

UNITED NATIONS
HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS
FIELD OPERATION IN



NATIONS UNIES
HAUT COMMISSAIRE AUX DROITS DE L'HOMME
RWANDA
OPERATION SUR LE TERRAIN AU RWANDA



HRFOR

UPDATE ON THE HUMAN RIGHTS SITUATION DURING APRIL 1996

1. COMMEMORATION OF THE GENOCIDE

Genocide Commemoration Week was observed throughout the country from 2 to 7 April. HRFOR took part in activities to mark this occasion at both the national and local level, and particularly in the week-long genocide exhibition at the Franco-Rwandese Cultural Exchange Centre.

On 7 April, the Government of Rwanda organised the second anniversary commemoration of the genocide. The ceremony took place at a former Technical School in Murambi, Nyamagabe Commune, Gikongoro Prefecture, where up to 50,000 people were killed in June 1994. The site was selected following a recommendation by the *Commission Nationale Interministérielle pour le Mémorial du Génocide* which was created following the International Conference on Genocide in November 1995. HRFOR actively participated in facilitating the work of the Working Group in its visits throughout the country and in the provision of material support for its initiatives.

The Working Group prepared an exhibition at the Technical School where thousands of bodies retrieved from mass graves and massacre sites, partially preserved by ash and other chemicals, were laid on the floors of more than 50 classrooms.

H. JUSTICE, LEGAL REFORM AND INSTITUTION BUILDING

The Government introduced this month in Parliament a series of bills whose adoption by the Transitional National Assembly will have a significant impact on the relaunching of the judicial system in particular, and the commencement of genocide trials in particular. The most significant of these bills deal with the prosecution of persons accused of genocide and related offences committed between 1 October 1990 and 31 December 1994, the temporary amendment of certain provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure to retrospectively legalise all arrests and detentions of genocide suspects carried out prior to the publication of the new law, the

organization, jurisdiction and functioning of the *Cour suprême*, the creation of the Rwandese Bar, the creation of a National Human Rights Commission and the amendment of certain provisions of the standing orders of the Transitional. National Assembly.

Throughout the month of April, the *Parquets* continued to be the main judicial institution which was functioning. *Inspecteurs de policejudiciaire* (IPJs-) made significant efforts to conform to legal procedures in matters of arrest and detention, in spite of their insufficient numbers and and lack of material resources. Four international lawyers were deployed in Butare, Cyangugu, Kibungo and Kibuye Prefectures, in the framework of an assistance programme managed by UNDP and financed by the Belgian Government. Their role will be to act as technical advisers to the *Parquets* and IPJs.

The courts at all levels - *Cour suprême*, *Cours d'appel*, *Tribunaux de première instance* and *Tribunaux de canton* - were not yet brought into operation as a result of the insufficient number of magistrates to constitute trial benches, as required by law. Recently graduated trainee magistrates were still waiting to be appointed and posted by the *Conseil supérieur de la magistrature* in conformity with the *Loifondamentale*. The *Conseil*, which was fully constituted on 2 April, held its first session from 15 to 18 April, but had not by the end of this month proceeded with the appointment of magistrates. However, it was anticipated that magistrates would be appointed during its next session from 6 to 8 May.

As in previous months, only a few *Commissions de triage* were functioning either at the prefectural or communal level. In addition to factors highlighted in earlier reports, their commencement of activities was hampered this month by the fact that a number of military and administrative officials expected to sit in the *Commissions de triage* were involved in the ongoing nationwide process of registration of citizens for the issuing of identity cards

The month of April witnessed new instances of arrest and detention of serving magistrates as well as the maintenance in custody of a number of magistrates whose arrest and detention were mentioned in earlier reports. Meanwhile, the intervention of military and administrative authorities in the administration of justice continued. Throughout the country, the majority of arrests and detentions continued to be carried out by or on the orders of members of the RPA, *Bourgmestres*, *Conseillers de secteur* or *Responsables de cellule*.

Detainee case files continued to lack witness testimony or other forms of evidence favourable to the defence partly due to a fear among the population of being linked to persons accused of the crime of genocide. There continued to be a virtual absence of criminal defence lawyers leading to a lack of legal counsel or representation during the pre-trial phase of the prosecution process. Joint meetings of Rwandese and foreign lawyers held this month under the auspices of the German technical cooperation agency, GTZ, with the participation of representatives of the Ministry of Justice and HRFOR, were devoted to the examination of important issues related to the impending trials of persons accused of participation in the 1994 genocide and related offences. They focused mainly on the difficult issue of ensuring respect of the rights of both the accused and the victims. Meetings also addressed the creation of a

national data base, and the preparatory steps necessary for the commencement of these trials.

A serious obstacle to the rehabilitation of the judicial system continued to be the lack of basic material resources. Nevertheless, marked efforts were noted in this area, as a result of the

concerted efforts of multilateral and bilateral donors. In April, the Belgian Ministry of Justice contributed a significant amount of office equipment to the *Parquets* and the *Police judiciaire*.

III PRISONS AND DETENTION CENTRES

There was a notable increase in arrests during the month of April, due in part to the registration operation being carried out by the authorities throughout the country. During these operations, arrests took place when people failed to possess an identity card or had not registered with local authorities.

More than 1,400 detainees were transferred from communal detention centres and Gendarmerie brigades to central prisons. On 10 April, a new extension was opened at Gikongoro Central Prison: 302 detainees were transferred to the new accommodation. The detainee population in the 13 central prisons rose to 49,557 at the end of April, which was a rise of 1,493 over the total at the end of March. These figures included 1,603 women and 1,048 minors. In addition, 351 infants were incarcerated with their mothers. According to official sources, the maximum regular capacity of these 13 prisons is 26,500. A total of 197 male minors between 7 and 17-years-old were held at the Gitagata Re-education and Production Centre in Kigali Rural Prefecture.

The population in the communal detention centres and Gendarmerie brigades was estimated by HRFOR at around 19,800 at the end of April. This makes a total of more than 69,500 people held in detention in Rwanda at the end of the month (see Annexes 1 and 2).

Central prisons and detention centres remained seriously overcrowded. The continued worsening of conditions in communal detention centres gave rise to an increased mortality and disease. In two communal detention centres, five detainees died of suffocation: two in the communal detention centre of Mwendo Commune, Kibuye Prefecture, and three in Mugina Commune, Gitarama Prefecture. These five were among 42 detainee deaths recorded in April, compared with 20 deaths in detention in March. The remaining 37 detainees died as a result of illness, most commonly malaria, tuberculosis and respiratory diseases. In addition, numerous other cases of disease in detention centres were reported to HRFOR in April. For example, poor diet contributed to a recorded 215 cases of gastric ulcers in Gisenyi Central Prison. Scabies epidemics were reported particularly in communal detention centres and Gendarmerie brigades in Kigali Ville Prefecture.

111-treatment in communal detention centres, and in some cases, in Gendarmerie brigades, was reported in all prefectures, in particular in Butare, Gikongoro, Gitarama, Kibuye, Kigali Ville and Ruhengeri Prefectures. HRFOR received

numerous reports of detainees being beaten by members of the RPA, communal police officers or assistant *bourgmestres* during interrogations in order to obtain confessions. No incidents of ill-treatment in central prisons, however, were reported.

According to reports, five detainees were shot dead during or after escape attempts from communal detention centres in Nyarnabuye, Gitarama Prefecture, in Kanombe and Ngenda, Kigali Rural Prefecture, and in Kivumu, Kibuye Prefecture. One detainee succeeded in escaping from Butare Central Prison.

IV. CURRENT HUMAN RIGHTS SITUATION

During the month of April, HRFOR received reports of the killings of over 170 persons in 45 separate incidents. More than 30 local residents were killed on 4 April in Rutsiro Commune, Kibuye Prefecture, in an incident involving a confrontation between the RPA and insurgents. Between 40 and 50 persons were killed during an incident at the detention centre at the Muramba military post, Satinsyi Commune, Gisenyi Prefecture, on 10 April, and a search operation in Satinsyi and Gaseke Communes carried out by the RPA on the following day. According to reports, an estimated 124 of the over 170 victims were killed by members of the Rwandese Patriotic Army (RPA) or other agents of the State, and 14 victims by members of the former Rwandese Armed Forces (ex-FAR) or of *Interahamwe* militia. The perpetrators in the remaining 36 killings have, as yet, not been identified. In seven of the 36 killings, however, the perpetrators were reported to be unidentified individuals wearing military uniforms.

The victims included seven civilian authorities, including three *Conseillers de secteur*, one *Responsable de cellule*, one *Nyumbakumi*,¹ and two communal police officers. The victims also included 10 genocide survivors or witnesses to the genocide, two returnees, 20 women and eight minors or infants. In 158 of the over 170 killings, the victims were reported to have been killed by gun shot.

Local authorities reportedly opened and conducted investigations in 24 of the 45 cases involving killings. Twenty-five suspected authors of these killings were arrested and detained.

Of the 174 reported killings, 157 occurred in the four prefectures bordering Zaire. In Gisenyi Prefecture, 64 killings were reported, while 58 were reported in Kibuye Prefecture, 25 in Ruhengeri Prefecture and 12 in Cyangugu Prefecture. Of the remaining 15 killings reported, four took place in Butare Prefecture, three each in Gikongoro, Gitarama and Kibungo Prefectures, and two in Kigali Rural Prefecture. In addition, six cases of disappearances in four separate incidents were reported to HRFOR in April.

Two major incidents in which civilians were killed by the RPA in Kibuye and Gisenyi Prefectures are summarised below on the basis of the investigations so far carried out by HRFOR.

On 4 April at around midday, at least 34 local residents, including women and children, were killed in Gatoki Sector, Rutsiro Commune, Kibuye Prefecture. Local authorities informed HRFOR that the victims were killed in a confrontation between

the RPA and insurgents. According to the account of local authorities, a meeting was taking place between insurgents and members of the local population. When RPA soldiers arrived at the place, they were fired

¹A *Nyumbakumi* is the representative of ten families within a *cellule*.

upon from the house where the meeting took place. The exchange of fire resulted in 34 deaths, including eight women, four children, one RPA soldier and five presumed members of *Interahamwe* militia or of the ex-FAR. There were said to be no survivors among those present at the house.

HRFOR subsequently interviewed local residents, including two direct witnesses who were injured in the shooting. According to these witnesses, around 30 residents were attending a *Gacaca* meeting at a *cabaret'* dealing with a theft case, during the morning of 4 April. At around midday, a large group of RPA soldiers arrived, searched the *colline* and surrounded the house. Several witnesses stated the soldiers killed three to four men alleged to be members of the *Interahamwe* militia at a nearby house during the search and brought the dead bodies to the *cabaret*. At the *cabaret*, four RPA soldiers reportedly then entered the house and opened fire, killing more than 30 persons, including seven to eight women, several minors and three infants. Witnesses said that nobody present at the *cabaret* was armed.

HRFOR put its information to Ministry of Defence officials, the Regional RPA Commander and the Military Prosecutor who conducted official on-site investigations. While the Military Prosecutor said that he had received testimony that the *Gacaca* meeting took place earlier in the day on another *colline*, he is continuing his investigations into the high civilian mortality figures of the operation, and as to whether or not the soldiers had control of those gathered in the house before they were killed.

On 10 April, one RPA soldier and nine detainees were killed at the RPA military post in Muramba Sector, Satinsyi Commune, Gisenyi Prefecture. According to local authorities, an RPA guard and a woman who was passing by were shot dead by a man who approached the guard at the detention centre at the military post, in the evening of 10 April. Subsequently, nine detainees were reportedly killed in crossfire when they tried to escape and when other insurgents came to the assistance of the first assailant of the RPA guard. The assailant managed to escape. Other versions of the incident which are under further investigation indicate that, following the killing of the RPA guard, the nine detainees were taken out of the detention centre in groups of two and summarily executed by RPA soldiers.

In the early morning; of 11 April, the RPA began a search operation in the surrounding area in Satinsyi and Gaseke Communes, Gisenyi Prefecture. It is reported that RPA soldiers systematically searched houses and rounded up the local population. Around 60 persons were reported to have been taken to the Muramba military post. Allegedly, they were questioned and beaten before being released at around 4:00 p.m. on the same day. RPA soldiers are said to have opened fire repeatedly when local residents attempted to run away, killing many people. According to the military authorities, nine local residents were killed during the operations. Other sources stated that local residents were taken out of their houses and summarily executed by

RPA soldiers. Estimates of the total number of persons killed given to HRFOR varied greatly. The most consistent accounts suggest that between 30 and 40 persons were killed during the search operations.

HRFOR put its information to Ministry of Defence officials and the Regional RPA Commander and is involved in ongoing discussions of the case with the Military Prosecutor's office, which continues to investigate the incident.

²A *Gacaca* is a customary jurisdiction where the village elders and the local authorities meet to resolve conflicts within the community.

³A *cabaret* is a bar where banana beer is sold

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Among incidents in which the victims were survivors of or witnesses to the genocide were the following.

On 10 April, a resident of Shyara *Cellule*, Muhoro Sector, Mbazi Commune, Butare

Prefecture, left **her house to tend** to her manioc field. Two days later, her mutilated body was found in the field. Her head and arms were cut off. The skull without hair and teeth was

found in the neighbouring sector two kilometres away from where the dead body was found. HRFOR has been told that the victim. was a survivor and a witness who had testified to acts

committed during the genocide.

On 20 April at around 11:00 p.m., a group of armed men entered the residence of the

Responsable of Mugohe *Cellule*, Ishara Sector, Kagano Commune, Cyangugu Prefecture, by breaking the door. At the time, the *Responsable*, his wife, his sister and his four children were in the house. The *Responsable's* wife a survivor of the genocide, managed to escape through the window. The sister of the *Responsable* was killed on the spot by a *massue*, i.e. a wooden club with iron nails. The *Responsable* was severely wounded with the same weapon and died the following day in a nearby hospital. Three daughters- of the *Res onsable*, four, 14 and 15

yeas-old, were abducted by the perpetrators and have not been seen since. The fourth child, a two-year-old infant, was left behind. Local residents alleged that the perpetrators were

members of the ex-FAR or *Interahamwe* militia. Several witnesses said they saw the perpetrators disembark in Mugohe *Cellule* and later embark, probably to return to Ijwi Island.

V. RETURNEES AND REFUGEES

The number of returnees fell further in comparison with previous months. According to UNHCR, only around 3,600 refugees returned to Rwanda in April, compared with around 4,900 in March, more than 23,400 in February, approximately 14,200 in January and 13,500 in Decernber⁴¹. Again, the number returning from Zaire decreased in comparison with the preceding month. In April, only some 1,800 refugees returned from Zaire, compared with more than 2,400 during March. Of these 1,800, nearly two thirds were old case-load refugees, i.e. refugees who had left Rwanda from .1959 on, returning spontaneously from the north Kivu region. The number of returnees from Burundi was relatively stable, with 1,021 returnees in April compared with 1,206 in March. The number of retumees from Tanzania continued to fall from around 500 in March to only 69 in April. Of the 1,090 returnees arriving from

Burundi and Tanzania, 1,067 constituted new case-load refugees, i.e. refugees who had left

⁴The figures for the previous months have been revised according to latest UNHCR statistics.

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Rwanda during the 1994 armed conflict, including 848 who returned in **UNHCR** organized convoys. Around 700 old case-load refugees returned from Uganda (see Annex 3).

In general, returnees continued to be well-received throughout the month of April. FIRFOR received reports of the arrest of 40 returnees during the reporting period, compared with 61 in March and 150 in February. Of these, as in the previous months, the majority - 28 returnees were arrested in Butare Prefecture, where a total of 499 returnees were held in communal detention centres at the end of April. In Gisenyi Prefecture, two old case-load returnees were shot and killed and two were injured at their residence in Nyamugeyo Sector, Giciye Commune, by a group of four unidentified armed individuals, during the night of 31 March to 1 April. In Muganza Commune, Butare Prefecture, 65 families of old case-load returnees occupied houses owned by refugees who are currently in Burundi. In the same commune, 648 families of new case-load returnees, or 1,931 persons, were without housing. In Gisharnvu Commune, Butare Prefecture, the local population of Mukuye Sector constructed 71 houses for old case-load returnees. HRFOR was unable to monitor returnees in Kanazi SubPrefecture, Kigali Rural Prefecture, due to the continued restrictions imposed by local civilian authorities.

As of the end of April, more than 3, 100 Zaïrian refugees were at the temporary refugee camp in Gisenyi Prefecture. The temporary refugee camp is located at the *Petite Barrière*, a border crossing point in Gisenyi town. The Zaïrian refugees of Banyarwanda origin have arrived from the Masisi and Rutshura regions in North Kivu, Zaïre. Since 27 March, the Rwandese Government officially recognised them as refugee asylum seekers. The UN Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Zaïre requested HRFOR to interview Zaïrian refugees in order to inform him about human violations in the North Kivu region giving rise to the exodus.

VI. HUMAN RIGHTS PROMOTION

In Kibuye Prefecture, HRFOR accompanied the Prefect to a meeting with the local population in Mwendo Commune, on 16 April, and discussed human rights issues with the population. In Cyangugu Prefecture, HRFOR met with local authorities in Gisuma, Kamembe and Gafunzo Communes to discuss the mandate of HRFOR and other human rights issues.

In Kibungo Prefecture, human rights field officers participated in meetings with the local population in Kigarama, Rukira and Rusumo Communes on legal reforms regarding women's rights, on 25, 26 and 27 April. In Gitarama Prefecture, human rights field officers participated in similar meetings in Mukingi Commune that led to concrete proposals.

In Kibungo Prefecture, HRFOR organised a one-day seminar on human rights for the staff at Kibungo Central Prison. In Gitarama Prefecture, HRFOR in collaboration with the communal school inspector of Nyamabuye and the coordinator of youth activities in the prefecture, trained eight primary school teachers in Nyamabuye Commune on human rights promotion, on 12 and 13 April at the Gitare school centre. The eight teachers will, in turn, train other teachers in the commune.

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In Cyangugu Prefecture, human rights field officers participated at a conférence on human rights organised by the non-gouvernemental human rights organisation *Association Rwandese pour la Défense des Droits de l'Homme* (ARDHO), on 13 April. A human rights officer gave a presentation on methods of investigation of human rights violations.

The mobile theatre group INGANZO, composed of Rwandese professional and amateur dancers and actors, held two performances, on 3 and 12 April, at two primary schools in Kagano Commune, Cyangugu Prefecture. INGANZO was founded by human rights field officers in Cyangugu and performs plays with human rights-related themes. The tense security situation in Cyangugu Prefecture has severely restricted the activities of the group over the last weeks.

During the commemoration week of the genocide, from 2 to 7 April, HRFOR teams showed videos on the genocide in Kibuye town and in two communes in Kibungo Prefecture, followed by discussions.

In the context of promotion of minority rights and of vulnerable groups, HRFOR produced 1,000 tee-shirts promoting the rights of the Batwa group. The project was funded by UNHCR. Profits from the sales will be donated to the *Association Promotion Batwa (APB)*.

VIL SECURITY SITUATION

The general security situation in the western prefectures of Rwanda, remained tense during the month of April with an increasing number of incidents in Cyangugu and Kibuye Prefectures. Insurgency and infiltration activities by the former Rwandese Armed Forces (ex-FAR) and/or *Interahamwe* militia continued to consist primarily of acts of sabotage of electric power pylons and of explosive mining of dirt roads frequently used by members of the Rwandese Patriotic Army (RPA) or by local government officials..

In Cyangugu Prefecture, insurgency activities increased over the reporting period. Intensive infiltration activity was reported from mainland areas close to the southern part of Ijwi Island, Zaïre. Reports of regular nightly shootings, mortar fire and undefined explosions were received from Gatare, Kagano and Gafunzo Communes, in particular from the Ishara peninsula. Three serious land mine incidents were reported in Cyangugu Prefecture in April. On 14 April at around 9:00 a.m., an RPA vehicle detonated an anti-tank mine in Mubano Sector, Kagano Commune. Two RPA soldiers were killed and four injured as a result of the explosion. On 20 April at around 11:00 a.m., another RPA vehicle detonated an anti-tank mine in Cyimbogo Commune. Two persons were injured in the incident. On the same day at around 3:30 p.m., a minibus detonated an anti-tank mine in Bugarana Commune. Three persons were killed instantly, two died later in the hospital.

Acts of sabotage in Cyangugu Prefecture centred on the destruction of electric power lines and pylons. On the evening of 16 April, several electric power pylons were destroyed by explosives in Bugarama and Nyakabuye Communes. In the early hours of 23 April, an explosive device destroyed a bridge on the main coastal road to Kibuye in Gatare Commune.

Due to possible amphibious insurgency operations being mounted from northern parts of Ijwi Island in Lake Kivu, the security situation in Kibuye Prefecture remained tense and highly unpredictable during the reporting period. No fresh land mine incidents were reported, however. On 4 April, at least 34 people, including women and children, were killed in Gatoki Sector, Rutsiro Commune, Kibuye Prefecture, in an incident involving a confrontation between the RPA and insurgents (for details see above IV.).

Gisenyi Prefecture remained relatively calm throughout the month of April. On 10 April, however, nine detainees and one RPA soldier were killed during an incident reportedly involving a confrontation between insurgents and the RPA at a military post in Muramba Sector, Satinsyi Commune. Between 30 and 40 local residents died during a search operation carried out by the RPA on the following day in Satinsyi and Gaseke Communes (for details see above IV.). During the night of 5 April, a water pipeline exploded in Karago Commune. No serious mine incidents were reported during the reporting period. On 15 April, however, a truck belonging to a local non-governmental organisation detonated a mine on a dirt road in Kora Sector, Mutura Commune. No casualties were reported and the vehicle sustained minimal damage. The establishment of a refugee camp close to the Zaïrian border to accommodate Zaïrians of Rwandese origin from Masasi, north west of Goma, Zaïre, is likely to increase the general level of insecurity in the area. The refugee camp was set up between two military camps, one in Zaïre and the other in Rwanda.

The security situation in Ruhengeri Prefecture continued to remain tense in April. Insurgent activities were also reported in northern Kigali Rural Prefecture and in north western Byumba Prefecture. Central, southern and eastern regions of the country remained relatively calm. The second anniversary commemoration of the genocide was peaceful. On 19 April, the Commander and the last remaining members of UNAMIR left Rwanda.

To date, members of international organisations have not been directly targeted by the insurgents. Due to the continued and indiscriminate laying of land mines in western regions of the country, however, the movement of HRFOR field teams in these regions had to be restricted. In large parts of Giseny~ Ruhengeri and Cyangugu Prefectures, ERFORfield teams were confined to travelling on tarmac roads. In these prefectures, HRFOR could not visit 20 out of 39 communes. These restrictions seriously affected the work of HRFOR in these regions.

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VIII. STATUS OF DEPLOYMENT

At the end of April, there were 101 members of the HRFOR, including 37 fixed-term UN staff, 44 UN Volunteers, 11 human rights officers contributed by the European Union and nine administrative staff on special service agreements. A field office in Byumba Prefecture was opened in the month of April. HRFOR therefore operated with field offices covering all 11 prefectures (Butare, Byumba, Cyangugu, Gikongoro, Gisenyi~ Gitarama, Kibungo, Kibuye, Kigali Rural, Kigali Ville and Ruhengeri).

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ANNEX 1**TOTAL DETAINEE POPULATION IN THE 13 CENTRAL PRISONS IN RWANDA***

End April 1996

	Prison	Men	Women	Minors	Total	Infants	Capacity**
1	Butare	6214	215	109	6538	52	1500
2	Cyangugu	1994	32	40	2066	5	500
3	Gikongoro	1567	22	20	1609	0	700
4	Gisenyi	1899	45	62	2006	15	800
5	Gitarama	6068	220	62	6350	31	4750
6	Kabuga	3000	0	0	3000	0	4500
7	Kibungo	1709	89	66	1864	17	1200
8	Kibuye	2665	82	60	2807	17	600
9	Kigali	7695	422	342	8459	99	2000
10	Nsinda	4841	114	115	5070	25	5150
11	Nyanza	3234	175	66	3475	33	2800
12	Rilima	4234	143	67	4444	48	1200
13	Ruhengeri	1786	44	39	1869	9	1500
	Total	46906	1603	1048	49557	351	27200

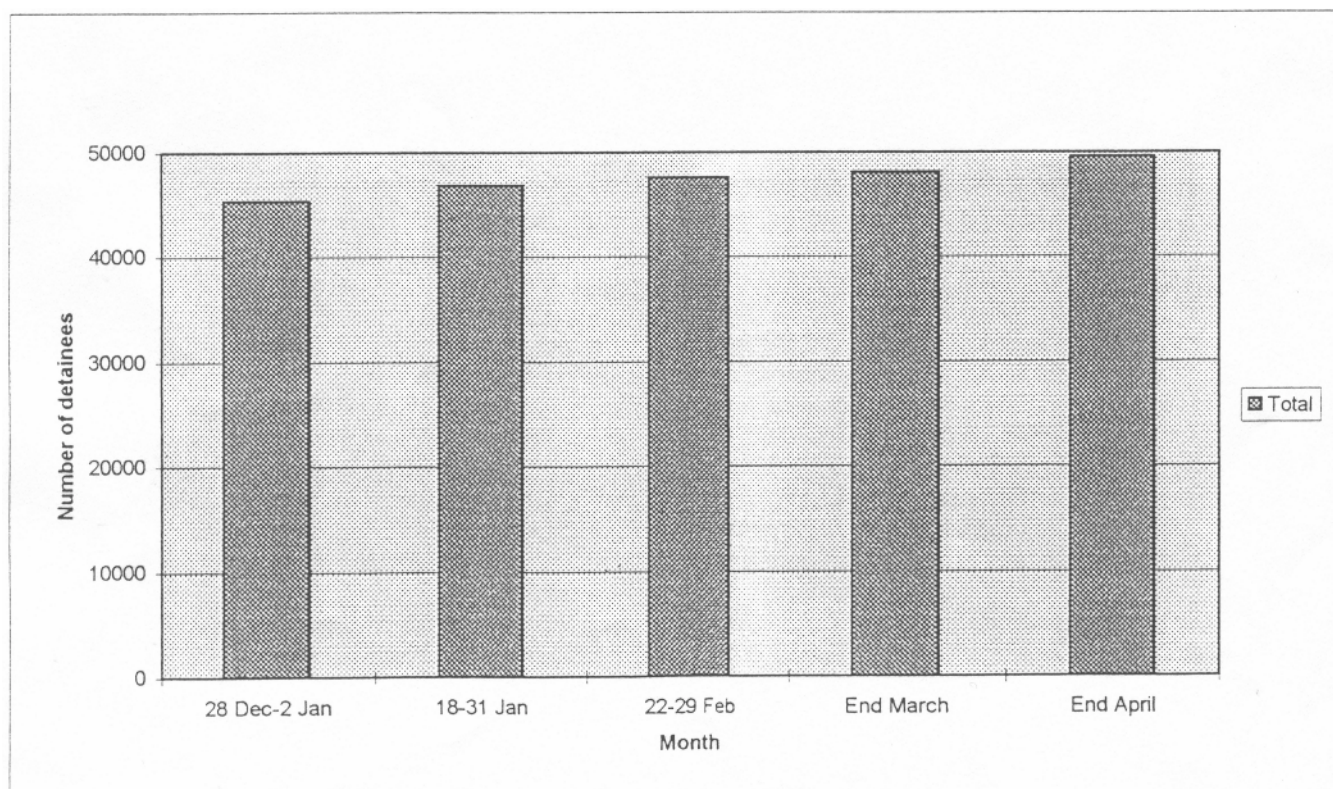
*These figures do not account for the estimated around 19,800 detainees in communal detention centres.

**Official capacity (Source: Rwandese authorities)

ANNEX.2

TOTAL DETAINEE POPULATION IN THE 13 CENTRAL PRISONS IN RWANDA*
DECEMBER 1995 - APRIL 1996

	Prison	28 December - 2 January	18-31 January	22-29 February	End March	End April	Development in the last period
1	Butare	6590	6545	6544	6541	6538	-3
2	Cyangugu	2071	2114	2072	2070	2066	-4
3	Gikongoro	1543	1545	1522	1521	1609	88
4	Gisenyi	1689	1806	1860	1949	2006	57
5	Gitarama	6347	6413	6350	6351	6350	-1
6	Kabuga	0	0	0	3000	3000	0
7	Kibungo	706	1538	1391	1356	1864	508
8	Kibuye	2673	2794	2794	2789	2807	18
9	Kigali	10365	10592	10840	8167	8459	292
10	Nsinda	5125	5195	5092	5086	5070	-16
11	Nyanza	3049	3006	32 148	3465	3475	10
12	Rilima	3540	3590	4170	3958	4444	486
13	Ruhengeri	1660	1700	1785	1811	—	58
	Total	45358	46838	47568	48064	49557	1493



These figures do not account for the estimated more than 19,000 detainees in communal detention centres.

ANNEX 3
RETURNEES TO RWANDA
JANUARY, FEBRUARY, MARCH, APRIL 1996

Country of departure	January	February	March	April
Zaire:	7730	7657	2478	1841
via Cyangugu	1111	1385	846	431
via Gisenyi	6619	6272	1632	1410
Refoulés	0	61	0	0
Burundi:	5138	13582	1206	1021
via Butare	3081	6793	1074	656
via South Kigali	2008	6436	108	152
via Cyangugu	49	353	24	213
Refoulés	62	0	0	0
Tanzania-	749	1441	486	69
via Kibungo	731	1441	486	69
via Byumba	18	0	0	0
Refoulés	57	0	0	0
Uganda:	644	748	686	715
via Byumba	644	748	686	715
Other:	0	0	52	0
<i>Total refoulés</i>	<i>119</i>	<i>61</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>Grand total (excl. refoulés)</i>	<i>14261</i>	<i>23428</i>	<i>4908</i>	<i>36461</i>

Source: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Kigali, Rwanda.