation remains generally calm, there have been an increase in border raids. In particular there was an attack on the local Electrogaz plant, which resulted in the death of two local workers. In addition there were unconfirmed reports of locals finding a boat with mines in it on the lake shore. Shortly afterward there was a fire fight in the Kayove area that resulted in the death of one RPA soldier and one suspected interhamwe.	
2.J.	Public Services: Water The ARP has completed its water rehabilitation programme in Nyamyumba. It has commenced another programme in the Karago commune. In addition the ICRC continues water rehabilitation in the Gisenyi and Ruhengeri areas.	
2.K.	Health: NTR	

2.L.	<p>Prisons:</p> <p>The condition in Gisenyi prison has improved considerably. The septic system was drained and the ICRC continue to rehabilitate the entire system to prevent further stoppages. The prison director is attempting to aquire tools so he can create constructive work for the inmates. We are in the process of assisting him with the removal of a large debris pile. Once he has it moved it will enable to better conditions for the female prisoners with children.</p> <p>The condition of the commune prisons remain generally unsatisfactory. They are comprised of small windowless rooms, and are overcrowded.</p>		
	<p>SECTION 3 NGO AND UN AGENCIES</p>		
3.A.	<p>UN/NGO/Government Cooperation:</p> <p>Relations appear to be fine. Constant coordination through monthly MINIRESO meetings help all involved.</p>		
3.B.	<p>MILOB/UN Agency/NGO Cooperation:</p> <p>All UN and NGO agencies with Sector 5 continue to maintain and foster close cooperation. This is achieved by daily briefings for all. A ready exchange of information on security and project coordination.</p>		

forwarded to SRSG's office
by Sect 4

07 08 95 *[Signature]*

UNITED NATIONS
ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA



NATIONS UNIES
MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

From: MILOB HQ Sector 4

To: MILOB GP HQ/SOO//

Info: UNAMIR HQ/G3/HAC//

04 August 1995

SRSG REPORT - JULY 1995

Ref: UNAMIR/G2 - Reports and Returns

Enclosed you will find the SRSG report for July 95.

V,S, Dadhwal
Lieutenant-Colonel
MILOB Commander Sector 4

UNITED NATIONS

NATIONS UNIES

ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA

MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

FROM: MILOB 4 CYANGUGU

DATE: 07 August 1995

TO: MILOB GP HQ/SOO//

INFO: UNAMIR HQ/G3/HAC//

SRSR REPORT FOR JULY 95

1. The general situation in MILOB Sector 4 AOR, was relatively calm until 10 July. since then, the security situation has deteriorated gradually. A series of continuous banditry activities ranging from household robberies, stolen livestock and farm products to indiscriminate killings, have taken place in the Bugarama Sub Sector to the south of Sector 4, and to a lesser degree, in the Nyamasheke and Cyangugu Sub Sectors. There is a definite shift of banditry activities from the Nyamasheke Sub Sector to the Bugarama Sub Sector.

2. From the period of 1 to 31 July 95, there were 34 incidents of robbery (7), shooting (13) and killings (10) and anti-personnel (4), reported to UNAMIR HQ; a decrease of 23 incidents in comparison to June 95. The Nyamasheke Sub Sector has been relatively quiet in July with only four incidents reported. Bandit activities from Ijwi island has decreased compared to the month of July 95 but have increased in the Bugarama Sub Sector, which is more suitable to infiltrations due to the terrain and the proximity of the Zairian and Burundi borders.

3. There is still 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 continued lack of resources and a climate of uncertainty and anxiety about the future. The close proximity of the camps in Bukavu being supported by the international community, containing former government soldiers, militia (Interahamwe) and supporters is the single most contributor to the ongoing insecurity in the Préfecture. 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 deteriorating situation in Burundi and the known presence of Former Rwanda Government Forces (FRGF) in Zaire, trained and supported by Zairian forces and France, through "le Détachement d'Assistance Militaire d'Instruction" (DAMI), are well-documented realities competing against the UNAMIR mission in Rwanda.

4. The Malawi company arrived at the Shagasha tea factory on 15-22 July and will be rotated on 6, 7 and 8 August. The strength of the company will be reduced from 179 to 135 all ranks.

ADMINISTRATION AND ORGANIZATION

5. The Préfet of Cyangugu is Mr. Théobald Rutihunza, the former director of the Cimerwa cement factory in Bugarama. His administration is concentrating its efforts on rebuilding the Cyangugu Préfecture infrastructure (utilities, water) and providing minimal social services to the communes. Furthermore, farming and commercial activities produce goods for exports which provide much needed foreign currency to the Rwanda Government. The Préfet has not held a meeting in July with the MILOB Sector commander, UN and NGO representatives to inform them on the Préfecture situation and activities, as well as discuss topics of common interest.

POLITICAL ACTIVITIES

6. The Préfet, communal and sector leaders address regularly the people and inform them on current events. Security is becoming an increasing political headache, as incidents in the Bugarama and Cyangugu Sub Sectors reveal. The proximity of Ijwi island, the presence of 300,000 refugees in nearby Zaire and nightly incidents of robbery, killings and acts of intimidation tend to nurture a climate of insecurity and fear throughout the Préfecture. It is important to note that with the departure of ETHIOBATT on 19 July, the RPA have established themselves at the Nyagatare transit camp to monitor the flow of refugees as well as carry out investigations with their unpredictable consequences.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

7. The judicial system is still not fully functional with large numbers in prison. At the Sector level, the "Tribunal de première instance" has begun to function with five judges, two greffier and one clerk. This is only for civil matters and for issues which were not resolved before the war. The following Canton (Communes) tribunals are functioning: Bugarama, Nyakabuye and Gishoma communes. For the other eight communes in the Préfecture, there is no judicial system in place. At all levels (commune, sector and cell), there is a well established practice of mediation for minor affairs/disputes. Arbitrary arrests by the RPA and Gendarmerie, the former especially, occur daily.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE TRANSPORT

8. This is still a major headache for the Préfecture. There is a twice-weekly bus service going to Nyagatare and Kigali. Every day, there is three or four minibuses going to Kibuye and Kigali, but there is presently no Rwanda bus service deserving the Cyangugu Préfecture. The other communes lack public transport and people have to walk long distances to markets, "center de santé" and hospitals. There are 8-9 "matatu" or taxis leaving Cyangugu every day.

MEDICAL

9. The Préfecture has good medical facilities provided by ICRC, MSF, MDM, German Emergency Doctors (closing their operations by the end of August 95, as planned) and other NGOs and UN agencies. There are three hospitals: Kibogora (Kirambo), Gihundwe (Cyangugu) and Bugarama as well as 16 clinics managed by NGOs. The major problems are the lack of qualified local staff, special drugs, mosquito nets, potable water and electricity. For example, in the Nyamasheke Sub Sector, the Gatare commune has no electricity since August 94. The Gihundwe hospital administrators and NGOs have begun occupying the facilities vacated by

ETHIOBATT.

POPULATION SURVEY

10. A population survey is to be conducted in the Cyangugu Préfecture but no date has yet been announced.

UNITED NATIONS / HUMANITARIAN ORGANIZATIONS

11. The Préfecture enjoys and benefits greatly from the many UN and NGOs present. UNHCR has responsibilities of coordinating some NGO support in cooperation with the préfet himself. The withdrawal of the ETHIOBATT battalion between 15-19 July created some fears and insecurity among NGOs and the local population, the UN agencies and NGOs. NGOs particularly are worried for their safety and have requested that a contingency evacuation plan be produced as soon as possible. This task befalls the Malawi contingent commander, as commander of Sector 4.

12. The NGO and UN projects are effective and some have been re-evaluated and improved. There is more emphasis being placed on schools, agriculture and in improving the economy as well as the quality of life. IRC and Save the Children are the only agencies 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 for seeds, hoes and some food programs.

13. Since 10 June, the phenomenon of "spontaneous refugees" has arisen in some of the communes bordering Lake Kivu, especially in the Nyamasheke (Gafunzo and Kirambo communes) and Cyangugu (Kamembe commune) Sub Sectors. The RPA appears to have abandoned their confrontational behavior towards refugees, as part of the national reconciliation program put forward by the Government of Rwanda. Bourgmestre of some communes have sent messengers to the refugee camps to encourage the return of Rwandese, but this effort is violently opposed by FRGF, Interahamwe and Impuzamugambi elements within the refugee camps. Nonetheless, it is expected that this phenomenon will gain momentum but also create major logistic problems for the Cyangugu Préfecture and the communes. UN logistic support is required to feed, cloth and provide seeds until the first harvest, as the spontaneous refugees arrive with no earthly possession.

POPULATION

14. The Rwanda Government is insisting that reference to Tutsi, Hutu and Twa be abolished and that people be referred to as Rwanda. Unfortunately, this desire is not translated into reality, nor is it believed by the locals but some people of mix blood now consider themselves "Hutsis". 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.

15. Human rights estimate the number of persons killed in Cyangugu was approximately 68,000 with about 90% being Tutsi. In many areas of the Préfecture, only a handful of Tutsis remain and they are mainly women and children. The numbers presented in the June 95 report

are the only official Cyangugu Préfecture figures available at this time.

PRISONS AND DETENTION CENTERS

16. Cyangugu has a considerable prison population and this situation has not changed since the last report. There is overcrowding in the prison. There were 2,020 prisoners in the Cyangugu prison, which has a capacity of 500, and some 2,500-2,600 prisoners (by ICRC account, including communal cachots) in total for the Préfecture. The Kamembe cell brigade presently holds 166 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 situation 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.

17. Of primary concern is the current arrestation process. The RPA, not the Gendarmerie, remain the main arresting agent. The legal process at the Préfecture level is still being developed. Trials for those who participated in the genocide still have not begun and some prisoners are still dying in overcrowded prisons. It is recommended that steps be taken to assign a greater burden of the responsibilities to the Government of Rwanda for the tasks presently assigned to the ICRC and similar organizations, in the running of the prisons.

HUMANITARIAN MATTERS

18. Humanitarian matters cover the following: internally displaced persons (IDPs), repatriation and settlement of refugees in their former communes, logistic support and coordination with UN agencies/NGOs for orphanages (Kibogora, Nyamasheke, Kamembe and Rusayo), 17 "centres de santé"/clinics and hospitals (Kamembe, Bushenge, Bugarama). The humanitarian officer is a facilitator and a liaison officer with the civilian and military authorities on humanitarian matters. MILOBS also monitor human rights and report any abuses which occur, such as those in prisons or detention centers.

19. From January-June 1995, Sector 4 saw a total of 3,579 refugees and 1,292 IDPs for a total of 4,871 persons. Between 1-27 July, 376 returnees (refugees and IDPs) arrived from Zaire for a total of 841 arrivals and 704 departures from the Nyagatare transit camp. There were no returnees from Burundi in July. The refugees arriving in Rwanda still fear rejection and settlement problems, such as land ownership, in their former communes. Assistance is being provided to them by UNHCR, WFP. As of 31 July, there were 156 refugees at the Nyagatare transit camp.

20. The most common complaints of returnees still 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.

21. UNHCR conducts monthly repatriation meetings but no meeting was held in July because of other priorities. There cannot be a solution for Rwanda while hundreds of thousands of refugees remain outside the country. In the current situation, we would be optimistic and perhaps naive to think refugees will come back soon "en masse". The spontaneous refugee

situation has as much to do with the living conditions in the refugee camps as the policy of reconciliation favored by the Government of Rwanda. Notwithstanding the absence of a justice system, intimidation acts as well as continued arbitrary arrests by RPA, the refugee flow is expected to increase in the future.

HEALTH SERVICES

22. Health services and medical services, are provided by Médecins du Monde, International rescue committee for the Red Cross, Medicos sin Fronteras (Spain), German Emergency Doctors, HELP (funding and material donations since end of June), World Vision and Norwegians Peoples Aid (NPA). Other health services such as nutrition, maternity, family services, dispensary and patient care are found at the hospitals and most clinics. The hospital in Kamembe sector, Gihundwe cell has complete services, including major surgery and some dental services. Following the departure of ETHIOBATT on 19 July, the hospital is making plan for the use of all facilities previously used by the contingent. The hospital was renovated and provided with cost of its equipment by NPA, and this restoration and rehabilitation continues with the added assistance of MDM. Facilities at Bushenge and Nyamasheke include minor surgery capacity.

23. There are no change to the number of clinics and hospitals listed in the June 95 report. The number of NGOs involved in health services must not hide the responsibility of the Government of Rwanda in becoming self-reliant in the field of medical services as well as health services.

SCHOOLS

24. During the aftermath of the genocide and war, Cyangugu was severely looted including the schools. The result is that most schools in the Préfecture are still in very bad condition, requiring urgent support from UN agencies and NGOs to function properly. 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 and Save the Children are 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 ratio of teachers to students in the primary schools is 1:50 and in some cases, is worse. The state, however, provides salaries for the teachers, normally between 10,000 to 30,000 FRF. The Government of Rwanda has paid its teachers for July 95.

25. Most communes consist of approximately 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. Female students appear to outnumber male students two to one. More primary schools have reopened and since September 94, all have been fitted with proper roofs. Secondary schools have been reopening since 1 April 95 but some sectors, such as the Cyangugu Sub Sector, Bugumira sector, have no secondary school.

26. 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 Préfecture, let alone just for schools. There is an urgent requirement to coordinate and focus UN and NGO resources to the task of rebuilding the school infrastructure, knowing well that priorities are determined by the Government of Rwanda.

ORPHANAGES

27. Médecins du Monde (MDM) still administers three orphanages and GED, the Nyamasheke 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 labor. The total number of children organized into orphanages is about 750; predominantly Tutsi. The number of orphans in all the orphanages is slowly decreasing. The greatest needs of the orphanages still remain the rehabilitation of the structures, basic necessities such as beds, mattresses, cooking facilities and a steady supply of food and educational materials. On 18 July, a representative from the "Netherlands Development Agency (SVN)" who visited the nyamasheke Sub Sector, kirambo commune to conduct a feasibility study to improve the infrastructure of the orphanages and selected buildings. The representative also met with the administrator of the Kibogora hospital in Kirambo commune. Listed below are the four orphanages in Sector 4, their respective commune and the number of orphans in each:

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

SIGNIFICANT DEVELOPMENTS IN SECTOR 4

28. The following significant developments occurred:

- a. 1-31 July. Spontaneous refugees entered Rwanda in greater number through entry points located on Lake Kivu and at 10 entry points manned by RPA at Kagano (3), Kirambo and Gatere communes in the Nyamasheke Sub Sector, as well as Gafunzo (2) and Kamembe communes in the Cyangugu Sub Sector. There are many other unknown entry points used by the refugees and unknown to UNHCR and MILOBS. Since 10 June, over 1,300 refugees have been accounted for.
- b. 6 and 12 July. There were two political killings in the Bugarama Sub Sector. The **first** incident occurred on 6 July in the Bugarama commune, Muhewe sector during which the "conseiller" of the sector was assassinated. The **second** incident also occurred in the Bugarama commune, Kirangira sector on 12 July during which the "responsable" of the Mubombo cell, his wife and two children were assassinated. The perpetrators of the killing in Muhewe were arrested by RPA who alleges that under interrogation they revealed that a campaign of terror was in progress to assassinate political authorities, create a climate of fear and

insecurity among the population and discredit the RPA and its security plan in the eyes of the population.

- c. 12 July. The Pqanzi refugee camp incident in Zaire resulted in exchanges of fire between RPA and unknown factions. The exchange lasted between 1025-1745 hrs at Cyimbogo commune, Cyete cell when the RPA, believing they were engaged by hostile elements, returned fire towards Pqanzi refugee camp located across the Rwanda-Zaire border near Bukavu, Zaire. The Zairian government reported four killed and lodged a protest forwarded to the Government of Rwanda. A copy was sent to the Préfet of Cyangugu.
- d. 10-17 July. The Cimerwa cement factory ceased production until they could sell 20% of their cement production. Normal production resumed on 17 July.
- e. 18 July. At 0042 hrs, an alleged explosion occurred in Cyimbogo commune, Cyete cell followed by 10 minutes of exchange of fire between RPA and what were believed to be genuine bandits, and not FRGF/Interahamwe, operating in the commune known for banditry activities. A rifle grenade launcher (RPG 7) used by RPA is suspected of being the cause of the explosion. No casualties or captured bandits were reported.
- f. 22-24 July. The laying of four anti-personnel mines also occurred in the Bugarama Sub Sector (3) and Cyangugu Sub Sector (1) in which a man was killed, two men lost a foot and a leg, and a cow stepped on an anti-personnel mine.
- g. 30 July. There was an engagement which took place at 0030 hrs in which an attack by unknown hostile elements occurred against a Kamembe communal office, during which two rifle propelled grenades were used and an exchange of fire ensued for approximately 15 minutes with RPA elements. No casualties or captured personnel was reported.
- h. 1-31 July. There were 15 sightings of unidentified aircraft in July, violating Rwanda airspace compared with 19 sightings reported during the period 16-29 June. The aircraft are flying in the area of Kagano and Kirambo communes in a north to south and west to east directions, in the Nyamasheke Sub Sector along the coast of Lake Kivu, at an altitude varying from 2,500-5,000 feet. In July, aircraft overflight have been seen in the Bugarama Sub Sector for the first time, over Bugarama Cité and the Cimerwa cement plant. These violations continue to this day with no discernable pattern of operations. None of these aircraft are "UN" and this fact has been communicated to the local RPA battalion commander at Kamembe commune on more than one occasion.

RPA ACTIVITIES

29. The RPA continues to patrol day and night along the shores of Lake Kivu and along the Rwanda-Zaire and Rwanda-Burundi borders where observation posts and RPA sub-units are deployed. Two RPA patrol boats are patrolling Lake Kivu at night since 28 Apr but the patrolling has been intermittent due to a shortage of fuel. In light of the new mandate, the RPA

has taken responsibility for security, including that of UN agencies and NGOs, throughout Rwanda. The RPA has an estimated two battalions deployed in the whole of the Préfecture.

UNCIVPOL

30. The training of gendarmes at the Gendarmerie school in Ruhengeri (Sector 5) is ongoing. The training of trainers, instructors and gendarmes who will take over from UNCIVPOL is to begin at a date to be determined. The training of the communal police has been authorized and will start as soon as francophone civpol arrive from Tchad, Niger, Mali and Benin.

VISITS TO SECTOR 4

31. There were four visits to Sector 4 and a detailed briefing on the situation and security issues was given to those who visited MILOB HQ:

- a. 15 July. Visit to MILOB HQ Sector 4 and Nyamasheke Sub Sector of Mr. Clarence, Chief of Human Rights in Kigali (HR 9) and Mr. von Meiyen Feldt, European Community consultant.
- b. 19 July. Visit by SRSG representatives, Mr. Tikoka and Mr. Gaye Cheick to MILOB HQ Sector 4.
- c. 26 July. Two representatives of the Ministry of Rehabilitation and Ministry of the Interior visited the Préfet of Cyangugu to discuss a questionnaire to be completed by the 11 bourgmestres.
- d. 31 July. Visit by the new UNAMIR/G2 cell which included aerial reconnaissance of the Nyamasheke Sub Sector.

CONCLUSION

32. The general situation in Sector 4 is uncertain, unstable and tense along the border areas with Zaire, more particularly along the east coast of lake Kivu and in the Bugarama Sub Sector along the Rwanda-Zaire border. The intent of the present government is to create and project a situation in the country, favorable to the departure of the UN on 8 Dec 95. The position of the FRGF is therefore to maintain the Rwanda situation high on the UN agenda until a political settlement can be imposed on the present Government of Rwanda. The political killings and low level operations carried out in the Cyangugu préfecture must be analyzed in this context. Given the special circumstances of the Préfecture, the military controls many aspects of the administration. 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.

33. 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.

UNITED NATIONS NATIONS UNIES

ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA

MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

FROM: MILOB 4C CYANGUGU**DATE:** 07 July 95**TO:** MILOB GP HQ KIGALI//SQO//**INFO:** UNAMIR HQ KIGALI//G3/HAC//**SRSR REPORT FOR JUNE 95**

1. The general situation in MILOB Sector 4C AOR, has been relatively calm. However, a series of continuous banditry activities ranging from household robberies, stolen livestock and farm products to indiscriminate killings, have taken place in the Bugarama Sub Sector to the South of Sector 4C, and to a lesser degree, in the Nyamasheke and Cyangugu Sub Sectors.

2. The new wave of crime which has arisen in the Bugarama Sub Sector, focuses on traders and returnees with money, who are being systematically targeted by bandits, some of which are suspected to be RPA soldiers in and off uniform. Such incidents have been reported in the Cyimbogo commune (GR 7820) of the Cyangugu Sub Sector. These people are usually well-known by the bandits who are well informed on the financial situation of those they target for robbery or extortion. In one instance of a double murder on Sun, 21 May in the Cyimbogo commune, the wife clearly identified RPA soldiers as the assailants in the killing of her husband and niece, since they frequented the victim's house on many occasions prior to the killings.

3. From the period of 20 May to 30 Jun 95, there were 57 incidents of robbery (23), shooting (18) and killings (16) reported to UNAMIR HQ; an increase of eight incidents in comparison to May 95. The Nyamasheke Sub Sector has been relatively quiet since 21 May and bandit activities from Ijwi island has decreased compared to the month of May 95 but have increased in the Bugarama Sub Sector. There have been only 12 incidents of banditry reported in the Nyamasheke Sub Sector since 20 May, with an active period of banditry reported 4-8 Jun (seven incidents).

4. There is still 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 continued lack of resources and a climate of uncertainty and anxiety about the future. The close proximity of the camps in Bukavu being supported by the international community, containing former government soldiers, militia (Interahamwe) and supporters is the single most contributor to the ongoing insecurity in the Préfecture. 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 deteriorating situation in

Burundi and the known presence of Former Rwanda Government Forces (FRGF) in Zaire, trained and supported by Zairian forces and France through "le Détachement d'Assistance Militaire d'Instruction" (DAMI), are well-documented realities competing against the UNAMIR mission in Rwanda.

ADMINISTRATION AND ORGANIZATION

5. The Préfet of Cyangugu is Mr. Théobald Rutihunza, the former director of the CIMERWA cement factory in Bugarama. Mr. Rutihunza appears to enjoy the trust of RPA authorities. His administration is concentrating its efforts on rebuilding the Cyangugu Préfecture infrastructure (utilities, water) and providing minimal social services to the communes. Furthermore, farming and commercial activities produce goods for exports which provide much needed foreign currency to the Rwanda Government. Furthermore, the Préfet holds bi-monthly meetings at the Préfecture with MILOB Sector commander, UN and NGO representatives to inform them on Préfecture situation and activities as well as discuss topics of common interest.

MILOB SECTOR 4C - ORGANIZATION

6. The understanding of administrative divisions is closely related to the division of Sector 4C: Nyamasheke Sub Sector (Rwesero sous-préfecture) to the North commanded by Major Charles Hokoyo from Zimbabwe with its HQ in Nyamasheke (9 MILOBS); Cyangugu Sub Sector in the Centre, commanded by Major William Rose from Uruguay with its HQ in Kamembe (6 MILOBS); and, Bugarama Sub Sector (Bugumya sous-préfecture) to the South, commanded by Major Patrick Hennings from Fiji, with its HQ in Bugarama (8 MILOBS). There are six officers at MILOB HQ Sector 4C while the UNCIVPOL detachment (5) in Kamembe commune is placed under administrative control of the MILOB Sector commander. Sector 4C has a total strength of 29 MILOBS, five UNCIVPOL for a total of 34 officers. Four more officers (two Mali, one Zambian and one Uruguayan) are to be posted to Sector 4C in the first week of July 95.

POLITICAL ACTIVITIES

7. The Cyangugu Préfecture is dominated by the former opposition party "Mouvement Démocratique Républicain" (MDR) with its Power and Progressive wings. The MDR-Power supported the policy of exterminating the Tutsis.

8. The Préfet, communal and sector leaders address regularly the people and inform them on current events. Security is becoming an increasing political headache, as incidents in the Nyamasheke and Bugarama sub sectors are known. The proximity of Ijwi island, the presence of 300,000 refugees in nearby Zaire and nightly incidents of robbery, killings and acts of intimidation tend to nurture a climate of insecurity and fear throughout the Préfecture.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

9. The judicial system is still not fully functional with large numbers in prison. At the

Sector level, the "Tribunal de première instance" has begun to function with five judges, two greffiers and one clerk. This is only for civil matters and for issues which were not resolved before the war. The following Canton (Communes) tribunals are functioning: Bugarama, Nyakabuye and Gishoma communes. For the other eight communes in the Préfecture, there is no judicial system in place. At all levels (commune, sector and cell), there is a well established practice of mediation for minor affairs/disputes. Arbitrary arrests by the RPA and Gendarmerie, the former especially, occur daily.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

10. Agriculture. Cyangugu Préfecture is essentially an agricultural area producing mostly beans, potatoes and maize. Food is available at the commune and sector levels. The Kamembe market is thriving and small commercial businesses are springing up every day, as the local economy recovers. Farming activities in the Bugarama sub sector especially began early May. In general, 30 percent of the land in Rwanda is suitable for farming and 30 percent for cattle grazing.

11. Industry. There are three main enterprises in Sector 4C:

- a. Shagasha tea factory. The factory is located along the Cyangugu-Kigali road (GR 842254). The factory has resumed some activity but it is estimated that it will take another three months before it functions normally, following its partial destruction during the FRGF withdrawal. Meanwhile, leaves are being collected at a meager price of 16 Francs Rwandais per kilogram. Considering that cash crops such as coffee and tea make up 80-90 percent of total exports and that Rwanda has an annual population growth of 3.8 percent, the tea factory is of strategic importance to the economy of the Préfecture and the country.
- b. Cimerwa cement factory. The factory in the Bugarama sub sector (commune of Nyabishungu) has reached pre-war production levels.
- c. Cocoshoma Cooperative. The cooperative Cocoshoma began production of white lime in Nashyuza (GR 9115), Bugarama Sub Sector, on 17 May 95. The cooperative employs 38 workers.
- d. Pneurwa. The owner is from India. His small enterprise, located at Kamembe commune, refits tires and makes aluminum pots and pans, some for exportation to Zaire. He employs 30 workers. Before the war, there were over 100 employees. Many were killed during the war.

12. Mining. Some gold mining is carried out in the Nyungwe natural forest, mostly by locals.

13. Public transport. This is still a major headache for the Préfecture. There is a twice-

weekly bus service going to Nyagatare and Kigali. Every day, there is three or four minibuses going to Kibuye and Kigali, but there is presently no Rwanda bus service deserving the Cyangugu Préfecture. The other communes lack public transport and people have to walk long distances to markets, "centre de santé" and hospitals.

14. Medical. The Préfecture has good medical facilities provided by ICRC, MSF, MDM, German Emergency Doctors (closing their operations by the end of August 95, as planned) and other NGOs and UN agencies. There are three hospitals: Kibogora (Kirambo), Gihundwe (Cyangugu) and Bugarama as well as 16 clinics managed by NGOs. The major problems are the lack of qualified local staff, special drugs, mosquito nets, potable water and electricity.

15. Population survey. A population survey is to be conducted in the Cyangugu Préfecture but no date has yet been announced.

UNITED NATIONS / HUMANITARIAN ORGANIZATIONS

16. The Préfecture enjoys and benefits greatly from the many UN and NGOs present. UNHCR has responsibilities of coordinating some NGO support in cooperation with the préfet himself. ETHIOBATT continues to provide security for the Nyagatare transit camp and 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 between UN agencies, CO ETHIOBATT weekly security meeting, NGOs, RPA and local informants. Information is also shared during UNHCR meetings among the participants. The withdrawal of the ETHIOBATT company with UNAMIR and RPA consent on 23 June 95, created some fears and insecurity among NGOs and the local population. Some NGOs have left but the fears have for the moment largely subsided, mainly due to the reduction in the number of bandit operations in the Nyamasheke Sub Sector in the month of June 95.

17. 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, agriculture and in improving the economy. The schools seek to provide children with an education and a sense of normalcy. IRC is 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 for seeds, hoes and some food programs.

POPULATION

18. The Rwanda Government is insisting that reference to Tutsi, Hutu and Twa be abolished and that people be referred to as Rwanda. Unfortunately, this desire is not translated into reality, nor is it believed by the locals but some people of mix blood now consider themselves "Hutsis". Figures on 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.

19. Human rights estimate the number of persons killed in Cyangugu was approximately 68,000 with about 90% being Tutsi. In many areas of the Préfecture, only a handful of Tutsis remain and they are mainly women and children. The numbers presented in the May 95 report are the only official Cyangugu Préfecture figures available. We have been told by the office of the Préfet of Cyangugu that a population survey is being planned. No dates for the population survey have yet been announced.

<u>Commune</u>	<u>Inhabitants '91</u>	<u>Inhabitants '95</u>
Cyangugu	514,659	395,600 (Préfecture)
Kamembe	50,338	40,300
Gisuma	47,241	28,400
Gafunzo	47,192	40,200
Cymbogo	37,415	15,500
Gishoma	41,486	35,800
Kagano	42,395	25,700
Kirambo	46,049	35,300
Gatare	53,849	48,800
Bugarama	52,326	42,200
Nyakabuye	37,668	32,200
Karengera	59,352	51,200

PRISONS AND DETENTION CENTERS

20. Cyangugu has a considerable prison population and this situation has not changed since the last report. There is overcrowding in the prison. There were 1,943 prisoners in the Cyangugu prison, which has a capacity of 500, and some 2,500-2,600 prisoners (by ICRC account) in total for the Préfecture. 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.

21. Of primary concern is the current arrestation process. The RPA, not the Gendarmerie, are the main arresting agent even if UNCIVPOL is training gendarmes. The legal process at the Préfecture level is still being developed. Trials for those who participated in the genocide still have not begun and some prisoners are still dying in overcrowded prisons.

HUMANITARIAN MATTERS

22. Humanitarian matters cover the following: internally displaced persons (IDPs), repatriation and settlement of refugees in their former communes, logistic support and coordination with UN agencies/NGOs for orphanages (Kibogora, Nyamasheke, Kamembe and Rusayo), 17 "centers de santé"/clinics and hospitals (Kamembe, Bushenge, Bugarama). The humanitarian officer is a facilitator and a liaison officer with the civilian and military authorities on humanitarian matters. MILOBS also monitor human rights and report any abuses which occur, such as those in prisons or detention centers.

23. From January-June 1995, Sector 4C saw a total of 3,579 refugees and 1,292 IDPs for a total of 4,871 persons. As of 29 June, there were 35 returnees (refugees and IDPs) in the Nyagatare transit camp. The number of returnees has decreased from the previous report. During the month of Jun 95, 108 refugees crossed from Zaire and 41 from Burundi, for a total of 159 refugees. The condition of returnees is good but those with money are being targeted by groups of bandits and some face rejection in their former communes. Assistance is being provided to them by UNHCR, WFP, There were no internally displaced persons (IDPs) during the month of June 95. As of 27 June, there were 13 refugees at the Nyagatare transit camp. MDM, MSF, IRC mainly.

24. The most common complaints of returnees still 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.

25. UNHCR conducts monthly repatriation meetings. A UNHCR repatriation meeting was held on 2 Jun 95 and attended by Mr, Patrick de Souza, UNHCR chief representative in Bukavu. Representatives of all interested UN agencies and NGOs 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. In the current unique situation, we would be optimistic and perhaps naive to think refugees will come back soon "en masse"; particularly because of the non-sound presence of a justice system, continued arbitrary arrests, anti-propaganda campaigns and the large criminal elements present in the camps.

HEALTH SERVICES

26. Health services, medical services, are provided by Médecins du Monde, International rescue committee for the Red Cross, Medicos sin Fronteras (Spain), German Emergency Doctors, HELP, World Vision and Norwegians Peoples Aid (NPA). 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 Ethiobatt. The hospital was renovated and provided

with most of its equipment by NPA, and the restoration and rehabilitation continues with the added assistance of MDM. Facilities at Bushenge and Nyamasheke include minor surgery capacity. There is no change to the June report.

<u>Commune</u>	<u>Site</u>	<u>Agency</u>	<u>Facility</u>
Kamembe	Gihundwe	NPA, MDM MSF	Hospital Nutritional Center
	Miséricorde Orphanage	MDM	Clinic
	Nkombo	IRC	Clinic
	Nkanka	MSF	Clinic
Bugarama	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
	Kibogora Hosp	WV	Hospital
Karengera	Ntendezi	MSF	Clinic
Gatare	Gatare	IRC	Clinic
	Hanika	IRC	Clinic
Gafunzo	Muyange	IRC	Clinic
	Mukoma	IRC	Clinic
Cyimbogo	Mibilizi	MDM	Clinic
	Mwezi	MSF	Clinic
	Nyabitimbo	MSF	Clinic
	Yove	MSF	Clinic
Gishoma	Rusayu Orphanage	MDM	Clinic

SCHOOLS

27. 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 OPÉRATION TURQUOISE. The result is that most schools in the Préfecture are in very bad condition, requiring urgent support from UN agencies and NGOs to function properly. 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. The Government of Rwanda has paid its teachers for June 95.

28. Most communes consist of approximately 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 ration of approximately 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. Primary schools have reopened and three secondary schools have been operating since 1 April 95. They are: G.S.F.A. Kibogora and l'Institut John Wesley (private school), both in the Kirambo commune, Nyamasheke Sub Sector; in the Bugarama Sub Sector, l'École Normale Primaire de Shara also a private school; on 2 May 95, le Groupe Scolaire Sainte Famille de Nyamasheke opened in Kagano commune (Nyamasheke Sub Sector) and "le Groupe Scolaire de Shang" in Gafunzo peninsula (Cyangugu Sub Sector).

29. 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 Préfecture, let alone just for schools. There is an urgent requirement to coordinate and focus UN and NGO resources to the task of rebuilding the school infrastructure, knowing well that priorities are determined by the Government of Rwanda. Perhaps the IRC and the UNAMIR engineer company, assigned a secondary task, could join their efforts to use scarce resources and maximize results.

ORPHANAGES

30. Médecins du Monde (MDM) still administers three orphanages and GED, the Nyamasheke 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 labor. The total number of children organized into orphanages is about 750; predominantly Tutsi. The number of orphans in all the orphanages is slowly decreasing. The greatest needs of the orphanages still remain the rehabilitation of the structures, basic necessities such as beds, mattresses, cooking facilities and a steady supply of food and educational materials. The fumigation of the orphanages was done by AUSMED and the Force Health Officer from 31 May - 2 June 95. Following a Canadian donation forwarded through 95 FLSCG, 40 mosquito nets were delivered to the Kamembe orphanage (Miséricorde) on 21 June and 35 given to MDM for the other orphanages.

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

CURRENT SITUATION

31. The general situation in 4C is uncertain and unstable although there is a facade of normalcy. The civil government is functioning and the emergency relief period is over. Given the special circumstances of the Préfecture, the military controls many aspects of the administration. 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. There have been no incident involving mines in June 95 but CO ETHIOBATT is aware that mine laying of anti-personnel and anti-tank mines can begin at any time. UN agencies and NGOs are apprised of the mine situation at the weekly security briefing held by CO ETHIOBATT.

32. 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 for some time.

33. RPA activities. The RPA continue to patrol day and night along the shores of Lake Kivu and along the Rwanda-Zaire and Rwanda-Burundi borders where observation posts and RPA units are deployed. Two RPA patrol boats are patrolling Lake Kivu at night since 28 Apr but the patrolling has been intermittent due to a shortage of fuel. As of 23 June, the ETHIOBATT company in the Nyamasheke Sub Sector has withdrawn with the consent of both UNAMIR HQ and RPA. This withdrawal has raised some security fear among the population but with the reduction in banditry activity, the RPA has the situation under control. The main deployment of RPA units (estimate of no more than two battalions in the whole of the Préfecture).

34. Violation of Rwanda airspace by unidentified aircraft. During the period 16-29 Jun, 19 sightings of unidentified aircraft violating Rwanda airspace were reported. The aircraft were flying in the area of Kagano and Kirambo communes in a north to south and west to east directions, in the Nyamasheke Sub Sector along the coast of Lake Kivu, at an altitude varying from 1,000-5,000 feet. These violations continue to this day. None of these aircraft are "UN" and this fact has been communicated to the local RPA battalion commander at Kamembe commune on more than one occasion. The information available to date indicates the single engine aircraft to be an "R-235 Guerrier" which the FRGF had two. The twin engine aircraft appears to be a "BN-2 Islander", a light transport aircraft. None of the aircraft were positively identified and no clear markings were seen on any of the aircraft. RPA did not engage any of the aircraft. The pattern and actions of these flights indicate likely intentions to be:

- a. the aircraft were doing air reconnaissance and taking vertical air photos as part of the intelligence gathering cycle for offensive operations;
- b. test Rwanda air defenses state of readiness in the Sector and attempt to force RPA to reveal electronic warfare (EW) defenses and AA gun positions; and
- c. attempt to provoke the Rwanda Government into a hostile/retaliatory action,

thereby creating a crisis to justify armed intervention.

35. Possible options. The possible options are as follows:

- a. Option A. Civilian aircraft authorized to fly in Rwanda airspace;
- b. Option B. Third party providing aircraft to the Government of Rwanda without UN knowledge;
- c. Option C. Zairian aircraft violating Rwanda airspace for achieving military aims.
- d. Option D. Zairian aircraft chartered by the FRGF to achieve their military aims.
- e. Option E. FRGF aircraft R-235 Guerrier (2), BN-2 Islander (2) overflying with the tacit consent of the Zairian Government.
- f. Option F. Third party supporting FRGF with the consent of the Zairian Government.

Comment: A mix of the last four options is likely. Option E appears most probable.

36. UNCIVPOL. The training of gendarmes at the Gendarmerie school in Ruhengeri (Sector 5) and a class of 400 graduated on Sun, 28 May. Another group of 400 began training in early June, to be followed by the training of trainers, instructors and gendarmes who will take over from UNCIVPOL. The training of the communal police has been authorized and will start as soon as francophone civpol arrive from Tchad, Niger, Mali and Benin.

SIGNIFICANT DEVELOPMENTS IN SECTOR 4C

37. The following significant developments occurred during the period May- Jun 95:

- a. 25-27 May. Visit of MILOB Sector 4C by DCMO, Col Nelson.
- b. 29 May-14 Jun. RPA rotation and redeployment in Sector 4. The battalion comes from Butare and is estimated at seven companies. At best, the strength of RPA in Sector 4 is two battalions: one battalion deployed between Gishoma commune (GR 8211) and Butare (GR 9515) to the Burundi border (GR 9398), occupying the dominating ground; and the second battalion deployed between Cyangugu (GR 7724) and Kirambo commune (GR 0444). The boundary with the battalion to the north (Kibuye area) is Gatere (GR 1345). The battalion deployed between Cyangugu and Kirambo has occupied most of the previous positions and reinforced them. More cohesive and effective defensive positions are being organized throughout the Sector. Day and night patrolling is enforced throughout

the Sector.

- c. 13 Jun. Visit of President of Rwanda and Government Ministers to Kamembe commune. Vice-President Kagame did not attend, as previously announced.
- d. 14-15 Jun. Brief strike at the CIMERWA cement plant in the Bugarama Sub Sector. From the workers perspective, increased production justified an increase in wages. The strike ended on 15 Jun at 0800 hrs.
- e. 7-20 Jun. Increased acts of banditry involving RPA soldiers in the Bugarama Sub Sector. At least two confirmed incidents in the Cyimbogo commune (GR 7820).
- f. 14 and 18 Jun. Efforts by RPA officers (Maj Wilson, RPA battalion commander on 14 Jun and RPA captain at Mururu (GR 7521), to silence NGOs and locals in the reporting of incidents to MILOBS.
- g. 20-23 Jun. Withdrawal of ETHIOBATT company from the Nyamasheke Sub Sector, completed on 23 Jun. The company is presently at the Gisakura tea factory on the western edge of Nyungwe Forest. This withdrawal had been negotiated between UNAMIR HQ and RPA.
- h. Jun 95. Downsizing of NGOs, some planned and others have left due to the withdrawal of ETHIOBATT company from the Nyamasheke Sub Sector.
- i. 21 Jun. The US ambassador to Rwanda stayed overnight at the Kibogora hospital, Kirambo commune in the Nyamasheke Sub Sector.
- j. 21 Jun. Visit of Force commander to ETHIOBATT and MILOBS.
- k. 17-19 July. Withdrawal of ETHIOBATT to be replaced by an independent company group. Nationality not yet confirmed but Malawi company advance party has visited ETHIOBATT.



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

DATE: 07 June 95

SRSR REPORT FOR MAY 95

1. Since the last report, the general situation in the Cyangugu Préfecture has been relatively calm. There were 36 incidents reported in May 95 of which 19 were acts of banditry (killings, robberies), most incidents originating from Ijwi island. The area of operation has been concentrated along the eastern shore of Lake Kivu, in the Nyamasheke Sub Sector, particularly the Ishara and Murwa peninsulas as well as the Kagano, Kirambo and Gatere communes. There were many exchanges of fire with RPA elements during these acts of banditry and many bandits have been killed in the process. There was a brief lull in bandit operations during the period 6-10 May 95 but this appears to have been a pause to reorganize. Since then, the groups carrying out these operations are more determined, bigger, better organized and equipped (machine guns, rifle grenade launchers have been used by bandits and mortar firing exercises have been observed on Ijwi island). Notwithstanding, bandits have met with a better coordinated RPA response on the main approaches from Ijwi island. The RPA elements appear better trained and prepared. Their effective strength is increasing in Sector 4C.

2. One incident of note, was the killing of the wife of the acting bourgmestre of Kagano commune, in the Nyamasheke Sub Sector, on 10 May 95. At 2200 hours, a group of approximately 80 men, by RPA account, surrounded the house of the acting bourgmestre (a Hutu) and opened fire, killing the wife who was Tutsi. The same group later attacked an RPA position on Ishara peninsula, using a rifle grenade launcher, which had not been used in previous confrontations. The missile did not explode and photographs of it with information on markings, were forwarded to military authorities.

3. There is still 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 continued lack of resources and a climate of uncertainty and anxiety about the future. The close proximity of the camps in Bukavu being supported by the international community, containing former government soldiers, militia (Interahamwe) and supporters is the single most contributor to the ongoing insecurity in the préfecture. 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 situation in Burundi and the

known presence of Former Rwandan Government Forces (FRGF) trained and supported by Zairian forces and France, through "le Détachement d'Assistance Militaire d'Instruction" (DAMI), are well-documented realities competing against the UNAMIR mission in Rwanda.

4. The number of returning refugees has decreased dramatically from the previous report. During the month of May 95, 132 refugees crossed from Zaire and none from Burundi, for a total of 341 refugees (old 209+new 132). During the same period, 83 IDPs were processed through the transit camps in Butare and Nyagatare. A total of 424 arrivals were recorded and a total of 502 departed the Préfecture during the period 1-31 May 95.

ADMINISTRATION AND ORGANIZATION

5. The Préfet of Cyangugu is still Théobald Rutihunza, the former director of the CIMERWA cement factory in Bugarama. Mr. Rutihunza appears to enjoy the trust of RPA authorities. His administration is concentrating its efforts on rebuilding the Cyangugu Préfecture infrastructure (utilities, water) and providing minimal social services to the communes. Furthermore, farming and commercial activities (Shagasha tea factory - partially functioning, Cimerwa cement factory and the Cocoshoma Cooperative which produces white lime) produce goods for exports which provide much needed foreign currency to the Rwandan Government. It is worth noting that Mr. Rutihunza and the Deputy Governor of South Kivu, Republic of Zaire, Mr. Rwabanji Lwasi Ngabo, held a meeting on 18 May 95 to improve relations between the Préfecture and South Kivu. In addition, the Préfet holds bi-monthly meetings at the Préfecture with MILOB Sector commander, UN and NGO representatives to inform them on Préfecture situation and activities as well as discuss topics of common interest.

UNITED NATIONS / HUMANITARIAN ORGANIZATIONS

6. The Préfecture enjoys and benefits greatly from the many UN and NGOs present. UNHCR has responsibilities of coordinating some NGO support in cooperation with the préfet himself. ETHIOBATT continues to provide security for the Nyagatare transit camp and 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 between UN agencies, CO ETHIOBATT weekly security meeting, NGOs, RPA and local informants. Information is also shared during UNHCR meetings among the participants.

7. 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, agriculture and in improving the economy. The schools seek to provide children with an education and a sense of normalcy. IRC is 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 for seeds, hoes and some food programs.

POPULATION

8. The Rwandan Government is insisting 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 but some people of mix blood now consider themselves "Hutsis". Figures on 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.

9. Human rights estimate the number of persons killed in Cyangugu was approximately 68,000 with about 90% being Tutsi. In many areas of the Préfecture, only a handful of Tutsis remain and they are mainly women and children. The numbers presented in the April 95 report have been updated for the month May 95 and are the only official Cyangugu Préfecture figures available. We have been told by the office of the Préfet that a population survey is being planned. No dates for the population survey have yet been announced.

<u>Commune</u>	<u>Inhabitants '91</u>	<u>Inhabitants '95</u>
Cyangugu	514,659	395,600 (Préfecture)
Kamembe	50,338	40,300
Gisuma	47,241	28,400
Gafunzo	47,192	40,200
Cyimbogo	37,415	15,500
Gishoma	41,486	35,800
Kagano	42,395	25,700
Kirambo	46,049	35,300
Gatare	53,849	48,800
Bugarama	52,326	42,200
Nyakabuye	37,668	32,200
Karengera	59,352	51,200

PRISONS AND DETENTION CENTERS

10. Cyangugu has a considerable prison population and this situation has not changed since the last report. There is overcrowding in the prison. There was approximately 1600 prisoners in the Cyangugu prison, which has a capacity of 500, and some 2,500-2,600 prisoners (by ICRC account) in total for the Préfecture. 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.

11. Of primary concern is the current arrestation process. The RPA, not the Gendarmerie, are the main arresting agent even if UNCIVPOL is training gendarmes. The legal process at the Préfecture level is still being developed. Trials for those who participated in the genocide still have not begun and some prisoners are still dying in overcrowded prisons.

REFUGEES

12. The most common complaints of returnees still 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.

13. UNHCR conducts monthly repatriation meetings. A UNHCR repatriation meeting was held on 2 May 95 and attended by Mr, Patrick de Souza, UNHCR chief representative in Bukavu. 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. In the current unique situation, we would be optimistic and perhaps naive to think refugees will come back soon "en masse"; particularly because of the non-sound presence of a justice system, continued arbitrary arrests, anti-propaganda campaigns and the large criminal elements present in the camps.

HEALTH SERVICES

14. Health services, medical services, are provided by Médecins du Monde, International rescue committee for the Red Cross, Médecins Sans Frontières (Spain), German Emergency Doctors, HELP, World Vision and Norwegians Peoples Aid (NPA). 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 Ethiobatt. 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. Facilities at Bushenge and Nyamasheke include minor surgery capacity. There is no change to the April report.

<u>Commune</u>	<u>Site</u>	<u>Agency</u>	<u>Facility</u>
Kamembe	Gihundwe	NPA,MDM	Hospital
		MSF	Nutritional Center
	Miséricorde		
	Orphanage	MDM	Clinic
	Nkombo	IRC	Clinic

	Nkanka	MSF	Clinic
Bugarama	Bugarama	MDM	Hospital
	Bweyeye	MSF	Clinic
Gisuma	Nyagatare	IRC	Clinic
	Gisakura	GED	Clinic
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	Nyabitimbo	MSF	Clinic
	Yove	MSF	Clinic
Gishoma	Rusayu		
	Orphanage	MDM	Clinic

SCHOOLS

15. 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 Préfecture are still in very bad condition, requiring urgent support from UN agencies and NGOs to function properly. 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.

16. Most communes consist of approximately 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 ration of approximately 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. Primary schools have reopened and three secondary schools have been operating since 1 April 95. They are: G.S.F.A. Kibogora and l'Institut John Wesley (private school), both in the Kirambo commune, Nyamasheke Sub Sector; in the Bugarama Sub Sector, l'École Normale Primaire de Shara also a private school; on 2 May 95,

le Groupe Scolaire Sainte Famille de Nyamasheke opened in Kagano commune (Nyamasheke Sub Sector) and "le Groupe Scolaire de Shangi in Gafunzo peninsula (Cyangugu Sub Sector).

17. 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 Préfecture, let alone just for schools. Following the comments of the SRSB at the meeting of 20 May 95, there is a need to coordinate and focus UN and NGO resources to the task of rebuilding the school infrastructure.

ORPHANAGES

18. Médecins du Monde still 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 labor. The total number of children organized into orphanages is about 750; predominantly Tutsi. The number of orphans in all the orphanages is slowly decreasing. The greatest needs of the orphanages still remain the rehabilitation of the structures, basic necessities such as beds, mattresses, cooking facilities and a steady supply of food and educational materials. The fumigation of the orphanages was done by AUSMED and the Force Health Officer from 31 May - 2 June 95.

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

CURRENT SITUATION

19. The general situation in 4C is uncertain and unstable although there is a facade of normalcy. The civil government is functioning and the emergency relief period is over: tea factories are operating, the Cimerwa cement factory in Bugarama is producing at a good rate, the Cocoshoma Cooperative is employing 38 workers, money was changed, appointment of civil authorities continues, etc. Given the special circumstances of the Préfecture, the military controls many aspects of the administration. In Cyangugu the military demanded certificates of good conduct from residents of other Préfectures for reason of security.

20. Sector 4C is relatively quiet. The situation remains tense and insecure and an increase in RPA personnel and activities was observed in the Bugarama Sub Sector during the month of May. 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. There have been no incident involving mines in May 95 but CO ETHIOBATT is aware that mine laying of anti-personnel and anti-tank mines can begin at any time. UN agencies and NGOs are apprised of

the mine situation at the weekly security briefing held by CO ETHIOBATT.

21. It is impossible to give a complete list in this report of the incidents which occur nightly; however, the incidents, and the rumors 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. As an example, on Sunday, 28 May 95 a MDM vehicle was stolen by unknown individuals at point blank near Kamembe commune (GR 804253) and the driver was extremely lucky to get away alive. There is a sort of facade of confidence and cooperation, but there seems to be underlying conflicting currents in which UNAMIR is sometimes considered unreliable and with little credibility. There is a level of insecurity due to the proximity to unstable borders, terrain and difficulty in observation. The RPA lack observation equipment and transport.

22. 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 for some time.