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MINISTRY OF HIGHER EDUCATION, SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND CULTURE

COMMISSION ON THE MEMORIAL OF THE GENOCIDE AND MASSACRES
IN RWANDA
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**PRELIMINARY REPORT ON IDENTIFICATION OF SITES
OF THE GENOCIDE AND MASSACRES THAT TOOK
PLACE IN RWANDA FROM APRIL TO JULY 1994**

FEBRUARY 1996

FOREWORD

This report by the Commission for the Memorial of the Genocide and Massacres is the first major document to be published in Rwanda on the manifestations of the tragedy that struck our country. It precedes a series of other documents being prepared in institutions of higher learning and research, or by individuals at their own initiative.

This document is not intended to be perfect. For example, the figures mentioned were provided by various people in the course of the investigations, but were not scrutinised. There are other shortcomings, no doubt. This is therefore an interim publication which will be followed by other improved versions. We authorised it mainly for the second official commemoration of the genocide and massacres, since it shows very clearly that the whole country was affected, even if the intensity and scale of the evil varied from region to region.

This document is therefore a testimony of the atrocity and scale of the genocide and massacres. Its aim is to ensure that the memory of those events will lead the people who were involved to repent, and that all Rwandans will take the necessary action to rid their country of such acts, once and for all.

Dr Joseph Nsengimana

Minister of Higher Education, Scientific Research and Culture.

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I. INTRODUCTION

The Commission for the Memorial of the Genocide and Massacres in Rwanda was set up by the Minister of Higher Education, Scientific Research and Culture, following the Council of Ministers' decision. Other projects and activities on genocide had been undertaken prior to that. The Ministry of Higher Education, Scientific Research and Culture has already prepared the following three projects:

1. The Peace and Democracy Education Centre
2. The Genocide and Massacres Museum
3. 1995, Year of Tolerance in Rwanda.

In the same vein, similar concerns were listed as a priority in the list of activities of some other Ministries, depending on the orientations in their fields of competence. ~~The Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs~~ provided support to ensure that the victims of genocide were given a decent burial, officially or even privately. It assisted survivors and continues to intervene on behalf of orphans in distress. The Ministry of Rehabilitation and Social Integration set up branches in all *préfectures* in an effort to identify the victims and survivors of genocide and see to what extent they could be rehabilitated. Through seminars and conferences, the ~~Ministry of Family Affairs and Women's Development~~ continues to seek remedies for all kinds of violence and humiliations suffered by women and for the trauma suffered by the children who witnessed the horrors that they and their parents had to endure. It tries to pick up the pieces. Measures have been taken individually and collectively to honour and commemorate the dead, by keeping their memory alive in various ways.

All those measures were aimed at ridding Rwanda and the world at large of genocide, once and for all, rehabilitating institutions and history and honouring the memory of the victims. To make amends for the past failures, the Government of Rwanda decided to combine all those efforts into one single project, which would serve as a lesson for future generations. It charged the Minister of Higher Education, Scientific Research and Culture with the responsibility of devising the strategies needed to achieve this objective, especially since his Ministry had already embarked on a project in one of its fields of competence, namely, culture.

On 2 October, in an audience with Mr Eric Rousseau, an official from the Ministry of Rehabilitation and Social Integration and in the presence of the Acting Director of Culture and Arts, Mr Emmanuel Ryamuhenga and Mr Louis Kanamugire of Cultural Heritage in the same department, the Minister of Higher Education, Scientific Research and Culture said he intended to set up a team to conduct investigations as soon as possible on the main sites of genocide and massacres. It would comprise the following six Ministries which carry out social activities or which would be specially requested to provide the necessary support: The Ministry of Higher Education, Scientific Research and Culture, the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, the Ministry of Rehabilitation and Social Integration, the Ministry of Home Affairs and Communal Development, the Ministry of Family Affairs and Women's Development and the Ministry of Defence.

On 5 October 1955, the Minister of Higher Education, Scientific Research and Culture wrote to his colleagues asking them to appoint their respective representatives

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to the Commission. They did so and on 24 October 1995, all the members of the Commission were known and ready to go to the field. They are:

- Louis Kanamugire from the Ministry of Higher Education, Scientific Research and Culture;
- Silas Sinyigaya from the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs;
- Eric Rousseau from the Ministry of Rehabilitation and Social Integration;
- Deus Zabagabo from the Ministry of Home Affairs and Communal Development;
- François Ntaganzwa from the Ministry of Family Affairs and Women's Development;
- Cpt. Firmin Gatera from the Ministry of Defence.

Commission

Furthermore, in his letter of 11 October 1995 to *Préfets, Bourgmestres* and Brigade Commanders, the Minister of Higher Education, Scientific Research and Culture requested them to facilitate the work of the Commission.

Although the members of the Commission had planned to finish the work within a month, they had to extend the deadline by over two months because of the scale of the massacres and the number of genocide sites.

However, such a mission requires funds to achieve the expected results. Since the Minister of Higher Education, Scientific Research and Culture was not in a position to finance the project, assistance had to be sought from various organisations, namely, HCDH, UNICEF, GTZ, UNESCO/PEER, which provided material, financial and human resources. Contacts were also made with the UNDP, European Union, the Canadian Embassy and the United States Embassy.

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The Minister of Higher Education, Scientific Research and Culture wishes to thank all the organisations and institutions that provided assistance to the Commission and thus enabled it to achieve some of the objectives defined in the document entitled: "*Projet d'identification des sites du génocide et des massacres au Rwanda dans le cadre du Mémorial National*" [Project to identify sites of the genocide and massacres in Rwanda under the National Memorial Project].

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The Commission tried to gather as much information as possible during the investigations which lasted two and a half months (from 25 November 1995 to 10 January 1996). It worked in three groups.

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The procedure was as follows: each team would first contact the *préfecture* and *commune* officials to obtain general information, after which it would visit the sites accompanied by a guide and other persons to listen to testimonies, observe and photograph the sites considered significant or evocative enough.

- 1) Préf/Gm
- 2) site visit
- 3) records

In some cases, different information was gathered concerning the same site and reproduced it as it was. It is always good to have information. It is up to the analyst to interpret it and extract the truth from the raw material provided. However, to ensure authenticity, testimonies were gathered from people who experienced the events in question or who were present during the genocide.

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It should therefore be noted that this report must be supplemented by the documents being prepared, namely: the map of the genocide and massacres sites, audio and video cassettes and photos of the sites visited as well as lists of names of the victims and rescuers who survived the genocide and massacres.

Once all this information is gathered, we shall be in a position to produce a document which will shed some light on the questions being asked today concerning the genocide and massacres, for the benefit of scientists and the public at large.

Once all these elements have been brought together, we will be in a position to offer to men of science and the general public a document which will shed some light on several solutions to the questions which have been raised today concerning the genocide and the massacres.

2.1. BUTARE PREFECTURE

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Name and first name of prefect during the Genocide: NSABIMANA Sylvain

2.1.1. NGOMA COMMUNE

Bourgmestre during the Genocide: KANYABASHI Joseph (Currently in prison in Belgium)

NGOMA Sector

Councillor during the Genocide: HABIMANA Jacques

- Grave:

25,000 victims

- Date of genocide: 19/4/1994, just after the order to begin was given by Mr SINDIKUBWABO Théodore

- Organisers of the Genocide:

- Mr SINDIKUBWABO Théodore (ex-President)
- Madam Minister NYIRAMASUHOKO Pauline (ex-Minister of the Family and Feminine Advancement)
- ex-Prime Minister KAMBANDA Jean
- ex-*Bourgmestre* KANYABASHI Joseph
- Laurien NTEZIMANA, at that time teacher at the KARUBANDA *Petit Séminaire*
- Dr MBARUTSO Etienne, Hôpital Universitaire

- Testimony of SEBUKANGAGA, born in 1937 in MUKINGI, residing in BUTARE.

The grave was a communal cemetery, i.e. the bones were brought together in a single cemetery.

There is another site, the university cemetery of the Genocide. This cemetery is the symbol of intellectual nihilism. It contains approximately 1,000 victims

2.1.2. MUGUSA COMMUNE

Bourgmestre during the Genocide: KABAYIZA André

GAFUMBA Sector

Councillor during the Genocide: NIKOMBABONA Joseph

- o KABALIZA Cell
- Grave: 700 victims
- Date of genocide: 26/4/1994
- Organisers of the Genocide:
 - NIKOMBABONA Joseph
 - KAYUMBA Jean
 - NDIRAHISHA Gabriel

These organisers are cited for the entire Commune.

- Testimony of Mr SEMANYENZI Justin, born in 1959 in RWAMIKO Commune, residing in MUGUSA Commune.

SANZU Sector

Councillor during the Genocide: BUHIGA André

- o KENDAJURU Cell
- Grave: 170 victims
- Date of genocide: 30/4/1994

GIKONKO Sector

Councillor during the Genocide: TWAGIRAYEZU Vénuste

- o GAHABWA Cell
- Grave: 1,400 victims

NB: Most of those who were killed in this village were fleeing towards Burundi. R

- o RUNYINYA Cell

- Grave I: 257 victims
- Date of Genocide: 30/4/1994
- In addition to the organisers of the Genocide, Mr NKUSI Augustin, ex-director of the BUTARE (P.R.B.) rice cultivation Project

- Grave II: 300 victims
- Date of Genocide: 30/4/1994
- Organisers of the Genocide:

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- MURAMBA Augustin (ex-President of the MRND)
- KAYITARE Joseph (ex-President of the CDR)
- KANYAMANZA Onesphore (*Bourgmestre*)
- Samuel NTIVUGURUZA who saved Philémon and others
- Judith NYIRABAGINE who saved a young girl named NYIRAMBABAZI Elisabeth
- Testimony of Mr SEMANYENZI Justin

Sectors	Number of graves	Number of bodies in the graves
1. MUGOGWE	2	450
2. KIMUMA	3	1,200
3. GAFUMBA	4	1,500
4. SANZU	2	250
5. NYAMBUYE	2	110
6. NYARUGENGE	2	60
7. KIBILIZI	5	150
8. MUGUSA	2	250
9. JURWE	1	130
10. CYAYI	2	300
11. GIKONKO	4	5,000
12. CURUSI	2	200
13. MUSHA	4	650
14. MUNYEGERA	3	200
15. BUHORU	1	117
TOTAL	39	10,567

NB: Most of those who were killed in this village were fleeing towards Burundi.

2.1.3. HUYE COMMUNE

Bourgmestre during the Genocide: RUREMESHA Jonathan

RUKIRA Sector

- o KANAZI Cell

All sectors gathered bodies of victims together in a communal cemetery.

- Grave: 21,000 victims
- Date of genocide: 22/4/1994
- Organisers of the Genocide:
 - MUGANGA (Deputy Candidate)
 - RUREMESHA Jonathan (ex-*Bourgmestre* of the Commune)

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- Person assisting survivors: RUVUGABIGWI Daniel (Merchant) S
- Testimony of Jeannette UWITONZE, Communal Secretary, born in 1973 in RUNYINYA Commune.

2.1.4. MUYAGA COMMUNE

Bourgmestre during the Genocide: NZAMWITA Fidèle

MAMBA Sector

Councillor during the Genocide: KABALIRA Célestin

o RUGUNGA Cell

Supervisor during the Genocide: NKULIKIYIMFURA Boniface

- Grave I: 8,000 victims
- Date of genocide: 27/4/1994
- Organisers of the Genocide:
 - NZAMWITA Fidèle (ex-Bourgmestre)
 - KALISA Jean Bosco (ex-IPJ)
 - KABALISA Célestin
 - All the Commune personnel

NB: The Burundi refugees were in GAKOMA and played a major role in the Genocide.

- Person assisting survivors: Mr MUSHIMIRE Francois (ex-agricultural monitor). S
He brought people to Akanyaru to save them.
- Testimony of NDABAZI Célestin, born in 1950 in GISHAMVU Commune.

NB: The victims were packed into the Commune, where they were seeking protection from the authorities. Many of them were burned in the Communal house; others were shot by soldiers and *Interahamwe*.

- Grave I: 198 victims
- Date of genocide: 27/4/1994
- Organisers of the Genocide:
 - ex-bourgmestre NZAMWITA Fidèle
 - ex-Councillor NKULIKIYIMFURA
 - M. NSABIMANA (ex-school inspector)
 - ex-director of the CERAI
 - Burundi refugees staying at the KAGINA camp

NB: Many who fell in this village were coming from RUSATIR and RUHASHYA and were attempting to flee towards Burundi. S

RAMBA Sector

o KANYIRANTIBA Cell

- Grave I: 234 victims

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- Date of genocide: 27/4/1994
- Organisers of the Genocide:
 - SENTASHYA Innocent (ex-Councillor of sector)
 - YIRIRWAHANDI (ex-communal police officer)
 - ex-inspector
 - ex-bourgmestre

Testimony of SAKINDI Christophe

NB: A substantial number who were killed at this location came from RUSATIRA and were attempting to flee towards Burundi. R

For the sectors which we did not visit, we collected data from the *Bourgmestre*:

MBOGO Sector:	112 victims
MUDUHA Sector:	37 victims
KABUMBWE Sector:	46 victims
MUYAGA Sector:	49 victims
GAKOMA Sector:	82 victims
NYERANZI Sector:	65 victims

These figures advanced are those victims who were officially buried in the sectors.

2.1.5. GISHAMVU COMMUNE

Bourgmestre during the Genocide: KAMBANDA Pascal

NYAKIBANDA Sector

Councillor during the Genocide: SEBUDANDI

o NYAKIBANDA Cell

- Grave: 6,000 victims
- Date of Genocide: 20/4/1994
- Organisers of the Genocide:
 - ex-*Bourgmestre* KAMBANDA
 - Pascal GATABAZI (the *Bourgmestre's* driver)
 - MURURA (Medical Assistant)
 - KUBWIMANA Célestin (ex-councillor of the GISHAMVU sector)

- Testimony of KARIGIRWA Bernadette, born in 1969 in GISHAMVU Commune.

GISHAMVU Sector

Councillor during the Genocide: KUBWIMANA Célestin

o GISHAMVU Cell

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- Grave: 16,718 victims
- Date of Genocide: 23/4/1994
- Organisers of the Genocide:
 - SIMBALIKURE Assiel (ex-Sub-Prefect)
 - KAMBANDA Pascal
 - LIBERAKURORA Eliphaz (ex-Deputy *Bourgmestre*)
 - RUGEMINTWAZA Augustin (tax collector)
- Person assisting survivors: KARASIRA Jean Damascène (Cultivator) S
- Testimony of UGIRASHEBUJA Pascal, born in 1951 in NGOMA Commune.

2.1.6. SHYANDA COMMUNE

Bourgmestre during the Genocide: SHYIRAMBERE Théophile

KAYENZI Sector

Councillor during the Genocide: NZABANDORA Pierre

o RWOSEREZO Cell

Supervisor during the Genocide: NTEZIMANA Bonaventure

- Communal cemetery where the remains of all persons killed in the Commune were collected.
- Estimate: 12,000 victims
- Date of Genocide: 22/4/1994
- Organisers of the Genocide:
 - the ex-*Bourgmestre* who distributed weapons
 - communal police
 - former soldiers
- Persons assisting survivors
 - Régine NIYOYITA of BUREMERA sector saved her god-daughter
 - MUKANGWIJE of MUNANIRA sector saved HABINSHUTI Joseph
- Testimony of MUKARUSINE Jacqueline, born in 1964 in SHYANDA Commune.

2.1.7. MBAZI COMMUNE

Bourgmestre during the Genocide: SIBONMAN Antonie

MUTUNDA Sector

Councillor during the Genocide: BIMENYIMANA André

o RURYANGO Cell

Supervisor during the Genocide: NIYONSABA Jean

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Communal cemetery where the remains of all persons killed in the Commune were collected.

- Estimate: 8,000 victims
- Date of Genocide: 25/4/1994
- Organisers of the Genocide:
 - ex-Minister of MIFAPROFE, Pauline NYIRAMASUMBUKO, native of the Commune
 - Her daughter, Arsène Shalom NTAHOBARI
 - the ex-Bourgmestre SIBOMANA Antoine
 - Adjutant REKERAHO (native of MARABA)
 - Soldier GATWAZA (native of HUYE)
 - HATEGEKIMANA Gérard (teacher).
- Persons assisting survivors:
 - NTAMAZINA Léopold (currently communal census enumerator) who saved 34 persons
 - MACUMI François, his older brother, who saved 2 persons (he is currently the Cell supervisor).
- Testimony of NTAMAZINA Léopold, born in 1960 in MBAZI Commune, MUTUNDA sector

2.1.8. KIBAYI COMMUNE

Bourgmestre during the Genocide: KAJYAMBERE Pierre Canisius

MUKINDO Sector

Councillor during the Genocide: MACUMI François

○ NYABISAGARA Cell

Supervisor during the Genocide: Pierre NTIRUSHWAMABOKO

- Grave: 6,000 victims
- Date of Genocide: 19/4/1994
- Organisers of the Genocide:
 - ex-Bourgmestre KAJYAMBERE Canisius
 - Colonel NTEZIRYAYO Alphonse (at the relevant time Prefect and native of this Commune)
 - NDAYAMBAJE Elie (ex-Bourgmestre of the MUGANZA Commune)
 - HITIMANA Marcel (teacher)
 - MUNYAKAZI Ammiel (cultivator)
- Testimony of NTIHEMUKA Jean Damascène, born in 1959 in KABAYI Commune, NYAGAHURU sector.

NB: The most notorious site for the Commune is located at MUGOMBWA in MUGANZA Commune, where the mortal remains of all persons who were killed in the two Communes were collected.

2.1.9. MUGANZA COMMUNE

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Bourgmestre during the Genocide: NDAYAMBAJE Elie (Currently imprisoned in Belgium based on accusations of survivors of the Commune)

MUGOMBWA Sector

Councillor during the Genocide: SINGIRANKABO Viateur

o RWAKARONKANO cell

- Grave: 26,700 victims
- Date of Genocide: 19/4/1994
- Organisers of the Genocide:
 - NDAYAMBAJE Elie
 - KABIRIGI Antoine
 - KABARUKAMBERE Charles
 - HABİYAMBERE Célestin
 - MBARUSHIMANA Emmanuel
 - MUNYANEZA Théobard
 - KAJUMBA Faustin
 - NSHIMIYIMANA Bosco
 - KAREKEZI Pierre
 - GATORE
 - NSHIMIYIMANA Narcisse

- Persons saving survivors: - MANIRAGABA François who saved MANARIYO Jeanne

- BIZUMUREMYI Joseph who saved Espérance UWINGABIRE and Julienne UWIMANA. However, he remains a refugee in Burundi.

- Testimony of UWIMANA Julienne, born in 1963 in MUGANZA Commune, MUGOMBWA Sector.

N.B.: The remains of these victims were gathered from the sectors of MUGANZA and KIBAYI Communes. It should be noted that the MUGOMBWA site is currently being conserved further to the wishes of his Excellency the President of the Republic. We also note that the current authorities of the MUGANZA Commune have erected a small memorial which is clearly insufficient in view of the size of such a massacre.

2.1.10. RUNIYANA COMMUNE

Bourgmestre during the Genocide: HATEGEKIMANA Déogratias

KARAMA sector

Councillor during the Genocide: KARAMAGA Mathias

o GAHORORO cell

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Supervisor during the Genocide: TERERIYO Claver

- Grave: 40,000 victims
- Date of Genocide: 21/4/1994
- Organisers of the Genocide:
 - HATEGEKIMANA Déo (ex-Bourgmestre)
 - MBARUBUKEYE Jean de Dieu
 - KABIBI Vénuste (ex-director of the RUNIYANA School Group)
 - ex-brigadier Athanase NIYONSABA.
- Person assisting survivors: - GASARABWE Gervais. J S
- Testimony of MUNYANKINDI Straton, born in 1940 in RUNYINYA Commune.

RARANZIGE sector

- o KARIMBA Cell
- Grave: 500 victims
- Date of Genocide: 21/4/1994
- Organisers of the Genocide: the same as in the Commune
- Person assisting survivors: MURENGERA Augustin of the KARIMBA sector. S
- Testimony of MUTUMWINKA Béatrice, born in 1947 in KIVU Commune.

N.B.: During the Genocide, approximately 50,000 fugitives were brought together at the capital of the Commune. When the carnage commenced, only 8,000 of them were able to flee and find refuge in Burundi. The others were killed on site. In addition to residents of the Commune, many people came from the Communes of GIKONGORO. N

The case of RUNYINYA is truly singular. The Commune has approximately 1,316 untouched graves. Time constraints made it impossible to distinguish major sites from minor sites. The communal authorities intend on collecting all remains in a communal cemetery. This cemetery has been well landscaped.

2.1.11. MARABA COMMUNE

Bourgmestre during the Genocide: HABINEZA Jean Marie Vianney

KIBANDA sector

Councillor during the Genocide: GAHINYUZA Gérard

- o KENDAJURU Cell

Supervisor during the Genocide: SARAMBU Laurent

- Grave: 75,000 victims
- Date of Genocide: 15/4/1994
- Organisers of the Genocide:
 - HABINEZA Jean Marie Vianney (ex-Bourgmestre)

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- GAHINYUZA Gérard (ex-Councillor)
- SINDIKUBWABO Théodore (ex-President of the Republic)

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- Person assisting survivors: - NYIRATABARO Kositasiya
- Testimony of SARAMBU Laurent, born in 1957 in MARABA Commune, KIBANDA sector.

SIMBI church: 5,000 victims. 1

2.1.12. KIGEMBE COMMUNE

Bourgmestre during the Genocide: KAREKEZI Symphorien

NYANZA sector

Councillor during the Genocide: BICUNDAMABANO
o RUVUGIZO cell

Supervisor during the Genocide: NIBOGORE

- Grave I: 2,500 victims
- Grave II: 1,500 victims
- Date of the Genocide: 17/4/1994
- Organisers of the Genocide:
 - NDARABANZI Company (contractor)
 - NKUNDABAKURA
 - GASAMAGERA (Currently deputy at the National Assembly)
 - MUTABARUKA Bernard (of the C.D.R.)
- Persons who assisted survivors: - TWAGIRAYEZU Isaie (tax collector)
- MUNYAKAZI Alphonse (Judge)
- Testimony of RUBAYIZA Jean Marie Vaianney, born in 1969 in KIGEMBE Commune

N.B.: The number of dead in these sectors has not yet been determined. 7 2

2.1.13 NYARUHENGERI COMMUNE

Bourgmestre during the Genocide: KABEZA Charles.

NYARUHENGERI Sector

Councillor during the Genocide: BISOMIMBWA Antoine

o GITWA Cell

Supervisor during the Genocide: VERURI

- Grave: 3,000 victims
- Date of Genocide: 21/4/1994

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- Organisers of the Genocide:
 - SEMATAMA (President of M.D.R. Power)
 - NDINDIRIYIMANA Augustin (Gd COS)
 - KABEZA Charles (ex-Bourgmestre)
- Testimony of TWAGIRAMUNGU Jean de Dieu, born in 1970 in NYARUHENGARI Commune.

KANSI Sector

Councillor during the Genocide: KAMANZI François

- o KANSEREGE Cell

Supervisor during the Genocide: Félicien RUGEMINTWAZA

- Grave: 1,530 victims
- Date of Genocide: 21/4/1994
- Organisers of the Genocide:
 - KAVAMAHANGA (Chief of the Interahamwe)
 - HAVUZIMANA (master mason)
- Testimony of NIYONGERA Vincent, born in 1968 in NYARUHENGARI Commune

KIBILIZI Sector

Councillor during the Genocide: NSABUMUKUNZI Faustin

- o BURASHI Cell

- Grave: 3,000 victims
- Date of Genocide: 21/4/1994
- Organisers of the Genocide:
 - KABEZA Charles (ex-Bourgmestre)
 - Col. B.E.M. NDINDIRIYIMANA Augustin
 - ex-Brigadier MUJYAMGAMBA Augustin
- Testimony of NIYONGIRA Vincent, born in 1968 in NYARUHENGARI Commune, KIBILIZI sector.

N.B.: According to witnesses and investigations of the *Bourgmestre*, no person came to the defence or assistance of victims.

2.1.14. NDORA COMMUNE

Bourgmestre during the Genocide: UWIZEYE Fidèle

GISAGARA sector

Councillor during the Genocide: RUKUNDO

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- Grave: 25,000 victims
- Date of Genocide: 20/4/1994
- Organisers of the Genocide:
 - ex-President Dr. SINDIKUBWABO Théodore
 - Col. NTEZIRYAYO Alphonse
 - MUKARURANGWA
 - NTAWUKURIRAYAYO
- Testimony of NKERAMIHIGO Phillipe, born in 1951 in NDORA Commune.

N.B.: NDORA is the first Commune at the national level which took the initiative of gathering bones coming from all the sectors and brought them together in a single communal cemetery. It served as an example followed by numerous other Communes who organised cremation ceremonies thereafter. The population refused to kill prior to the order being issued by ex-president SINDIKUBWABO Théodore (native of the Commune).

2.1.15. NYABISINDU COMMUNE

- Sub-Prefect during the Genocide: KAYITANA Graëtan
Near the stadium.
- Councillor during the Genocide: KALISA Callixte
- Grave : 7,500 victims
 - Date of Genocide: 21/4/1994
 - Organisers of the Genocide:
 - KAYITANA Graëtan (ex-sub-prefect)
 - MIRASANO Callixte (ex-director of the dairy)
 - Father Hormisdas (ex-director of Christ the King College)
 - Persons assisting survivors: - NIYONZIMA Paul an ex-gendarme who saved the entire MOBANO family.
 - Testimony of NGARAMBE Fidèle, born in 1951 in MUSHIRARANUNGU in NYABISINDU Commune.

N.B.: The other sectors where the number of victims has been determined are:

- GAHONDO: 200 victims officially buried
- MUSHIURARUNGU: 1,000 victims.

2.1.16. RUSATIRA COMMUNE

Bourgmestre during the Genocide: RUKERIBUGA Vincent

KABONA sector

Councillor during the Genocide: KARAMBIZI

- o GIKORO cell
- Grave: 10,000 victims
- Date of Genocide: 22/4/1994
- Organisers of the Genocide: - NYAWENDA Estron (ex-Bourgmestre)
- Person assisting survivors: Pastor MUNYANEZA Athanase of the Pentecostal Church, who sheltered orphans and continues to, right up to the present day.

- Testimony of Innocent MURANGAMIRWA, born in 1948 in KARAMBO Commune.

N.B.: The graves contain remains gathered up from several sectors. N

2.1.17. RUHASHYA COMMUNE

Bourgmestre during the Genocide: RUDAKABANA Martin

RUHASHYA sector

- Grave: 20,000 victims
- Date of Genocide: 22/4/1994
- Organisers of the Genocide:
 - BATSINDA Patrice (ex-officer of the C.C.D.F.P)
 - NTAWIMENYA François
 - RUDAKUBANA Martin (ex-*Bourgmestre*)
 - MUGEMANA Tharcisse (teacher)
- Testimony of François NTAKIRUTIMANA, born in 1966 in RUHASHYA Commune.

Note testimony source

N.B.: This is a communal cemetery where bones scattered throughout the Commune were gathered up. Landscaping of a special cemetery site is underway. N

2.1.18. MUYIRA COMMUNE

Bourgmestre during the Genocide: MUHUTUA Adalbet

MUYIRA sector

Councillor during the Genocide: MUNISHYAKA

- Grave: 8,500 victims
- Date of Genocide: 22/4/1994
- Organisers of the Genocide:
 - MUHUTU Adalbert (ex-*Bourgmestre*)
 - RUZINDANA Silas (*Merchant*)
 - RUSATSI Ezéchiél (ex-councillor of MUYIRA)
 - NTAWIYANGIRA Augustin (ex- School Inspector)
 - Marc (who was deputy *bourgmestre*)
- Persons assisting survivors:
 - Corporal MUSONI Alexis, killed in MUTUTU by the ex-*Bourgmestre* and *gendarmes*,
 - Evariste SEMATURO (killed in GIKONGORO),
 - TWAGIMURUNGU, killed by the Interahamwe,
 - BIGIRABAGABO Antoine de MULINJA, who saved NSORO Michel.

K0275558

- Testimony of Alexis RUYOMBYANA, born in 1957 in MUYIRA Commune, NYAKIBUNGO sector and Tharcisee de RUSANGANWA, born in 1956 in MUYIRA Commune, MUTUTU sector.

NYAMIYAGA sector

- o KABUYE cell: 1,000 victims
- o RWUBIKANDA cell: 450 victims

NYAKIBUNGO sector

- o RUYENZI cell: 200 victims
- o KIMFIZI cell: 300 victims

MATARA sector

- o GISIKA cell: 35 victims

N.B.: In order to set fire to the Commune, the *ex-Bourgmestre* MUHUTU Adalbert brought the Interahamwe of the NGENDA Commune to BUGESERA, a Commune which was often a theatre of killings.

K0275559

N.B.: When the Interahamwe of NGENDA attacked MUYIRA, the population of this Commune, including all ethnic groups, fought back fiercely against the executioners. They managed to kill 18 of them, when the ex-bourgmestre divided them by saying to the Hutus that they were mistaken and that the enemy to kill was Tutsi.

2.1.19. NTYAZO COMMUNE

Bourgmestre during the Genocide: Pascal HARERIMANA

NYAMURE sector

- Grave: 11,000 victims
This location is a symbol of the resistance of the population of MUYAGA coming from several Communes who unfortunately eventually succumbed to the intervention of soldiers coming from NYANZA.
- Date of Genocide: 24/4/1994
- Organisers of the Genocide:
 - Warrant officer Philippe HATEGEKIMANA, who commanded soldiers during the carnage
 - ex-bourgmestre NZARAMBE Athnase
 - Pascal HARERIMANA (ex-bourgmestre).
- Testimony of Silas MUNYAMPUNDU of the NTYAZO (KAGUNA) Commune.

N.B.: The victims were killed on the big mountain of NYAMURE, as a result of the event, referred to as "GOLOGOTA", in reference to the suffering of Jesus.

KARAMA sector

○ KARUYUMBU cell

Supervisor during the Genocide: KALISA Donat

- Grave: 4,000 victims
- Date of Genocide: 24/4/1994
- Organisers of the Genocide:
 - the former *bourgmestres*
 - Pascal HABERIMANA
 - Athanase NZARAMBA
 - MUGANZA (former an orderly in MUGINA), assisted by Interahamwe coming from BUGESERA and Burundi refugees.
- Person who assisted survivors: - KANKINDI Pascasie, an old woman, who saved 2 daughters of the late KAYONGA.

- Testimony of Berthilde MUKANYANDWI, born in 1962 in NTYAZO Commune, KARAME sector.

N.B.: The site has been landscaped by Deputy ESDRAS KAYIRANGA, whose mother was killed with others on the site.

KIBIRIZI sector

K0275560

Councillor during the Genocide: - HITIMANA Ephron

- o Rwotso cell
- Grave: 150 victims
- Date of Genocide: 24/4/1994
- Organisers of the Genocide:
 - HITIMANA Ephron (ex-Councillor)
 - RUDURI Félicien (Merchant)
 - Aphrodis SEBIHONDE (Police Officer).
- Persons assisting survivors: - KABENGERA Alexis who saved the children of RUDASINGWA Dominique and Tharcisse GAKWANDI.
 - HABAKURAMA Japhet.
- Testimony of Damien TWAHIRWA, born in 1960 in KIBIRIZI in NTYAZO Commune.

2.1.20. NYAKIZU COMMUNE

Bourgmestre during the Genocide: NTAGANZWA Ladislas

CYAHINDA sector

- o CYAHINDA cell
- Grave: 20,915 victims
- Date of execution: 15/4/1994
- Organisers of the Genocide:
 - NTAGANZWA Ladislas (ex-bourgmestre)
 - DUSABE Géoffrey (ex-School Inspector)
 - SERUBIBI Ambroise (U.N.R. student)
 - NYAMAKAZA Festus (Pastor)
- Person assisting survivors: NDEKEZI Thaddée who saved 5 persons.

N.B.: The wave of killings commenced early in this Commune, spreading progressively in the direction of GIKONGORO. Those who died in the Commune were from MUDASOMWA, RWAMIKI, RUNYINYA, MUBUGA, KIVU, NSHIRI and NYAKIZU. This explains the large number of victims who died in this Commune.

According to the overall testimony gathered, the Commune experienced a Genocide prior to other Communes of BUTARE. The wave of killings came from GIKONGORO.

N.B.: The interim ex-President, Mr Théodore SINDIKUBWABO, called for help on the *Radio Nationale*, stating that the "Inyenzi" were killing people in Cyahinda. Consequently, soldiers from air command arrived with heavy artillery and massacred more than 20,000 unarmed persons who were hiding in this Church.

THE MOST IMPORTANT GENOCIDE SITES IN THE BUTARE PRÉFECTURE

K0275561

A distinction has to be made between communes who gathered remains together in a communal cemetery and those who didn't.

A. Communes which gathered remains together in a communal cemetery.

- | | |
|------------|------------------|
| 1. MUGANZA | : 26,700 victims |
| 2. NDORA | : 25,500 |
| 3. NGOMA | : 25,000 |
| 4. NYAKIZU | : 20,915 |

B. Communes which did not gather the bones in at the communal level.

For these communes we only mention the largest known grave.

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| 1. RUNYINYA | : 40,000 victims |
| 2. GISHAMVU | : 16,718 victims |
| 3. NTYAZO | : 11,000 victims |
| 4. MUYIRA | : 8,000 victims |
| 5. MUYAGA | : 8,000 victims |
| 6. NYABISINDU | : 7,500 victims |
| 7. RUSATIRA | : 6,500 victims |
| 8. KIBAYA | : 6,000 victims |
| 9. MARABA | : 5,000 victims |
| 10. MUGUSA | : 3,500 victims |
| 11. NYARUHENGARI | : 3,000 victims |
| 12. KIGEMBE | : 2,500 victims |

N.B.: In BUTARE Préfecture, 18 communes out of 20 had a genocide site, each of which contained between 5,000 and 40,000 victims. A recommendation should be made recommending that each *Bourgmestre* erect a small memorial at the communal level, after completing the selection process of communes where the government will construct memorials. MUGANZA commune is a good example, having already done this. The government should encourage and support private initiatives of this sort. The case of BISESERO (Kibuye) where natives of the region took the initiative to seek funds for the construction of a Memorial is a patent example.

2.2. BYUMBA PRÉFECTURE

Prefect during the genocide: MUHIRE Aloys

In the communes of KIYOMBE, MUVUMBA, CYUNGO, KIVUYE, CYMUBA, MUKARANGAE, BUYOGA, NGARAMA, KINYAMI and KIBALI, there are no mass graves, because there were no acts of genocide.

In BWISIGE commune, there are two mass graves near the MUVUMA commune, at NYARUGARAMA and NYAGAHANGA.

K0275562

Testimony of TURIKUNKINKO Félicien, born in 1966 in BWISIGE Commune.

In the commune of TUMBA, there are several mass graves, but which contain a number of victims which is less than 10.

In GITUZA commune, a few people died and they were buried decently in individual burial plots.

Organisers of the genocide: KALINDA Mathias, NJENYERI (ex-Bourgmestre) and Sector Councillors.

In the commune of MUHURA, there is no mass grave, but there were killings on 8/4/1994. People were killed in the Bugarura (Murambi, under the orders of the bloodthirsty GATETE Jean Baptiste), Muhura and Mamfu sectors, by persons specially arrived from Bugarura.

N.B. : The militia men coming from KIYOMBE played an active roles in the killings of BUGARURA.

Organisers of the genocide: : IYAMUREMYE, ex-Councillor of BUGARURA.

E.g. The *Bourgmestre* of MUHURA was killed by soldiers of the former regime, who accused him of being a collaborator with the F.P.R.

N.B.: He attempted to save two families whom he led to the KIZIGURO Church. Unfortunately, these families were executed in this "refuge".

According to the best informed witnesses, the *Bourgmestre* attempted to save two families who were friends. But he did nothing in his capacity as a public official to protect those threatened in the BUGARURA, MUHURA and MAMFU sectors. So it is far from clear that he deserves any official recognition.

In RUTARE commune, approximately 45% of the sectors were affected by the genocide. The *Bourgmestre* at the time gave orders to kill and immediately bury to avoid exposing any proofs of the genocide.

The largest site is that of the NGANGE sector containing 6 persons. It is constructed in cement. The A.P.R. arrived in the commune after a total of 280 persons were killed. Six out of eleven sectors experienced no active genocide.

In MURAMBI commune, there was the largest catastrophe of BYUMBA *préfecture*. Approximately 5,000 persons attempted to find refuge in KIZIGUGU Church but upon the orders of Mr GATETE Jean Baptiste and under his command they were all killed, some inside the Church, others in a very large cylindrical grave located nearby.

According to the testimony of a woman who was miraculously retrieved from the large grave by the A.P.R., Mr GATETE aroused the fervour of executioners at

work by saying "Ni ugutema ijosi rimwe gusa, dore Inkotanyi zigeze hariya in Muhura, mumenye ko nizibasanga hano zibamara mwese".

Which means : "You have to cut off their heads in one stroke because the Inkotanyi are near us in the MUHURA commune and they're going to kill you all if they find you here."

N.B.: This massive grave had been excavated a long time before the war for an unstated purpose.

Estimate : 2,000 victims]

The other mass grave is located in the RWANKUBA sector. It contains approximately 180 persons who were buried during an official ceremony.]

N.B.: Mr GATETE largely employed Interahamwe who were refugees from Kiyombe. (

2.2.1. GITI COMMUNE

This is the only commune that did not experience the genocide at the national level. To learn more about this providential situation, we approached several persons who lived there during the genocide and the massacres and the current *Bourgmestre*. ? *

The ex-*Bourgmestre* of the commune who protected the entire population come hell or high water, Mr SEBUSHUMBA Edouard, current Sub-Prefect responsible for Social Affairs in the BYUMBA *préfecture*, declared:] S
"Generally, no genocide occurred in GITI commune.

Attempts coming from the MURAMBI commune were turned back by the *Bourgmestre* (himself). I ordered councillors who had handguns to shoot anyone from the MURAMBI sectors who tried to attack. I welcomed fugitives coming from other communes. (GIKOMERO, MURAMBI, GIKORO, RUTARE, RUBUNGO, etc.). 4 S

Since we were well removed from the post of command, I had control over soldiers in my commune. However, certain persons were killed during the chaos of the mass exodus. However, this was neither a genocide nor a massacre". ?]

The current *Bourgmestre*, Mr BUVENDERI Wellars, a survivor who is from RUTARE (neighbouring GITI) commune, and very well informed on what happened, told us: "There were only two or three deaths in the commune. They occurred near MURAMBI (in KIGABIRO sector, by the Interahamwe coming from MURAMBI).]

Nine factors explain this exception:

- For a long time there was no culture of killing in this commune.
- Mixed marriages were frequent, which diminished the desire to kill.

- There were no Interahamwe trained in the region, due to communal authorities who refused to follow this trend.
- The Bourgmestre did not give any orders which implied that the population was authorised to commence killing.
- The Bourgmestre gave orders to Mr GATOYIRE, councillor of KIGABIRO (currently still a councillor), to shoot any Interahamwe coming from MURAMBI.
- The Bourgmestre went on his own initiative (with police officers) to arrest Interahamwe coming from GIKOMERO.
- The A.P.R. arrived without delay.
- The population was no longer affected by refugees coming from MUKARANGE and KIYOMBE, who were moving towards RUTARE.
- The Bourgmestre disarmed Interahamwe coming from RUTARE (refugees from MUKARANGE and KIYOMBE)".

According to several corroborative sources, this *Bourgmestre* displayed exceptional conduct.

Thousands of persons refugees in RWESERO enjoyed his protection up until the saving arrival of the A.P.R. The current *Bourgmestre* stated that his predecessor protected his population for approximately 10 days and that he was worthy of official gratitude.

N.B. The current *Bourgmestre* of GITI complains that currently there are Interahamwe from Kiyombe and Mukarange who returned home and who were not called upon to respond for their genocidal action in the region where they had sought refuge. These Interahamwe were war refugees. They are cited as actors of the genocide and several other communes including MURAMBI, MUHURA and TABA (Kamonyi). N

The major genocide site in BYUMBA Préfecture

The sole major genocide in BYUMBA préfecture is in KIZIGURO in MURAMBI Commune. This is where ex-*Bourgmestre* Jean-Baptiste GATETE, had more than 5,000 persons executed. Some of them were killed in KIZIGURO church, others were thrown into a mass grave which was located near the road.]

N.B.: It should be noted that Mr GATETE had organised killings of Tutsi even prior to the 1994 genocide. N

2.3. CYANGUGU PREFECTURE

2.3.1. KAMEMBE COMMUNE

The Kadasomwa Site is a site of great importance due to the massacres which occurred there. According to testimony, the number of victims is estimated to number between 25,000 and 30,000 dead.

This site is located alongside a main road (junction) of Kamembe on a downhill incline leading towards the UNHCR office – Photo – Kamembe sites.
(see audio testimony of various survivors of Kadasomwa)

Other than the large Kadasomwa site in the Kamembe sector, 3 other graves of no less importance were discovered (not far from the largest grave) with the assistance of the Councillor of the Kamembe sector.

One of them was located in the GATOVU cell in the former dwelling of Mr Gaillard, a Belgian carrier who had long since returned home. Witnesses estimated that more than 60 people were thrown into this mass grave. Victims coming from the stadium fled towards other sectors seeking refuge. Based on the testimony of Mr NUNGUBUNDI Elombe ISSA, Kamembe sector Councillor, the number of corpses thrown into lake Kivu was enormous. He stated that trucks were constantly arriving with bodies and dumping them into the lake. One of these trucks belonged to a certain NYANGEZI Nicolas, a prominent merchant of Kamembe.

Finally, the Councillor confirmed to us that on several occasions he witnessed the interahamwe drinking and making a lot of noise, saying things like "We can get drunk now that we have just finished the true work".

Supervisor of massacres: NYANDWI Christophe
BISEKWE Pascal

Nkanka Sector, Nkanka Parish

Two large graves in Nkanka parish. One of them is located alongside the road opposite the Health Centre and the other behind the church. According to the parish priest, 876 persons had sought refuge in the parish.

However, according to the testimony of survivors, the figure given by the parish priest vastly underestimates reality. Some spoke of up to 2,000 people who sought refuge in the Nkanka parish. Virtually all of them were killed.

Date of massacres: 19 April 1994

Two grave sites have been conserved at the request of the Nkanka survivors. (See audio testimony).

Rwahi Sector (near the commune)

Mass grave no. 1: 40 persons killed (men)

K0275566

Mass grave no. 2: approximately 48 persons
Mass grave no. 3: 28 victims (men)
Commencement of massacres: 19/04/1994

Chronology: On the date of the massacres, the *Bourgmestre* authorised the *interahamwe* to kill all men who were in the commune.

On 19 April 1994, the gruesome death of male refugees in the commune killed with clubs, machetes, guns and grenades.] R

With the assistance of the current *Bourgmestre* of Kamembe, Mr MUHIRWA Modeste, we discovered a septic tank belonging to a certain Thomas NTABADAHIGA, pastor by profession.
Estimated victims: More than 40 persons killed and dumped in this septic tank.

CYIBUMBA SECTOR, KAZUNGU CELL

Many deaths in this sector, but the largest number were thrown into the lake (for the most part men). *

Testimony: - MUKANYANGEZI Florida
- NYIRASAFARI Everiane

Resource persons: MUKAYIJUKA Judith
MUKAMUZIMA
HABARUREMA Déo.

MUHARI SECTOR, KAMATITA CELL

Septic tank no. 1: number of persons: 50 (all men)
Septic tank no. 2: estimated more than 60 persons coming from all other sectors.] date?

MUHARI SECTOR, KAMANYENGO CELL

Presence of a septic tank where more than fifteen people were killed.
The victims were killed and dumped inside the septic tank of the late SEKIDEDILI Private.

Supervisor of massacres: - MUNYAKAYANZA Joseph
- MWITENDE Félicien.

2.3.2. CYIMBOGO COMMUNE

Mibirizi Parish.

Presence of a mass grave where more than 10,000 bodies are estimated to have been buried.

Organising leader: BANDETSE Edouard (Merchant)

Visit inside where, according to the witness, for a period of 3 days classification was organised.] 7

According to the same witness, the persons responsible for the killings were local administrative figures and important businessmen. The killings commenced on 13 April. It was actually on 18 April when the final killings took place in the parish and all persons who sought refuge there were exterminated.

Witness: 1. Abbot Antoine de Mibilizi (survivor)
2. BUTERA Providence

Resource persons: RWAMUKWAYA Virginie (CHK)

The young BUTERA described the atrocity which occurred in Mibilizi Parish, explaining that the assailants systematically killed 400 persons in front of him with machetes or grenades.

Mibilizi hospital – not far from the Parish

Presence of a large septic tank 15m high.

This tank had been dug out by Mr Jacques (Belgian) for his hosts.

Estimated number: More than 50 persons dumped inside, almost all of them assistants and workers at the hospital.

Among them, BAYIRO Marcelin, Charles RWAMUKWAYA to cite only a few.

Gatandara site (beside the river).

- Site where the victims were for the most part employees of the *préfecture*, in addition to 18 persons who were travelling in a minibus to Mushaka in Gishoma commune.

Testimony of Madam Nyirambarushimana Béa. With the assistance of this woman, we were able to discover 2 other mass graves in Gatandara. We could not obtain any more information with respect to the number of victims, the same woman testified that, for a period of 2 days, she observed a pickup truck filled with corpses transporting victims towards mass graves for burial. The cries of victims during the night was so unbearable, she was unable to close her eyes.

Responsible persons: Prefect BAGAMIKI MASUMBUKO Augustin
(Officer of Cyimbogo MRND)
Bourgmestre of Kamembe: MUBILIGI

NB: Witnesses affirmed that in GATANDARA, the killers were eating the flesh of a man roasted on a skewer.

- Mutimasi Site near the primary school where more than 249 persons are estimated to have been killed.

Resource person: UWIZEYIMANA Rosette

Organising leaders: RONJINI, Aloys, MASABO Claudien, MKIKABAHIZI.

- Gihusi Site near the Pentecostal church where 2 mass graves were discovered with an estimated 30 and 25 persons victims respectively.

Organisers: MIRUHO and Védaste MUNYURABATWARE.

K0275568

- Nyakanyinya Site – massacres at Nyakanyinya primary school.

Chronology: The persons were hidden in the building which was used as a school workshop. Others were in the classrooms. According to testimony of survivors there were more than 1,200 of them.

The *Interahamwe* came to massacre everybody. Witnesses estimated more than 400 men and 800 women and children were killed.

2 mass graves were located at the primary school.

One behind the school: between 700 and 800 persons buried (women and children)

The other behind the school workshop, where in excess of 400 persons are estimated to have been killed (all men).

(See photo for the graves).

Mutongo Sector, Kamarebe Cell

Site where we had problems in determining the number of victims but where, according to the survivors of the place, the trucks transporting corpses were doing rounds in order to dump their victims into the large septic tank of J.M.V.

HABIMANA nicknamed "GAPFUMU", a prominent businessman of the sector. The victims were for the most part personnel working for the State and prominent businessmen.

The house where J.M. Vianney HABIMANA resided is known as "ARUSHA", a name given by the *Interahamwe*, supposedly because any meetings plotting against the former government took place at this house.

Number of victims estimated at more than 60 persons thrown into the septic tank (at ex-GAPFUMU).

NYAMAGANA SECTOR, KABUYE CELL

Kabuye Site.

The Kabuye cell was occupied by the clan known as ABAHIMA. They were all massacred. There were more than 195 ABAHIMA families. The survivors certified that solely the *interahamwe* families remained in this cell.

Atrocity: All women of the cell were disembowelled and killed with machetes or clubs.

The *interahamwe* nicknamed the place "**Kinibira**", i.e. the place where the *Inkotanyi* trained. (High proportion of Tutsis in the cell).

Witnesses: SEBAZUNGU Deo
Bibiana MUKANYUNDO

NYAMAGANA SECTOR, MUGERERO CELL

Visit of more than 5 septic tanks located in this cell. According to estimates provided by survivors, more than 100 persons were massacred and thrown into the various pits.

(Objective testimony of survivors because they were able to count and give the names of the victims in our presence).

RUSAMBU SITE

Grave no. 1 (for women)

Number of victims: +78 women killed.

Grave no. 2 – more than 20 persons (women)

Grave no. 3 - + 70 children

To properly explain that it was necessary to massacre everybody (men, women and children), the *interahamwe* used the Rwandan expression "*Uwishe inzoka yica n'amagi*" to say that women and children could not be left alive as was the case in neighbouring sectors. This explains why the massacres in this sector were systematic and guided for the Tutsis of the region.

Specification: The children were first killed in front of their mothers. Those between 3 and 12 years old were tied up before they were killed.

Witness: NYIRANZITABAKUZE

Resource persons: MUSABYEYEZU Eugène
BIZIMUNGU André

Persons responsible for the Genocide: HABIMANA Chaste
MUNYURABATWARE Védaste

NYAKARENZI SECTOR, KABAYEGO CELL.

Presence of 3 large mass graves where the number of victims exceeds 300.

Accordance to the witness, of the 150 families there are only 2 remaining (only widows).

Video testimony of a young survivor who remained for 3 days in one of the graves:
BIZIMUNGU André

Place of the crime: Presbyterian school known as Kuoni RUBAGIRO. (Due to the savage killings)

Witnesses: 1. NDEKEZI
2. GAKWANDI Théoneste.

NYAKARENZI SECTOR, GITUZA CELL.

Gituza site.

Presence of a septic tank: 20 bodies dumped inside.

GIHURWE SECTOR, KABUGI CELL.

Mass grave 1.

Number of dead: 38 persons

K0275570

The victims were hidden in a house which was completely destroyed. Prisoners came to bury the corpses on 17 April 1994.

Grave 2 Length 3.5m

The victims are estimated to number between 16 and 31 persons.

2.3.3. GISUMA COMMUNE

Gisuma Commune is in the southern portion of Cyangugu *préfecture*.
Genocide sites discovered in the various sectors.

Rwumvangoma Cell (not far from the *bureau communal*)

Mass grave no. 1:

Number of persons killed: 25

Grave no. 2: more than 15 dead

Persons responsible for the Genocide: - NZIGIHINA KAGABO
- KABAMBURA Damien
- Emmanuel (principal organiser)

Witness: Dévota NKUNDWA

Resource persons: - Florence INGABIRE
- Marie Rose MUKAMURENZI
(Audio testimony)

GASHIRABWOBA SECTOR, GAKWISI CELL

Presence of a mass grave where the number of dead is estimated to exceed 400 persons.

Chronology: The population was regrouped near the stadium. When the soldiers arrived, the men attempted to resist, preventing soldiers from shooting. At that time, reinforcements arrived from Cyangugu to break the resistance. Nearly everybody was killed. Very few survivors were able to escape. The corpses were buried several metres away.

Witness: Bernard MUGAMBANIRO
Other witnesses confirmed that in GASHIRABWOBA many persons died. Those buried on site were blown to pieces by grenades and guns. Others were transported by truck to be buried elsewhere.

Witness: UZAMUKUNDA Christine

Perpetrators of the massacres: Callixte NSABIMANA of Shagasha
Emmanuel KABARE

Dates of the Gisuma massacres: From 11 to 15/04/94

GAKWISI SITE, GAKWISI CELL (house burned)

Number of dead: 41 (21 children and 20 women)

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Testimony of old Marie NYIRANGUGE (more than 80 years old): Several families were burned in front of my house. All my children and grandchildren were burned alive in my presence. The screams of my grandchildren were so loud and desperate... I was completely unable to do anything for them. The *Interahamwe* were beside her (bamushinyagurira) shouting words such as (bakingurire vuba, i.e. open up quickly for them).

Resource persons: Marie NYIRANGUGE
MUKANGARAMBE Séraphine

Perpetrator of the Genocide: MASUMBUKO

Site no. 2. A house burned, GAKWISI Cell.

Number of persons burned: +50

Witness: Idem for site no. 1

BUSHENGE HOSPITAL

Presence of several septic tanks in the vicinity of the hospital. We had difficulties in determining the number of victims dumped into the various septic tanks. However, according to testimony of a survivor Madam MUKAKIMENYI Vénantie, several bodies were transported to other locations. She specified that very few victims were buried at the hospital. Finally, she stated that more than 2,000 persons had sought refuge at the hospital.

Resources persons: - MUKAYITESI Félicité
- MUKAMABANO Vérene
- MUKASHEMA Berthe
- SANGANO Fidèle
- MPAKANIYE Jean

Chronology: see audio testimony.

Bugungu Sector, Kidashira Cell

Mass grave no. 1 not far from the hospital. This grave is 11m long. According to testimony, all the victims (particularly women and children) had fallen back to the home of a certain MWUMVANEZA. Many of them were gathered together and immediately killed. More than 100 children were killed and thrown into the mass grave.

Total number of dead: more than 200 persons.

Persons responsible for the Genocide: - Fulgence NSENGUMUEMYI
- Félicien BALIGIRA (ex-Deputy)
- César MWAMBALI.

Mass grave no. 2: Within the same cell.

Grave of +20 persons killed.

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Witnesses: - MUREBWAYIRE Christine
- NGABOYARUTI Athanase.

RUHINAMAVI CELL, BUGUNGU SECTOR

Mass grave no. 1: not far from the hospital.

Number of persons: +100.

Chronology: Testimony of NIYITEGEKA Emmanuel.

Commencement of massacres: 12 April 1994.

In the beginning, the *Interahamwe* began dividing up people. Men were killed first. As for me, 2 *interahamwe* took me and brought me to the place where the others were killed. The person who was to kill me had an axe. There were 5 *interahamwe* at "work". They were murmuring among themselves, prior to deciding my fate, that they had just killed 111 persons and that I was to be the 112th victim. One of them wanted to lift up his axe to cut off my head, but someone behind him shouted ordering him to leave me alone, because I was the son of his "friend" (my father). Thus, I was saved and the person who saved me is known as KARYONGO NDEMEYE.

Perpetrator of the massacres: BYAMUNGU. See also audio cassette.

Septic tank: behind the hospital

Number of victims: ?

Witness: BIKORIMANA Joseph
Audio testimony

Resource persons: NSENGIMANA Asiel

Septic tank no. 3: (women and children)

Number of deaths: estimated more than 50

Mass grave in the same sector, at roadside: 21 persons including women and children.

Note: All the children killed at this location had been expelled from the hospital. No longer knowing what to do, they fled towards their homes. They were all killed and thrown into the aforementioned mass grave.

NTURA SECTOR

Commencement of massacres: 10 April 1994
Protestant Church of NTURA

Number of victims: 59 men plus 1 woman. The woman wanted to save her son but the assailants killed her on the spot.

Chronology: Friday morning, the men, women and children sought refuge in the church. The *Interahamwe* arrived the following morning at 9:00am.

K0275573

They had spears, machetes, swords, guns, clubs and several containers of petrol. They were an impressive number. The leader, a certain Bitonga, gave the order to carry out "the work". There were more than 106 of us within the church property. The men were all killed and dumped into the mass grave.

Witnesses: - MUKAKABERA Costasie
- KAMANA Spérancie
- KARANGWA Théogène

Resource person: - MFUNGAMUKABA Jean (the church sentry)

MWITO SECTOR, KIGAGA CELL.

Testimony of Uwizera Génèvieve (audio testimony)

At first I was beaten up, then the *interahamwe* took pity on me. They let me go. The men, it's hard to say how many, were massacred before the others. Then the women and children were burned alive. The name of the *interahamwe* leader was HABAMENSHI Faustin.

Resource person: MUKAMANZI Drocella

MWITO SECTOR, URWUMUYAGA CELL

Mass grave: Number of victims: more than 20 persons.

The massacres took place in April, just a week after the genocide began.

GAKOMBE CELL.

Persons killed: approximately thirty.

Witnesses: - MUKANKUSI Josephine
- MUJAWAYEZU Valérie

MWITO SECTOR, MWITO CELL.

Septic tank: total of 28 persons killed.

Testimony: Councillor NGARAMBE Fabien

Persons responsible for the genocide: Faustin HABAMENSHI and a certain NDAGIJIMANA Joseph (Teacher).

Date of genocide: 12-13 April 1994.

MUNYOVE SECTOR, NYAMATEKE CELL

Septic tank no. 1 (at the home of KALISA Charles)

Estimated dead: between 300 and 2,000

Septic tank no. 2: victims +300 killed.

Witness: Marianne NTUMULIZE.

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According to the witness, the place of the crime is called "GOLGOTA", name given by the *interahamwe*.

Organiser of the genocide: GATAMWOBWA Etienne.

NB: The procedure in this sector was to progressively kill people, particularly women and children.

BURINDA CELL (at the Protestant Church of Burinda)

Number of persons killed: more than 1,500.

The genocide commenced on 10/04 up until 21.04.1994.

Witness: NYIRAMUCYO Josepha.

BUSHENGO CELL

Septic tank – home of BACIBUNGO François

Number of victims: ?

GASHARU CELL “

3 septic tanks on the property of MAKUBA

Estimated number: + 26 persons

Mass grave – near the Methodist Church.

Victims: more than 30 persons killed.

Video testimony of NYIRANGIRABANZI Epiphanie.

RUSAMBU SECTOR, RWAMAHWA CELL.

According to testimony provided by various persons interviewed, there are about fifty graves in the sector (total for all cells inventoried).

Estimated number of victims 237.

Grave 1 visited: Rwamahwa Cell.

Persons killed: 18

3 septic tanks in a row

Number of victims: More than 45 people killed.

Resources persons: - TWAGIRAMUNGO Trojeanne.

- NTAMBABAZI

- KABAZIGA Espérance

- Emmanuel SEZIBERA

- NYIRAHABINEZA

KANAZI CELL.

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Mass grave 1: Number of persons killed: 22 (particularly women and children).
Among the 22 dead, only one child was saved because he was hidden among the remains (half dead) at the beginning of June.

BUMANZI SECTOR, GASHWATI CELL

Septic tank no. 1: beside the Pentecostal Church.

Persons killed: more than 15

Witness: MUKAZAYIRE Justine

Site: Burned house no. 1: 33 persons burned.

Burned house no. 2: 25 persons burned.

The total 58 persons burned alive in the two houses of the cell.

We noted the presence of remains around these 2 burned houses.

Date of massacres: 19/04/94

KIRABARUTA CELL.

Presence of 4 graves plus 2 burned houses.

Number of victims (provisional estimate): 110 persons killed.

SHAGASHA SECTOR, GASHARU CELL.

In the Shagasha Sector, Gasharu Cell, we discovered a large number of mass graves. As in the other sectors of the commune, the persons had been killed and then thrown into septic tanks with unspeakable barbarity (audio testimony).

Septic tank no. 1: More than 77 persons were dumped into this septic tank.

Some were thrown in alive, others were dead.

Grave no. 2: On the property of Pascal GAKURU

Number of victims on GAKURU's property: more than 20, from all categories.

Other graves (10) of lesser importance were inventoried in this cell, with an average of 2 to 3 persons per grave, for a total of 32 persons.

SHAGASHA CHURCH

Presence of a large mass grave of 8m by 3m with an estimated 120 persons killed upon the property of the church.

See audio testimony of Mr NGARAMBE Désiré.

NYAGATARE CELL.

Mass grave at the home of Mr NSENGUMUREMYI Albert (Farmer).
According to the witness, more than 200 people were killed. Some estimated the dead to exceed 500. Other advanced a figure of approximately 1,000 persons. We asked the sector Councillor to conduct an investigation and in the near future we will be able

to provide a more realistic number of persons killed and dumped into this grave at Albert's home.

MUNYOVE SECTOR, TURAMBE CELL

Septic tank measuring 8m.

Number of victims: between 50 and 100 people killed.

Visit of 7 graves in the same cell with an average of 10 persons, giving a total of more than 60 persons.

Impara Cell – out of 100 families, there only remain 5.

As an example, 22 families were referred to by the witness. Of the average of 100 persons, there remained 4.

Septic tank: 56 persons killed at the property of Donatien HAVUGIMANA.

Witnesses: SINDAMBIWE Samuel
KANDAMA Madeleine

2.3.4. KARENGERA COMMUNE

Brief interview with Madam the *Bourgmestre* of the Commune to discuss identification of all sites.

BUTARE SECTOR, NYABITIMBO CELL.

Nyabitimbo Parish, Busogo Hill/Saint Gérard Parish

For the most part, victims came from other communes in the hope of fleeing towards Burundi (Nyabitimbo is a frontier zone near Burundi).

According to information received, there were many victims. Refugees organised resistance with the support of certain Priests of the parish. However, once militia men arrived in the parish, all the people who sought refuge in the parish were killed.

Number of victims estimated by certain witnesses: approximately forty.

According to other testimony, there were more than 100 persons and nearly 80 of them were killed.

Witness: MUKANGABA Scolastique

Audio testimony: MUREKATETE Rosalie
MUKUNDANKASE Jeanne

RUHARAMBUGA SECTOR, GAHINGA CELL.

3 mass graves with an estimated more than 200 people killed.

Witnesses: - BAZATAHA Annicet
- MUKANDEKEZI Antoinette

- KAYIRANGA Léothéur
- MUNYESHA Philippe

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We did not have sufficient information with respect to the number of sites in this commune.

2.4.5. NYAKABUYE COMMUNE

Kigurwe Sector, Nyarushishi Cell

Nyarushishi transit camp.

The transit camp presents a special feature which deserves mention. Although the camp was not attacked, it experienced systematic massacres at the time of the genocide. The victims in large parts succumbed to wounds, epidemic illness, hunger, etc. It was another form of organised massacre.

Based on testimony received, approximately 8,000 to 12,000 persons sought refuge in Nyarushishi.

We visited Nyarushishi. We found 2 cemeteries.

Cemetery no. 1: located in the Western part of the transit camp. Estimated between 3,000 and 4,000 dead.

Cemetery no. 2: located in the Eastern part (smaller in relation to the first).

Number of victims: more than 300 persons.

Beside cemetery no. 2 there was a mass grave built by the *interahamwe*.

Estimated more than 100 persons.

P.S.: In Nyarushishi, the case of Colonel BAVUGAMENSHI, a native of Cyimbogo (ex-FAR) deserves mention. In fact, according to the testimony of one of the survivors encountered at Nyarushishi, this Colonel prevented the *interahamwe* from penetrating the camp to savagely kill refugees. He gave the order to soldiers to guard the camp. Finally, he convinced the *interahamwe* to turn back. He led them to believe that he would take care of things in Nyarushishi (with a view to saving the refugees).

Nyamaronko Sector, Buguti Cell.

Presence of a mass grave: number of victims 22 (former property lot belonging to the secondary school).

Gishambi Sector

Mashesha Cell – septic tank: 5 persons killed.

Karama Cell – grave 1, 2, 3: total 21 persons killed.

Kaboza Sector, Kingwa Cell: graves no. 1: 18 persons.

Nyakabuye Sector, Kinunga Cell: victims ?

Nyababembe Sector, Nyakakoma Cell: 19 victims killed.

Organiser of the genocide: SEMUTWA Léonard.

Muhanga Sector, Kigabiro Cell.

Grave no. 1 near the church - estimates given to us spoke of approximately 1,000 persons.

According to witnesses, more than 3,000 persons were hidden in the church grounds.

Grave no. 2 – estimated 8 victims at the residence of RWAKAREKO Joseph.

2.3.6. GISHOMA COMMUNE

Gishoma Commune is one of the communes of Cyangugu which collected remains. At the time of identification of the mass graves, we interviewed the *Bourgmestre* to obtain more information on this project. According to him, it was at the request of survivors, but also the wish of the commune that this project be developed and implemented. There were more than 12,000 victims for the entire commune. We had the opportunity to discover certain graves not yet identified by the commune, but also other sites which had already been protected and where decent burials had already taken place. Among these sites, we can cite Rango, Nyagatera cell at the home of Abbot Kayinamura. (See video testimony).

GASHONGA SECTOR, NYAMUTARAMA CELL.

Grave no. 1, number of victims: 32

Grave no. 2, number of victims: 22

Grave no. 3,) septic tanks no. 3: 60 persons killed

Grave no. 4, 45 persons killed.

According to witnesses, victims of the Nyagatera cell, Gashonga sector at Rango at the home of the Abbot is estimated to be more than 260 persons excluding children, who were thrown into the grave and whose number cannot be estimated.

Name of the survivors – see audio cassette.

Witnesses: - MUKANDANSONGERWA Thérèse

- MUNYENTWALI Jean

Commencement of genocide: 14 April 1994

2.3.7. BUGARAMA COMMUNE

During our investigations in Bugarama commune, we noted there were practically no mass graves. The principal reason which can explain the absence of graves in this commune is that it borders neighbouring countries to Rwanda (Zaire and Burundi).

The rivers mark the boundaries between these countries and ours. Based on testimony that we received from witnesses, almost all victims were dumped into the various rivers. The initial report examined at the commune discloses a total of 342 victims for the entire commune. With respect to the report of graves, 3 were given.

They are:

Share cell grave:
Nyabishonju cell grave:
Nyabitare cell grave:

75 victims

40 dead

the grave is beside the river. Victims were washed away by the water. It was therefore difficult to determine the number of victims buried in this grave.

K0275579

2.3.8. GAFUNZO COMMUNE

Nyabitekeri Sector, Muyange Cell.

Mass grave at the Health Centre. Large grave 5m across, 18m long. We witnessed and noted the height and depth of this grave, which are very impressive. Witnesses confirmed that large numbers of bodies were put into this grave. Various witnesses advanced figures in excess of 450 victims.

Witness: KANYENZI Patrice – see others on audio cassette.

Shangi Sector (forest of the parish).

Forest where several graves (approximately 14) were noted. The number of victims exceeds 600 persons.

According to testimony, alongside the forest there was a large roadblock near the home of HARERIMANA Bonaventure (sector leader of the *interahamwe*). Any person (Tutsi) who was fleeing other sectors could not have escaped this roadblock, the witness testified.

(Video and audio testimony)

SHANGI SECTOR, KABAGA CELL.

SHANGI PARISH

3 graves behind the Shanghi Church and a large grave behind the former church. An estimated 12,000 victims.

4 days of systematic massacres in the parish. Youssuf was commander in chief of the *Interahamwe*.

See video and audio testimony of Councillor MUGENZI Epimague.

Nyamugali Sector, Kigarama Cell.

Presence of a septic tank 12m high.

Victims: more than 52 known victims, excluding those clandestinely killed during the night.

GABIRO SECTOR, GABIRO CELL.

K0275580

Septic tank – at the home of NSENGUMUREMYI Venant. More than 200 estimated victims (near primary school of Gabiro).

2.3.9. KAGANO COMMUNE

Mukigi Sector, Mugohe Cell.

Near the Pentecostal Church. Presence of a septic tank, estimated 40 to 50 victims.

Organisers of genocide: - NZACAHAYO Augustin
 - MAKUZA Anastase.

Audio witness: Chantal

Mukinja Cell.

Presence of 3 graves (number of victims not provided).

Organisers of genocide: GAKOMEYE and NDALIBUMBYE Jean.

NYAMASHEKE CHURCH, NYAMASHEKE SECTOR, GIKUYO CELL.

The mass graves of the church.

Graves 1 & 2 behind the reception centres of the church

Graves 3 & 4 beside the church

3 septic tanks in front of the church

Grave no. 5 – a cement grave

Grave no. 6 – near the workshop

Grave no. 7 – near the former showers

Grave no. 8 – facing the church

Grave no. 9 – large grave opposite the large church

Graves 10 & 11 – two twin graves

Grave 12 – grave located beside the large church

Presence of several large graves in the parish of Nyamasheke. Estimates vary between 8,000 and 10,000 killed in the parish.

See video testimony of NDAHAYO Firmin.

Resource persons – survivors.

- KAYITERA

- Béatrice MUKANTAGARA

- KAYIHURA.

NYAMASHEKE SECTOR, NINZI CELL.

Mass grave 15m high facing the Health Centre.

Estimated number: 200 people killed.

S/P RWESERO.

President of the Sub-*Préfecture*.

Septic tank 15m high with an estimated more than 500 victims.

2.3.8. GATARE COMMUNE

RUHANU SECTOR, GATWAZO CELL.

Hanika parish – between 3,000 and 4,000 persons seeking refuge in the parish.

Grave no. 1 – estimated number: between 100 and 600 victims

Mass grave no. 2 – more than 1,000 persons

Mass grave no. 3 – more than 30 persons

Audio testimony in Hanika (women)

Period of genocide: from 6 to 12 April 1994.

2.3.10. KIRAMBO COMMUNE

In Kirambo commune the estimated number of victims is 852 for the entire commune. See Rfa/16003/04.18.

Number of genocide victims in the commune/ Letter of 5/10/95

RUHERO SECTOR, RUBONA CELL.

Kibogora cemetery: number of victims: approximately 350 persons.

NTYAZO SECTOR – Near the Hospital.

Audio testimony

GAHISI SECTOR – Audio testimony.

Note: Victims massacred in the commune were dumped in the lake. They numbered 179.

The most important genocide sites in Cyangugu Préfecture.

1. Kamembe Commune

Kadasomwa site – number of victims: between 25,000 and 30,000 killed.

Nkaka site (in the Parish) – victims: between 1,500 and 2,000.

2. Gafunzu Commune

Shangi site (in the parish)

Estimated victims 12,000.

3. CYIMBOGO Commune

Mibirizi site (Parish)

Victims: +10,000

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Nyakanyinya site (Primary School)
Persons killed: more than 1,200.

4. Kagano Commune

Nyamasheke site (in the parish)
Number of victims: between 8,000 and 10,000.

5. GATATE Commune

Hanika site (in the Parish)
More than 4,000 victims.

6. Nyakabuye Commune

Nyarushishi site
Number of victims: between 3,000 and 4,000 persons.

7. Gisuma Commune

Bushenge site (in the Hospital)
Victims: between 1,500 and 2,500 dead
NB: The victims were buried in various locations.

Bulinda site
Persons killed: +1,500

2.4. GIKONGORO PRÉFECTURE.

Meeting with the Gikongoro military and administrative authorities to obtain further information on the genocide sites. Following this meeting, we learned more about the major sites of the region, particularly those of:

- MURAMBI
- KIBEHO
- KADUHA
- CYANIKA

2.4.1. NYAMAGABE COMMUNE

GIKONGORO CITY: Gasaka Sector

Gikongoro Diocese (in the Parish)

Presence of three mass graves for which the number of victims was not disclosed. These graves are located behind the parish, beside the road leading to the Diocese.

(See location on video cassette).

Gasaka Sector – Munombe Cell

K0275583

We identified three septic tanks near the primary school.
Number of victims: +300 persons killed.

Chronology – Video testimony of MUHAYIMANA Annonciata

Gikongoro Sector – Gatyazo Cell – Near the parish, we discovered two mass graves where victims are estimated to be approximately 50 persons.

Resource persons: MUTEGARABA Séraphine
MUKAMANA
See video testimony

Murambi Sector – Principal Murambi site.

Presence of several mass graves surrounding the Murambi technical school. Based on testimony received, victims of the Murambi genocide are estimated to number between 35,000 and 40,000 dead. Among the thousands of persons who sought refuge in this Technical School (which had just been constructed) very few survived. At the present time, disinterment has been completed and as of 31.1.1996 20,154 corpses have been disinterred.
(See video cassette)

Tare I Sector – Kagarama Cell:

Presence of 2 septic tanks (behind the house of the ex-Bourgmestre). One of 30 persons and in the other more than 70 persons killed.

Video testimony of MUTEGARABA Séraphine and HABIYAKARE Jean Damascène.

2.4.2. MUBUGA COMMUNE

Gisizi Sector

Akalehe Cell

Several mass graves

Mass grave no. 1 near the commune

Number of victims: approximately 1,800 killed. Grave measuring 21m in length and 3-4m width.

Graves no. 2 & 3 respectively 11m by 3m and 7m by 3m

Number of victims: not reported

The 4th grave is a septic tank located on the property of the late Bernardin KAYIGAMBIRE with victims estimated to be in excess of 20 persons.

Witness: Odette NYIRABAYOVU
Gisizi Sector – Muremuko Cell

Based on testimony provided by a survivor (video testimony), there were between 300 and 400 persons killed on the road leading to Kivu commune. These persons were gathered together and killed with guns and grenades. Grave measuring 12m long by 3m wide.

In KABILIZI sector, we discovered a septic tank measuring 21m in length by 17m in width, but we had no information with respect to the number of persons buried in this septic tank.

KIBEHO PARISH

Testimony: More than 27,000 persons sought refuge in Kibeho parish. According to the witness, fewer than 2,000 survived. This leads us to believe that at least 25,000 persons were massacred in Kibeho parish (see other witnesses on video cassette).

Many person were killed at the Church by ex-GP (ex-*Garde Présidentielle*) with heavy armour. Others were burned alive in the large church.

Abbot Thadée RUSINGIZANDEKWE (native of Kibeho), currently imprisoned in Butare, was previously a teacher at the *Grand Séminaire de Nyakibanda*. He was a military chaplain in Kanombe and Kacyiru. He is one of the principal co-ordinators of the Kibeho genocide. Witnesses testified that he threw grenades into the Kibeho church.

Due to the significant number of victims and the scope of the atrocity committed at this parish, we attempted to obtain further information concerning chronology of events.

After interrogating witnesses, we interviewed other resource persons capable of providing us with other information with respect to the massacres in Kibeho Parish during the genocide.

Among them are Abbot Lucien RWABASHI located at Butare (Cathedral) and another Abbot who is currently Secretary of the Episcopal Conference residing in Kigali.

PS: Presence of only 2 significant mass graves in the parish. Due to the condition of the ground which was not good (uncleared), it was difficult to determine the exact number of graves in the parish.

2.4.3. NSHILI COMMUNE:

Rutiti Sector – Rubindi Cell near the primary school.
4 mass graves of approximately 3m by 2m each.
Estimated number: 75 persons.

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Based on the testimony of the *Bourgmestre* of the Commune, victims principally came from other communes (Mubuga and Rwamiko).

In the Busanzi-Musebeya Cell – Musebeya Parish – alongside the road, there was a large grave measuring 50m by 2m.

Based on the witness SEZIBERA Zacharie, between 300 and 1,000 persons were killed at the church and buried alongside the road. Traces of grenades and cartridges are visible on the church buildings. (See images on video cassette)

Resource person: MASINZO Frédéric, who worked at Volta/Gikondo (survivor of the parish).

Gisoro Sector – Nteko Cell.

Presence of more than 7 mass graves alongside the road leading to headquarters of the project for agricultural promotion (DANK) of the region and the local protestant church. The number of victims for all graves inventoried is between 300 and 500 (victims coming principally from surrounding communes).
Testimony given by Mr BIKEZINDEGE Tharcisse.

Among the graves visited was one (the 6th) prepared by Belgians during the colonial era and in which it is estimated that more than 100 persons are buried based upon its dimensions and its depth (+13m depth and 4 to 5m in diameter).

NB: Based on information which we received in the sub-*préfecture* of Munini, Nshili commune, the ex-*Bourgmestre*, a certain KADOGL, in the company of the former Sub-Prefect BINIGA, soldiers, militia men and even Burundi refugees all blocked the road to thousands of fugitives attempting to flee to Burundi.

Their fierce resistance was broken by the intervention of soldiers. The former Sub-Prefect of MUNINI (Biniga) gathered women, children, and the elderly at the Sub-*Préfecture*, stating that he was going to protect them. But he then summoned soldiers who gunned them all down. The victims were transported by vehicle from the businessman RUDANDAZA and buried at MUHASHYI property on the MUNINI-KIVU road.

Estimate: 10,000 victims.

2.4.4. KIVU COMMUNE

Kivu Commune is located in the southern part of Gikongoro *préfecture*.

Muganza Sector, Nyabirondo Cell

Muganza Parish

Grave – Near the grounds of the Muganza primary school with an estimated in excess of 50 victims.

Witness: BUTERA Vianney

K0275586

Another septic tank was located beside the destroyed house across from the lot.
Number of victims: 17 persons.

There is a commercial centre slightly closer to the primary school in KAMIRABAGENZI where there is a mass grave estimated to have 300 persons killed and savagely thrown into the grave.

2.4.5. RWAMIKO COMMUNE:

1. Mata Sector, Murambi Cell.

Massacres of the tea factory behind the building. This place was named "KURUGANO" because of the bamboo plants that are there.

Presence of a large mass grave. According to NTAGWIRUMUGARA Laurent (witness), the victims came from various sectors bordering the Butari *préfecture*. On the basis of this same testimony, factory trucks transported the corpses to bury them at the foregoing site.

Victims numbered more than 500 persons.

Resource person: RWILIMA Shadrak.

Supervisor of the massacre at the factory: Mr NDABARINZE Juvénal (former director of the factory).

RURAMBA SECTOR, KIMPUNGA CELL.

- An erosive grave measuring 21m in length and 12m in width nearby the Ruramba Health Centre.

An estimated 50 to 60 victims.

Note: We do not have sufficient information concerning the number of victims since everybody (survivors) was afraid to testify. This raises doubts as to the estimates which were provided to us.

2.4.6. KARAMA COMMUNE – NYANZA CELL

CYANIKA PARISH

Number of refugees at the time of the massacres: More than 15,000 persons.

Date of entry in the parish: from 08/04/1994 until 21/04/1994

Date of massacres: 21/04/1994

Chronology: see video testimony. Cyanika parish

Resource persons: KANAMUGIRE Léon
Bernadette MUKANEZA.

2.4.7. KINYAMAKARA COMMUNE – S/P KARABA

Muhanga Sector, Nyarubandi Cell:

Mass grave on the property of RUSANGANWA

K0275587

Number of victims: 12 persons – at roadside.

Presence of another mass grave measuring 20m by 5 in Muhanga, at the side of the road leading to Kamweru.

Note: 18 families in this mass grave comprising totalling an estimated 60 persons buried.

In the Kamweru sector, Kibara cell behind the primary school, we located a large mass grave measuring 8m by 3 but we obtained no testimony concerning persons killed at this place. However, according to some information received on site, just beside this primary school there was a large *Interahamwe* roadblock and any person who attempted to flee was killed.

2.4.8. RUKONDO COMMUNE

Maheresho Sector – at the Protestant Church.

Mass grave behind the small house of the Pastor.

Number of victims: 257 persons – Grave measuring 4m by 2.

Mass grave no. 2: persons buried: more than 10 persons – 2m by ½

Video testimony (member of the Pastor's family)

Kirambi Sector Kirambi cell.

Presence of a large grave constructed with cement (previously there were septic tanks).

Victims estimated between 80 and 180 persons.

The *Interahamwe* used clubs, grenades.

See video testimony of MUKAKALISA Alphonsine.

Resource person: Josepha (Mata factory).

2.4.9. MUSANGE COMMUNE

A mass grave beside the *Bureau Communal* where an estimated 12,000 persons were killed. We observed large numbers of remains in the vicinity of the *Bureau Communal*. This leads us to believe that the number of persons killed is considerable.

Commentary: Video cassette.

NB: Ongoing presence at the *bureau communal* of buried remains (approximately one hundred skulls).

The *Bourgmestre* informed us that these bones would be disinterred and given a decent burial in the neighbouring commune. ..

2.4.10. KADUHA SUB-PRÉFECTURE

2.4.11. KARAMBO COMMUNE – KAVUMU SECTOR – KADUHA CELL

K0275588

Presence of several graves at roadside leading to the parish (between 7 and 8 graves).

Number of victims: unidentified.

The large mass grave located in Kaduha Parish (5 graves merged into one).

According to witness MUKAREMERA Véréna, more than 20,000 persons sought refuge in the church.

See video testimony of Véréna MUKAREMERA.

Another grave was reported at the side of the road leading to Kaduha but because access to the site was not possible, the grave was not visited.

Estimated victims – between 50 and 60 persons.

2.4.12. MUKO COMMUNE

22/12/1995, investigation of the Commission in Muko commune, Muko sector, Muhembe cell.

3 mass graves along the road leading to Kaduha for an estimated number of approximately 100 persons buried.

Note: Only men were buried in these three graves. After killing them, they were transported by two trucks to the commune to be buried at the aforementioned site.

In Mushubi parish, we identified 2 mass graves respectively of 5m by 2 and 3m by 2.

Number of victims: Unknown

Mushubi Health Centre – large mass grave 12m in height.

Observation: The massacres of men in Muko commenced on 07/04/1994.
The genocide of women and children commenced during late June 1994.

According to testimony of the former Deputy *Bourgmestre*, more than 6,000 refugees were reported to the commune, including all categories. He certifies that out of the 6,000 there are no more than 100 survivors.

In Muko, we discovered a large eroding grave approximately 700m long. Many living and dead persons were thrown into this grave.

We were unable to obtain an estimate of the number of victims. The size of the grave, but also the large roadblock which was erected there, leads us to believe that this pit was used as a large mass grave for victims (video film).

Grave 1 – 5m by 2

Grave 2 – 6m by 2 } graves located at the same location at the lower section of the
principal grave road

Grave 3 – 3m by 1.5 in Gatara (in a small forest). See video cassette.

2.4.13. MUSEBEYA COMMUNE

K0275589

The information we received concerning MUSEBEYA commune confirmed that there were fewer graves in this commune. According to information received from communal authorities, victims fled towards other communes seeking a new refuge.

Others were forcibly brought to MUKO commune to be killed. The site which we observed and filmed was located in a single sector not far from the brigade. This site was revealed to us by a soldier. He discovered the site due to a survivor of the region. Estimates number victims in the order of 100 persons killed.

The most important genocide sites in GIKONGORO Préfecture

1. MURAMBI site in Nyamagabe Commune

Between 35,000 and 40,000 persons who sought refuge at the Murambi Technical School were massacred at this place. Very few of them survived the carnage.

2. KIBEHO site in MUBUGA Commune

Approximately 25,000 persons were massacred in KIBEHO. Many of them were burned or shot in the Church by elements of the ex-presidential guard. Abbot Thadée RUSINGIZANDEKWE (native of Kibeho) is currently imprisoned in BUTARE accused of being one of the major organisers of the Kibeho genocide.

3. Kaduha site in KARAMBO Commune

Victims estimated to be in the order of 20,000 persons. According to various testimony, the principal organiser of the carnage was Colonel SIMBA of the ex-F.A.R.

4. Cyanika site in Rwamiko Commune

More than 15,000 persons were killed in the Cyanika Church.

2.5 GISENYI PRÉFECTURE

Prefect during the genocide : ZIRIMWABAGABO Charles.

Gisenyi Préfecture has 12 communes. During our visit of the Préfecture, we had the advantage of arriving at the time 9 Bourgmestres were attending a meeting the Prefect and the Sub-Prefects held in the Préfecture. That allowed us to explain the purpose of our mission. It was actually on 28.12 that the Gisenyi team commenced its investigations at the level of the communes.

2.5.1. RUBAVU COMMUNE.

K0275590

Visit of a large grave in Gisenyi sector, Kavumu cell. Difficult to determine the number of victims. However, testimony confirmed that beside the grave Interahamwe had erected a large road block. This leads us to believe that the numbers thrown into the grave are considerable.

Note : There were more women and children thrown into the grave.

Video testimony of the Kivumu officer.

GISENYI SECTOR, RUBAVU CELL.

Grave no. 1

Grave no. 2 } Large graves in the sector. These large graves are located beside the large

Grave no. 3 Rubavu commune cemetery.

Note : During the genocide, perpetrators of the massacres called this place "the commune". Trucks transported all victims to the "commune" to massacre them using machetes, clubs, axes and grenades, among other instruments. The atrocity was horrendous according to a female officer of the cell.

* See video testimony of the officer responsible for Rubavu cell (survivor).

Details with respect to the number of victims were not disclosed to us but Gisenyi préfecture has data available which may soon serve as a benchmark to estimate the number of victims in these 3 large graves.

2.5.2. MUTURA COMMUNE

Tamira Sector, Tamira Cell.

Presence of a large grave in this cell :

Number of victims : between 80 and 100.

We observed bones within proximity of the grave.

Nyarutema sector (eucalyptus fields)

Mass grave (roadside) leading to the Adventist University of Mudende.

The extension of the grave is visible. Disinterment has commenced but was not completed.

Presence of other bones along the entire length of the road. We saw exposed on the ground, skulls, the leg of a man See video testimony.

Mudende Sector, Gahanika Cell.

This is the cell where burial took place (decent). More than 150 bodies are estimated to be buried there. Video testimony.

2.5.3 RWERERE COMMUNE.

Mubona Sector, Akanyirabagoyi Cell, Musasamana Parish.
Grave 1 in front of the Musasamana Parish
Grave 2 behind the Church
Grave 3 (exists – difficult to identify)

K0275591

Based on testimony, the victims sought refuge in the Chapel of the Parish. Soldiers arrived and executed everybody. There are a few survivors in the parish.
Resource person : NIYITEGEKA Védaste survivor of Musasamana (currently working at the Gisenyi *Parquet* (prosecutor's office)).
Video testimony.

2.5.4. KANAMA COMMUNE.

Principal sites of the commune.

Nyundo Parish.

Presence of several septic tanks (5) in the parish where victims were dumped. Difficult to determine the number but, according to testimony of 2 girls of the Nyundo Orphanage (survivors of the parish), the number of dead may be compared to the size of the principal market place (Mahoko). Comparison made based on corpses seen by the two girls during the Nyundo massacres.

Video testimony of : Donata MUKESHIMANA : 17 years old
Dative UWIMANA : 15 years old

Resource person : Abbot Martin MAJYAMBERE and Fabien RWAKAREKE.

2.5.5. GICIYE COMMUNE, BIREMBO SECTOR

We did not obtain sufficient identification by the commune. The Deputy *Bourgmestre* explained to us that there were deaths in the commune but that the massacres were perpetrated in a scattered manner in Giciye.
Sectors where most victims were counted : Nyamugeyo and Shyira.

2.5.6. GASEKE COMMUNE

Principal sites : Rwili Sector, Kabageyo Cell, Gashihe hill side.

Presence of 2 mass graves where burial took place in the presence of authorities of the country, including the President of the Republic. According to the witness, there were more than 2,000 deaths but bones gathered allow for an estimate of more than 820 (at Gishihe hill side).
Video testimony of Michel NDIZEYE.

Muramba Sector, Cyasunya Cell.

Mass grave at the side of the road leading to the *Bureau Communal*. Three road blocks were erected there during the genocide.

K0275592

Grave no. 1 – 4m by 2.5. Facing *Bureau Communal*, an erosive pit is visible. According to testimony of the Councillor of this sector, victims were killed and thrown into the pit.

Grave 2, 3 and 4 – behind the dwelling of the Former *Bourgmestre*. Due to the number of victims, estimates are difficult to determine as information received is not reliable.

See video testimony.

2.5.7. KAYOVE COMMUNE, 8. NYAMYUMBA & 9. KARAGO.

For these 3 communes, we have no information concerning genocide sites. At the time we conducted our investigations, the 3 *Bourgmestres* were absent. This considerably compromised our mission. Witnesses met did not convince us with respect to the information they provided. However, we appointed Sub-Prefect NGOGA Gérard in collaboration with the 2 *Bourgmestres* to gather all information necessary with respect to sites of major importance but also of lesser importance in the 3 communes.

2.5.10. SATINSKYI COMMUNE

Bourgmestre during the genocide : NSANZIMIHIGO Cyrille

NGORORERO SECTOR

Councillor during the genocide : Barthélémy

KABAGARI cell

Supervisor during the genocide : RUKEBESHA Thomas (present).

Grave I : 4,600 victims

Date of the genocide : 10/4/1994

Organisers of the genocide :
- KABALIRA Thélesphore (School Inspector and President of the Interahamwe),
- MUNYARUKATO Ladislav,
- KARASIRA Pierre Benoît,
- NDABITONDEYE Jean Bosco (Businessman who distributed fuel to burn people),
- TABARUKA Cléophas.

The Palace of the M.R.N.D. in Ngororero was full when these fugitives arrived, principally from Kibilira, Satinskyi and Ramba. Soldiers and militia men burned them inside the palace and buried them in furrows near the location of the carnage.

They are poorly buried and the authorities plan on carrying out decent burials. Testimony of NDONGOZI Phocas, born in 1955 in SATINSKYI commune.

Grave II : 860 victims (in MAZIMERO cell).

Supervisor of the cell during the genocide : RWABUKAMBA Charles (Present)

K0275593

These victims for the most part were intellectuals fleeing NGORORERO in the direction of KABWAYI (Gitarama).

The Interahamwe of NGORORERO followed them until GITARAMA, brought them back to kill them in the place of origin (NGORORERO). This manhunt was symbolic for the Interahamwe. It was necessary to give the people of GITARAMA, who at that time were very much against the genocide, an example of what they were required to perform.

They initially brought to NGORORERO : 480 persons, then 380; on an ONATRACOM bus.

2.5.11. RAMBA COMMUNE.

Bourgmestre during the genocide : KARASIRA Léonard

The site which everyone referred to was the BAYI sector, RUTOYI Cell site. It contains 13 bodies of victims of the genocide of April 1994. We were unable to have access to the site as the roads were impassable.

Organisers of the genocide : - RUBYAGIRA of GASEKE commune
(imprisoned in GISENYI),
- NYANDWI Jean Claude (Teacher)

Testimony of BIHOYIKI Téléphore, born in 1963 in RAMBA commune.

N.B.: The commune lost ± 380 persons during the genocide and massacres, but many were killed in other communes. It counts 12 small graves, the largest containing 13 bodies (BAYI sector).

In the commune, there was an anti-Tutsi genocide in 1990, at the same time as that carried out in KIBILIRA and SATINSKYI commune. At this time, an attack came from the SOVU sector conducted by police officer KAMENYERO and directed towards KAGEYO.

It should be specified that on 25/1/1993 there were killings of Tutsi in the commune. On that occasion, the Director of the D.R.I. RAMBA-GASEKE (GASASIRA) Project made suitable clubs called NTAMPONGANOYUMWANZI (which means "no quarter given to the enemy"). This GASASIRA was named BAZUMVARYARI (which means "When will they understand").

At this time, a certain MUHIGIRWA Augustin improvised a popular presentation concerning ethnic hatred and commenced distributing clubs (he's a native of BYUMBA).

2.5.12. KIBILIRA COMMUNE.

Bourgmestre during the genocide : RWIRAHIRA Vincent

KAREHE SECTOR

K0275594

Councillor during the genocide : Alias SARONGO

RUSUMO Cell

Supervisor during the genocide : SEMPANZI Canisius (still incumbent).

Grave : 3,000 victims, killed in the houses of BENEBIKIRA (attaché to the Mother Superior of SAVE).

Date of genocide : 13/4/1994.

Organisers of the genocide : TEGERA Pierre (ex-Director of P.N.A.P in Ruhengeri), TEGANYA Innocent (ex-Chief of staff in REDEMI).

N.B. : In the Catholic Church of KIBILIRA, \pm 30 persons were killed having fled into the attic. The Church is frequented for prayers.

The BENEBIKIRA Sisters convent should be closed. \pm 3,000 persons were killed there including all the sisters and the orphans of the KIBILIRA genocide of 1990, who were raised there. The houses were destroyed and therefore uninhabited.

MUTEKERI Cell.

Supervisor of the Cell : RUHUNGANDE Jean (present).

Grave : 1,000 victims.

Date of execution : 13/4/1994.

Organisers of the genocide : the same as for the RUSUMO cell.

Testimony of MUKARWEMA Solange, born in 1967 in KIBILIRA commune.

N.B. : The commune is currently preparing a decent burial ceremony for these victims of the genocide.

THE PRINCIPAL SITES OF THE GENOCIDE IN GISENYI PRÉFECTURE

1. SATINSKYI COMMUNE

NGORORERO site : 4,600 victims

2. KIBILIRI COMMUNE

KIBILIRI site : number of victims estimated to be in excess of 3,000

3. KANAMA COMMUNE

NYUNDO site (in the Parish) : approximately 1,500 victims

4. GASEKE COMMUNE

GASHIHE site (hill side) : more than 1,000 persons killed

N.B. : Remains collected and decently buried are estimated as 820.

5. RUBAVU COMMUNE

RUBAVU site (Cemetery)

N.B. : We have no estimate on the number of victims but information and testimony received confirmed considerable number of persons killed and buried in the cemetery.

2.6. GITARAMA PREFECTURE

Préfet during the genocide : UKULIKIYEYEU Jean Damascène

2.6.1. RUTOBWE COMMUNE.

Bourgmestre during the genocide : MPORANZI Jean Marie vianney

SHYANDA SECTOR

Councillor during the genocide : AHORUSHAKIYE Jean

Kagoma cell

Supervisor during the genocide : MUNYESHURI Mathias.

Grave: 150 victims

Date of genocide : 15/4/1994.

Organisers of the genocide: NDAGIJE Jean Baptiste (who was *Bourgmestre* of the Commune and worked at the B.N.R.), Callixte NZABONIMANA (ex-Minister MJEUMA, native of the commune).

Testimony of NDAGIJMANA Isaïe, born in 1942 in Rutongo, Rotobwe Commune.

N.B.: No official burial ceremony has taken place in the commune.
We advise the *Bourgmestre* to remove bones from the large septic tank and ****pits**** in the surrounding area and to give them a proper burial.
Little information on the situation in the sectors. But there were few (*?) deaths in the commune (+12,000).

2.6.2. MUSAMBIRA COMMUNE.

Bourgmestre during the genocide : NYANDWI Justin

BIRAMBO SECTOR

Councillor during the genocide : GASHAGAZA Gérard

Gitega cell (Gaserege)

K0275596

Supervisor during the genocide : YANDAGIYE

Grave I : 1,500 victims

Grave II : 500 victims

Grave III : 100 victims

Grave IV : 1,500 victims

Grave V : 100 victims

Date of genocide : 14/4/1994

Organisers of the genocide : Fidèle NKERABIGWI, Aphrodis (Teacher).
They are cited for the entire commune.

Testimony of MUKAMUSANA, born in 1933, in MUSAMBIRA Commune (Kambeyi).

N.B.: It is imperative to give these victims a dignified burial. Nothing has been done in this regard.

KAMBEYI SECTOR. –

Councillor during the genocide : SUMUNI
GIHETA cell.

Supervisor during the genocide : KAMUZINZI Godéfried

Grave : 50 victims

Date of genocide : 14/4/1994

Testimony of RUKARA Phénias, born in 1956 in Nyarubaka in MUSAMBIRA Commune.

GATIZO SECTOR.

Councillor during the genocide : NAHAYO André

Kigembe cell.

Supervisor during the genocide : NSHAKABATENDA Aloys.

Graves : 480 victims

Date of genocide : 20/4/1994

Testimony of AYABAGABO Gabriel, born in 1950 in Gatizo in MUSAMBIRA commune.

MUSAMBIRA SECTOR

* MBARI cell : 5,000 victims

* KARENTERA cell : 24

NYAMIYAGA SECTOR

* NKOTO cell : Grave I : 150 victims
Grave II : 100 victims

* BUMBOGO cell
Grave : 42 victims

NKOMANE SECTOR

K0275597

- * BITSIBO cell
Grave : 150 victims
- * RUKAMBURA cell
Grave : 20 victims

GIHEMBE SECTOR

- * GIHOKWE cell
Grave : 14 victims
- * KANSHIRI cell
Grave : 75 victims
- * BOHORU cell
Grave : 35 victims

NYARUBAKA SECTOR

- * GASEREGE cell
Grave I : 400 victims
Grave II : 30 victims

2.6.3 NYAMBUYE COMMUNE.

Bourgmestre during the genocide : RUZIGAMA

GAHOZO SECTOR, BITINETE CELL.

Grave : 100 victims

Date of genocide: 23/4/1994.

Organisers of the genocide : NZIGIRA (Veterinarian)
Thomas MUNYAMPUNDU

Person assisting survivors : Déo SEBIGARAGARA who saved Elise RUKAMBO.

Testimony of RUKAMBO Elise, born in 1965 in Goma (ZAIRE).

N.B.: This woman has a large machete wound at her neck.

GITARAMA SECTOR

Councillor during the genocide : NIYIRERA Théodomire.

Supervisor during the genocide : YOZAFATA

Grave : 300 victims

Date of genocide : 24/4/1994..

Testimony of GAKAWAYA Tharcisse, born in 1939 in MUSHUBATI.

KABGAYI

K0275598

Supervisor during the genocide : KAMAZURU
Grave I : 141 victims
Grave II : 50 victims
Date of genocide : 24/4/1994

Agents acting for the *Bourgmestre* : MUNYANKUMBURWA (ex-*Bourgmestre* of Mushubati), NZIGIRA (Veterinarian), Business Men and Soldiers under the former régime, without excluding KARAMIRA Frodouard of M.D.R. Power.

Person assisting survivors : Father VIYEKO, of Croatian nationality, is known to have saved many human lives.
Testimony of GAKWAYA Tharcisse, born in 1939 in MUSHUBATI.

N.B.: Kabgayi appears to have been a pull of attraction for fugitives from throughout the Gitarama *préfecture* who came there seeking refuge. There are even people who left NGORORERO (Gisenyi) to hide in Kabwayi. Unfortunately, the Interahamwe of NGORORERO came to look for "their men" transported them in the ONATRACOM bus and buried them near the NGORORERO Brigade. For them, this act was symbolic. It was to give an example to the residents of Gitarama who at that time were considered as opposing the killings.

Some of these fugitives were taken away from Kabgayi by the Interahamwe and killed. The persons who were chiefly targeted were intellectuals, the youngest, in short anybody who might be useful in society. However, a certain number survived up until the liberation by the A.P.R.

This explains the flow towards GITARAMA and that during the massacres which occurred previously those who fled towards this village saved their lives.

2.6.3. MUKINGI COMMUNE.

Bourgmestre during the genocide : NSABIMANA Basile

KAMUSENYI SECTOR

Councillor during the genocide : NSENGIYUMVA Fidèle

NYARUSANGE cell

Supervisor during the genocide : MUHUTU Antoine
Grave I : 64 victims
Grave II : 40 victims
Date of genocide : 26/4/1994
Perpetrators of the genocide : KARANGWA Alexandre (alias RURANGARANGA).

KAWAYIDA

Testimony of MUNYANKINDI Léonard, born in 1958 in Kamusenyi in MUKINGI Commune.

2.6.3. KAYENZI COMMUNE.

Bourgmestre during the genocide : MBARUBUKEYE Jean

BUNYONGA SECTOR.

Councillor during the genocide : NAYIGIZIKI Antoine.

KAGOBOKE cell

Supervisor during the genocide : KABALIRA Joseph

Grave I : 2,500 victims

Grave II : 1,300 victims

Grave III : 500 victims

Date of genocide : 19/4/1994

Perpetrators of the genocide : MBARUBUKEYE Jean (ex-*Bourgmestre*),
SIBOMANA François (inspector)

Persons assisting survivors : NGARUKIYE Lazare, who saved the current *Bourgmestre* and his entire family, NIYITEGEKA Adrien AND BIYAHAGUMYE Simon.

Testimony of NKURIKIYINKA Pierre Damien, born in 1947 in Bitare in Kayenzi commune.

BITARE SECTOR

Councillor during the genocide : KANAMUGIRE Cyprien

Selire Rurambo.

Supervisor during the genocide : MUGABARIGARA Déo (currently supervisor as well)

Grave I : 550 victims

Grave II : 300 victims

Date of genocide : 19/4/1994

Organisers of the genocide : the same as for BUNYONGA sector.

Same witnesses for BUNYONGA.

N.B.: In all, the commune lost 9,430 persons principally in BUNYONGA, NYAMIRENGE, BITARE and KAYENZI sectors.

2.6.5. NTONGWE COMMUNE

Bourgmestre during the genocide : KAGABO Charles

He is known to have **formented** killings prior to April 1994.

SECTOR : RUTUNGO.

Councillor during the genocide : SIBOMANA Jean Baptiste

MUKOMA cell.

K0275600

Supervisor during the genocide : KAGURANAO Elias.

Grave I : 10,000 victims

NYARUGENGE cell (Kinazi trading centre)

Councillor during the genocide : MUDAKEMWA

Supervisor during the genocide : JAFARI

Date of genocide : 21/4/1994

Organisers of the genocide : KAGABO Charles (ex-Bourgmestre),
NDAHIMANA Augustin (Business Man)
NGURINZIRA Michel, business man who saved
15 persons.

Testimony of MINANI Javen, born in 1968 in NTONGWE commune.

2.6.6. MUSHUBATI COMMUNE

Bourgmestre during the genocide : NIYONTEZE Fulgence

REMERA SECTOR; MUNINI CELL

Grave : 300 victims

Date of genocide : 20/4/1994.

Organisers of the genocide: NYIRIMBIBI Dennys (Business man owner of
"PAPYRUS"), KANUNI (ex Councillor of GIKOMERO).

Person assisting survivors : DIGIDIGI Antoine.

Testimony of NGOGA Léopold, born in 1965 in RUTOBWE commune.

N.B.: For the sectors bordering NYABARONGO, victims were thrown into
the NYABORONGO. Thus there was no mass graves in these sectors.

2.6.7. BULINGA COMMUNE

Bourgmestre during the genocide : NSABIAMANA Martin.

This *Bourgmestre* performed one good act during the genocide. He transported
many people in a vehicle towards KABWAYI to save them.

N.B.: There is no mass graves. Those who were killed were thrown into the
NYABARONGO.

Testimony of the current *Bourgmestre* of the Commune.

2.6.8 NYABIKENKE COMMUNE

Bourgmestre during the genocide : KARUNGANDA Anatole.

RUKARAGATA SECTOR

Councillor during the genocide : KIMONO Jean Berchmas

Selire GITONDE

Supervisor during the genocide : SEMANZA Fabien

K0275601

* Grave I : 1,100 victims

Date of genocide : 11/4/1994.

Organiser of the genocide : Callixte NZABONIMANA (at the relevant time, MIJEUMA).

Testimony of DUKUZUMUREMYI Cyrilly, born in 1963 in the commune NYABIKENKE and KIMONYO Jean Berchmas, born in 1942 (NYABIKENKE).

* Grave II : 3,000 victims

N.B.: The remains of victims are still scattered in the wild (or in graves).

However with the cooperation of the Parish priest, communal officers are organising a decent burial at a communal level.

2.6.9 TABA COMMUNE.

Bourgmestre during the genocide : AKAYESU Jean Paul

BIGULI SECTOR

Councillor during the genocide : SIBOMANA Léonard

Selire BUGULI.

Cell officer : KABIRIGI Ezéchiél

2 graves : 6,000 victims

Date of genocide : 19/4/1994

Organisers of the genocide : the two principal organisers cited are AKAYESU Jean Paul (ex-*Bourgmestre*) and KUBWIMANA Silas (business man).

They were instigators for the entire commune.

Testimony of ABEGAYIRE Védaste, born in 1959 in KAMONYI in TABA commune.

KAMONYI SECTOR.

Councillor during the genocide : GAKWAYA Jean

Selire GASHARU

Supervisor during the genocide : MUREKEZI Claver

Grave : 700 victims

Date of execution : 19/4/1994

Organisers of the genocide : to those who are cited for the BUGULI sectors can be added GAKWAYA Jean (ex-Councillor) and MUREKEZI Claver.

Testimony of ABEGAYIRE Védaste, born in 1959 in KAMONYI in TABA commune.

Selire SHENGA

K0275602

Supervisor during the genocide : KAREKEZI Innocent

Grave : 12 victims. These are sisters who were fleeing from UMUSHUMBAMWIZA to Kigali. They were killed by refugees coming from KIVUYE, who were amassed at KAMONYI.

N.B.: The TABA commune for a long time sheltered many "genociders * " forced to leave Kigali due to the advance of the A.P.R. During this time, they reeked considerable havoc in the commune. Several remains of victims were reported here and there in the toilets. A decent burial ceremony after gathering of the bones is necessary.

2.6.10. RUNDA COMMUNE

Bourgmestre during the genocide : NDAYAMBAJE Sixbert.

RUYENZI SECTOR

Councillor during the genocide : KINYOGOTE Léopold.

Selire KABASANZA.

Grave : 200 victims

Date of genocide : 15/4/1994

Organisers of the genocide : KAMANA Claver (Business man),
KAREGA Emile,
MASENGESHO Antoine (*Bourgmestre*
until 1984 of M.D.R. Power),
UWIMANA Pelagie,
NTAKIRUTIMANA Joseph (*Agronome*
P.S.A.)

Persons assisting survivors : Sister Emeritha (currently in France),
MWONGEREZA (from GIHARA)
MUGEMANYI Pierre (Butcher).

Testimony of BIGIRIMANA Jean de Dieu, born in 1965 in TARE commune.

N.B. : The grave has been properly constructed (cemented). Most of the victims were thrown into the NYABARONGO.

It should also be noted that Mr KINYOGOTE Léopold who was councillor for RUYENZI sector was killed because he was attempting to protect victims of the genocide.

Selire RUBUMBA.

Supervisor of the cell during the genocide : BINYENA Sylvain.

Grave : 145 victims.

Date of genocide : 17/4/1994.

Organisers of the genocide : the same as for RUYENZI sector.

KIGESE SECTOR.

Councillor during the genocide : KANGABO Boniface

K0275603

MIBILIZI cell

Supervisor during the genocide : NZAKAMWITA Joseph

Grave : 150 victims

Date of genocide : 17/4/1994.

Organisers of the genocide : the same as previously.

Testimony of NKULIKIYINKA Jean Baptiste, born in 1937 in Kigese in RUNDA Commune.

N.B.: These victims had a decent burial.

RUGALIKA SECTOR

Grave : 600 victims. There were put in a deeping tank.

Organisers of the genocide : NTURAMBIRWE and his sons, SEBASAZA and his sons (all from MUGINA Commune).

Testimony of NSENGIMVA Samuel, born in 1975 in MUGINA Commune.

N.B.: The bodies thrown in the deeping tank are still floating due to the mix * (*formel*) which prevents decomposition. A special strategy is necessary for this site. As for NYARUBUYE, NTARAMA or MUGOMBWA, visitors should be brought there who wish to gain an understanding of the scope of the catastrophe.

2.6.11 TAMBWE COMMUNE

Bourgmestre during the genocide : MUGAGA Nathan.

NYAMAGANA SECTOR.

Councillor during the genocide : HABYARIMANA Fidèle

Selire NYARUSANGE.

Supervisor during the genocide : MUBILIGI Vincent.

Grave : 2,500 victims

Date of genocide : 22/4/1994.

Organisers of the genocide : MUGAGA Nathan (then *Bourgmestre*),
NZARAMBA Innocent (Business man),
RUKUBONE Narcisse (Pharmacist),
NIYONAGIRA Théophile.

Persons assisting survivors : NDAMAGE (Business man),
NIYITEGEKA Sosthène (small business man).

Testimony of RUZIMA Vénuste, born in 1952 in MURAMA Commune, residing in RUHANGO.

N.B.: We advise them to gather up bones which are still in the toilets for a mass grave.

Segiteri MAYUNZWE.

Councillor during the genocide : MUREKAMBANZE François
 Selire MAYUNZWE.
 Supervisor during the genocide : SIBOMANA Alphonse
 Grave I : 150 victims
 Grave II : 110 victims
 Date of genocide : 23/4/1994
 Organisers of the genocide : MUREKAMBANZE François (then
 Councillor)
 SEBUHUKU (Business man) and
 INDIGENE
 (Driver).

Testimony of IRAGENA Jean Baptiste, born in 1966 in Mayunzwe in TAMBWE Commune.

N.B.: For grave I, there were decent burials. The same thing should be done for grave II which initially was a toilet.

2.6.12. KOMINI KIGOMA-

Bourgmestre during the genocide : UGIRASHEBUJA Célestin

SEGITERI NGWA.

Councillor during the genocide : MANENGWA Salatière

Selire GATAGARA

Supervisor during the genocide : SERUYUMBA

Grave I : 1,350 victims

Grave II : 75 victims

Date of genocide : 22/4/1994

Organisers of the genocide : UGIRASHEBUJA Célestin (then
Bourgmestre),

KABIRIGI Aloys (School Inspector),
 SEMUHUNGU Jean Claude (Educational
 Animator),
 TWAHIRWA Emmanuel (Teacher),
 Madame NTAMABYARIRO Agnès (then
 MINIJUST) and her husband.

Testimony of GAHAMANYI Aloys, born in 1932 in MPANGA (Kigoma)

N.B.: The site of the 1,350 victims is very well constructed.

MPANGA SECTOR

Councillor during the genocide : RURANGWA Zéphyrin.

Selire NKINDA.

Supervisor during the genocide : MUGABO.
 Grave I : 405 victims
 Date of genocide : 22/4/1994
 Organisers of the genocide : RURANGWA Zéphanie and MUGABO
 (Councillor and Supervisor).
 Testimony of GAHAMANYI Aloys, born in 1932 in MPANGA in Kigoma
 Commune.

Selire RUBAGA.

Supervisor during the genocide : Eliel NIYONTEZE.
 Date of genocide : 22/4/1994
 Organisers of the genocide : The same as previously.
 Testimony of GAHAMANYI Aloys, born in 1932 in MPANGA (Kigoma).

N.B. : The site is very well cared for.

Grave II : 35 victims.

N.B. : This site could be improved.

2.6.13 MASANGO COMMUNE

Bourgmestre during the genocide : MWANAFUNZI Anthère

Segiteri KARAMBI.

councillor during the genocide : MUHUNNYI Boaz

Selire KARAMBI

Supervisor during the genocide : RUDABARI Jean Népomuscène.

Grave I : 1,500 victims

Grave II : 500 victims

Date of genocide : 21/4/1994

Organisers of the genocide : MPAMO Esdras (Deputy of M.R.N.D.),
 RUTAGANDA Georges,
 MWIZERWA Jothan (Assistant

Bourgmestre)

HAKIZIMANA Alexis (Assistant

Bourgmestre)

MWANAFUNZI Anthère,
 Sosthène (Cultivator),
 RYEZEMBERE Fulgence (who worked at
 the BRALIRWA),
 GASORE Canisius.

Testimony of RUDASINGWA Wellars, born in 1966 * in Karambi in MASANGO Commune.

N.B.: Most of the victims were thrown into the NYABARANGO.

2.6.14. MURAMA COMMUNE [Handwritten text] **Axes – see information

Bourgmestre during the genocide : RUTAGANDA Jean Damascene.

Segiteri GACU

Grave : 500 victims

Date of genocide : 24/4/1994

Organiser of the genocide : MASONGA, assisted by Interahamwe.

Segiteri RUNYENGANDO.

Councillor during the genocide : BARISIZE Abraham

Selire KEREZO.

Cell Officer : KALISA Hesron

Grave (trench) I : 2,500 victims

Grave II : 1,500 victims

Date of genocide : 24/6/1994.

Organisers of the genocide : - RUTAGANDA Jean Damascène
- BARISIZE Abraham
- SENEZA and GATSIMBANYI (Former business men in Nyanza).

Testimony of MULINDANYI Ezéchiél, born in 1952 in MURAMA Commune.

N.B. : A decent burial should be organised at this location.

2.6.15 MUGINA COMMUNE

Bourgmestre during the genocide : NDAGIJMANA Callixte

MBATI SECTOR

Councillor during the genocide : SEKAZIGA Vincent

MUREHE cell.

Supervisor during genocide : KABITO

Grave I : 15,000 victims

Grave II : 10,000 victims

Date of genocide : 20/4/1994

Organisers of the genocide : - NGIRUWONSANGA Onesphore
(President of M.D.R. Power),
- KANYANZIRA Boniface (Communal agronomical engineer),

- RUTABANA Jean Damascène
(Agricultural monitor),
- Intervention of the Army of the Former
Régime and Interahamwe.

Testimony of KARENZI Wellars, born in 1967 in MUGINA Commune and
Triphine KAMPIRE, born in 1969 in MUGINA Commune.

N.B. : The *Bourgmestre* protected all those who were threatened with death.
Thus people from surrounding communities came to seek refuge in
MUGINA. At the end, the "Genociders" killed him prior to finishing off
the fugitives. Should he not be considered as a national hero?

2.6.16. NYAKABANDA COMMUNE

Due to the impassibility of roads, we did not arrive in the commune.

But information gathered with respect to the commune in NGORORERO
allows us to say that there is no grave in the commune, those who were killed
were thrown into the NYABARONGO.

On behalf of the survivors of Nyabikenke Commune, Mr RUDODO wrote (dated
14/1/1996 : "(...) At the same time, when the same crisis erupted in July 1973, the
NDIZA region distinguished itself again by decimating several Tutsi families. It
was particularly the Commune of NYAKABANDA bordering on Mount NDIZA
which was the most affected. Witnesses state that there was only Tutsi family
after this tragic year of 1973".

The major genocidal sites in GITARAMA Préfecture

1. MUGINA Commune

The *chef-lieu* * of MUGINA Commune undoubtedly the largest genocidal site in
GITARAMA Préfecture. The essential factor of this unfortunate distinction is
that the ex-bourgmestre of the commune attempted to protect all persons
threatened with death until he was killed himself considered as being an
accomplice of the "Inyenzi".

The site had \pm 30,000 victims. A memorial should be erected there.

2. NTONGWE Commune

There were more than 10,000 victims in the RUTABO sector near the KINAZI
trading centre.

The atrocity was all the worse in that ex-bourgmestre KAGABO had shown his
bloodthirsty tendencies prior to the 1994 genocide.

3. MURAMA Commune

Here also there were a great number of deaths. But the bones have not been gathered up. This presents a certain difficulty of choosing the place for the memorial to the genocide and the massacres.

4. The Commune of KAYENZI

There were also many deaths here but the remains are still spread out in the wild to the point that the choice of a precise spot for the memorial has not been easy.

NYABIKENKE Commune

This commune was strongly affected in 1994. As the survivors of this commune recalled, it was the first to undertake massacres of Tutsis in 1959 (2/11/1959). The same survivors propose erecting a memorial to the genocide and the massacres on Mount NDIZA in memoriam of these former and recent events.

After the commune of MUGINA, this commune would be first in line for the memorial. This would be with a view to eradicating this persistence of killings and thus drawing the distinction with the regions of the south and the north in the GITARAMA *Préfecture*.

2.7 KIBUNGO PRÉFECTURE

2.7.1. RUKARA COMMUNE

The Commission team approached the communal authorities and exposed in a few words the purpose of its tour. Its guide on the principal sites of the genocide and other massacres was Mr Antoine NTAGUNGIRA, Communal Agent, who identified 3 major sites of massacres:

PARISH OF RUKARA.

This is in Rukara Commune, Rukara Sector, Rukara Cell. During the 1994 genocide, the incumbent authorities were:

- MPAMBARA Jean, *Bourgmestre*
- KANANGA Claver, Councillor
- NYIRINGABO Damas, Supervisor

The victims had sought refuge in the following places:

The Maternity Ward, the Nutritional Centre, the Movie Theatre, the Church and the Catechism Centre. There were expelled by *Interahamwe* and *Gendarmes* as of 7 April 1994 and were murdered with spiked clubs, machetes, grenades, inside and outside these buildings.

The Parish was under the direction of Spanish Fathers. The maternity and the health centre were controlled by Spanish religious members. For 5 days this religious

order gave food to the refugees, then the clergy themselves were threatened with death, became afraid and saved themselves without warning those who had sought refuge with them.

The principal massacres occurred between 12 and 16 April 1994.

- The number of killed is estimated to be in the order of 5,000 dead.
- The genocide locations: Church, Movie Theatre, Maternity Ward, Nutritional Centre, Catechism Centre.
- Mass graves:
 - one grave behind the nutritional centre
 - one grave behind the kitchen of the presbytere*
 - two graves behind the catechism centre*
- Two tombs in the usual cemetery, where bones gathered on the road and in the woods near the church were placed.
- Organisers of the massacres:
 1. RUREMESHA
 2. KUBWABAGABO
- Person who saved potential victims: Silas SEGADINGA, who even hid the wounded.
- Testimony of:
 - 1.- Antoine NTAGUNGIRA
 - 2.- Viateur RURANGIRWA

Both of whom are survivors of places of genocide and other massacres.
- Other persons who are able to testimony:
 1. DUSABINEMA Immaculée, employee of the local Pharmacy.
 2. GASHEREBUKA Gérard, school principal.
 3. KAGOYIRE Spéciose, employee of the Health Centre.
- The names of survivors and victims of the genocide shall be given at a later time by these informers.
- Photos taken:
 - I.1: RURANGIRWA Viateur, with a neck scar.
Genocide survivor.
 - I.2: Mass grave behind the nutritional centre.
 - I.3: Antoine NTAGUNGIRA and Viateur RURANGIRWA, the two survivors near the grave where bodies of genocide victims were located.
 - I.4: Façade of the film hall: window and door kicked down.
 - I.5: Door of the film hall.
 - I.6: Wide angle view of the Rukara Church building.
 - I.7: Interior view of the réfectoire* (Rukara Parish)
 - I.8: Outside view of the réfectoire* (Rukara Parish)
 - I.9: Mass grave behind the kitchens of the Rukara Parish. It contains 2,000 corpses.
Dimension: 5m/4m
Depth 3m
 - I.10: 2 tombs in the cemetery where bones were gathered from the road and in the woods nearby the Rukara Parish. These are remains of bodies killed by blows from the *Interahamwe*.
 - I.11, 12, 13, 14: Inside of Rukara Church, photos were taken of the corners which were the most damaged by firearms and weapons launched by the *Interahamwe*. Dimension 25m/20.

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- I.15, 16, 17, 18: - Graves behind the Catéchuménat* with exposed bones due to rains.
- We observed shoes, slippers
Graves have dimensions of 2/3m and 4/3m.

OBSERVATIONS:

- Most of the graves are still intact. The bodies have not been disinterred.
- The buildings of the parish (Church + Presbytère*) could be renovated as a genocide museum or, for example, where the mortal remains which had not been subject to a decent burial have been gathered.

KIYENZI SECTOR

According to informer MUKAMAZIMPAKA Virginie, who owns a restaurant in GAHINI near the hospital, the name of the Kiyenzi sector Councillor during the genocide is NKULIKIYINKA. The woman stated that at her domicile in Nyagahandagaza, the *Interahamwe* killed 12 members of her family in the enclosure of her father-in-law, including:

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. BUGINGO Venant | 5. BUKOHORE Jean |
| 2. BUGINGO Emmanuel | 6. BUTARE Emmanuel |
| 3. UMUGWANEZA Angélique | 7. MUNYANEZA Ignace |
| 4. NIYOMUREMYI Bosco | 8. NYIRIMINEGA François |

The other names will be provided at a later date.

Place of burial: NYAGAHANDAGAZA

Date of death: 14/4/94

OBSERVATION: The location was not visited.

GAHINI SECTOR

- The sector Councillor at the time of the genocide and other massacres: BUTERA Jean-Bosco
- Number of victims: 100 persons
- Date of death: between 7 and 16/4/1994.
- Information given by: 1. MUNGARURIYE WELLARS, of the Ibiza cell, born in 1961, genocide survivor
2. KANTARAMA Concessa, born in Ibiza in 1948.
- Place of burial: Graves behind Gahini hospital
- Organisers of the genocide: 1. BUTERA Jean-Bosco, Councillor
2. GACUMBITSI Sampson, Businessman
3. NIBATETE Verdiane

CHRONOLOGY: The refugees were expelled from the hospital rooms. Adult men and adolescents were executed on the grounds in front of the hospital and then thrown into graves.

Women and children were ushered into the pickup of the *Bourgmestre* and brought to Rukara Parish where they suffered the same fate. *Gendarmes* who undertook this operation claimed they were saving them.

- SURVIVORS OF THE GENOCIDE:
1. NYABUNYANA Charlotte (an old woman)
 2. INGABIRE, her daughter, currently a student at the Gahini School Group.
 3. MUSHIKAZI Jean-Bosco, currently a soldier.

PHOTOS TAKEN: I.19: A cesspool behind the hospital at 30m behind the pediatrics kitchen
Depth of 20m.

I.20: The same cesspool. Alongside MUNGARURIYE Wellars, survivor of the genocide, informer.

I.21/22: Latrine 12m in depth and 2.5m/1.5m covered by a large gravestone* (dalle) later renovated as a tomb. 18 persons were thrown in, most of whom were members of the family of KANTARAMA Concessa, informer who gave their names:

1. KAREKEZI Anselme
 2. NYIRAKIDEDERI Anastasie
 3. MUKAMAZIMPAKA Pénélope
 4. GASHUMBO Gaudence
 5. KAJONGOMA
 6. GAHIZA
 7. MUKANDANGA
 8. NKUBITO
 9. RANGIRA
 10. KIBAYA MUPENDA
 11. CADETTE MUPENDA
- The GAHIZA children.

Most of them were thrown in alive and their cries were heard for at least 4 days.

The latrine-pit had not yet been used. It was in the banana plantation*, at 30m from the road, approximately 2km from Gahini Hospital.

2.7.2. MUHAZI COMMUNE

The current MUHAZI Commune *Bourgmestre*, Mr KAMBANDA Joseph, provided us with the following information:

Several persons coming from sectors of Muhazi Commune and surrounding Communes (particularly Rutonde, Bicumbi and Gikoro) gathered at the *Bureau Communal* and for 3 days they resisted the *Interahamwe*. The 4th day, the *Interahamwe* received reinforcements from *gendarmes* who, from Nsinda hillside, opposite the commune, fired at the refugee population. It was scattered and turned

into everyone for himself. The *Interahamwe* were waiting behind buildings of the *bureau communal* and slaughtered anybody who tried to flee.

Date of the major massacres at the *bureau communal*: 15/4/1994.
Approximately 5,000 persons were killed on site.

Those who could escape the massacres fled towards the Murambi Commune in Byumba *Préfecture* and were unable to cross lake Muhazi because they were expected in the Gati sector at the edge of the lake. The *Interahamwe* took the precaution of destroying any boats, thus preventing them from crossing. At lakeside, approximately 10,000 were killed.

Others sought refuge at Mukarange Parish where they suffered the same fate. Between 6,000 to 8,000 were killed in the area surrounding this parish. In Kabare sector, some 3,000 were killed. Furthermore, this was also the case in Nyarugari sector. In short, in this commune, 5 sectors were particularly affected: Gishali, Gati, Nyarugari, Kabare and Mukarange.

According to information given by the *Bourgmestre*, the organisers of the genocide are political figures of the commune and soldiers native of the region, who came back under the pretext of being on leave, but in reality taught the *Interahamwe* how to handle arms and direct genocide operations.

SITE OF THE *BUREAU COMMUNAL*

Based on information provided by the current *Bourgmestre*, KAMBANDA JOSEPH, and his Deputy, Jean-Baptiste RUSZERANGABO, the *bureau communal* is in Gishali sector, Shaburondo cell. The political and administrative authorities at the time of the genocide were:

- NTABANDAMA Clave, Sector Councillor, *Bourgmestre* a.i.
- MUGARURA Augustin, Cell supervisor.

The victims of the genocide were buried by *Interahamwe* in anti-erosive canals (canalisations*) surrounding buildings of the *bureau communal*. The principal promoter of these massacres was MUNYANEZA Smaragde, who was President of the MDR party in the commune.

Bodies were exhumed* from graves and given a decent burial in a properly landscaped location.

PHOTO I.23-24: The tomb where mortal remains were exhumed on 7/4/1995. It measures 6m/4m with a depth of 2.5m. It is established at 45m from the flagpole with the national flag.

Bodies were exhumed from several tombs:

- 1st tomb in front of the Canton Tribunal, originally excavated for the manufacture of adobe bricks: 10m x 7m. . .
- 2nd tomb in the shoulder of the foundation of the destroyed building, opposite the IGA building:
36m x 4m.
- 3rd anti-erosion pit-canal beside the IGA building: 25m x 80cm

- 4th pit-canal against erosion behind the IGA: 25m x 80cm
- 5th grave where sand and cement was mixed for constructions (2m diameter) behind the Canton Tribunal
- 6th grave for the same functions: 2m diameter behind the Canton Tribunal
- 7th grave with the same dimensions behind the Canton Tribunal (photo I, 25).
A squash plant is growing in the area*.
- 8th and 9th anti-erosion pit-canals 3m x 80cm and 2m x 80cm
- 4 small anti-erosion canals of 4m x 80cm behind the Canton Tribunal and the prison
- 2 large anti-erosion canals at least one metre deep opposite the *bureau communal* on the other side of the road. 300 to 400 corpses were disinterred here.

The genocide suspects interned in the prisons of the commune number approximately 400 persons.

GISHALI SECTOR SITE, KANOGO CELL.

A grave 12m deep approximately and 1.5 x 1.5m located at 25m from the path crossroads, one leading to the GISHALI Sanatorium and the other towards MUHAZI Commune, on the property of the notorious MUNYANEZA Smaragde. It supposedly served as a cesspool. It had not yet been used. Alongside there is a stone which still bears traces of blood.

The victims, certainly still alive, were pushed into the grave. Children of 5 years of age and younger were first smashed against this stone and thrown into the hole. The bodies have not yet been disinterred. The grave is covered with earth up to 2.5m from the surface.

PHOTOS I, 26-27: Torture stone and interior of the cesspool

PHOTO I, 28: Closeup of torture stone.

The organisers of genocide at this location:

- Smaragde MUNYANEZA, Supervisor of Bee-keeping in the Rwamagana *Préfecture*. To a friend who came seeking refuge at his home, he allegedly responded with a macabre witicism thanking him for coming to say goodbye before dying.

- Gad, who lived close by the cemetery and was the co-promoter of the genocide at this location.

Testimony of these massacres and tortures were provided by survivors:

1. KABANGO Jean-Baptiste, current councillor of the Gishali sector.
2. MUREBWAYIRE Jeanne, secretary for the Muhazi Commune. She was led to the grave and, on the point of throwing her in, her torturers were expedited for another mission.

GASHALI SECTOR SITE, RWAGAHAYA CELL.

On the property lot of a captain, brother-in-law of a certain Aaron, a very deep grave which had not yet been used. It had a diameter of 1.5m, but the 30m of depth cited by informers would appear to be exaggerated. More than 20 persons were thrown into it, many of them still alive, on or about 20 April 1994. The bodies have not yet been exhumed.

Organisers of the genocide in this cell and in the entire commune are:

1. RWAKAYIGAMBA Pierre, former Vice-Governor of the Rwandan National Bank and native of the region. He provided all the arms for the genocide (grenades, machetes...), placed orders for arrows and spears, and prepared the population for the idea of genocide.
2. A certain Ananie acted as deputy.
3. MUTUYEMUNGU
4. RURANGIRWA Augustin, who distributed arms and money to the genociders.
5. RUTAGENGWA J M V, former Deputy-Bourgmestre
6. NTABANDAMA Pierre Claver, former sector councillor assuming the functions of Bourgmestre a.i.
7. KANYANKORE Protais, ex-representative of the Red Cross in Rwamagana.

Information if given by NKUNZIMANA Alphonse, current supervisor of the Rwagahaya cell.

SITE OF THE KIBONDE CELL (Gati sector)

- Photo I, 29: a grave nearby the road at approximately 200m from a small centre provided for sawdust and woodchips waste according to statements of a certain KANKINDI Valerie. It was landscaped as a tomb where 9 children who had sought refuge at the home of SEMATAMA were laid to rest. The grave measures 3m x 2m.

This SEMATAMA was suspected of having delivered children to the genociders, has been in prison since February 1995. In the same manner, RUHONGEKA, husband of KANKINDI has been in prison since August 1995.

Based on information of Gatera Jean-Baptiste, the current sector Councillor, the children laid to rest in this grave are three brothers:

- 2 children of HITIMANA (who is still alive)
- 2 children of RWAGASANA (+)
- 5 children of GASANA (+)

GATI SECTOR SITE, NGEYO CELL

The information was given by GATERA Jean-Baptiste, current Councillor of the Gati sector.

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Photos I. 30-31: A latrine-pit where 16 persons were thrown in, including the sister and 7 children of the councillor-informer.

KAVUMU SITE, HILLSIDE OVERLOOKING LAKE MUHAZI

- Latrine-pit at 100m from the lakeside and 10m from the road. Bodies have not yet been disinterred.
- Photo I, 32: Grave at lakeside, at 65m distance from the road. It was dug during September 1995 to place the remains of bones which were on the shoreline. Dimension 7m/1m.
- Photos I, 33-34: Other graves measuring 4.70m x 2m; 2.5m x 1m where corpses were disinterred to remove them at a distance from the lake waters. These tombs were hastily dug by the *Interahamwe*.
- Photos I, 35-36: Tomb constructed during September 1995 on the property of the Catholic Priests, to bury bones which had not received sepulture* (extreme unction?). It is 6m from the shoreline, dimension 4m x 2m.
- The date of the great massacres on the lake shore a Kavumu: 16-17/4/1995. The rare survivors, including GATERA, who hid in the area, heard screams of pain from morning to evening through two days. Gatera owes his life to the fatigue of the persons carrying out the massacre. During the night, he was able to cross the lake to the other side at the Murambi commune (Byumba) which was already controlled by *Inkotanyi*.
- Victims killed at lakeside thrown living into the waters came from several sectors and communes to rejoin the liberated zone of Murambi.
- In NKOMANGWA sector, which also borders on the lake, all those who attempted to cross at this place, drowned or committed suicide to escape torture. They number in the thousands.

NYARUGARI SEGITERI, KINYANA CELL

Information given by:

- KAGARAMA John, former Sector Councillor
- KABARARI Juvénal, Security Office for the Sector
- GAKUMBA Pierre-Célestin, Commune Percepteur*

Photo II, I: Grave where 6 persons of the same family were buried according to testimony of MUKASHYAKA Florence. This person does not appear to be telling the truth. She is related to suspects of the crime (e.g. Higiéro Félicien is her brother and he is in prison for genocide).

- The presumed killers include:
 - BAHIGI,
 - MUDAHERANWA
 - HIGIRO Félicien.

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- Some survivors of the region are: 1. NYIRARUHUNGA Myriam
- 2. HATEGEKIMANA Zachée
- 3. HISHAMUNDA Philippe
- 4. KABISHYENDE Deborah

The grave is at a fair distance from the road, 180m from the house of Florence, in the banana plantation.

Photos II, 2-3-4: Grave where the Kalisa family is buried:

1. KALISA Jean
2. KIZIGIRA Epiphanie (his wife)
3. Their 7 children and a person from another family.

Date of death: 7/4/1994. Epiphanie was thrown in on 16/4/94.

- The grave is not covered yet.
- The bodies are still there.
- Perpetrator of the genocide: Paul SEMPUNDU, son of KAGISHA, he is the person who hid Stéphanie.
- Informer: UWIZEYE Antoinette, who lived 25m from the grave. During the evening of 16/4/1994, SEMPUNDU came to ask for a hoe to bury Stéphanie.

NYARUGARI SECTOR, MUNINI CELL

Photos II, 5-6: A pit-cesspool behind a house in ruins. It measures 1.30m in diameter, with depth of 12m. It had not been used. 46 persons were thrown in, most of them children. Bodies are still inside. The grave is not covered. It is located 2m beneath the road which leads towards Ruhunda sector.

The perpetrators of the massacres: 1. NDAYAMBAJE, son of KARAMAGA

2. MARAMAGA, his father
3. NGOGO Pierre.

Testimony provided by:

- NYIRAMUGWERE Dancille, a survivor among the victims who were to be thrown into the grave
- MUKARUSINE Stéphanie
- MUKABARINDA Marianne.

RUHUNDA SECTOR, BINUNGA CELL

Sector Councillor during the genocide: KANYAMUHANDA Casimir
Cell supervisor: UGIRASHEBUJA

Photos II, 7-8: A latrine-pit containing approximately 25 persons which have not been disinterred. It is behind the house of the current councillor and measures 1m x 0.80m and 9m in depth.

Perpetrators of the genocide: 1. HIGIRO NDISHYUTSE Augustin

2. KANANURA Josphe
3. HABIMANA *****

- Witnesses:
1. UMUGWANEZA Olive
 2. BASHOSHO Siméon, survivor who has a wound on his right leg (photo II, 9, 10).

RUHUNDA SECTOR, NYAGAHINGA CELL

- The cell supervisor during the genocide: KALISA Charles
- A grave in the banana plantation contains 15 persons

Photos II, 11-12: Measures 2m/0.80 with depth of 12m.
Is 72m from the former residence of SEBINAGANA, buried in this grave.

- Accused of genocide:
 - BUGINGO
 - BAYINGANA
 - Dominique, brother of BUGINGO
 - GATANAZI.
- Witness: NYIRAKARAGWE Donata (Photo II, 13), a survivor of this family, whose members were thrown into the latrine.

KABARE SECTOR, GATOBOTOBO CELL

- Sector Councillor during the genocide: KARANGWA Dominique
- Cell supervisor during the genocide: SEZIBERA Augustin
- Background: 3,936 bodies which were disinterred from lakeside were placed in a mass grave. The bones were gathered in sheeting*.
Most of the victims were women, children and old people. The total number of genocide deaths in this sector amount to 12,000 persons who came from surrounding communes. They were slaughtered on 16/4/1994.

- Supervisors of the genocide:
 1. KARANGWA Dominique
 2. RUTEGERA Jean d'Amour.
- Person bringing assistance: SEZIBERA AUGUSTIN who was responsible for GATOBOTOBO cell during the genocide.

Photos II, 14-15-16: - A grave of 26m/0.80cm close by the small port of SERUYANGE
- Another grave of 13m/4m.
In one of these graves 3,936 corpses were disinterred, most of them children, as most adults had preferred to commit suicide by drowning.

Photos II, 17-18-19-20: Tombs near the sector building where the remains disinterred from lakeside graves were buried: there is a large grave where the 3,936 corpses were laid at rest and small tombs where unidentified individuals were buried.

The location is reserved to use as a genocide cemetery, each time that bones not yet identified were found.

The information was given by: - HABIMANA Oswald, current sector councillor
 - GAKUMBA Pierre Célestin, current tax collector
 for MUHAZI Commune

MUKARANGE SECTOR, KABUYE CELL

- Councillor during the genocide: RUTAGENGWA J M V
- Supervisor during the genocide: KANANGA Eugène (+)
- Current informer: NDANGAMIRA Faustin
- Background: The fugitives sought refuge in the buildings of the parish and the inner courtyard. They were expelled and slaughtered in the woods opposite the church. Others were killed in the inner courtyard. There were approximately 8,000 persons. Others died on their family properties. Those who sought refuge came from MUKARANGE and other surrounding villages.

Corpses were burned after the genocide to avoid an epidemic being caused by the putrefaction*. The bones were buried at two major locations:

1. - A water tank to the inner courtyard of the parish containing the bones of 2,000

persons. Some refugees hid inside the water tank. They were killed with spears or grenades. Some persons to escape torture committed suicide, such as KABAGEMA, Parish Secretary, SEBUKAYIRE and SEBUROMBA. 4 children of NDANGAMIRA, his wife and mother were killed by grenades in the garage. The water tank was converted into as a tomb measuring 2m x 2m and 3m in depth. (Photo IV, 21).

2. - A tomb near the chapel at 300m from the paved road. It measures 3m x 2.5m. Depth: 2m. It contains bones of \pm 6,000 persons. The bones were gathered outside the parish and burned.

- The persons responsible for the killings in Mukarange Parish:

1. Captain UTAZIRUBANDA
2. NGABONZIMA Anselme (+)
3. MUNYANKINDI Alphonse (refugee in Burundi) responsible for the Health Centre.
4. KANYANGOGO Thomas (refugee in Tanzania)
5. SENKWARE Jean Baptiste (+), former *Bourgmestre* of Kayonza.

- Date of death of the victims: 12/4/1994
- Date of interment of bones: 7-14/4/1995.
- Photos IV, 19-20: Tomb with NDANGAMIRA Faustin, survivor of the Parish genocide.

He is currently Councillor of Mukarange sector.

- Saviour-victim of genocide: Abbot MUNYANEZA Jean Bosco, Hutu Priest who did not wish to deliver refugees and preferred death.

- 3.- Mass grave on the property lot of KARIMUMVUMBA Fulgence. It contains 26 dead persons in the Fulgence enclosure. The tomb measures 2m/1m with a depth of 80cm.

The bones were gathered in July 1994.

In the area surrounding this property lot, there were other tombs where bones were gathered. We learned that 5 young men are buried in one of them, including KAREGA Célestin, the grandson of KARIMUMVUMBA, Professor at the Parish Institute of Mukarange, who preferred committing suicide with a grenade in order to escape the machetes of the *Interahamwe*.

- The principal informer for Mukarange sector:

Faustin NDANGAMIRA, current Mukarange sector Councillor.

Comments: The principal commemorative monuments in this commune which lost at least 50,000 persons are:

- the square in front of the *bureau communal*
- the grave in Kanogo cell (Gashali sector) with a stone used for torture
- the shoreline of lake Mubazi in Kavumu
- the genocide cemetery where the bones of 3,936 women in Kabare sector, Gatobotobo sector
- the tomb in front of Mukarange Parish
- the water tank in the inner courtyard of the Parish.

2.7.3. RUTONDE COMMUNE

The current *Bourgmestre* estimates the number of victims of the genocide in the entire commune as being 8,000 persons. Natives of RUTONDE and surrounding communes. He appointed SEZIRAHIGA François, his deputy, to accompany us to the sites of the massacres.

BITARE BYA RUTONDE SITE

This is in Rutonde sector, Kigarama cell, 3km from the *bureau communal*. On the lower side of the road, at 5m: - 1 mass grave of 14m/2m where the killers buried victims. The place was landscaped later.

- 1 mass grave of 4m/2m where bones which had been scattered in the surrounding area were gathered together. This work took one year following the genocide.
- 1 mass grave of 2m/1m, 14m lower. It was excavated one year later also.

Photos II, 22-23-24: the 3 sites.

- One pit, 2 m below the road.

It was used for stone extraction. It was landscaped at a later time. It measures 7m/3.5m.

Photo II, 25: The pit above the road.

- The organisers of the massacres:

K0275620

- BIZIMANA Jean Baptiste, *Bourgmestre* of the Rutonde commune during the genocide; in flight in ZAIRE
- KAMANA, in flight in Tanzania
- SEBAZUNGU, deceased
- MAGENASI (+). He specialised in organising killing of children.
- SAIDI KARANGWA (+)
- RUGINA, in flight in Tanzania

Saviour: - KARANGWA Fidèle

NB: The former Councillor MUNYANSANGA Jean did not participate in the massacres. He is still a councillor of the same sector.

Informer: MUDAHERANWA Benoît, who is from this cell.

RWEZA HILLSIDE SITE

This is in Rutonde sector, Kigarama cell. On this hillside, several persons were killed who were superficially buried by the *Interahamwe* in anti-erosion canals* (ditches?). Other corpses were not buried. Their bones were collected at a later time.

Photos II, 26-27: 2 intact graves measuring 3m/1m, 3m/2m. They contain many bodies.

Photos II, 28: Photo of grave and informer NYIRAMBARUSHIMANA Immaculée, who lives at a distance of 20m.

Date of death: 16-17-18/4/1994

Perpetrators of genocide: 1. GAKEZANGANGO Emmanuel (+)
2. HABYARIMANA in prison.

NB: Immaculée NYIRAMBARUSHIMANA did not provide information she was aware of, perhaps because she is related to some of the persons accused of genocide who are currently in prison. But she did declare that her two children, born of KANAMUGIRE Jean, a Tutsi killed during the massacres, were chased during the genocide.

- Some names of survivors who can testify:

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1. MAKANYA Claver | 3. RUBAGUMYA |
| 2. NDUWAYEZU Egide | 4. GASANA Modeste |

GITEGA SITE (Gitega Cell, Rutonde Sector)

Photos II, 28-29: The victims massacred in this cell come from the region, but also from the Rweru, Nkungu and Rutonde sectors. They number more than 50 persons. They were buried by *Interahamwe* in an anti-erosion canal (photo 29). A cross has been placed there in memorial.

Photos II, 30-31: Bones in the woods, which have not been buried, undoubtedly because they were not noticed during the gathering of remains.

- Photos II, 32: Grave where *Interahamwe* threw corpses. Located at 5m from the road.
- Photos II, 33: Pit-canal where *Interahamwe* buried the bodies of the dead in the woods. It measures 9m/80cm. It is located at 15m from the road on the side of the wood.
- Photos II, 34: Pit-latrine where both living children and children that had been killed were thrown. Among them there were newborns a few months old. It measures 6m x 2.5m. It is located on the property lot owned by GASHEMA Dominique. Corpses number 13.

Date of death: 19/4/1994.

Surviving witnesses: 1. MUKARUGWIZE Delphine
2. GASENGAYIRE Bellancilla
3. MUSANABERA Adèle

Promoters of the genocide: 1. LIBANJE (in prison)
2. KAYONGA (in prison)
3. GAKEZANGANGO (in prison)
4. NKURIKIYINKA (in prison)
5. BURIGASHEKE (in prison)
- Photos II, 35:

Anti-erosion pit-canal. Near the pit, MUSANABERA Adela, mother of 5 children who were thrown into the pit:

1. NSENGIYUMVA Gilbert.
2. RUSANGANWA Jean Marie Vianney
3. NDAYAMBAJE Védaste
4. MUNYANEZA Jean Eric
5. TUYISHIME

SITE OF BWIZA CELL (Rutonde Sector)

Cell supervisor during the genocide: KATABARWA, fugitive.

- The grave measures 4m/2m. Bodies have not been disinterred.
- The grave was landscaped at a later date. Nearby this grave at the time of the genocide there was a roadblock where travellers had to show their identity. Tutsis were retained to be slaughtered. The dead were thrown into this grave and they number 50 persons, including adults and children.

NB: - A certain KALISA, Tutsi Pentecostal, in order to survive, killed other Tutsis and then was killed by the *Interahamwe* and buried with the victims.
- A certain MBIHIRE Jean-Baptiste, emerged from this grave. He is currently supervisor of the Munini II cell.

- Supervisor of killings: - KAMANA
- Witnesses: - RUSAGARA Etienne (Photos III, 1)
- MBIHIRE Jean-Baptiste.
- 3 graves where 15 persons are buried. They initially were designed for ripening bananas for the purpose of brewing their local beer. It measures 2/1m each.
- Informer: KANYANA Agnès (Photos III, 2)

KADUHA SITE (Sector), KAMAMANA Cell

K0275622

- Sector councillor during the genocide: BIKORIMANA Emmanuel, he is not accused of responsibility in the massacres.
- Cell supervisor: KAMONYO, killed by *Interahamwe*.
- A grave of 37m commencing at the sector office.
(Photos III, 3). It measures 37m/2m. Initially it was an anti-erosion canal. The persons laid to rest there had been brought from Bitare on the pretext of bringing them back to their properties. The following day they were massacred. For the most part they were men and boys. The bones have not been disinterred. However, the location was landscaped at the time of funerals on 7 April 1995.
- Date of death: 17/4/1994
- Perpetrators of the killings: - MUGWANEZA
 - MINANI
 - HABİYAKARE
 - MATHIAS
 - NSHIMIYE
 - RUSATSI
 - RWALINDA
 - NKURUNZIZA Pierre
- Number of victims: An estimated figure has not yet been determined.
- Survivors: Women and children
 - RWABUNEZA, Student at the NDERA *Petit Séminaire*
 - BAJENEZA, older brother of RWABUNEZA
 - KAYIBANDA.
- Saviour*: NTAWUGASHIRA Frédéric, an ex-*gendarme*. He was killed by blows of *Interahamwe* several months after the liberation of this region.

SITE OF KANGABO CELL (Kaduha Sector).

- Cell supervisor at the time of the genocide: MATHIAS.....
- The site (Photo III, 4) is comprised of the ruins of 3 houses which collapsed on 74 persons who were hidden there. The bodies have not been moved. This is on a hillside facing the MUNYIGINYA Health Centre (Kabare Sector). These houses belonged to the Canisius family. The site measures 40m/20m.
- Survivor: MUTSINZI, son of Canisius, currently Supervisor of KANGABO Cell.
- Supervisor of killings: MINANI, an ex-*gendarme*.
- Date of death: 17/4/1994.

SITE OF KAMAMANA CELL (Kadhua Sector).

- Two graves (Photo III, 5) in a eucalyptus plantation. Those who were killed came from MWULIRE, RUBONA, NAWÉ, BICUMBI, MABAYI (Rural Kigali) and the KADUHA and RWERU sectors of RUTONDE Commune.
- Number of victims: 90 persons.

- Dimensions: 6m/1m, 4m/1m
- Informers:
 - RUDASINGWA Félicien
 - NYIRAGAKARA Didacienne
 - MUKABARANGA Dancille

SITE OF NKUNGO SECTOR, RUSHANGARA CELL

- Sector Councillor during genocide: RWABUGARAMA André
- Cell supervisor during genocide: NGENDABANGA Augustin
- This Sector was the catalyst for massacres throughout the commune. The population had been prepared for it for a long period of time.

The grave where thirty persons had been laid to rest measures 3m/2m with a depth of one metre (Photo III, 7). It is located 5m from the road, close by lake Mugesera.

- The perpetrators of the genocide:
 1. KANYANKORE Godefroid, fugitive
 2. MUNYAGIHE Jean, fugitive
 3. MUGORAGOZE Ezechiel, fugitive
 4. RUKUNDO Etienne, fugitive
 5. BIZIMANA François-Xavier, fugitive
 6. GATANAZI Egide, fugitive
- Date of death: 7/4/1994.
- Informers:
 - SEZIRAHIGA
 - MUKAMURERA Jacqueline } both survivors and natives of the cell.

b) – Two graves, the first containing 15 persons, the second 10 persons. Victims were thrown in while still alive. The corpses have not been disinterred. The graves are located on Nkungu hillside.

- Survivors of the region who may testify:
 - RUZAGIRIZA Sylvestre, fugitive (?)
 - MUNYANKINDI Emmanuel, current Nkungu Sector Councillor
 - MUKARUSHEMA
 - MUKAMURERA
- Saviours*:
 - MUGIRANEZA Eliezel
 - HATEGEKIMANA Enias
 - NYIRABAGENZI.

SITE OF NKUNGU SECTOR, MATABA CELL.

- Former Cell Supervisor: NGOMAYUBU Jean Marie Vianney.
- A pit-latrine where members of the NTAGANDA family were thrown (Photo III, 9)
(he is currently in the Army). Among them are recalled:
NYIRARUHONGORE and his two grandchildren; MUSENGAYIRE and his child;
ZIBERA and NYIRAHIRWA.

- Date of death: 13-14/4/1994.

K0275624

- Perpetrators of the genocide: - NGOMAYUBU J M V
- HAKIZIMANA Daniel
- BIZIMANA.

- Saviour*: KABAGEMA

- Dimension of the latrine: 1m in diameter
12m depth.

(Photo III, 10)

The grave is 7m from the enclosure of KIJAGALI Wenceslas, the father of SEZIRAHIGA, current Deputy *Bourgmestre*.

- Survivors who may testify:

1. NGIRUWONSANGA Claudine
2. MUKANGANGO Bernadette
3. MUKAMUBERWA Bellancila

- Testimony of: 1. SEZIRAHIGA François, Deputy *Bourgmestre*
2. MUKAKARANGWA Mélanie.

SITE OF SOVU SECTOR, RUGOBAGOBABA CELL

Councillor during the genocide: TURATSINZE François

Supervisor during the genocide: TURATSINZE Vincent

3 pit-latrines used by the Sovu primary school where more than 60 persons were thrown, for the most part elderly, women and children (Photo III, 7/8).

They measure 5m/1.5m; 4m/2m; 4m/2m.

- Many anti-erosion canals contain a large number of corpses.
One of the canals measures 7m/1m (Photo III, 11-12-13).

-Perpetrators of the genocide: - TURATSINZE François
- TURATSINZE Vincent
- KAMUHANDA Sylvestre
- NZABANDORA Emmanuel
- NGENDABANGA Wenceslas
- RUZINDANA Faustin
- RUJIGO
- NTEZIRYAYO

- Testimony of: - RUDASINGWA Joseph who still has a bullet in his body
- MURURUNKWERE Spéciose
- MUKANKUSI Christine

SITE OF KIGABIRO SECTOR, KABUGA CELL

- Councillor during the genocide: KAYINAMURA Noël
- Supervisor during the genocide: GATSINZI

K0275625

- Information was provided by:
 - KARANGWA John
 - UWAYEZU Donatille
 - NYIRAMARIZA Maria-Grace
 - MUKATURATSINZE Vénéranda.
- Behind the house where 86 persons were gathered and killed with grenades and machetes there are three pits which were used as compost heaps, where bodies were thrown.
They measure (3m/2m; 2m/1m; 2m/1m). The bodies have not been disinterred.
The place was subsequently landscaped.
- Date of death: 12-20/4/1994
- Perpetrators of genocide:
 - Captain UTAZIRUBANDA
 - MUNYAMBO Ildéphonse
 - Caporal** NKUNDA
 - BIZIMANA Jean-Baptiste
 - NSANZABERA Céléstin
 - BYAKWERI Kesron
 - NAMBUKIREHE Siméon
 - MUKAMURENZI
- Saviours*:
 - KAMANA
 - NABAHIRE John (he hid 27 persons)
 - GAHIZA Abdon
 - GAHIZA Paul (his father)
- Survivors:
 - KAMANZI Marcel, he is a survivor of tortures on the property lot owned by KARANGWA John
 - MUKAMAZIMPAKA, currently Secretary at the Rwamagana Sub-*Préfecture*. She can testify concerning the case of *Interahamwe* and people hidden in the bush.

SITE OF NYARUSANGE SECTOR, MPINGA CELL

- Councillor during the genocide: BIZIMUNGU Isaïe (+)
- Supervisor during the genocide: SIBOMANA Claver: he is still living in the same Cell free; he didn't participate in the massacres.
- One of the pits was used to ripen bananas (Photo III, 17). It is located at 30m from the paved road. It contains more than 10 persons from a single family.

Date of death: 17/4/1994

- Survivors:
- KAYISINGA Chantal
 - KAYIRANGIRWA Alice
 - KAYITARAMIRWA Jeanne d'Arc.

SECTOR OF THE SAINT-ALOYS DE RWAMAGANA SCHOOL GROUP.

The information was provided by Brother KAMUHANDA Jean Baptiste. He received refugees commencing on 15/4/1994. The *Gendarmes* and the *Interahamwe* attacked the refugees on 16/4/1994. They broke down doorways and threw grenades into the crowd. They killed using guns, machetes and clubs.

The killers were focused on pillaging property of the School and the Community of Josephite Brothers. During these moments of distraction, some refugees were able to flee. Of the 1,000 refugees, thirty bodies were evacuated by a military truck towards an unknown destination with wounded who were transported to the hospital.

Date of killings: 16-17-18-19/4/1994.

20/4/1994: The surviving refugees in the school and the church were evacuated to Kayonza, which was already in the hands of the FPR.

- Number of deaths: in his agenda, the Brother noted the following names:

1. RUTAYISIRE Narcisse, Primary School Principal
2. SEFUKU Isaac, Adventist Pastor
3. NTAGANDA Pierre Célestin, Medical Assistant
4. SAFARI Célestin, Teacher
5. RUBAYIZA Gérard, Primary School Principal
6. Maman** MBAYIHA Mathias (90 years old)
7. Maman** MUSHONGANONO Daphrose (75 years old)
8. MUSIGWA Côme
9. MUKANDOLI Euphrasie and her two twins
12. UWAMARIYA Marie
13. NUBUHO F. Xavier, Primary School Principal
14. RUDASINGWA, Primary School Principal
15. MIRIMO J M V and his son
17. RWEMAHO Jean, Secondary school student
18. UWawe NDARUHUTSE Jules
19. SINDANO Donat, school employee
20. GATERA Oreste

- There is a mass grave behind the dormitory which contains bodies, the number of which has not been determined. It is 12m deep.

- Survivors like to gather to commemorate victims of the genocide.

- Organisers of the killings:

1. KIBAMBANO Emmanuel
2. UTAZIRUBANDA
3. NDUNGUTSE Emmanuel
4. KAREGEYA Paul
5. JYARIBU Vianney
6. SEBUSANDI, ** MUNYANEZA
7. Madame JYARIBU
8. Abou Bakar
9. The Muslim Councillor who participated in the massacre.

NSINDA SECTOR, GASHARU CELL

- Former Sector Councillor during the genocide: - MUNYAKARINGA Canisius
- Former Cell Supervisor during the genocide: - GATSIMBAZI Augustin.

- 1) - A pit-latrine where more than 10 persons were thrown, including BENGIZAGE and his two children; Véronique and her daughter.
- The information was provided by: BAMURIGIRI Espérance
- Dimension of the grave: 1.5 x 1m. It is located 9m from the house of BAMURIGIRI Espérance, informer and at 50m from the paved road.

NB: An old man named RWABUNEZA François who lived in the surrounding area did not wish to provide information.

- 2) - A second pit-latrine where members of the KAYIHURA Manassé family were thrown
- (survivor) including: - Lucie MUKANDEKWE, Madame KAYIHURA
- Verena KAGOYIRE
 - Marie and her child
 - Venantie

The information was provided by: - KAYIHURA Manassé, survivor
- BWANAKWERI Emmanuel, current Sector Councillor.

(Photo III, 18: Pit-latrine. KAYIHURA, at side)

NB: We met a survivor, MUYOMBANO David (30 years old), native of this cell, who apparently was not in a condition to respond to our questions.

Comment: The most important sites which might qualify for a monument are:

1. BITARE BYA RUTONDE
2. KADUHA Sector, KAMAMANA Cell
Grave of 37m/2m in front of the sector office.
3. KIGABIRO Sector, KABUGA Cell behind the enclosure of KARANGWA John.

The other sites are interesting due to the fact that bodies have not been disinterred.

2.7.4. KIGARAMA COMMUNE

We met Mr TWIRINGIYENYAGASANI Optatus, current *Bourgmestre* of the Commune, who provided us with the following information:

- *Bourgmestre* during the genocide: MUGIRANEZA Emmanuel
- Mass graves where the *Interahamwe* threw bodies of victims of the genocide are in the following sectors: Remera, Gasetza, Musya, Gashanda, Kirwa, Ba**age, Fukwe.

- The IGA Building, where many of the pursued people were hiding still bears traces of the blood of the tortured and marks of the barbaric acts of the *Interahamwe*. (Photos 25/26)
- A 50m/3m grave which is 2m deep containing numerous corpses which were placed there by *Interahamwe*. The bodies were not placed at any great depth. It contains 10,000 dead. The location has been converted into a monument at the time of the national grieving (7-14 April 1995).
The bodies were not disinterred. (Photos 19/20)
- A second grave of 4, 20m/2m with a depth of 7m (photo 21) contains alone 800 dead.
The two graves are behind the former building of the Canton Tribunal which has been converted into a prison.
- Date of massacres: 7/4/1994.
- Perpetrators of genocide: In addition to the foregoing supervisors, the prison counts more than 200 persons, including women (photo 24).

GASETSA SECTOR, NKENKE CELL

- Councillor during the genocide: MUNYANEZA Augustin (fugitive)
- Supervisor during the genocide: NTAGANDA Bosco (fugitive)
- Pit-latrine (photo 27) which contains victims, most of whom are men. It measures 1.5m/1m having a depth of 12m. The bodies have not been exhumed. It is behind the stores at 11m from the road.
- Information was provided by:

NGABOYISONGA	(36 years old)
KAYOMBYA Bernard	(32 years old)
NDAYISHIMIYE Jean Félix	(10 years old)
BOLA-MUNGO Bosco	(12 years old)
KARANGWA, Former Councillor	

- The informers stated that they could show approximately 100 pit-latrines of this type in their sector.

KABERANGWE SECTOR, GASAVE CELL

- Councillor during the genocide: KARANGWA Cyrille (fugitive)
- Supervisor during the genocide: RUZINDANA (+). He was killed by *Interahamwe*.
- A pit-latrine not yet used at the time of the genocide, located 6m behind the Church, measuring 3.5m/2m having a depth of 20m (Photos 28-29-30). Contains victims coming from GASAVE & BUGARAMA cells. These are men and boys for the most part who were thrown in.

- The principal persons responsible for the massacres of Tutsi and Hutu opposed to the policy of the HABYARIMANA government for the most part come from this commune.

1. Colonel RWAGAFIRITA, native of Gasetza. He had a militia known as "SIMBA BATTALION"
2. MUGIRANEZA Prosper, Ministry of Civil Service of Gasetza
3. KABAGEMA Ferdinand, Vice President of the MRND in Kabare I.
4. Colonel RENZAHU Tharcisse, Prefect of Kigali city.
5. RWATORO Jean-Baptiste, President of the *Interahamwe* in Kibungo and founder of the Benesebahinzi Republican Club, branch of the *Interahamwe* militia in KIBUNGO.
6. YAGAHANZE Déo, the strong man of RWAGAFIRITA.
7. NZABONIMANA Etienne, businessman, who provided clothing, money and weapons to the *Interahamwe*.

All these people were responsible for the genocide at the communal, prefectural and national level.

Their favourite weapon was lies after having sown intimidation of the Tutsi. They claimed to ensure their safety by gathering them in safe places such as communes and churches. But that was for the purpose of better delivering them up to the atrocities of militia which they personally led.

The rare persons providing assistance to victims are:

1. Major GATARAYIHA who at the beginning of the great genocide was in his village and conducted dissuasion by shooting in the air. No death on his GAHORORO hillside whether native or refugee (the hillside is in Kirundo cell, Kansana sector).
2. RUSHINGABIGWI Edouard of the communal police, who fired on *Interahamwe* at the beginning of the massacres (on 7 April). We learned that he is a fugitive in Tanzania.

The *Bourgmestre* appointed NIYOTWAGIRA Jean Damascène to lead us to massacre sites.

REMERA SECTOR, GATARE CELL

- Sector Councillor during the genocide: GATARAYIHA Aloys
 - Cell Supervisor during the genocide: MVUYEKURE
- The Canton Tribunal was burned with fuel. He sought refuge from pursuers, including the judge of this tribunal, RWANGOMBWA. (Photos 22/23).

- The Brigadier of this commune, MUSONERA PIERRE, responsible for supervising refugees, was killed by one of his subordinates who declared himself brigade Chief in his place. His spouse, a survivor, has numerous scars on her head, which are traces of this genocide.

- Survivors, including NKURUNZIZA Sosthène (13 years old) who emerged from the grave, declared there were bodies of the members of their family. Persons prepared to testify:
 1. MUKAKAYONDE Genifer
 2. MUSABYIMANA Francine
 3. UWINGABIRE Béatrice
 4. NKURUNZIZA Sosthène (survivor of the grave)
 5. MVUYEKURE Etienne
- Date of death: 7-15/4/1994
- The principal persons responsible for the genocide:
 1. MUTABAZI Jean Bosco (fugitive)
 2. NTEZIRIZAZA Silas (fugitive)
 3. MUTARAMBIRWA Jean Chrysostome (fugitive)
 4. NDASHYIKIRWA Samuel (fugitive)
- A second pit-latrine at 11m from the church building measuring 2/2m having a depth of 12m (Photo 31). Many bodies which have not been disinterred. They are principally men and boys.

GASHANDA SECTOR, RWAMBOHERO CELL

- Councillor during the genocide: RULINDA Jérémie
 - Supervisor during the genocide: NZEYIMANA François Xavier
 - The pit-latrine is 2km from the Kibungo-Zaza road on the property lot of MBAGARIYE, a merchant killed by *Interahamwe*. It contains between 60-70 corpses, most of whom are men and boys.
- Also a certain Tatiana who was about to give birth was thrown into the pit while still alive.
- The grave measures 2.5/1.5m having a depth of 15m (Photo 31).
 - Date of death: 8/4/1994
 - Among the responsible people for the genocide there was:
 1. NSENGIMANA, *** de RWAGITINYWA
 2. RWAGITINYWA (fugitive)
 3. KABERA François (fugitive)
 4. MUNYENGAJU Alexandre
 5. BICAMUMPAKA
 6. NSANZUMUHIRE
 7. HITIMANA Célestin
 8. NTIBAGIRIRWA
 9. MVUYEKURE François Xavier
 - Survivors:
 1. MWISENEZA Janvier (11 years old)
 2. KAYIRANGA Alexis ** ** ** (13 years old)
 3. RWABUHUNGU Aloys
 4. MUKABALINDA Marie (60 years old)
 5. MUKAKIBIBI Aurélie (53 years old)

The latter two women complain that they denounced people involved in the genocide, such as MUNYENGAJU Alexandre, and that they are still free.

- Photo 33: KAYIRANGA Alexis with her scar.

VUMWE SECTOR, MUSYA CELL

- Councillor during the genocide: BAMUTEZI Jean Bosco
- Supervisor during the genocide: NGIRUMPATSE
- A grave which is 3m/2m, depth: 2m, located 43m to the right of the road and 100m from the final house of the cell.
- Number of victims: 35 persons. These are bones gathered which were identified by clothing and where names have been noted.
- Date of burial: 29/10/1995
- The bodies were put in plastic bags.
- Perpetrators of the genocide:
 1. YAGAHANZE Déo
 2. MUNYAKAYANZA Lentine (fugitive)
 3. TWAHIRWA (fugitive)
 4. KANAYOGE
 5. NGIRUMPATSE Jean Baptiste (fugitive)
- Saviour*: RUKAMBA Joseph
- Informers:
 - BAKAMUSINGIRWA Scholastique
 - MUKANDAGWA Annonciata (she has a deep scar on her neck and is disabled)

Photos 34-35-36-37: Photos of the grave with Scholastique and her three children including a baby of 45 days.

VUMWE SECTOR, KAMUGUNDO CELL

- Informer: NYIRAMAFARANGA Ruth (born in 1922), a survivor with her grandson HABARUREMA Célestin (13 years old) and Ernestine UWIRAGIYE (16 years old)
- An artificial pond with a dam to irrigate rice fields. Victims arriving from Rurenge and Kamugundo cells were thrown there. They number more than 300.
- Photos IV, 1&2: Photo of artificial lake.
- At several metres from the shore of this lake, on an incline, a grave of 11m/2m containing several bodies (Photo IV, 3 x 4).
It is 90m from the shack where the lock*** machine is stored. The bodies have not been disinterred. There should be numerous bones in the lake.

FUKWE SECTOR, KAGUSA CELL

- Councillor during the genocide: NSABAGASANI Damascène, Tutsi who was killed and whose decapitated head was exposed on the road.

K0275632

- Cell Supervisor: NDAYAMBAJE Froduald. After lynching the Councillor, he proclaimed himself Sector Councillor.
- A mass tomb where bones were gathered which was 2m/3m with a depth of 2m. (Photos IV, 5-6-7-8)
- Date of death: 8/4/1994; Burial: February 1995.
- Survivors:
 - NIYOTWAGIRA Jean Damascène
 - MUKAMUNANA Perpétue
 - MUKAKAYIBANDA Ignatiana

KANSANA SECTOR, KANYINYA CELL

- Councillor during the genocide: HABYARIMANA Clément (+)
- Supervisor during the genocide: RWAKARA.
- On a property lot of a soldier who is presently a fugitive, occupied today by a survivor, we gathered weapons used by the *Interahamwe*:
 - 9 bows
 - 12 arrows
 - 4 spears
 - 3 swords
 - 2 clubs

See photos IV, 8-9.

NB: As we feared the film might be damaged, we took repeat photos of the:

- Canton Tribunal (Photos IV, 10-11)
- Location where 10 to 12,000 bodies were buried (Photos IV, 12-13-14-15)
- Inside of the IGA building (Photos IV, 16-17-18)

Comment: Sites of this commune which are of particular interest:

1. The two mass graves containing 10 to 12,000 bodies located nearby the *Bureau Communal*.
2. The rice cultivation dam location where there were several corpses in the water and on the incline of the shore in Vumwe sector.
3. Graves behind the church in Kaberangwe sector.

2.7.5. KAYONZA COMMUNE

The Commission had the opportunity of meeting all sector Councillors at the *Bureau Communal*, who provided information concerning the genocide in their writings.

MBURABUTURO SECTOR, KINUNGA CELL

- Councillor during the genocide: KAMPAYANA Pascal
- Supervisor during the genocide: KABERA Augustin
- A pit-latrine on the property lot of RWIYAMIRIRA Agustin containing 46 bodies. The bodies have not been disinterred. During the week of National Grieving

(7-14/4/1995)

the site was landscaped. The tomb is 16m in depth.

- Date of death: 12-19/4/1994
- The organisers of the massacres:
 1. MBARUBUKEYE Augustin
 2. KANYAMUHANDA Augustin
 3. KANYAMUHANDA François
 4. GATSINZI Jean Baptiste
 5. NGENDA HAYO Théophile
- Saviour*: MUSONERA Emmanuel
- The names of the dead and survivors shall be attached as a schedule.
- This information was provided by SENKUNDA Jean Baptiste, survivor, Current Councillor.

MUSUMBA SECTOR, NYAGASAMBU CELL

- Councillor during the genocide: GAKWAYA Faustin (+)
- Supervisor during the genocide: BUREGEYA Evariste
- A pit-latrine containing 12 bodies including MUKANKURUNZIZA Euphrasie, RWAMURENZI Apollinaire, GATETE, RUBIGIZA, MUTURANYI, two children of GATETE, the younger brother of MUTURANYI.
- Date of death: 12-19/4/1994
- Saviour*:
 - Pastor MABANO Manassé
 - NIYOTWAGIRA Anastase
- Responsible for killings:
 - KANYABIGEGA
 - GAKWAYA Faustin
 - BUREGEYA Evariste
 - NZEYIMANA Charles
 - BUTERA
- Information provided by MUNYANKINDI Jean-Bosco, current Councillor.

RWINKWAVU SECTOR, CYABAJWA CELL (formerly called specialised cell)

- Councillor during the genocide: MUKENGA James
- Supervisor during the genocide: RUDAHUNGA François
- Background: this cell is a cassiterite (tinstone**) deposit. Several pits originally designed for extraction of this mineral contained 40 to 50 bodies each.
- List of deaths and survivors shall be provided at a later date.
- Persons responsible for the killings:
 1. NKURUNZIZA Védaste
 2. RWANGABO François-Xavier
 3. KANYEMBUGA ,
 4. NTAGANDA
 5. RUNYANGE Jean Médard (+)
 6. NGABONZIZA (+)
- This information was provided by KAVUTSE Claver, current Sector Councillor.

RUTARE SECTOR, RUGENDABALI CELL

- Sector Councillor during the genocide: MUGANDE Siméon
- Cell Supervisor during the genocide: HATEGEKA Isaïe, he still holds this position; he did not participate in the massacres.
- In RUGENDABALI cell where many persons were killed, the authorities gathered the bones of 26 corpses which they buried in a tomb constructed near the playground.
- Date of death: 12-19/4/1994
- Responsible for the killings:
 1. MUGANDE
 2. NDIHOKUBWIMANA
 3. MUNYAKAZI
 4. MUKURALINDA
 5. MUHOZI
 6. KAJANGWE
- This information was provided by GAKWANDI Boniface, current Councillor.

GASOGI SECTOR, KARAMBI CELL

Councillor during the genocide: GAKWAVU Paul

BACKGROUND: in the valley there is an irrigation dam in rice fields. In the pond, many persons coming from KAYONZA, KABARONDO, MUHAZI and RUTONDE were thrown in.

Approximately one hundred bodies were recovered which were buried at distance of several metres from the shore.

- The list of names of victims and survivors shall be provided at a later date.
- Date of death: 7/4/1994
- Persons responsible for the killings:
 - GAKWAVU Paul
 - MURGEO
- Information provided by NDAMUKIZA Jean-Damascène.

The Commission team visited several locations to obtain further information.

- Photos IV, 23-24: Tomb on the shore of the Gasogi pond. This tomb measures 15m/6m with a depth of 1.5m. Bones are visible which rose to the surface due to erosion.

Based on information received from YARAMBA Raymond who lived in the area prior to the genocide, we were able to confirm 400 bodies. The rest remain underwater. For the most part they comprise women and children.

- Photos IV, 25: a pit-latrine on the property lot of RWIYAMIRIRA.
Dimension: 16m in depth; 2m/1m.

This is located 7m from the enclosure of NYAGATARE François-Xavier, current Supervisor of the Kinunga cell. Persons particularly children who were living where also thrown into the latrine.

The information was provided by:

1. KABAGWIRA Pudentielle, School teacher
2. NYAGATARE, Supervisor of the Kinunga cell.

****The information comes primary from Gikaya****

- Photos IV, 26-27-28: A crevasse in Nyamirama sector, Kabuye cell behind the Canton Tribunal.

Based on information received from the current *Bourgmestre* of Kayonza, Innocent RWAKAZINA, a multitude of slaughtered victims were thrown into this crevasse and then burned to erase any traces of them. One can still see bones which have been bleached by rainwater, but many others were carried away by erosion.

This macabre operation is the work of SENKWARE, the *Bourgmestre* of Kayonza and GATETE, *Bourgmestre* of Murambi, who are fugitives, his commune having been taken over by the FPR.

- Photos IV, 29-30-31-32: The cassiterite pits in RWINKWAVU sector, CYABAJWA Cell. One of the pits is exposed. It measures 3m x 2 with a great depth. There are still bones scattered throughout the bush.
- Photos IV, 33: In MUGANZA, near the former SOMERWA hangars, currently a UNHCR depot, there are bones of skulls, femurs and the rot of clothing in great quantity. They are exposed due to erosion.

Comment: The sites which raise a particular interest are:

1. The Gasogi site, dam
2. Rwinkwavu site
3. The crevasse-ravine near the Tribunal of Kayonza Canton.

2.7.6. KABARONDO COMMUNE

- The current Deputy *Bourgmestre*, Madame KAMAGAJU Béatrice provided us with the following information:
- *Bourgmestre* of the Commune during the genocide: NGENZI Octavien (fugitive).
- Kabarondo Sector Councillor during the genocide: RWASAMIRERA Pierre (fugitive).
- Supervisors of Kabarondo Cell during the genocide: NSENGIYUMVA Muhamud (fugitive).
- The Sectors most strongly affected by the genocide are: RUYONZA, RURAMIRA, NKAMBA, RUKIRA, NYUNGWE.

RUTARE SECTOR, RUGENDABALI CELL

- Sector Councillor during the genocide: MUGANDE Siméon
- Cell Supervisor during the genocide: HATEGEKA Isaïe, he still holds this position; he did not participate in the massacres.
- In RUGENDABALI cell where many persons were killed, the authorities gathered the bones of 26 corpses which they buried in a tomb constructed near the playground.
- Date of death: 12-19/4/1994
- Responsible for the killings:
 1. MUGANDE
 2. NDIHOKUBWIMANA
 3. MUNYAKAZI
 4. MUKURALINDA
 5. MUHOZI
 6. KAJANGWE
- This information was provided by GAKWANDI Boniface, current Councillor.

GASOGI SECTOR, KARAMBI CELL

Councillor during the genocide: GAKWAVU Paul

BACKGROUND: in the valley there is an irrigation dam in rice fields. In the pond, many persons coming from KAYONZA, KABARONDO, MUHAZI and RUTONDE were thrown in.

Approximately one hundred bodies were recovered which were buried at distance of several metres from the shore.

- The list of names of victims and survivors shall be provided at a later date.
- Date of death: 7/4/1994
- Persons responsible for the killings:
 - GAKWAVU Paul
 - MURGEO
- Information provided by NDAMUKIZA Jean-Damascène.

The Commission team visited several locations to obtain further information.

- Photos IV, 23-24: Tomb on the shore of the Gasogi pond. This tomb measures 15m/6m with a depth of 1.5m. Bones are visible which rose to the surface due to erosion.

Based on information received from YARAMBA Raymond who lived in the area prior to the genocide, we were able to confirm 400 bodies. The rest remain underwater. For the most part they comprise women and children.

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Dimension: 16m in depth; 2m/1m.

This is located 7m from the enclosure of NYAGATARE François-Xavier, current Supervisor of the Kinunga cell. Persons particularly children who were living where also thrown into the latrine.

The information was provided by:

1. KABAGWIRA Pudentielle, School teacher
2. NYAGATARE, Supervisor of the Kinunga cell.

****The information comes primary from Gikaya****

- Photos IV, 26-27-28: A crevasse in Nyamirama sector, Kabuye cell behind the Canton Tribunal.

Based on information received from the current *Bourgmestre* of Kayonza, Innocent RWAKAZINA, a multitude of slaughtered victims were thrown into this crevasse and then burned to erase any traces of them. One can still see bones which have been bleached by rainwater, but many others were carried away by erosion.

This macabre operation is the work of SENKWARE, the *Bourgmestre* of Kayonza and GATETE, *Bourgmestre* of Murambi, who are fugitives, his commune having been taken over by the FPR.

- Photos IV, 29-30-31-32: The cassiterite pits in RWINKWAVU sector, CYABAJWA Cell. One of the pits is exposed. It measures 3m x 2 with a great depth. There are still bones scattered throughout the bush.
- Photos IV, 33: In MUGANZA, near the former SOMERWA hangars, currently a UNHCR depot, there are bones of skulls, femurs and the rot of clothing in great quantity. They are exposed due to erosion.

Comment: The sites which raise a particular interest are:

1. The Gasogi site, dam
2. Rwinkwavu site
3. The crevasse-ravine near the Tribunal of Kayonza Canton.

2.7.6. KABARONDO COMMUNE

- The current Deputy *Bourgmestre*, Madame KAMAGAJU Béatrice provided us with the following information:
- *Bourgmestre* of the Commune during the genocide: NGENZI Octavien (fugitive).
- Kabarondo Sector Councillor during the genocide: RWASAMIRERA Pierre (fugitive).
- Supervisors of Kabarondo Cell during the genocide: NSENGIYUMVA Muhamud (fugitive).
- The Sectors most strongly affected by the genocide are: RUYONZA, RURAMIRA, NKAMBA, RUKIRA, NYUNGWE.

- Another pit-latrine on the parcel** of MUTEMBEREZI Léonidas (Photo IV, 37). It contains 60 bodies.
- The testimony was provided by:

1. MUKANGARAMBE Laurence whose family members are in the grave.
2. NTEZIRYAYO Emmanuel, current Sector Councillor.
3. MAJYAMBERE Silas (14 years old).

Saviour*: GAKWAYA Faustin

Date of death: 10/4/1994

Comment: In the commune, there are many pit-latrine which we could not visit. Survivors know them and say that they still contain bodies.

- The major sites in this commune are:
 1. The site behind Kabarondo church, below the *bureau communal*.
 2. The crevasse-grave on the unexploited land.

2.7.7. BIRENGA COMMUNE

The information was provided by NKABIJE Albert, Deputy *Bourgmestre* responsible for Social and Cultural Affairs in the Commune. He targeted three major sites of the genocide.

1. Saint-Joseph centre, where 5,000 persons were slaughtered and buried on the brick works near the hospital.
2. The *Bureau Communal* in the IGA building where 3,000 persons were killed and buried behind the *bureau communal* and in front of the IGA building. Bodies were thrown into the grave behind the prison.
3. MUTENDERI Parish in BARE sector, 15km from the BIRENGA *bureau communal*. Approximately 2,000 persons were allegedly killed there.

- Dates of death of the 3 locations: between 14 and 16/4/1994
- The persons responsible for the deaths are:
 1. RWATORO Jean Baptiste, Judge of the Court of First Instance; President of a Club known as the "Republican Club – BENESEBAHINZI".
 2. CYASA-HABIMANA, businessman, ex-soldier.
 3. Théoneste (from ELECTROGAZ)
 4. Colonel RWAGAFIRITA
 5. Gaspard

- The survivors of the genocide who can give further information:
 1. Abbot RUKAMBA Philippe, currently Parish priest in KIBUNGO.
 2. NGARAMBE zENOCK, who sought refuge at the Saint-Joseph Centre.
 4. RUSHENYI Antoine

- BIRENGA *Bourgmestre* during the genocide: TAHIMANA
Melchiade – the Councillor for Kibungo Sector during the genocide:
NSABIMANA Fidèle
- BARE Sector Councillor during the genocide: HAKIZIMANA Joseph
- Cell Supervisor during the genocide: NKERAMUGABA

- In the commune, some of the elderly participated in the genocide by being consulted by the *Interahamwe* in order to determine ethnic identification of persons being hunted down. These were the major experts in genealogy of the persons targeted.
- A militia known as "SIMBA BATTALION" was the principal operator of the genocide.
- Its promotor is Colonel RWAGAFIRITA, native of Gasetza sector, Kigarama commune.
- The principal genocide in this commune was operated in Kabarondo church,

today repaired. He sought refuge with people coming from Kabarondo commune and surrounding communes (Kayonza and Kigarama). Those who couldn't rejoin the others in the church were slaughtered on their own property and thrown into the latrine-pits.

Certain graves contain more than 20 bodies which could not be disinterred until the present time for a decent burial.

SITE OF KABARONDO CHURCH

Behind the church, a grave measuring 18m by 8m. Bodies were thrown into it by *Interahamwe*. Victims were slaughtered by *Interahamwe* and *Gendarmes* of the Kibungo brigade. The location was landscaped at a later date but the bodies have not been disinterred. (See photo IV, 34)

- Date of death: between 7 and 13/4/1994.
 - Number of victims: many.
- Lists will follow.

RUYONZA SECTOR, GITWA CELL

- Councillor during the genocide: MUNYEMANA Simon
- Supervisor during the genocide: KIMONYO Jean Bosco
- A deep grave of at least 4m and 40m x 1m is located on an unexploited lot belonging to KOROTI Etienne, currently in prison for genocide. (Photo IV, 35). We asked what this pit was used for prior to the genocide. The bones were located upstream from the canal-pit*. Others were no doubt washed away by the valley erosion.
- Number of dead thrown into this grave: approximately 40 corpses of persons from the region and others coming from Bicumbi. The bodies were not disinterred. Bones were simply covered with a bit of earth in the grave which was on a strong incline.
- The grave is 100m from the house of KOROTI Etienne where we found his wife .. Stéphanie. She claimed that her husband could not provide us with any information as he was bedridden. But the reality is that KOROTIE Etienne is in prison in Kibungo, as is his son TWIZEYIMANA.
- Another pit-latrine in the parcel** of NDAYAMBAJE Samson (+). It measures 1.50 x 0.80m and is 12m deep. (Photo IV, 36). An estimated 12 victims were thrown into this grave.

- For MUTENDEZI cell, the supervisor of massacres is NDAYAMBAJE François, the Deputy *Bourgmestre* who was training an MRND group coming from Mulinja for the dirty work.
- TAHIMANA Melchiade had organised the digging of mass graves on the pretext of offering hygienic protection to refugees in the buildings of the commune. His cynicism went so far as to ask them to register in order to obtain food aid.
- Survivors which may testify to the genocide at:
 - . Saint-Joseph Centre: KANTENGWA Béata; NGARAMBE Zenock
 - . *Bureau Communal*: RUSHENYI Antoine
 - . MUTENDERI Parish: NKIKO François
- Genocide suspects imprisoned at the Birenga prison: 220.

BIRENGA BUREAU COMMUNAL SITE

- In front of the IGA building, a place was enclosed during the national grieving 7-14/4/1995. (Photos V, 1-2-3). Inside this enclosure, a grave measuring 10m x 10m and 1.5m deep contains bodies which have not been disinterred. Beside that

was dug where bones disinterred from the pit-latrine behind the prison were gathered. It is thought that other graves exist near the landscaped location. These graves were used for extraction of backfill for the foundation of buildings of the commune. (Photo V, 3)

- A pit-latrine behind the prison where bones were disinterred up to 2m from the surface. The other remains are still there. The location has not been landscaped.
- A watertank-grave behind the *bureau communal*. It measures 6m/7m and is very deep. Bodies have not been disinterred. (Photo V, 4)

THE BIRENGA HOSPITAL SITE

- Towards the lower part of the road, behind the Hospital and the Post Office, there is a quarry for the manufacture of bricks. Two large tombs were dug there. The *Interahamwe* buried bodies of persons slaughtered at the Saint-Joseph Centre, the *Economat Général* and the Parish.
- The first grave measures 20m/20m and is 1.5m deep (Photos V, 5-6). A memorial measuring 1.5m has been erected bearing the following inscriptions: "URWIBUTSO RW'ABACU BAZIZE ITSEMBABWOKO N'UBWICANYI BYO MURI MATA 1994".

At the same place, another tomb was constructed for the former Prefect RUZINDANA Godefroid, his spouse and their children, whose remains were brought back from IKAZO (BIRENGA sector) where they were slaughtered.

- The second tomb, which is just as large, is several metres further down from the first. Bones are visible at the surface level, due to erosion.

- The principal organisers of these massacres are:

1. HABIMANA-CYASA
2. NZABONIMANA
3. HABIMANA François
4. TWAGIRAYEZU
5. MUKIZA
6. MUDAHERANWA Pierre
7. SIMBANKABO Pierre
8. NZABAMWITA

9. GATONGORE André
10. NTACYOBAZI Ephrem
11. TWAHIRWA (+)
12. MUGENZI Pierre
13. KANYAMASWA Isaïe
14. TAHIMANA
15. MUTABERWA
16. KAKIRA
17. NDAYAMBAJE
18. MUGISHA
19. ARGENTINE
20. SHABANI GIHINIRA
21. GASASIRA

- This information was given by:
 1. NGARAMBE Védaste
 2. RUSHENYI Antoine
 3. KANTENGWA Béata

All are survivors of the massacres at Saint-Joseph Centre and the *Bureau Communal*.

MUTENDERI PARISH SITE

- Sector Councillor during the genocide: HAKIZIMANA Joseph
- Number of dead: \pm 1,000 persons
- Date of death: 21-23/4/1994
- Three large mass graves 13m from the Church, measuring 6m/2m; 23m/2m; 6m/5m (Photos V, 7-8-9). In one of the graves, the bones of 53 persons who were disinterred from the pit-latrines of the MATONGO sector in the same commune have been buried.
(Photo 8)

In a mass grave, a young girl named Gidia of BAPFAKORORA Innocent, was buried alive. The mass grave was 15m deep. It was initially designed to be a public latrine.

The parish decreed that this location (31m/53m) should be converted into a genocide cemetery for all bones disinterred from sectors falling under the parish jurisdiction.

- A 4th tomb behind the kitchens of the parish (photos V, 10-11). It measures 7m/3m.

The bodies have not been disinterred. The location has been landscaped.

- A 5th mass grave is located at 1km from the parish, Kaguruka hillside (photo V, 12) where persons that were brought of a taxi (perhaps 20 persons) were buried. The bodies have not been disinterred. The location has been landscaped.

- Survivors of the massacres in this commune:

1. NKIKO François
2. RWIMIRA Raymond
3. NGABONZIZA
4. MUKAMULINDA Pulchérie

- Abbot BIZIMANA Viateur who was in MUTENDERI parish during the massacres, can provide more detailed information. He is at the episcopal house of Rwamagana.

- Testimony provided by:

- Straton NTIRYICA, Secretary of the Parish;
- Pulchérie MUKAMURINDA, survivor of the Matongo sector who lost her husband and six children in the genocide;
- GASANA Claudien, Parish priest.

Comment: Sites which are of particular interest:

1. The site in front of the Birenga *bureau communal*.
2. The sites behind the post office building.
3. The sites in the enclosure of the Mutenderi Parish.

NB: The sites behind the post office building, the former brickworks are not maintained yet certain signs demonstrate that there official ceremonies. The large majority of victims of Kibungo were buried at this location.

- One location (the aforementioned one) which draws the attention of the curious and causes grief among those who are disappointed to see that it is not maintained.

- There are others who wish the whole of them to be forgotten.

2.7.8. MUGESERA COMMUNE.

The current *Bourgmestre* Athanase SEBERA provided us with the following information:

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- *Bourgmestre* during the genocide: GAKWARE Léopold
- KAGASHI sector Councillor: MUZERWA Alexis
- NYARUGARAMA Cell Supervisor: KANYARUSHOKE Jean Baptiste
- The principal sectors affected by the genocide in this commune are: ZAZA (Parish and *Petit Séminaire*); NYANGE; GATARE; KAGASHI.
- In Zaza Parish and at the *Petit Séminaire*, there are mass graves where genocide victims were thrown without proper burial.
- One survivor UWAMWEZI Béatrice (primary school inspector) may provide specific information on the genocide.
- Abbot Luc who was in Ndera (*Petit Séminaire*) can provide specific information on the Zaza genocide (*Petit Séminaire*)
- Number of victims: $\pm 17,000$.
- Date of death: 12/4/1994 (at the *Petit Séminaire*)

- Organisers of the genocide:
 1. GAKWARE, the *Bourgmestre* who led victims to the *Petit Séminaire*. He is a native of NYANGE sector.
 2. CYASA, Caporal
 3. *Interahamwe* coming from Bicumbi.

- People assisting survivors: It is possible that there were some.

After providing the foregoing information, the *Bourgmestre* led us to the sites of the genocide.

KAGASHI SECTOR, NYARUGARAMA CELL

- On the property of Simon KANYANGEMA, bones gathered in the surrounding area were buried. Most of them were members of his family.
- Date of death: 11-14/4/1994
- Date of burial: during the National Grieving period of 7-14/4/1995
- Tomb dimensions: 2m/3m. Depth: 3m (photo V, 13)
- Number of deaths: 58 corpses
- Saviours*:
 - GASIGWA Hassan, current Cell Supervisor
 - NKIRANKINIJE Jean Damascène (from Bicumbi commune)
 - MANASSE (from Bicumbi commune)
- Organisers of the genocide:
 - KARANGIRA Augustin, in prison in Kigali.
 - MUZERWA Alex, in prison in Kibungo
 - KARANGWA in prison in Kigali
 - HIRANA in prison in Kibungo
 - KANYARUSHOKE in prison at the commune.

- Information received from: - HITIYISE Straton, survivor

- MUHIRE Didace, survivor

ZAZA SECTOR – PARISH + PETIT SEMINAIRE

- According to the Parish priest Charles MUDAHINYUKA, who was in Kibungo in the general services responsible for teaching, he cannot provide precise information on the genocide in religious Zaza, but information could be obtained from the Abbots Luc and Kizito who are currently at the *Petit Séminaire* in Ndera, and Abbot Léonard NKURUNZIZA in Rukara Parish.

- What is certain is that the mass graves where the victims of the genocide are laid to rest in the Parish and *Petit Séminaire* were excavated by *Interahamwe*.

These graves had been landscaped. In the parish cemetery remains continue to be buried which were disinterred from other locations when it is possible to recognise places of burial (a la hute*) by *Interahamwe*.

- Photo V, 14: grave behind the Parish Church. It was excavated by using *caterpillar (front loader?) by *Interahamwe* to drop off bodies that they had just slaughtered in the Parish. It was landscaped at a later time. The bodies were not disinterred.

- Dimension: 14m x 5m
- Number of deaths: ± 6,000
- Date of death: 10/4/1994

AT THE PETIT SÉMINAIRE

- Photo V, 15: a grave behind the refectory* excavated by *Interahamwe*. Landscaped at a later date. Dimensions: 6m in diameter.

- Photo V, 16: two pit-watertank containers which are not covered behind the refectory*. Bodies are in the two chambers. Those inside preferred to drown to avoid the atrocious death in the rooms where they found refuge which were eventually burned.

Dimension: two compartments of 2.5m x 1m and 3m in depth.

- Photo V, 17: a large grave in the inner courtyard facing the dormitories.

- Dimension: 7m in diameter and on the side a tomb where the remains of 3 persons dead in the genocide were found.

- Photo V, 18: View of refectory* room burned.

- Number of deaths at the *Petit Séminaire*: ± 8,000.

- Date of death: 12/4/1994

- The organisers of the ZAZA massacres:

K0275643

1. MUTABARUKA SYLVAIN, of Sake commune
2. NYIRAMUBANDE, alias UGIRASHEBUJA Laurent
3. CYASA, alias Emmanuel

- Survivors:
 1. MUKARUSANGANWA Immaculée
 2. MUHONGAYIRE Félicité
 3. Cécile
- Testimony:
 1. MUDAHINYUKA Charles, Parish priest of Zaza Parish.
 2. MBARUBUKEYE Jean Chrysostome, Parish employee.
 3. MUKARUSANGANWA Immaculée, survivor.

- Comments:
1. The Parish and *Petit Séminaire* sites could be renovated as memorial sites.
 2. The Seminary buildings which are in ruins could be renovated and converted into a museum.

2.7.9. SAKE COMMUNE

The current *Bourgmestre*, Mr Alphonse HAGUMA provided the following information:

- *Bourgmestre* during the genocide: RUTAYISIRE Ernest
- The most affected sectors were RUKUMBELI, NSHILI I, RUYEMA I &

II, NGOMA

- Number of deaths: 28,500 and in the sole sector of RUKUMBELI: 12,000.
- Date of death: 6-7-8/4/1994
- Organisers of the genocide:
 1. SEKAGINA, Sub-Prefect of Rwamagana; native of Sake
 2. MUTABARUKA Sylvain, Deputy
 3. RUTAYISIRE Ernest, *Bourgmestre*
 4. MIRINDABAGABO Jean Paul, Pentecostal Pastor
 5. MUTUNGIREHE Laurent, Teacher

The sector Councillors and cell supervisors.

- Genocide survivors who can testify:
 1. MUKANGOMBWA Marie-Vianney
 2. KAYISAGE
 3. RUDAHANGARWA

- Person assisting survivors: SHIRIMPAKA
- Sites of official burial:

1. NTOVE (cell): ± 300 bodies buried in plastic bags.
2. RWINTASHYA (village): ± 200 bodies buried in plastic bags.
3. RUYEMA: ± 80 buried in bags.
4. RUKOMA: ± 60 buried in bags.

These are remains which were exhumed from latrines or superficial mass graves excavated by *Interahamwe*.

- Many of the bodies drowned in the lake are irrecoverable.
- Children and old people were thrown alive into the latrines.

RUKUMBELI SECTOR

The sector Councillor during the genocide: RUGUNDA Alfred

1. – RWAMABABI cell Supervisor during the genocide: MUBILIGI Saveri. On the property of MUSHOZA, in the ruins of his house, many remains were discovered (photos V, 18-19). They appear to have been brought together at this place.
2. – MUGWATO cell, on NYAGASAZA property, the same scenario.

(Photos V, 20-21)

- Cell Supervisor during the genocide: HABYARIMANA Evarsite
- 3. RUKUMBELI cell, in the parcel of KOSIYA in the Chapel and in the house: another horrifying spectacle (photos V, 22-23): many bones with clothes in an advanced state of decay.

GITUZA SECTOR, MASWA CELL

- In RWINTASHYA village, opposite the Pentecostal Church of Sake, a cemetery was landscaped and remains found in the temple and the surrounding area were gathered. (Photo V, 24).
- The massacre was ordered by Pastor BIRINDABAGABO Jean-Paul, who gathered together the faithful on the pretext of protecting them. The same Pastor organised convoys to throw them in the KAGERA river.

NB: In the Catholic Church of RUKOMA, they killed an incalculable number and bodies were thrown into graves; as was the case at the Catholic central of NSHILLI I, where bodies disappeared shortly prior to the victory of the FPR.

2.7.10. RUSUMO COMMUNE

Based on information received from the current *Bourgmestre*, Mr Janvier GASASIRA, survivor of NYARUBUYE,

- *Bourgmestre* during the genocide was GACUMBITSI Sylvestre, fugitive
- The principal sectors affected by the massacres are: NYARUBUYE (20,000 deaths), NYABITARE (\pm 7,000 deaths), KANKOBWA (\pm 4,000 deaths), MUSAZA (\pm 3,000 deaths) and AKAGERA.

- The dates of the principal massacres throughout the commune are:
 - from 14 to 17/4/1994 in Nyarubuye (at the church and in the marketplace)
 - from 17 to 19/4/1994 in KANKOBWA
 - from 17 to 29/4/1994 in the AKAGERA river
 - on 13/4/1994 in Nyabitare
 - as of 8/4/94 in Musasa

The organisers of the genocide are:

1. GACUMBITSI, *Bourgmestre* of the commune
 2. GATETE, *Bourgmestre* of Murambi
 3. Captain KAREKEZI, he had already organised the genocide of Nasho and Bugesera in 1992.
 4. MANAYABAGABO, sector Inspector
 5. BUGINGO eDOUARD, President of the MRND in the commune.
- All the sector councillors and cell supervisors and the *Interahamwe*.

Persons assisting survivors:

- Most cases are individual, for example an old woman in Nyarubuye who hid 7 persons.
- The lists of victims of the genocide and survivors have been prepared and delivered to MINITRASO.

NB: Since bones crumble, it is necessary to consider their conservation. Germany has offered a deposit of 10 million FRW paid into accounts since August 1995.

The more this is delayed, the more eventual work will serve no purpose because traces will have disappeared.

NYABITARE SITE – DEEP TANK

- This is in Nyabitare sector, Nyabayama cell.
- Councillor during the genocide: RWABALINDA, fugitive
- Supervisor during the genocide: BAGARUKA (+)
- Victims were led in chains then pushed alive into the deep tank. They did not take long to die due to the noxious medication (normally destined to kill animal ticks who were bathing there). The bones and remains were blackened and gnawed away. It is impossible to estimate the number of corpses. (Photo V, 25). SOS for conservation.
- Other remains in the sector were gathered and buried in sheeting.
- Informers: GAHIGI Silas, Current Councillor of NYABITARE
REBERO Edouard
KAREMERA Samuel

SITE OF NYARUBUYE PARISH

- This is in Nyarubuye sector, Nyarubuye cell.
- Numerous remains mixed with waste were gathered in the rooms of the enclave of the Parish. Wooden blocks are visible (previously used for firewood) used for cutting off heads.
- Date of death: 14-15/4/1994
- Number of victims estimated at ± 10,000
- Most of the victims were from Nyarubuye, but also RUKIRA commune.
- They were killed in the Church in the rooms or the inner courtyard.

- In the official tomb, remains of those from the country who could not seek refuge in the Parish were buried.
- Near the rooms, an enclosure is visible where girls were raped and subsequently slaughtered.
- Photos taken at the Nyarubuye site (V, 26-27-28-29)
- Councillor during the genocide: KARAMAGE Isaïe
- Cell Supervisor during the genocide: RWABERA Azarias (+)
- Informers: soldiers who guarded the site.

KANKOBWA SECTOR, MURUNDI CELL

- Councillor during the genocide: NYIRINGABO André (in Tanzania)
- Supervisor during the genocide: BUGINGO Azarias
- Number of victims killed in the sector office: ± 500
- Most of the victims were thrown into the pit-latrines, inc:
 1. A pit-latrine behind the sector office containing 50 corpses
Dimensions: 1m x 1m⁴, depth: 5m
 2. A pit-latrine behind the school containing several corpses
Dimensions: 3m x 0.80m, depth: 7m
 3. A pit for the extraction of adobe bricks
Dimension: 5m in diameter, depth: 2m
 Bodies in these pits have not been disinterred.
- Informers:
 - MUTABARUKA Innocent
 - HATEGEKIMANA Amon
 who are both natives of the region and lived there.
- No photos due to the poor weather. (We didn't have a flash)

The most important sites in Kibungo Préfecture

1. Rukara Commune
 - Rukara Parish – Number of victims: 5,000
2. Muhazi Commune
 - Site of the *bureau communal* – number of victims: 5,000
 - Site of the Kabare sector – number of victims: 12,000
 - *Handwritten annotation***: 8,000
3. Rutonde Commune
 - The Bitare site near Rutonde is 2km from the *bureau communal*.
4. Kigarama Commune
 - Site of the *bureau communal*. Number of victims: 12,000

5. Kayonza Commune

- Site of Gasogi sector, Karambi Cell. Several bodies in the pond which was used for rice irrigation.

6. Mugesera Commune

The *Petit Séminaire* of Zaza. Number of victims: 17,000. The buildings of the *Petit Séminaire* have not yet been reconstructed.

7. Sake Commune

Site of Rukumbeli Sector

Number of victims: 12,000

The population was essentially comprised of displaced Tutsi from the initial exile waves (1959-1964).

8. Rusumo Commune

- Site of Nyarubuye Parish
- Number of victims: 10,000

9. Birenga Commune

Site of the *bureau communal*

Number of victims: 3,000

- Site near the hospital
- Number of victims: 5,000
- Site of Bare sector: Mutendeli Parish: 2,000

10. RUKIRA Commune

- Site of the *bureau communal*
- Number of victims: 5,000

REPORTS ON THE SITES OF THE GENOCIDE AND MASSACRES THAT OCCURED FROM APRIL TO JULY 1994

2.8. KIBUYE PREFECTURE

According to information from Ignace Banyaga, *sous-préfet* in charge of administrative and legal affairs,

- the *préfet* during the genocide was Clément Kayishema (on the run).
- The most affected *communes* are Gishyita and Rwamatamu in particular, although there were wide-scale killings in all the *communes*;

- The number of people killed is estimated at 180,000 to 200,000;
- In Rutshiro, genocide started in 1992 with the massacre of the Bagogwe. It was the same case in Rwamatamu and Gishyita where murders were committed because of rivalry between political parties or complicity with the Inkotanyi.
- The date the *préfet* and the *bourgmestre* of Gitesi organised large-scale massacres was, allegedly, 13 April 1994, when refugees from Gitesi, Mabanza and Gishyita were assembled by the administrative authorities and executed in the Gatwaro stadium. The killings continued throughout the *préfecture* up to July 1994.
- The estimated number of people killed at the Kibuye Church is 6,000. The number is 20,000 to 25,000 at the Gatwaro stadium.
- The *sous-préfet* also has documents showing the designs of the *préfecture* authorities, including an urgent telegram sent to the Ministry of Defence asking for ammunitions (rifle and hand grenades, R4 cartridges and machine gun caskets).

People responsible for the massacres in the whole préfecture:

1. Clément Kayishema, *préfet*
 2. Charles Sikubwabo of the MDR, former chief warrant officer, *bourgmestre* of Gishyita
 3. Mika Muhimana, *Conseiller* for the Gishyita *secteur*, who was the *bourgmestre*'s right-hand man in the execution the macabre genocide plan
 4. Obed Ruzindana, a Mugonero businessman
 5. Aloys Ndimati, *bourgmestre* of Gisovu
 6. Cyriaque Bisengimana, a veterinarian from the Nyundo diocese
 7. Innocent Rusezera, an accountant from Gitesi
 8. Abel Furere, *bourgmestre* of Rwamatamu
 9. Anastase Barayata, I.P.J. (police inspector, criminal investigation) from the Kibuye public Prosecutor's office
 10. Rebero, Chief Civil Engineer, Kibuye
 11. Martin Ruberanziza, in charge of the CPDFP, Kibuye
 12. Théonaste, a teacher at ETO-Kibuye
 13. Fabien Gashongore, *sous-préfet*.
- Number of survivors: there are about 1350 survivors who fled to Biserero (see the census by the Ministry of Social Reintegration- Kibuye *Préfecture*).
 - One of the rescuers, the *sous-préfet*, Mr Ignatius Banyaga, says that he rescued two children, i.e. Alphonse Tuyisenge (over 15 years old) and a young girl who was working as a maid for the family of a soldier. He could not spontaneously remember any other name.
 - He said that ordinary people were acting as intelligence officers and denouncing those who were being hunted down and who sought refuge in Hutu families' homes.
 - Mass graves known by the *sous-préfet* within the vicinity of the *Préfecture* office:

- 1. At the Gatwaro stadium - Some bodies were exhumed and buried officially. Many other bodies were not exhumed.
- At the Kibuye Catholic church and Home St-Jean
- At the Hospital, very near ONAPO
- At the *Inspection d'Arrondissement*, very near ETO.
- In Biserero (Gishyita commune), the *bourgmestres* of Gishyita and Gisovu were asked to collect all the remains so that they could be preserved decently.
- The *préfecture* office is located in the Bwishyuru *secteur*, Kibuye *cellule* (Gitesi commune)
 - -The Bwishyura *conseiller* was Nambajimana, who fled to Zaire. He used to shoot down the Batutsi on their land.
 - The *responsables* of Kiniha during the same period were Augustin Munyandamutsa, who fled to Zaire.
- Monsignor Wenceslas Kalibushi, Bishop of the Nyundo diocese, allegedly accepted that the Kibuye Catholic church become a genocide museum.
- Information supplied by: Ignace Banyaga, *sous-préfet* of Kibuye in charge of administrative and legal affairs.

2.8.1. GITESI COMMUNE

1. Mass grave very near the *Inspection d'Arrondissement* and ETO (*Ecole technique officielle*). The pit was previously used for the extraction of mortar for making adobe bricks. It is very near the road to Karongi. It could be divided into three parts measuring 9m; 2.5m and 9m x 5m. The bodies were thrown in there and buried using a caterpillar. The pit has not been tidied up and is covered with scrubs - Photo 1, 3-4 (5; Video: 1 min.
2. Mass grave very near the Amizero centre (former leadership and agricultural training service started by the Swiss technical assistance) and the communal development centre (with uncompleted buildings), measuring 6x5m (Photo I, 6-7). The place has not been tidied up and the bodies have not been exhumed.

N.B: UNAMIR reportedly dug up the place to check for bodies. It re-covered the grave after ascertaining that there were bodies in there.

3. Mass grave which was formerly an underground tank. It has a diameter of 3m and is 2m deep. It is very near the Ruganda primary school and is surrounded by a house in ruins. (Photo I, 8-9).
4. Mass grave which was formerly a water pipe. It is on the Maryohe hill, very near the Kiosque Fontaine de l'Electrogaz, 2 metres from the road and 200 metres from the Primary School, up the road. It is 23 m x 1 m and 1 m deep and is covered by vegetation.

Mass graves in the vicinity of the Catholic church and the Home Saint-Jean.

- There are some mass graves covered with scrubs 32 metres from the main road leading to the church, on the left. There are more mass graves covered with scrubs between electricity posts 13 and 14 along the main road towards the *Préfecture*, on the right hand side.

The refugees who had assembled in the front church compound and inside the church resisted against the Interahamwe up to 15 April 1994. The soldiers who had positioned their heavy weapons on the hills above the church had to fire a hail of bullets to break up their resistance and exterminate them. The bodies had not been removed up to the day before the Pope's special envoy, Monsignor Etchegary, visited Kibuye on 30 April 1994. The authorities rushed to bury the bodies by the roadside.

- There is another mass grave on the road to the Home Saint-Jean. A difference in the level of the road is noticeable. There are tracks of the caterpillar's shovel which was used to bury the bodies.
- The inner walls of the church are bloodstained. The rose windows were destroyed with grenades and shells in an attempt to kill the refugees. (Photo I,10: Inside the church; 1 minute video; inside and outside the church (Photo I,11)).
- Mass grave at the Home Saint-Jean (Photo I,12. Video: 1 min). the bodies have not been exhumed. The place has been more or less tidied up.

N.B: The Home St Jean is being rehabilitated for other use.

Mass graves behind the Presbyterian church.

- 2 round pits with a drain measuring 1.5 m They were formerly used for the extraction of mortar for making adobe bricks.
- A 14 m x 7m plot where bodies transported by lorries were thrown. It is 50 metres from the Presbyterian church (Photo I, 13 and 1 minute video; there is an electric poll very near the place which is covered with bushes).
The bodies have not been exhumed.

Mass graves along the Gatwaro stadium wall.

- There is a big pit which is almost round and has a diameter of 11 metres. Some remains were exhumed during the national funeral in April 1995). Most of the remains were not exhumed.
- A 4 m x 4 m mass grave in the ONAPO compound, with a banana tree very near by (1 minute video). It is
- Mass grave in the ONAPO plot of land. It measures 4 m x 4 m. There is a banana tree very close by (1 minute video). Allegedly, there are other pits behind the fence. There is an estimated 100 bodies of people who had sought refuge at the hospital and sick people who were undergoing treatment. Their bodies have not been exhumed.

There is a mass grave on the road, very near the lake, some 20 metres away from the Swiss houses. Some remains have been exhumed by a team from the International Tribunal; other remains have not been exhumed.

- In front of the Adventist Temple (Bwishyura *secteur*, Karongi *secteur*), five metres from the building, there is a seven-metre mass grave (formerly a furrow) containing bodies.
- Mounds covered with bushes. These are heaps of bodies covered with soil.
- On the Mugwa hill which is one of the peaks of mount Karongi, there are many remains scattered around. There are also other bodies in other places covered by thick vegetation.

N.B: - A memorial should be built on this "resistance hill" where the refugees stood up to the Interahamwes for two weeks (from 13 to 26 April 1994). They came from the surrounding regions (Kagabiro, Rubazo, Gitesi and Mabanza). Their resistance was broken when the Interahamwe got reinforcements from the Cyangugu, Gitarama and Gisenyi regions. The survivors were able to join other refugees who had resisted on the Bisesero hill.
The *préfecture* authorities should organise a campaign to collect the scattered remains and bury other remains for better preservation.

- **The information was provided by:**

1. Louis Rutaganira, current *conseiller* of the Bwishyura *secteur*, (Gitesi *commune*), a native of the region who survived the genocide.
2. Pierre Mutuyeyezu, current assistant *bourgmestre* of Gitesi
3. Claver Mbuguje, alias Mababa, a native of Karongi, who can easily identify the places with makeshift tombs on mount Karongi.

Bwishyura *secteur*, Kibuye *cellule*, Kinyana *colline*:

A mass grave allegedly containing over 200 bodies which have not yet been exhumed. It was not visited.

- Information received from Pascasie Mukayezu, a widow who survived the genocide and a native of the region.

Nyamishaba veterinary school: Many people sought refuge there. The massacres occurred on 15 April 1994. The alleged number of victims is 5,000. The bodies were thrown into a mass grave in front of the classrooms. Unfortunately, the person who provided the information could not locate the grave.

- Information received from: Ephrem Gakwaya, day watchman at the ICRC, Kibuye.

2.8.2 GISHYITA COMMUNE

- The former *commune* office was burnt down by the *bourgmestre*, Charles Sikubwabo.

- The new *commune* office is in the Mubuga *secteur*, Ryaruhanga *commune*.
- The *bourgmestre* during the genocide period was Charles Sikubwabo, who fled to Zaire.

The *conseiller* of Mubuga during the genocide was Charles Sikubwabo, who fled to Zaire.

The *responsable* of Ryaruhanga during the genocide was Narcisse Munyantarama, who was killed during the genocide.

- Number of victims in the entire *commune*: 17,500
- Number of survivors in the entire *commune*: 2, 238
- Date of wide-scale massacres: the killings started on 7 April 1994, but wide-scale massacres occurred on 15 April 1994 and ended on 30 June 1994.
- The main persons responsible for the massacres were:
 1. Charles Sikubwabo, *bourgmestre*
 2. Mika Muhimana, *conseiller* for the Gishyita *secteur*
 3. Ezechiel Muhirwa, *conseiller* for the Musenyi *secteur*
 4. Vincent Rutaganira, *conseiller* for the Mubuga *secteur*
 5. Dany Ngerageze, Assistant *bourgmestre*
 6. Augustin Senani, a mines worker at Biserero
 7. Elizafari Ntakirutimana, a pastor in Ngoma
 8. Obed Ruzindana, a Mugonero businessman
 9. Clément Kayishema, *préfet* of Kibuye.
- The massacres affected all the *secteurs*, particularly Bisesero to where most of the refugees withdrew to organise resistance in the Kigarama, Jurwe, Kazirandimwe, Gitwa, Uwingabo and Nyarutovu.

Mass graves can be found in the following areas, where large-scale massacres took place:

- the Ngoma *secteur*, at the Adventist church and hospital
- the Murangara *secteur* at the Adventist church
- the Mubuga *secteur* at the Catholic Church
- the Bisesero *secteur*, Kigarama *cellule* where bodies were burnt in a mass grave.

* Information provided by J.M.V. Ntaganira, assistant *bourgmestre* in charge of economic affairs.

Ngoma *secteur*, Uwingabo *cellule*: Adventist hospital

- The *conseiller* during the genocide was Ezechiel Bahunde, who fled to Zaire
- The *responsable* of the *cellule* during the genocide was Ngirindamutsa who fled to Zaire
- The refugees had taken refuge at the Adventist temple, at the hospital and the clinic
- Date of genocide: 16 April 1994
- Number of victims: over 5,000

- Organisers of the genocide:

1. Elizafani Ntakirutimana, Pastor
 2. Gérard Ntakirutimana, Doctor (son of the Pastor)
 3. Mathias....., chief of Personnel
 4. Enoce Kagaba, master of studies at the medical school
 5. Jacques Ushizimpumu, Pastor
 6. Jeremy, a teacher
- * Inside the Adventist temple or chapel, there are four coffins full of remains exhumed from the mass graves (Photos I. 17-18-19-20-21), pending transfer to a more decent grave.- This chapel could become a sanctuary in honour of the victims of the Ngoma genocide.
- ❖ Mass grave behind the hospital. It was intended as a septic tank for the whole hospital. It is in the form of a trapezium measuring 10 m x 13 m x 7 m x 1 m and is 30 metres deep. The bodies have not been exhumed.
 - ❖ Mass grave behind the classrooms of the technical and medical school. It is 7 m x 3,5 m (Photo I, 24-25). The bodies were exhumed for decent burial in a mass grave very near the present military camp.
 - ❖ Mass grave very near the building which used to house the pharmacy, the laboratory and the accounts department. It is 7.5 m from the previous mass grave and measures 4 m x 4 m x 3.20 m x 2 m. It is thought to contain bodies.
 - ❖ Mass grave five metres from the chapel. It is 6 x 5 x 8 m. The bodies were exhumed for decent burial.
 - ❖ Mass grave beside the above-mentioned grave. It is 3 m x 6 m. The bodies were exhumed for decent burial.
 - ❖ **N.B:** The exhumation work took one week, which gives an idea of the scale of the killings.
 - ❖ Trapezium-shaped tomb measuring 9 m x 28 m x 15 m x 21 m. The number of bodies buried there cannot be estimated because they were cut up into pieces by the Interahamwe. (Photo II, 3-4-5-6: View of the burial site).
 - ❖ The number of survivors in the whole Ngoma *secteur* would not be more than 20.
 - ❖ - **Information supplied by:**
 1. Constance Umugiraneza who sought refuge in the temple/chapel but left during the killings to take refuge in the house of Antoine Ndayobotse, a Hutu.
 2. Marthe Mukankusi, a native of Ngoma.
 3. Manasse Bimenyimana, a worker at the Ngoma hospital. He was able to leave the temple/chapel during the massacres and took refuge on Bisesero hill where the refugees put up resistance.

Murangara *secteur*: Adventist temple.

-At least 3,000 people, mainly women and children, took refuge in the church. More than 1,000 people were killed inside the temple and the compound.

- ❖ A mass grave which was formerly a pit for the extraction of mortar for building. It is 1 m x 9 m and is located behind the temple and primary school.
- ❖ A house in ruins (Photo II, 7-8). It belonged to Eliazar Kanyamiganda who was killed at Nyabitare very near the lake. The refugees were allegedly killed inside this house and then the walls were demolished and fell over the bodies, which are still buried under the ruins.
- ❖ A pit latrine very near the eucalyptus and avocado trees, 13 metres from the house in ruins. It contains many bodies.
- ❖ A pit latrine below the temple, 18 metres from the pulpit. It is 1 m x 3 m, and 6 m deep. It contains many bodies.
- ❖ An open pit latrine* in Pastor Désiré Kadaraza's compound, into which many bodies of those killed at the temple were thrown. It measures 1 m x 1 m and is 200 metres from the Adventist temple.

N.B: A video photo of the temple, the house in ruins and the open pit latrine as well as ordinary photos (Photo II, 9-11).

- ❖ Many of the people who tried to reach Idjui island by swimming across the lake or in a canoe were massacred by the Interahamwe who were waiting for them along the shores of the lake. Others preferred to drown themselves.
- To give an idea of the scale of the killings at that place, it is reported that small motor boats trying to land were obstructed by the bodies.

Information supplied by : 1. Marthe Mukashema

Désiré Manirakiza

Dany Kamere (All are survivors and natives of Murangara)

The Mubuga catholic church (Mubuga *secteur*, Ryaruhanga *cellule*).

- the church building has not been repaired. The roof was blown to pieces by shells and grenades, but the framework and walls are still intact (Photo II, 12-23- 14).
- the number of victims killed in the church is 10,000.
- Date of death: 24 April 1994.

* Mass grave very near the eucalyptus tree between the primary school and the church* (20 metres), which has been more or less tidied up and which contains many unburied bodies. (Photo II, 15-16-17-18-19- 20). It is 6 m x 6 m.

* Mass grave covered with bushes which allegedly contains some bodies. It is 8 m x 4 m and is very near the above-mentioned mass grave.

* Several mass graves along the church yard and in front of the main entrance. Remains collected from the church were wrapped in sheets and put there.

* 4 rows of mass graves (Photo II, 23-24) measuring 3 m x 20 m, 1 m x 20 m, 1.5m x 20 m and 1 m x 25 m respectively, where the remains exhumed from two mass graves in which the Interahamwe had thrown the bodies of the people killed inside the church were buried in a fitting manner.

* The two mass graves are 8 m x 5 m, 5 m x 5 m and 2 m deep. (Photo II, 21-22).

* A big open mass grave, 18 metres away from the exhumed graves. It is 9 m x 10 m. It is suspected that there are still some bodies in there.

* A mass grave very near the eucalyptus tree opposite the 6th grade classroom. (1st classroom in the school building). It is 8 m x 4 m and is said to contain bodies.

Information supplied: Epimaque Mbarushimana, parish secretary. According to the survivor, Father Marcel Hitayezu who was at Mubuga during the genocide and is now hiding in Zaire, was one of the main instigators of the massacres.

N.B.: The Mubuga church and the Murangara temple may be requisitioned and converted to genocide museums.

- Video (3 min).

Mpembe *secteur*

*At the instigation of Charles Karasankima, former *bourgmestre* of the Gishyita *commune* and Methusalem who is currently in prison for genocide, several people took refuge in Ntasangirwa's house in the Gisoro *cellule*. They were massacred with grenades and 60 people were allegedly killed.

*There is another mass grave at Mpembe which allegedly contains between 50 and 90 bodies. It is 2.20 m x 1 m.

*There are two other mass graves (former canals) containing more than 200 bodies.

- **Information supplied by:**

- Claver Kayiranga, a native of Mpembe, Gisoro *commune*.
- Emmanuel Sindahera, current *conseiller* of the Mpembe *secteur*.

N.B.: It was not possible to visit the mass graves.

Bisesero *secteur*, Nyarutovu *cellule*, Mubuga *colline*.

The remains scattered over the *colline* were collected and put in an open cylindrical loft which is 2.5 metres in diameter and 1.50 metres high. (Photo III, 7(9). The remains collected are not even one third of what has not been collected.

N.B.: The refugees on this *colline* were able to resist against the Interahamwe until 30 June when the French arrived in this part of the *Zone Turquoise*.

Bisesera *secteur*, Kigarama *secteur*, Nyakavumo gulley.

More than 400 people who had taken refuge in the Nyakavumo gulley on 5 June were attacked by the Interahamwe with grenades. When they realised that the attack was not effective, the Interahamwe took logs to the cave entrance and lit a fire, as for a brick oven. The refugees suffocated to death, with the exception of one survivor called Defanyi Ayinkamiye who lives very near the gulley. Unfortunately it was not possible to interrogate him.

We can [...] the charred remains that were not swept away by erosion are in the crevices of the cave-cum-gully. Some of the remains (of those who tried to escape from this hell, no doubt) were collected from the cave entrance.

2.8.3. GISOVU COMMUNE

1. Site in the Rwankuba *secteur*, Kumuyira and Kagari collines.

The *collines* enabled the refugees to resist against the Interahamwe. The army had to intervene to break up the resistance organised by the refugees who had fled from the various *communes*.

- the survivors were rescued by the French under the Opération Turquoise in late June 1994.
- The dead were buried in superficial tombs while others were not. There are many remains scattered about or stuck in the rock crevices.
- The survivors of the Kibuye genocide started collecting the remains for decent preservation. The remains which had been placed in the loft on the Mumubuga *colline* were transferred to the site.
- A monument should be built on the site to commemorate the refugee's resistance.

Photo III, 12-13 and I minute video: picture of the remains collected and placed in sheets.

Twumba site, Gakoko *cellule*, very near the health centre.

- A mass grave near the junction of the roads to the health centre and the Rushishi* shopping centre. It was formerly used for the extraction of mortar for brick making. It has a diameter of 4 m. An estimated 30 people sought refuge at the health centre. They were allegedly handed over to the Interahamwe by someone called Marie-Chantal Mukandoli who was in charge of the health centre.

¹ Translator's Note: some words missing from the source text.

- The information was given by Gédéon Niyonzima, current medical assistant at the health centre who was on duty during the genocide. He recognised five patients who were massacred at the centre.
- Photo III, 10-11; ½ minute video showing Mr Gédéon Niyonzima and the grave, with a cross for identification.
- Date of the death: 16 April 1994.

A mass grave very near the Gisovu centre, towards the tea factory.

It allegedly contains over than 37 bodies. It has a 1 metre diameter, is deep and had not been used.

In the Nyungwe (Mishahi) forest, there is another mass grave that has not yet been located. According to information received from Etienne Musatsi and Thaddée Kaberuka who are both in the Gisovu prison, bodies were transported from the factory to the forest (to an unknown location) in a tipper truck, in four trips. According to the same informers, who are suspects, the driver who transported the bodies is a Murundi called Marcel Karorera, who has since returned to his country.

2.8.4. RWAMATAMU COMMUNE

Bourgmestre during the genocide was Abel Furere

Conseiller during the genocide:

Responsable of the *cellule* during the genocide:

Most affected *secteurs* and *collines*:

- Kizenga cya Mahembe: *colline* where refugees put up resistance up to early June 1994.
- Butembo *secteur* at Muhombori (2000 victims)
- Mass grave very near the *commune* office (11,000)
- Karengera: a mass grave behind the market.
- Kirimbi: there are many victims in this *secteur* but the people do not want to say where they were buried.
- Kibingo parish (in the Mugozi *secteur*): a mass grave which has not yet been located.
- It is alleged that there is another mass grave in the Nyagahinga *secteur*, Nyagahinga *cellule*.
- Rescuer: Samson Urayenzeza, an adventist catechist.
- **Persons who ordered the genocide in the *commune*:**
 - Abel Furere, *bourgmestre*
 - *Conseillers* of Nyagahinga, Butimbo, Kirimbi, Nyabinaba and Butembo.
 - *Bourgmestre's* assistants
 - Youth leaders
 - *Inspecteur* of the *secteur*
 - Police inspector for the criminal investigation department.

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- The information was provided by Apollinaire Karara, current *bourgmestre* of Rwamatamu and a native of the region, who survived the genocide.

- **Other resource persons:**

1. Côme Kayinamura, current *conseiller* of Nyagahinga
2. Hadija Mukangoma, who resistant fighter
3. Eustache Gashema, assistant *bourgmestre* of Rwamatamu.

Kirimbi secteur

- ❖ In the Nyakabingo *cellule*, very near the plot of land belonging to Mugambira, a businessman who lives a few metres away from the Kirimbi bridge, there is a mass grave that the inhabitants of the area did not wish to reveal.
- ❖ In the Nyagacaca *cellule*, at the Adventist church:
 - Mass grave very near the eucalyptus tree and the latrines. It is 4 m x 2 m. (Photo III, 14).
 - Mass grave 30 metres away from the above-mentioned one, on the plot of land belonging to the late Simon whose descendants live in Karengera (they are Immaculée and Thomas Kalipofori, who provided the information). The grave was not visited.
 - A mass grave at the bend, behind some houses that were destroyed, going up towards the Adventist school. It allegedly contains 500 bodies.

Site at the Karengera market.

- Several mass graves at the "FREDOUANE" very near Karengera, said to contain many bodies.
- 5 mass graves very near the Karengera market.
- 1 mass grave very near the plot of land belonging to the Ngueshi family. It is 1 m x 0.80 m and 5 metres deep, viewed from the surface (Photo III, 15).
- Mass graves at the Customs going up towards the Karengera centre. They are said to be 1 m x 0.80 cm and is 12 metres deep. There is a survivor from one of the graves, i.e., the younger brother to Hasson, the *responsable*, son of Ngabonziza.
- A 2 m x 1 m mass grave very near the cabaret belonging to Alys, who sells sorghum beer. It is 9 metres deep and is said to contain 100 bodies.
- A mass grave 16 metres behind the office of the Nyabinaga *secteur*, with a drain of 1.5 metres. It allegedly contains 100 bodies.

Information received from:

- Balthazar Gasekurume and Hadia Mukangoma.

3. Sites in the Butembo *secteur*, Butembo *cellule* at Muhombori.

- a 40 m x 2 m mass grave, fenced in
- a 16 m x 2 m mass grave, fenced in
- The two graves are 9 metres away from the Muhombori Adventist temple (Photos III, 16-127-18-19; 1 minute video)
- A fenced in mass grave, 5 metres in diameter
- Three small mass graves.

All the above-mentioned mass graves reportedly contain around 5,000 bodies, according to information received from:

- Amon Ndanyuzwe
- Denis Kayijuka
- Ephrem Kayinamura

4. Sites at the Rwamatamu *commune* office.

- Below the *commune* office, there is a big mass grave which used to be a pit for the extraction of mortar for making adobe bricks. It is 10 m x 10 m and over 2 metres deep. It is very close to the Adventists carpentry workshop and primary school (Nyakanyinya primary school). The people who had taken refuge in the school buildings were massacred with machetes and grenades. Their bodies were thrown into the pit and then buried with the aid of a caterpillar belonging to Colas company.
- During the official burial in 1995, some remains were exhumed for decent burial at the place marked with a cross (Photos III, 20-21-22-23-24; 2 min video).
- Other remains which were exhumed were buried in a fitting manner some metres away from the road, on a site measuring 65 x 30 m between the 1st cypress tree and the eucalyptus trees.

5. Sites in the Butimbo *secteur*, Gaseke (Mw'iviro) and Rwabisindu (muri Rukoyoyo) *secteurs*.

- *Conseiller* during the genocide: Phénéas Munyankindi, who was imprisoned for genocide and died in prison.

Responsable of Gaseke during the genocide: Casimir Kabandana, who fled to Zaire

Responsable of Rwabisindu: J. Claude Kampayana who died during the genocide.

The genocide massacres occurred on 16 April 1994

Rescuer: Enoki Bizimungu, a mason

Persons mainly responsible for the massacres:

1. Munyandekwe
2. Rutikanga
3. Kagemana
4. Rutijana.

- Number of victims: unknown

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- 2 mass graves allegedly containing over 20 people
 - Over 50 survivors
 - Information received from Philippe Munyangoma, *conseiller* of Butimbo.
6. Sites in the Mugozi *secteur*, Kigarama *cellule*.
- *Conseiller* during the genocide: Silas Sindusha, who did not flee
 - *Responsable* of the *cellule* during the genocide: Léonard Hitimana, who did not flee
 - Date of massacres: 12 - 13 April 1994
 - Number of victims: 1,000.
- The latrine pits belonging to the Kibingo parish into which the bodies were allegedly thrown, have not been located.
 - A mass grave at the Birogo centre was also not located.
- **Information may be obtained from the following survivors:**
 1. Sister Josephine of the Sisters of Marie de Namur
 2. Mukakarera
 3. Marie-Goretti Mujawamariya, health centre employee, daughter of Ferdinand Rwaburera.
 - Information supplied by: Mathia Iyamuremye, A3 nurse at the health centre.
 - Video photos.

N.B.: The genocide was ordered by:

1. Obed Ruzindana, a businessman
2. His father, Murakaza (imprisoned at Gitarama)
3. His mother, Raheli Murakaza (imprisoned at Gitarama).

2.8.5. MABANZA COMMUNE

The *commune* office is located in the Gacaca *secteur*, Kamuvunyi *cellule*

- *Bourgmestre* during the genocide: Ignace Bagirishema, who fled to Zambia
 - *Responsable* of Gacaca during the genocide: Daniel Nkiryumwami, who fled to Zaire
 - *Responsable* of Kamuvunyi during the genocide: Ntawuhiga Numugabo Hamada who is still in the country and was tortured for hiding people.
 - Most affected *secteurs* are:
1. Kibingo where 10,000 people were killed on the "Nyamagumba" *colline*, where the refugees tried to put up resistance (the *colline* was so nicknamed by the then *bourgmestre* in reference to a Ruhengeri *colline* where some Inyenzi had been executed). Before that, the *colline* was known as Gitwa and was in the Bugina *cellule*.
 2. Gacaca at "Kinihira" another nickname for Kinihira de Byumba where negotiations between the RPF and the former regime were held. The negotiations were criticised by the those in power at the time. Many people from various

secteurs took refuge in the Kamuvunyi cellule. 500 victims were thrown into four mass graves very near the *commune* office.

3. Nyagatovu, Rusororo *cellule*, at the market: a mass grave allegedly containing over 170 bodies which have not yet been exhumed.
4. Mushubati, Kunini *cellule*: Allegedly, there is a mass grave at the parish, with at least 50 bodies.

The alleged total number of victims is 20,000, most of whom were killed at the Gwaro stadium in Kibuye.

Large-scale massacres took place from 11 to 14 April 1994.

Persons mainly responsible for the massacres:

1. Ignace Bagirishema, the then *bourgmestre*
 2. Cyprien Munyampundu, M.P.'s Secretary page 155
 3. Agnès Ntamabyariro, Minister of Justice
 4. Ildéphonse Musafiri, M.P.
 5. Clément Kayishema, *préfet* of Kibuye
 6. Déo Hakizimana, *Commune* secretary
 7. Apollinaire Nsengimana, *bourgmestre*'s assistant
 8. Ancilla Mpinganzima, *bourgmestre*'s wife
 9. Kean Rwabukwisi of MDR Pawa and all the *conseillers* of the *secteurs* (e.g., *conseiller* Athanase Habiyambere, currently in prison in Gitarama, who burned three Inyenzi to death for refusing to declare.
- The weapons used in the genocide (machetes, swords and clubs) were requisitioned. There are still some traces of blood on them.
 - Number of survivors in the whole *commune*: 1,200.
 - **Rescuers:** 1. Habayo, killed for hiding three people
 - Hamada Ntawuhiganumugabo
 - Selemen Munyakayanza.
 - **Information given by:**
 1. Mathias Abimana, current *bourgmestre*
 2. Aminadabu Ngirabatware, current *conseiller* of Gacaca.

After obtaining information from the *commune*, the commission visited the following sites:

Sites in the Gacaca *secteur*, Kamuvunyi *cellule*:

- A pit grave containing 40 bodies, very close to the house of the medical assistant, Alphonse Munyankindi, on the road to the Gasharu *cellule*. It is covered with

bushes. The tomb actually contains remains collected from the anti-erosion trenches used as mass graves in the area.

- A mass grave containing 100 bodies. It is behind the house of Félicien Hitimana, former youth leader in the *commune* who was also a victim of the genocide. The grave has not been tidied up and the bodies have not been exhumed.
- A mass grave just next to the football field, below the road to Kibuye. It was dug with a machine and is said to be 12 metres long. The bodies that had been strewn on the surrounding ground were thrown in there.
- A mass grave, 50 metres in front of the *commune* office, on a stony road leading to a wood depot. It is allegedly 6 metres long. The shopkeeper, Hamada, Munyanshongore's brother, can help to locate the exact place.

Sites in the Mushubati *secteur*, Kunini *cellule*.

- 5 mass graves 20 metres from the road and very near the tile warehouse belonging to the parish. They used to be pits for the extraction of mortar and allegedly contain at least 2,300 bodies of refugees from Murama who tried to seek refuge at the Mushubati parish but did not get there. They were killed at the roadblocks where ethnic identity checks were being carried out. Their bodies were then thrown into the pits.
- A 1 m x 2 m burial mound some metres away from the above-mentioned mass graves.
- The bodies were not buried.

N.B.: The massacres at this roadblock were ordered by the sons of Bimenyimana and Kayibanda as well as Canisius Munyanshongore, the teacher.

The big pits opposite the chapel allegedly contain over 300 bodies.

- ❖ The information concerning all the Kunini sites was given by François Rutayisire, an employee of the Mushubati parish who survived the genocide.

Sites at the Nyagatovu *secteur*, Rusororo *cellule*.

- Mass grave behind the abattoir, which was formerly a dumping ground for waste from the slaughterhouse. It is 2 m x 3 m and 3 metres deep. Women and children were cut up into pieces and thrown in there. This macabre work was carried out by:
 1. Kinyuka
 2. Gakeri
 3. Shyirambere
 4. Demokarasi

Alleged number of victims: 120.

Dates of genocide: 12 to 14 April 1994.

Information given by: 1. Fidèle Rutabingwa, a native of Kibingo currently living in Gatunda centre and 2. Augustin Ndamage of the Rukaragata *secteur*.

- Mass grave which used to be a canal. It is in a small forest, very near Saratiel Nyirinkwaya's house and is said to contain more than 64 bodies, mainly women and children. It is 13 metres long and has not been tidied up.
- It is said that Boniface Gasarabwe, the leader of Rusosoro, had the bodies put in there as a hygienic measure.

4. Sites in the Kibingo *secteur*, Bugina *cellule*.

- On the Nyamagumba *colline* (so called in reference to the Nyamagumba of Ruhengeri), the refugees resisted against the Interahamwe for five days, from 9 to 14 April 1994. The refugees, who came from the Rutsiro, Kayove, Ramba and Mabanza *communes* were eventually defeated by the Interahamwe of the region, with the help of people who came from Gisenyi, Ramba and Rutsiro, armed with guns.

The alleged number of victims at this site is 12,000. One of the main resistant fighters who died fighting was Frodualt Ruzindana. He lived at the foot of the *colline* below a coffee farm. His house is in ruins.

The hilltop is covered with several pit-tombs. The biggest ones are 34 m x 2.5 m and 13 m x 2.5 m. The remains were collected in sheets and buried officially on 6 July 1995.

N.B: A memorial could be erected on this "resistance hill".

2.8.6 RUTSIRO COMMUNE

The *commune* office is in the Gihango *secteur*, Kongo-Nil *cellule*.

- *Bourgmestre* during the genocide: Raphaël Benimana who fled to Zaire
- *Conseiller* of Gihango during the genocide: Charles Hishamunda
- Leader of the Kongo-Nil *cellule* during the genocide: Enias Ngirabahe.

In the Rutsiro *commune*, Bwiza *secteur*, there was a genocide of the Bagogwe in 1992. 300 people were executed in the Gishyati forest and the place where they were buried has not yet been located. In 1994, about 1,200 people died in the genocide.

- Large-scale massacres occurred between 8 and 10 April 1994.
- **Those who ordered the massacres were:**

1. Raphaël Benimana, *bourgmestre*
2. Father Gabriel Haindron, alias Munderere (a Frenchman), Kongo-Nil parish priest.
3. Paulin Nkubiri, Prosecutor
4. Elie Basenyeruwenda, assistant *bourgmestre*
5. Anastase Kanyemanza, census taker

6. Charles Hishamunda, *conseiller*
7. Enias Ngirabahe, *responsable*
8. J. Baptiste Ntamugabumwe, Priest and Director of the Murunda secondary school.
9. Urbain Twagirayezu, vicar of the Kongo-Nil parish.

- **Place of the massacres:**

- Gihango *secteur*, Kongo-Nil and Mukebera *secteurs*
- Bwiza *secteur* in 1992.

BIRAMBO SOUS-PREFECTURE

The *sous-préfecture* is in the Nyabiranga *secteur*, Birambo *cellule*. The *sous-préfet* during the genocide was Anaclet Rudakubana, and the *conseiller* was Félician Munyankindi. The Commission members contacted Mr Innocent Ryumugabe, current *sous-préfet* of Birambo who gave the following information:

- In front of the *sous-préfet*'s office, there is a mass grave said to contain 5,000 bodies of people who had taken refuge at the *sous-préfecture* office. This figure was given by Eugénie Mukamihigo, a survivor of the genocide from the area.
- At the Birambo *Ecole Normale*, between 15,000 and 20,000 people who had taken refuge there were killed. There is a mass grave in front of the *Ecole Normale Primaire* (E.N.P).
- Very near river Kabakobwa, there are two mass graves with more than 10,000 bodies (some of the refugees had taken refuge at the E.N.P).
- There are two septic tanks very near the E.D.A. (*Ecole de Droit et Administration*), which allegedly contain between 7,000 and 10,000 bodies of people arrested at the roadblocks during ethnic identity checks.
- Large-scale massacres occurred between 10 and 26 April 1994. However, since the area was in the *Zone Turquoise*, killings continued up to August 1994. Those killed during the last months thought they were returning home in total freedom. The large number of bodies found in the E.D.A. septic tank can be explained by the fact that massacres continued for some time.
- Although a comparison between the number of people before the genocide and the current number could give the impression that the figures have been inflated, it should be noted that the victims came from other *préfectures* such as Gitarama (Masango *commune*) and Gikongoro (Musange *commune*) as well as the other *communes* in Kibuye (Gitesi and Kivumu).
- The following people ordered the genocide in the *sous-préfecture*:

1. Anaclet Rudakubana, *sous-préfet*
2. Aaron Kwizera, 1st deputy public prosecutor

3. Emmanuel Mishahi, businessman
 4. Célestin Sebash, *conseiller* of Gashali
 5. Tharcisse Kabasha, *bourgmestre* of Bwakira
 6. Gabriel Muragizi, *bourgmestre* of Mwendo
 7. Amani Nyiringabo, businessman
 8. Josué Nyimbayire, *conseiller* of Shyembe
 9. Alphonse-Marie Sebitabi, M.P.
- According to statistics, the number of survivors in the three *communes* of the *sub-préfecture* (Bwakira, Kivumu and Mwendo) is 4,668, a number which the *sous-préfet* finds inflated. According to him, the number of survivors who were really being hunted down because of their ethnic belonging or because their ideas differed from those of the former regime is about 2,000.
 - The *sous-préfet* also thinks that not many people died at the Birambo church. Many people were killed as a result of genocide at the Kirinda hospital, although there are no known common graves in the area because the bodies were thrown into the Nyabarongo river. The holocaust occurred mainly at the E.N.P. and at the *sous-préfecture* office.
 - Rescuer: a primary school teacher from the Bwarira *commune*, whose name the *sous-préfet* cannot remember, hid a one-month old baby. The baby whose parents came back from Zaire, was left in the care of his rescuer.
 - After the discussion with the *sous-préfet*, he led us to the sites, all of which have been tidied up. Memorials have been erected in front of the mass graves.
 - 1st mass grave 50 metres above the Sebitabi Home, 20 metres from the road below, in front of the *sous-préfecture* office. It is 4 m x 3 m and 10 metres long (Photos IV, 6-7-8; 1 minute video). The pit was initially a septic tank.
 - 2nd mass grave very near the Kabakobwa river. It is polygonal and measures 14 m x 13.5 m x 8 m x 10 m x 2 m x 1 m. It is two to three metres deep and was dug with the help of a caterpillar, just like the first one (Photos IV, 9-10-11-12; 1 minute video).
 - 3rd mass grave in front of the E.N.P. It is 18 m x 8 m, 2 to 3 metres deep and was dug with the aid of a caterpillar (Photos IV, 13-14-15-16; 2 minute video).
 - Many E.N.P. buildings were burned down. Body remains can be seen among the rubble.

N.B.: - Steps should be taken to ensure that the remains are collected and preserved in a decent place, pending the government's decision.

Negotiations could be carried out to build a museum within the school complex and a memorial at the level of the *préfecture*.

4th and 5th mass graves, former septic tanks for the E.D.A. They are 9 m x 4 m and 8 m x 5 m, and 30 metres deep, respectively.

- 6th mass grave that was dug behind the church, very near the two mentioned above, where the exhumed bodies of the following people were buried:

1. Father Innocent Ruberizesa
2. Father Narcisse Sebasare
3. Sister Gr. Kangofero
4. Sister Eug. Mukabera
5. Sister M. Mukandinda
6. Sister A.M. Mukashema
7. Sister A. Nyirangirimana
8. Mukantabana
9. Mukankusi
10. Mukagashayija

The tomb is 8 m x 4 m. (Photos IV, 17-18; 1 minute video).

2.8.7. BAKWIRA COMMUNE

The *commune* office is in the Cyamatare *secteur*, Muhororo *cellule*.

- The *bourgmestre* during the genocide was Tharcisse Kabasha, who fled to Zaire;
- The *conseiller* of Cyamatare during the genocide was Munyeshyaka.

According to information from the current *bourgmestre*:

- ❖ There were 3,000 refugees in the IGA building, who were killed with grenades and then buried in a mass grave dug with the aid of a caterpillar.
- ❖ Others were killed in the bush where they tried to hide, and thrown into the Mashyiga river.
- ❖ There is a mass grave at the top of Nzaratsi hill, containing over 1,000 bodies.
- ❖ There is no mass grave at Kirinda but many refugees were killed at ESI (*Ecole des Sciences Infirmières*) and at the hospital. The bodies were thrown into river Nyabarongo very near the bridge. In the countryside, bodies were thrown into latrine pits.
- ❖ Allegedly, there is a mass grave very near the church at Rugabano, at a bend where a roadblock had been erected for ethnic identity checks. After discussions with the *bourgmestre*, we visited a few sites:
 1. Site on mount Nzaratsi: After a wooden bridge, on the right hand side going towards the antenna, there is a mass grave measuring 11 m x 4 m, which allegedly contains between 700 and 1,000 bodies (Photos IV, 19. ½ minute video).

2. Two mass graves 300 metres from the *commune* office. They are 24 m x 2 m and 10 m x 3 m. The remains exhumed from the graveyard measuring 57 m x 2 m (Photos IV, 20-21; 2 minute video) were buried in coffins and sheets. The estimated number of bodies is 3,000 to 3,500.
3. Nyabiranga site, Murondwe *cellule*: At the top of mount Rusenge, there is a very deep gully into which people were thrown alive. Their bodies have never been exhumed from this abyss, but were allegedly swept away to the valley bottom by the erosion. However, there must be some remains in the gully. Technical means are needed to collect them. (See video photo of the natural gully). At least 1,000 victims were thrown in there.

Site in the Mugunda *secteur*, Isusa *cellule*, Ryamanombe *colline*.

- Four mass graves very near the woods, measuring 2.5 m x 1m, 3 m x 3 m, 1 m x 1 m and 2.5 m x 4 m.
- A burial mound in the Rwaza *cellule*, very near the Adventist school. It is circular and has a diameter of 3.5 m. It is thought to contain at least 20 bodies. All those mass graves are covered with scrubs.
- Information provided by: Jean d'Amou Ndatimana, current *conseiller* of the Mugunda *secteur*.
- Mass grave which could not be located, into which 50 people killed in an ambush were allegedly thrown.

2.8.8. MWENDO COMMUNE

The *commune* office is in the Kigombe *secteur*, Gisozi *cellule*.

- *Bourgmestre* during the genocide: Gabriel Muragizi, who fled to Zaire.
- *Responsable* of Gisozi: Prosper Bunozande, who fled to Zaire
- Number of victims: over 6,000
- Number of survivors: 1,328
- Date of the genocide: from 15 April 1994 to August 1994. This is understandable because the *commune* was in the *Zone Turquoise*.
- Most affected *secteurs*: Ruganda (a mass grave containing over 2,000 bodies); Kigoma (a mass grave containing between 500 and 1,000 bodies); Biguhu (people from this *secteur* died in Ruganda); Mutuntu (over 200 dead at the Presbyterian church). The bodies of the others killed were scattered, thrown into the latrines and sewers.

- The genocide was ordered by the following people:

1. Gabriel Muragizi, *bourgmestre*
2. André Utazabera, primary school teacher
3. Bernadin Kabera, President of MRND communal
4. Célestin P. Ndekezi, Director of CERA

5. Célestin P. Ndekezi, Director of CERAI
6. Sebashi, *conseiller* of Gashari - military reservist who used to train the Interahamwe
7. Edouard Karemera, native of Mwendo.

- Rescuers:

- Faustin Munyankuraza, currently working as tax collector with the Mwenda *commune*, hid five young people.

- Survivors/resource-persons:

- Kajangwe, from the Kigoma *secteur*
- Aloys Uzabaho from the Gishyura *commune*
- Alphonse Uwimana from the Kigoma *secteur*.

- Information supplied by: Vincent Kayigamba, current *bourgmestre* of Mwendo, who survived the genocide in Kigali.
We visited the following sites with the *bourgmestre*:

1. Sites in the Ruganda *secteur*, Muciro *cellule*

People who sought refuge at the *commune* were sent back to their respective *cellules* and killed at Muciro on the way back.

- 1st enclosed mass grave. A young girl who was thought to be dead came out of this grave which is 20 m x 2.5 m (Photos IV, 22-23; ½ minute video). Her name is Mukabagire and she used to work at the Biguhu health centre.
- 2nd enclosed mass grave measuring 4 m x 7 m (Photo IV, 24)
- 3rd enclosed mass grave measuring 8 m x 3 m (Photo IV, 25)
- 4th mass grave measuring 2 m x 4 m (Photo V, 2-3).

All the mass graves are 3 metres below the road and at an interval of 50 metres. In all, there are 2,000 bodies that have not been exhumed.

2. Sites in the Kigoma *secteur*, Nyabivumu *secteur*, Kigoma *cellule*, in a reforestation project. The place has been fenced in. The bodies had been placed inside holes from where tree trunks had been uprooted so that new eucalyptus trees could be planted.

Some remains were exhumed and buried decently in coffins at the same place, during the national mourning held in April 1995. Many other remains were not exhumed. The number of victims is estimated at 500 to 1000.

N.B.: The place is not maintained.

2.8.9. KIVUMU COMMUNE

The *commune* office is in the Nyange *secteur*, Cyangogo *cellule*.

- *Bourgmestre* during the genocide: Grégoire Ndahimana, who fled to Zaire
- *Conseiller* of Nyange during the genocide: J.M.V. Habarugira, who fled to Zaire
- *Responsable* of Cyangogo during the genocide: Birarura, who is in the country.

Most affected *secteurs*: Sanza, Ngobagoba, Kigali, Gaseke, *secteurs* near the Nyabarongo. The victims who were not able to join the others at the Nyange church were thrown into the river. Those who found refuge at the church on the advice of the *bourgmestre* were killed and buried under the church walls which was demolished with the aid of caterpillar.

-34 of the 64 *responsables* of the *cellules* committed genocide.

The numbers of victims they mentioned are therefore false. For example, although they mentioned only 9 victims in the Kivumu *secteur*, 74 bodies were later found in a mass grave.

- Main genocide sites in the commune:
 1. Nyange church: over 8,000 victims
 2. Nyange *secteur*, Zegenya *cellule* at Murambi at Gatare's house: over 10 people in a latrine pit.
 3. 2 mass graves very close to the parish, containing over 10 bodies each.
 4. A mass grave in Kivumu *secteur*, Karambo *cellule*.
 5. Nyange *secteur*, Vungu *cellule*: a mass grave very near the Astaldi crusher.
 6. Rukoko *secteur*, Gitabi *cellule*: a mass grave from which the bodies were buried decently.
- Alleged total number of victims:
- Number of survivors: over 823
- The massacres were ordered by:
 1. Grégoire Ndahimana, *bourgmestre*
 2. Father Athanase Seromba, Nyange parish priest
 3. Gaspard Kanyarukiga, businessman
 4. Kayishema
 5. Aloys Akoyiremeye, inspector
 6. Téléphore Ndungutse, primary school teacher.

Sources of information:

1. Théoneste Nsanzabaganwa, current *bourgmestre*
2. Médard Zigiranyirazo, current tax collector for the *commune*.

We visited the following sites, in the company of the above-mentioned people:

Sites in the Nyange *secteur*:

- 1 mass grave measuring 8 m x 21 m and containing a number of bodies. The bodies were not exhumed but the graveyard has been tidied up and fenced in. It is very near the Rugabano centre.
- The Nyange church was completely demolished, with the exception of the foundation measuring 55 m x 19 m. The rubble mixed with the remains of bodies are heaped together behind the fence, pending the government's decision concerning the burial ceremony or another measure. The tombs with a cross contain remains collected from around the parish (Photos V, 4-5-6-7; 2 minute video).
- An 8 m x 1 m mass grave, 1.5 metres deep, very near Ishusho centre. It allegedly contains many bodies.

N.B.: The other sites were not visited owing to heavy rains and an impassable road.

COMMENTS ON THE KIBUYE PREFECTURE

- Information given by:
 - Venant Nkiko
 - Marie-Claire Mukamitari.
- Another person: Emilienne Bazirete who lives in Kiyovu (Kigali-ville).

N.B.: We noticed that Venant Nkiko was very reserved. Incidentally, he allegedly hid some survivors, including M. Claire Mukamitali. We plan to investigate the matter further.

The main sites in the Kibuye *préfecture* where a memorial could be erected are:

1. GITESI *commune*:

- Gatwaro stadium
- Kibuye Catholic church
- Mount Karongi (where refugees put up resistance for nearly two weeks).

2. Gishyita *commune*:

- Ngoma *secteur*: Adventists Chapel
- Murangara *secteur*: Adventists Temple
- Mubuga *secteur*: Mubuga Catholic church
- Bisesero *secteur*: *Colline* where refugees put up resistance for nearly 2 ½ months.

3. Rwamatamu *commune*

- Butembo *secteur*: Muhombori *colline*
- *commune* office
- Sisters' convent.

4. Mabanza *commune*.

- Kibingo *secteur*, Bugina *cellule*: *colline* nicknamed Nyamagumba, where the refugees put up resistance for a week.

5. Rutsiro *commune*

- *commune* office: IGA building.

6. Birambo *sous-préfecture*

- *Sous-préfecture*
- Kabakobwa
- *Ecole Normal Primaire*
- *Ecole de Droit et d'Administration*.

7. Bwakira *commune*

- *Commune* office

8. Kivumu *commune*

Nyange *secteur*: a church that was completely demolished and the refugees buried under the rubble.

9. Mwendo *commune*.

- Site in the Ruganda *secteur*.

2.9 KIGALI RURAL PRÉFECTURE

The current prefect stated at the communes of the north (RUSHASHI, MUSAS, TARE) experienced isolated cases of genocide. In MBOGO, RUTUNGO, MUGAMBAZI communes the massacres were limited in scope.

On the other hand, the RUBUNGO, GIKOMERO, GIKORO, BICUMBI, BUTAMWA, SHYORONGI communes experienced many massacres. ..

In BUGESERA KANZENZE was the most affected commune. GASHORA and NGENDA experienced isolated cases. In KANOMBE commune it was particularly the GAHANGA sector which was ravaged.

The prefect during the genocide, KARERA François, a native of RUSHASHI was the principal organiser of the massacres (currently a refugee in ZAIRE),

For further information, two personalities who survived the massacres were recommended to us:

1. RUHASHA Epimaque who can describe the situation of SHYRONGI
2. MINANI Athanase, former sub-prefect of Kigali rural.

After this interview, we investigated the sub-*préfecture* of KANAZI.

2.9.1. KANZENZE COMMUNE

The *bureau communal* is in KANAZI sector, NYAMATA cell.

- | | |
|--|--------------------------|
| - <i>Bourgmestre</i> during the genocide | : GATANAZI Bernard |
| - Councillor during the genocide | : NIYIBIZI Cléophas |
| - Supervisor during the genocide | : BUTSURE J. Népomuscène |
| | (All fugitives in ZAIRE) |

Background : The refugees hid in the commune and others at the Church between 6 and 16/4/1994.

When a random shooting was carried out in the commune, survivors re-joined others in the parish.

Those carrying out the massacre had no shame in pursuing them.

- Date of death : commencing on 8/4/1994, but the principal massacres occurred between 10 and 12/4/1994.
- Number of deaths : \pm 24,000 coming from all cells.
- Number of survivors : \pm 5,000 (throughout the commune)
- PERSON ASSISTING SURVIVORS : NSABIMANA Marc, former guardian of the NTARAMA site.
- Organisers of the genocide :
 1. GATANAZI Bernard (*Bourgmestre*)
 2. RWARAKABIJE Bernar, agent of the Kanazi sub-*préfecture*
 3. BIZIMANA Jean, School Principal
 4. KARERANGABO Vincent, deputy-*bourgmestre*
 5. MUNYANGEYO Florian, information officer
 6. NGOMBWA, business man
 7. NTARWANDA J. Baptiste, canton judge
 8. NKUNDIYE, canton employee
 9. MWONGEREZA Gratien, president of the Tribunal of First Instance
 10. RUSHINGABIGWI, OPROVIA employee
 11. GASANA JUMA, sub-prefect
 12. KINYOGOTE, councillor
 13. BITERO Joseph Désiré

Most of the above are in prison, the remainder are in ZAIRE.

- There remain Interahamwe in the region who are still shooting survivors. Last month (October 1995) some of them were recognised including MUYANGE, MINANI, NYANDWI, NYABYENDA who are all sons of RWANBIBI Joseph. Currently they have sought refuge either in GASHORA commune or GITARAMA.
- Survivors informed us that the genocide had been planned for a long period of time. In 1964, a plan was prepared to have Bahutu establish dwellings on the borders and thus prevent Batutsi from communicating with the outside world. In the same manner Barundi (Hutu) refugees were set up on the Ugandan frontier based on the same plan. During the genocide these inhabitants were already mobilised and were the principal agents who executed the massacres.
- Certain documents are also revealing with respect to this horrible *machination* * :
 1. "Dutekereze ibidashoboka", document of the time of Kayibanda which prepared the genocide.
 2. Gitera motivated bahutu against batutsi would have said "*Urwango rw'Abanyarwanda ntirushobora kuzavaho*".
 3. Makuza had invented a slogan "HONGA, HUNGA, HORA SE " which meant that you had to choose between slavery, exile or revenge.

Informers:

1. NTAGENGWA Félicien, a teacher survivor
2. RWIRIRIZA Innocent, survivor; secretary of the Inspector.

NTARAMA site

This is in NTARAMA sector, RUBOMBORANA cell.

Councillor during the genocide : NDEKEZI Xavier (+)

Officer during the genocide : MUKWENDE Alphonse (+)

- At the Catholic Centre of NTARAMA, there were 5,000 deaths.
- At the primary school of Cyugaro, tombs were constructed for remains gathered in the surrounding area.
- Date of death : 15/4/1994
- Authors of the genocide : the Interahamwe and soldiers including :

1. SEBUHINDO, *adjutant* *
2. NYABUHENE
3. Dominique, worker at the commune
4. MISAGO, officer of GATOTO cell
5. BIZIMANA Isaac

- Victims were killed with grenades, machetes, and gunfire in the Central buildings and also in the sector office.
- There are 4 rooms where on *étals* (shelves ?) bones are exhibited (photo I1-11).
- There were many killed in the swamps of Nyaborongo.
- Near the Cyugaro primary school, a fenced-off place where many people were buried. Dimension: 11 x 11 m (photos I 13-14)
- We were informed that the MINUAR brought bones away to use for undisclosed purposes. Rumours circulated that they were attempting to prove that these were Hutu rather than Tutsi corpses.
- Survivors : very few including :
 1. MUK'ABUZIZI Angélique who still has scars from the genocide.
 2. GAKWERERE Cléophas.
- Person assisting survivors : NSABIMANA Marc, the guardian of the site; former soldier (Photo I, 12 with GAKWERERE Cléophas, the survivor).
- Informer : NSABIMANA Marc, guardian of the site.

Cyugaro centre

We received information from MUNYANKORE Jean Baptiste, survivor of the centre. He was a teacher at the same centre.

- The site is in the sector of NTARAMA, KINGABO cell.
Sector councillor : NDEKEZI F. Xavie, mututsi killed during the genocide
Cell officer : RWIGAMBA J. Berchmans, mututusi who survived but remains disabled due to the genocide, residing in KINGABO cell.
- Victims in the centre : \pm 1,000.
- A *rigole-canal* near the fenced-off place already visited contained 12 uninterred bodies.
Dimension : 15 m x 1 m (Photos II 25-26)
- 6 graves behind the W.C. of the school still contained several corpses.
- 1 grave of 26 m/1m behind the enclosure of a certain MUYENZI contains many uninterred bodies (photos III, 1 & 2. View of the pit-canal *: Alongside, survivors Gallican NYABUTSITSI and Ladislav had relations among the bodies which had been thrown into the canal).
- A skull on a rocky mound was recognised. It was a certain Agnés.

Informers :

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- Edith, teacher in Nyamata, survivor of the centre
- Karangwe Célestin, survivor of the centre, native of the place
- J. Baptiste MUNYANKORE, teacher.

KIDUDU cell (NYABARONGO swamps)

Supervisor during the genocide : GATANAZI Alexander.

Background: May people sought refuge in the Cyugaro school. Then at the beginning of the massacres they took the decision to seek refuge in the swamps towards 11-12/4/94. The pursued refugees came from everywhere.

Tutsi members of the MRND and MDR parties were not spared. It was truly a tutsi genocide and not one of political opponents.

The survivors remained hidden for a period of one month until 14/5/1994. They resisted on BUKIRANJUNGA hillside (Photo IV, 3) prior to descending into the swamp area. This hillside of resistance has become a place of pilgrimage.

The persons responsible for the massacres are :

- NYABENDA, secretary of the commune
- NSABYUMUGANWA J. Pierre
- Simon
- NGANGO
- BIZIMUNGU

All the shore line is lined with tombs where the killed had fallen as they were unable to reach the swamp area.

- Informer : Survivor who testifies : RUSATIRA Ernest (photo III, 4)
- View of the swamp with in the background, KIDUDU village (photo III, 5)

Site of KANAZI Sector, NYAMATA II Cell

Inside the Church, just at the entrance, bones have been gathered from surrounding hillsides and collected in a bag.

Bullet holes are visible behind the tabernacle and in the roof. The walls are stained with the blood of victims. The Church has not been renovated. (Photo I, 23-24; photo II, 1; 6 polaroid photos). The number of victims is estimated to be 10,000.

The parish was directed by 4 Belgian Fathers who were loyal to the Habyarimana regime * (Fathers Decarrière, Théophile, RUTOBUKA and Balen) and Father Lévy Etienne who did not engage in politics.

A mass grave of 6 m x 24 m and 1 m in depth. Located at 50 m behind the Church. It was excavated by the Interahamwe who deposited their dead victims in the Church (photos II, 2-3).

Number of victims : millions of bodies. The bodies have not been disinterred.

Maranyundo Sector Site, GATARE cell

- A mass grave resembling a mound which contains the bodies of those killed in the Nyamata church. This mound is made of earth which covers the grave. It measures 6 m x 8 m, beside a pile of adobe bricks and avocado plants. It is located at 50 m from the entrance to the HCR and 100 m from the Church (photos II, 4-5).
- It also contains thousands of corpses.

Maternity site

- A mass grave containing the bodies of mothers who were about to give birth, their babies and other persons who had sought refuge there as well as at the nutritional centre. It measures 12 x 10 m. It is covered with ground like a mound, between 2 avocado plants and a papaya tree. (Photos II, 6-7).

The maternity ward and the nutritional centre were run by the Swiss deFribourg nuns who were evacuated by Belgian commandos of the MINUAR.

Site behind the SHELL Station

- A mass grave covered with ground. It resembles a mound (of earth brought by front-end loader caterpillars). (photos II, 8-9).

N.B. : In NYAMATA, approximately twenty graves were inventories having a depth of more than 10 m which had been excavated since 1989. One wonders for what reason they were excavated. In any event they are not cess-pools because they are located at a distance from dwellings. Nor are they water prospection sites.

One of the these graves (photo II, 10).

****The**** *site behind the slaughterhouse*

- A mass grave 8 m from the slaughterhouse. It was not used prior to the genocide. It measures 2 m x 1 m; depth : 20 m. The grave is visible with in the background the pylon and the slaughterhouse building (photos II, 11-12-13).
- An exposed grave at 23 m from the road leading to the commune (photos II, 14).
There are human bodies inside.
- An open grave, undoubtedly excavated for the manufacture of adobe bricks. Bodies are still inside. It is now covered with brush. It measures 23 m in

length and is located 20 m below the road (behind the house of the former accountant (an Interahamwe fugitive) located at 120 m from the IGA building (photo II, 15).

REBERO Site (hillside)

This is in MAYANGE sector, REBERO cell.

Sector councillor during the genocide : BAZIMAZIKI Léonard (in Zaire)

Cell supervisor during the genocide : NTEZIRYAYO Augustin.

N.B. : This BAZIMAKI killed or organised killings in 1002 in Bugesera.

Background : Refugees coming from MAYANGE, GAKAMBA, RUSAGARA, GITAGATA and KIBENGA sectors sought refuge on Rubero hillside. They resisted the Interahamwe until being dislodged by the Presidential Guard who fired on them with guns and grenades.

- Bones were gathered up in bags and kept at Nyamata church.
- One can still see clothing which is laying on the ground, clubs which were used for torture, bones which have not yet been gathered, kitchen utensils and mattresses.
- The fleeing persons sought refuge on this hillside. It is high and there are rocks which can be used as projectiles to throw against the Interahamwe (photos II, 16-17-18-19).

N.B. : On the REBERO site, the sub-prefect of KANAZI, during the war of liberation symbolically buried General Major RWIGEMA-GISA there. The entire population of the region was invited to this ceremony which amounts to a macabre pleasantry (October 1990).

NINDA site

- This is a hillside overlooking Nyabarango bridge. At least 600 persons who wished to go back to Kigali were allegedly killed. They believed the capital had already been delivered by the INKOTANYI. The site is in KANZENZE sector. On the hillside there is a medical centre (Ivuriro).

KAYUMBA hillside site

- The hillside is in RUGARAMA cell.
The councillor during the genocide, a certain GAHIGI, fought the Interahamwe. It took the intervention of the presidential Guard to neutralise resistance and exterminate them.
- The date of the genocide in this cell : 8/4/1994.
- There are several survivors among these resistance including MULINDAHABI Dominique and RUSAKE.
- The remains of the dead on this hillside were gathered up in bags and deposited at Nyamata Church.
A charity organisation such as ARDBU (*Association rwandaise de développement du Bugesera*) [Rwandan Association of Development of Bugesera] and ASRG (*Association de soutien des rescapés du génocide*)

[Genocide Survivors Support Association] have financially contributed towards this work of collection.

N.B. : This hillside of resistance (photo II, 20) as that of RUBERO should be marked by a memorial.

MUSENYI Sector, VUNGA Cell

Councillor during the genocide : KARUHIJE Straton

Supervisor during the genocide : Jean ...

- A mass grave, previously a mine quarry of *cassitérite* (tin stone). It contains many bodies (photo III, 6). It measures 3 x 2 m and is very deep according to informer NKUNDIYE Evariste, survivor of Musenyi sector.

GICACA Sector, KAGUSA Cell

Sector councillor during the genocide : NTAHOBARI
Phillipe

Cell supervisor during the genocide : KARANGWA Jean

- Close by the property of KARANGWA Jean, a grave containing 400 bodies including members of the family of KAREKEZI Théoneste, a merchant in Nyamata. It measures 7 x 2.5 m. It was landscaped later by sector authorities. The victims were killed in the house of KARANGWA Jean, who is currently imprisoned in Rilima.

KANAZI Sector, NYARUGATI Cell

- Councillor during the genocide : NIYIBIZI Cléophas
- Supervisor during the genocide : KALISA Emmanuel

- Organisers of the genocide :

1. NIYIBIZI Cléophas (fugitive in Zaire)
2. KALISA Emmanuel (imprisoned in Rilima)
3. SEROMBA Augustin (imprisoned in Rilima)
4. NDAGIJIMANA (fugitive in Zaire)
5. SEBATUZI (fugitive in Zaire)
6. KARANGWA
7. RUBANDI Emmanuel
8. MUNYANZOGA Eugène
9. The children of NIYIBIZI.

- A pit canal where the SERUZAMBA family (8 persons) was found

- A grave in RUSENYI cell containing 6 families.
The current supervisor of RUSENYI, Ernest alias NZOGA & NGAYABERA can provide more ample information.

- Informers:
1. MUKAMDUNGE, daughter of HINJOLI (14 years old)
 2. MUDAHERANWA Bernard, current supervisor of NYARUGATI cell and sector secretary

Background : The refugees were at the sector office. A soldier asked money of them to save them. Next he led them to the Church. Those who were able to survive this trek fled in the brush area and then the swamps of RUCAHABI (in AKANYARU), in NTARAMA sector.

- Several survivors can testify. They are from Nyarugati cell :

1. MUDAHERANWA Bernad, current cell supervisor
2. NSENGIYUMVA Jean-Claude, mason
3. TWAGIRAMUNGU Jean-Claude, member of HAGURUKA Association
4. MUSONERA Faustin
5. MUHONGERWA Agnès, escaped from the cassiterite grave
6. RUKIRIZA
7. BUFANGARA (child)
8. TUYISHIME (child)

2.9.2 GASHORA COMMUNE

Site in GASHORA sector, BIRYOGO cell

Bourgmestre during the genocide : NTIVUNWA François (fugitive in Zaire)

Councillor during the genocide : GASASIRA Modeste (fugitive in Zaire)

Background :

- People sought refuge in the *bureau communal*.
- They were executed at the same place
- Date of genocide : 7/9/1994
- The rare survivors of these massacres had some blood relations with the Hutu ethnic group.
- Burundi refugees participated in the massacres
- Number of victims : 600 persons
- Organisers of the massacres : All officers of the administration.
 - MUHIZI Noël, president of the Canton Tribunal (in prison)
 - NDUWAYEZU Pierre Célestin, fugitive in Zaire
 - MBIRANGE, information officer for the commune
 - GASIGWA.

The information was provided by :

- KAMANZI Justin, deputy-*bourgmestre*
- MURIGO Faustin, deputy-*bourgmestre*

- The site is located behind the former *bureau communal* which has since become a military camp. It is a W.C. pit where all the bodies (600) were thrown. It measures 19 m x 1 m (Photos III, 15-16-17).

2.9.3 NGENDA COMMUNE

- The *bourgmestre* during the genocide : HATEGEKIMANA Samuel (fugitive in Zaire)
- The sector councillor RUHUHA during the genocide : NAHIMANA Dismas (fugitive)
- The officer of RUHUHU cell during the genocide : NGIRINSHUTI Azarias, fugitive.

The sectors which experienced the most massacres: NYAKAYAGA, BURENGE, RUHUHA, MAREBA.

Background : In 1992, persons suspected of being Inkotanyi accomplices had already been killed but those who sought refuge in churches and temples were saved. In 1994, persons thought they could be saved in the same hiding places but this time it became the site of massacres. Victims were killed with machetes, clubs, grenades and bullets.

- Date of genocide : 7/4/1994.

- Organisers of the massacres :

1. HATEGEKIMANA Samuel, *bourgmestre*
2. KIYOGGE : he sharpened the machetes
3. SEBARAME Laurent
4. MUSEMAKWELI Ladislav
6. SEBAHIZI

Background : According to informer HAKIZAMUNGU Laurent, a survivor, the killings commenced on 7/4/1994 in the RUHUHA commercial centre. Victims were thrown into the latrines and the pit of the slaughter house. Next the operation was expanded to all sectors. The first persons targeted were teachers, pastors and councillor MUGENZI who were brought to the *bureau communal* where they were killed.

- On 8/4/1994, killings took place in the parish. Bodies were thrown into the AKANYARU, in Rwabusoro. Those who were killed on their properties were thrown into the latrines.
- There were no more than one hundred survivors in this commune.

Site of NYAKAYAGA Sector, MASANGANO cell

- Councillor during the genocide : SEBERA Cyriaque (in prison)

- Supervisor during the genocide : NSENGIYUMVA Vincent (in Zaire)
- Victims of the genocide : \pm 100
- Date of genocide : 7-14/4/1994
- Victims were thrown into pit latrines.
- Organisers of the massacres were officers of the commune, merchants or teachers.

Among them are:

NDAYIZEYE
MURANGWA Justin
GAKUMBA Mathusalem
SINDAMBIWE Cassien
GATETE Joseph
KIYOGÉ Francis (residing in Kigali, Kinamba I)
BANDORA Charles (who paid 5,000 FRW per
decapitated head)

PERSONS SAVING SURVIVORS : KABERUKA Innocent.

SURVIVORS : The list will follow (see schedule).

- * A pit-latrine behind the house of the late Pastor RUHANGARA which

contains more than 60 bodies including members of his family. It is 15 m deep. It had not yet been used (photo I, 18-19).

- * Approximately a hundred metres from this grave, scattered remains are visible in the brush. The informer, DUSABIMANA J. Pierre, recognised the skull of Thomas NGWIJE (photo I, 20-21) and the remains of his grandson Claude (photo I, 22) who was allegedly killed by SINDAMBIWE P. Célestin and his clique.

Site of BURENGE Sector, NYARURAMA cell

Councillor during the genocide : GAKWAYA
Supervisor during the genocide : MUSHOZA Gaspard
Date of genocide : 9/4/1994

- * On the property of SENYANZOBE, more than 10 persons were killed. In the brush several metres from the ruins of his house, we recognised the clothes of SENYANZOBE with his remains (photo I, 23).
- This information was provided by : KABAGWIRA Delphine and
KANOBANA Kanoti, both survivors of the
genocide.
- * Behind the stores of the centre, there are many pit-latrines where many bodies were thrown.

2.9.4. BUTAMWA COMMUNE

- *Bourgmestre* during the genocide : TWAGIRAYEZU Laurent
- BUTAMWA councillor during the genocide : KANGAVERA François (fugitive in Zaire)
- KANGUBA supervisor during the genocide : GAHUTU (fugitive in Zaire)
- Many victims were thrown into the Nyabarango river. Others into the pit-latrines or along the shoreline of the NYABARANGO.
- Number of victims : between 10,000 and 15,000 persons
- Date of genocide : 13-20/4/1994
- Persons responsible for the massacres :
 1. SETIBA
 2. ABDOO, professor
 3. BINAGWAHO, professor
- Resource persons survivors of the genocide :
 1. KANYAMURERA Télesphore, of Butamwa sector
 2. KAYIRU, of Mwendo sector
 3. UFITINEMA Jules César
 4. MANZI Aimable
 5. MUSONI Martin
- The sectors most affected in the commune : BUREMWA, BUTAMWA, NYARUBAND.
- This information was provided by BUTARE Paul, current *bourgmestre*.

Site of BUTAMWA sector, KANGUBA cell

At 200 m from the primary school in a property in ruins, there are three mass graves.

- 1st grave : 1 m in diameter
Depth visible from the surface : 2.50 m
(Photo V, 10-11)
- 2nd grave: is 1.80 m from the 1st grave.
Depth visible from the surface : 3 m
Diameter : 1.10 m
(Photo V, 12-13)
- 3rd grave: is 2 m from the 1st grave. It is filled.
It measures 1 m x 1.55 m
A memorial cross has been placed there
(Photo V, 14-15)
- Number of victims in the 3 graves : more than 40 bodies.

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Informer : GASANA Jean-Claude, a young man who survived the final stage and was thrown in the Akagera.

Site of KIGALI Sector, NYABUGOGO cell

- A mound which is in reality a pile of bodies covered by earth. A military truck apparently dumped 2 loads of earth on it.

Dimensions : 1.95 m high
5.20 m x 7 m
2.80 m between the mound and the road
10 m between the mound and the river

A memorial cross has been planted there (photo V, 16-17)

N.B. : There are other mounds along the shoreline of the NYABARONGO. Bodies were dumped on to the ground without even taking pains to dig a tomb. Then a caterpillar front-loader covered it with earth to hide the misdeed to passers-by.

2.9.5 KANOMBE COMMUNE

The principal sectors affected are MASAKA and GAHANGA.

- *Bourgmestre* during the genocide : NTIYAMIRA Jean-Paul, currently imprisoned in RILIMA.
- MASAKA sector councillor during the genocide : BWANAKWELI Vincent; he was the person who indicated people to kill.
- CYIMO cell supervisor during the genocide : KAYIDASIRI, fugitive in Zaire.
- The information was given by :
 - MUKANGAMIJE Thaciana, current MASAKA councillor, survivor
 - MBANZAMISANGO Daniel, survivor
- Background: Immediately after the crash of the aeroplane of Habyarimana, 2 double-barrelled machine guns were noted on the property of MUKANGAMIJE Thaciana, the current councillor of MASAKA. Soldiers removed these arms and they came from the direction where shots were heard.

On the very night of 6 April 1994, the killings commenced and the persons fleeing (Tutsi and Hutu opposed to the Habyarimana regime) sought refuge in Masake parish. They came from KANOMBE, BICUMBI and RUBUNGO communes. The following day 8/4/1994 communal authorities arrived in the parish and asked the refugees to organise themselves by ethnic group. They then commenced by massacring the Tutsis with guns, grenades and machetes and then Hutus of the political opposition such as KUBWIMANA Tharcisse, a doctor *tradi-praticien* *.

- The organisers of the genocide :

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- GACANDAZI Félicien
- The presidential guard
- Paul (the driver of the Agathe KANZIGA orphanage)
- NTURANYENABO, cousin of Habyarimana, who is roaming freely in GISENYI
- RWAMWIZA Charles
- Eugène
- NGURI

Prior to the death of Habyarimana, the Tutsi hunt had already commenced. They were either killed in bars or run over on the road, e.g., NTAGANIRA Paul and NDORI.

- Number of victims in MASAKA sector : 8,000
- Some persons who assisted survivors :
 1. UWIMANA Faustin, currently agronomist for KANOMBE Commune
 2. BAYISINGIZE Vianney
 3. KANYENZI Joseph

Site of MASAKA parish (MASAKA sector)

People sought refuge there on 8/4/1994. The parish *curé* at the time was Father Antoine of the Palotti congregation.

The persons killed were evacuated from the church by a dump-truck and poured into a grave where rubble had been extracted to construct parish buildings. The grave was then covered with sheet metal and earth.

The grave is more or less round with a diameter of 7.90 m and depth of 2.5 m visible from the surface.

- The covered portion is 2 m deep
- The grave is 10.35 m from the Church
- Testimony of HAKIZAYEZU Pierre, Parish secretary.
- The Church and the buildings were photographed (Photos III, 8-9-10-11)
- The grave (Photos III, 12-13-14-15)

Site of GAHANGA sector, KABUSHAKA cell

- The supervisor for Karushaka cell during the genocide : Bucyana Innocent, who resides in the cell was not accused of genocide/
- The councillor of GAHANGA during the same time period : BUREGEYA J. Berchmans.
- Date of genocide : 9/4/1994
- People sought refuge in Gahanga church, coming from Kicukiro
- Persons responsible for the massacres :
 - BUREGEYA J. Berchmans
 - The presidential guard

- Interahamwe militia

- The target population were Tutsi and Hutu opposed to the Habyarimana government

- Some survivors – resource persons :
1. KANKINDI Espérance
 2. KAREGEYA Straton
 3. BAYIZERE d'Amour
 4. NSHIMIYE
 5. MUHORAKEYE Christine
 6. MUGANANTWALI Abraham

- Testimony of : MAKOMEZA Faustin
KANKINDI Florence

N.B. : GAHANGA parish is in the KAGASA sector, NYAKUGUMA cell whose former authorities during the genocide were killed due to their ethnic group: NTEZIYAREMYE, councillor and GAKUMBA Frédéric (officer).

- The number of victims cannot be assessed
- Bodies were burnt by the G.P. and the Interahamwe. Bones were gathered in sheeting and buried during the national grieving period (April 1995).
- Other remains were gathered in the property of Michel MAGUNGA. 166 skulls were counted which were disinterred from a compost heap behind the property of MUGUNGA. The bones are conserved in a room at MUGUNGA's house (Photos III, 16-17-18-19).

Site of GAHANGA Central

Buildings burned where traces of blood are visible on the walls. Several rooms are more or less intact and have become a military camp (photos III, 20-21-22-23). Another building where there were bodies burned (photos III, 24-25-26).

According to the information of a soldier who was a guard at this location, there may be a place inside the ruins where the bones of burned bodies were buried.

KAREMBURE site, ishyirahamwe ry'Umushumba mwiza

- In a room, there were bones of \pm 120 bodies some of which had been disinterred with their clothes such that neighbours recognised the remains of a certain NTAGUNGIRA (photos III, 27-28).
- Testimony of : - Pierre MUNYANSHOGORE
- NZABAMWITA

2.9.6. BICUMBI COMMUNE

- *Bourgmestre* during the genocide : RUGAMBARARA Juvénal
- The *bureau communal* is in the NZIGE sector whose former councillor is TURIKUNKIKO and in CYARWA cell whose former officer is a certain Damien.

Background: the genocide commenced on 7 April 1994. The most seriously affected sectors are : MWULIRE, RUBONA, BICUMBI, GAHENGARI, MUYUMBU.

- The refugees came from BICUMBI, MWULIRE, GIKORO. They resisted by using arrows and stones against the Interahamwe. The latter with the assistance of the presidential guard, exterminated the refugees.
- The organisers of the genocide in the commune :

1. SEMANZA Laurent
2. RUGAMBARARA Juvénal
3. BISANGABAGABO Joël
4. FUNGAMÉZA François
5. NGOGO Alexis
6. TURIKUNKIKO
7. FUNDU Onesphore (in prison in Kigali)
8. KARUHIJE (in prison)
9. MANIRAHU Dieudonné (+)
10. MUNYAKAZI Ferdinand
11. NKURIYINGOMA Déo
12. NGABONZIZA Célestin

- Person assisting survivors : Thomas, who was I.P.J.
- Informer : TWIZEYIMANA Boniface, current *bourgmestre*

Site of MUYUMBU sector, KABAGABO cell

At several metres lower down from the health centre there is a pit latrine 30 m deep and 3.25 m in diameter. It is closed off from imiyenzi. From the enclosure to the W.C. used currently, is a distance of 8.16 m (photos III, 27-28, photo of the location taken with councillor NKURUNZIZA Claver). The grave contains at least 2,000 bodies.

Site of MUYUMBU sector, RUGARAMA cell

- Sector councillor during the genocide : RUHAMANYA Augustin
- Cell supervisor during the genocide : RUHARA
- Date of genocide : 7-20/4/1994
- Number of victims of the genocide : 12,000
- Survivors of the genocide : .. ± 60
- Person assisting survivors : Vénuste MURATANKWAYA, ex-soldier
- Persons responsible for massacres :

KAREKEZI
GASANA Mathias

RUPANGO
MUHIGIRA Fidèle

RUHARA
GATSIMBANYI
NDAYAMBAJE
HITAMUNGU

MUKANTABANA Gaudance
RUSIMA
NDEMEZO
RIZINJIRABAKE Melchialde

Background: Refugees arrived from Mwulire, Rubona, Nawe, Bicumbi and Sovu (from Kibungo) and gathered on MUNINI hillside;

they attempted to resist the Interahamwe but were overrun because their civil torturers were assisted by soldiers of the presidential guard.

- This information was provided by :
 - MUKANGARAMBE Anastasie
 - RWAGASANA Alfred
 - TORERO Isaïe, current councillor of Mwulire
 - KANANURA Emmanuel
- 3 graves, each contain more than 10 bodies:
 - . Grave on the property of KAMBANDA
 - . Grave at MUNINI
 - . Grave of BUSHENYI
- The Munini grave measures : 1.95 m x 1.40 m (photos III, 32-33-34); MUNINI hillside (Photo III, 35).

N.B. : On Munini hillside many bones are visible. They should be gathered up and conserved in plastic bags for the Museum and Memorial.

Site of BICUMBI sector, NYANGIHANGA cell

- Councillor during the genocide : NKURIYINGOMA Déo
- Supervisor during the genocide : Anastase (alias RUSHINGAMAGURU)
- Number of victims : 10 persons
- Date of genocide : 8-10/4/1994
- Survivors : those who managed to make it to Rwamagana hospital.
- Persons responsible for the massacres:
 - BISANGABAGABO Joël, fugitive in Zaire
 - NKURIYINGOMA Déo, fugitive in Zaire
 - KWITONDA, *réserviste* *, fugitive in Zaire
 - NSANZIMANA Ambroise, in prison in KIGALI
 - GATETE I : fugitive in Zaire
 - GATETE II : fugitive in Zaire

There are graves located nearby GAKOMEYE hillside in NYAGAHINGA cell and on NTUNGA hillside which each contain at least 30 bodies.

- The informers:
 - MUNYEMANA Théoneste
 - NSANZABERA Télésphore, current NUNGA officer

- MUYOMBANO Ildéphonse, current councillor of BICUMBI

N.B. : The site was visited due to rains.

RUBONA sector site, KABATASI cell

- Councillor during the genocide : NGABONIZIZA Célestin
- Supervisor during the genocide : KANYENDUGA Innocent
- Date of genocide : 11-20/4/1994
- Number of victims : 3,000
- Number of survivors : approximately 100
- Person assisting survivors : ZIMULINDA
- Persons responsible for the massacres are:
 - MUNANIRA, fugitive in Tanzania
 - SENZAGE (+)
 - HABYARIMANA Mathias (+)
 - HARELIMANA

Mass graves can be visited in :

- MIDAHANDWA cell, on the property of Aaron where there is more than 100 bodies
- MIDAHANDWA cell, on the property of NYIRARULINGI where there are at least 15 bodies
- KABUYE cell, on the property of GASANA where there are more than 40 bodies.
- Informer : GAKWAYA Tharcisse, current sector councillor

N.B. : The graves were not visited due to rains

2.9.7 GIKORO COMMUNE

- *Bourgmestre* during the genocide : BISENGIMANA Paul, fugitive in Kenya or in Europe.
- the *bureau communal* is in RUTOMA sector where the councillor during the genocide was KANYANKORE Jean-Baptiste and in BITSIBO cell where the officer at the same time was RUTEMBEZA Canisius.
- The number of victims throughout the commune : 40,000 persons
- The sectors most affected are Gicaca (RUHANGA parish), MUSHA and RUNYINYA.
- Date of genocide : 13/4/1994

- There was an official burial of remains ** at the protestant Church of RUHANGA.
- The organisers of the genocide in the commune :
 - SEMANZA Laurent, deputy
 - BISENGIMANA Paul, GIKORO commune *bourgmestre*
 - RUGAMBARARA Juvénal, BICUMBI commune *bourgmestre*
 - NSABIMANA Athanase, sector Inspector
 - RUGAMBAGE (Major), distributor of weapons to genociders
 - KANAMUGIRE Fidèle, commune secretary
 - MUKAKAMONYO, CERAI director (in prison in GIKORO)
 - BUGINGO Jean-Baptiste, merchant fugitive in Kenya
 - NZABONIMANA Joseph, merchant fugitive in Zaire
 - NZABARA Faustin, former director of REDEMI
- This information was provided by :
 - RWIRIRIZA Félicien, current *bourgmestre* of GIKORO
 - RUHAMYANKAKA, current councillor of the DUHA sector
 - MUTSINZI, A survivor of the region

Site of MUSHA sector, KAGARAMA cell

The graves were formerly mining galleries. Numerous bodies were dumped after being transported there by dump-trucks.

- 1st grave : depth of 70 m; 2.10 x 2.50 m at the surface. It is covered with metallic *laque* * then earth (3 photos).
- 2nd grave : depth : \pm 20 m ; surface dimension : 2.5 m x 13.80 m. Skulls are visible at a depth of 2 m from the surface. For example, skulls of women were recognised (3 photos). It is 9 m from the road facing pylons with water valves *.
- 3rd grave: Depth : 37 m. Surface dimension : 2.10 m x 4 m (3 photos). There are two survivors of this grave, i.e. who managed to get out by climbing over bodies :
 - HITIMANA Zacharie
 - MUKAMUSONI Cécile

3 photos were taken of the MUSHA Church where the massacres took place.

GICACA Sector Site, NYAGACYAMO-RUHANGA cells

- Sector councillor during the genocide : NZARAMBA, currently fugitive.
- Number of victims killed in the RUHANGA Church : 15,000
- Date of genocide : 16/4/1994
- Former RUHANGA officer : BAGIRIGOMWA (+)
- Former NYAGACYMO officer : MUTABOGAMWA, fugitive

- Persons responsible for the massacres in the sector :

- BISENGIMANA Paul
- NZARAMBA
- BUGINGO Jean
- ZABULONI
- NDIRUBANZI Emmanuel
- Pascel (sub-lieutenant)

- Persons assisting survivors : - MAKUZA Patrice (an old man)
- MURAMUTSA Janvier (catechism teacher)

- Informers : MFASHAHO Nathanaël
NSENKIYUMVA Théoneste

- Date of burial of remains gathered in the Church : 11/5/1995

- N.B.** : - The Church in the cemetery were filmed for a 7 minute period.
- The site is very important. The Church may be transformed into a museum.

2.9.8. GIKOMERO COMMUNE

- The *bureau communal* is in GISHAKA sector, AKANYAMUGARURA cell.
- *Bourgmestre* during the genocide : RUTAGANIRA Télesphore, fugitive in Zaire
- Councillor during the genocide : KAVUTSE (in prison in KIGALI)
- Supervisor during the genocide : KABANO Léonard
- Sectors most affected : GISHAKA (Terrain, Church and Village)
GIKOMERO (protestant Church); RUMBOGO and KAYANGA.
- Number of victims : between 5,000 and 10,000 particularly in Bulima cell;
at the protestant **church** and in lake MUHAZI where victims preferred
drowning to torture by machete.
- Number of survivors : up to 1,000
- Date of genocide : 13-15/4/1994
- Persons responsible for massacres :
 - Maître Stanislas MBONAMPEKA
 - Abbot GAKUBA of NDERA parish
 - All councillors (excluding RUTSINGA Joël)
 - RUTAGANIRA Télesphore
 - MULISA Célestin
 - NYARWAYA Michel
 - Cell supervisors
 - Pastor NKURNA Charles
 - The teachers

- KABALIRA Callixte
- RUBANGUKA Mathias
- KAMANZI Etienne
- BWENGE
- KABANO Jérémie
- NDAYISABA

- Persons assisting survivors:
 - MUKARUBUGA Anastasie
 - MUKARUBIBI Dancilla

- Informers:
 - RUTAMARIRWA Faustin, current *bourgmestre*
 - GATAMBARA Vincent, sector councillor

GISHAKA sector site, AKANYAMUGARURA cell

- Towards the lower portion of the terrain, behind the buildings of the *bureau communal*, an anti-erosion canal of 12 m x 1.10 m ; 80 cm in depth. It is 6.60 m from Umuyenzi in the north. A memorial cross has been planted on the site (photo IV, 1-2-3): It contains at least 40 bodies.

- Other pit-canals extending from the proceeding one contain remains.

N.B. : Ask the commune to gather all remains for better conservation.
And thereafter at GIKOMERO Commune.

Site of GISHAKA sector, NYAGOSOZI cell

- A mass grave behind the school where 500 or 600 bodies of persons coming from GIKOMERO, KANOMBE, KACYIRU and even BUGESERA who sought refuge in the protestant church of GIKOMERO.
The bodies have not yet been disinterred. A memorial cross has been planted. The grave has a visible depth of 2.5 m from the surface and a diameter of 7 m. Relics of clothes and bones can be found there (photo IV, 4-5-6). The grave is 5 m from an *umuvumu*.

Site in NYAGASAMBU cell

- In a house, many person gathered to organise a resistance against Interahamwe assailants. They fired on them with grenades and then smoked them out with burned pepper. Once outside and weakened they were killed by machete and thrown into pit-latrines behind the enclosure.

- In one of the latrines measuring 2.85 m x 2.2 m, there are at least 40 bodies (photos IV, 7-8-9). The grave is 3.45 m from the enclosure.

- This information is received from KABAGABO Immaculée who currently lives on the property. She said that information can also be obtained from MUKAKAREGA and MUKAMUNANA, two sisters who were able to emerge from this latrine and also from BIZIMANA the current person responsible for the cell who was also there during the genocide.

N.B. : The survivors live in the centres where they are gathered together. They do not dare return to their properties.

KAYANZA sector site, KACYATWA cell

- Councillor during the genocide : MABANGO Thomas, in prison
 - Supervisor during the genocide : KAMWENUBUSA Claudien, in prison
 - * A pit-latrine 13 m from the small centre behind the houses is 12 m deep, 1.50 m in diameter. It is filled with bodies. Bones can be seen at the surface (photo IV, 10).
 - Date of genocide : 13-20/4/1994
 - Number of victims in the cell : more than 200
 - * In the small woods opposite the catholic church, two mass graves close by the place where a road block was set up to make ethnic identification of passers-by. They are respectively 2 m x 1.15 m, 2 m x 1 m
- They are 19.60 m from the road. One of the graves is covered with beans (photo IV, 11-12). After having killed those who were identified as Tutsi, the Interahamwe threw them in these graves.
- Information received from : RWEMAYIRE STRATON? Survivor residing in the small centre

GISHAKA sector site, NKUNZUZU cell

- Sector councillor during the genocide : KAVUTSE
- Cell supervisor during the genocide : RWAMBONERA

Background: A toilet where members of the MURANGIRA Aloys family were thrown. The bodies have not been disinterred but the toilet was subsequently converted into a tomb grave on 12/11/1995.

- A tomb where the remains of 21 persons of the KAREKERI family were placed (Photos IV, 13-14-15).

GISHAKA sector site, TWIGARAMIRE cell

Former cell supervisor : RWINKESHA, in prison in Kigali.

- Near Twigaramira centre, there are other anti-erosion pit canals for a considerable length. They contain many remains.

2.9.9. RUBUNGO COMMUNE

- The *bureau communal* is located in NDERA sector, KIBENGA cell.
- *Bourgmestre* during the genocide : RURENGANGANIZI Valens who is currently in Germany. However, at the commencement of the massacres, he was not aware of the planning of the genocide and was overwhelmed by events.
- NDERA councillor during the genocide : KARASIRA Védaste, fugitive in Zaire

- KIBENGA supervisor during the genocide : MAHANO Anicet
- sectors the most affected: NDERA, KABUGA, GASOGI, KARAMA, MUNINI and KINYINYA.
- number of victims : 10,000
- date of genocide : 10/4/1994
- persons responsible for massacres :
 - MBONAMPEKA Stanislas, fugitive in Kenya
 - SHIRAMAKA Athanase, former principal of a ****primary**** school
 - KARERA, Interahamwe leader in the commune
 - The Abakonya, natives of Ruhengeri, residents of RUBUNGO, who specialised in killing.
- Number of survivors : 4,000
- Informers : NIYIVUGA Patrice, current deputy *bourgmestre*
- Other resource persons :
 - MUNYAMBO J. Berchmans, of Ndera
 - BIZIMUNGU André, of Rubungo
 - KANAMUGIRE Gaspard, of Gasogi
 - KARANGWA Canisius, of Jurwe
 - MUKAMITALI M. Claire, of Kinyinya
 - VUNINGOMA Samuel, of Karama
 - KAMANZI Gaspard, of Rusororo

NDERA sector site, KIBENGA cell

a) - Mass grave near the *Petit Séminaire* chapel.

It measures 23 m x 8 m; depth : 1 m (photo V, 1-4).

Background: The refugees arrived at the *Petit Séminaire* on 7/4/1994. On 8 April 1994, they numbered 2,000. On 9/4/1994, the Interahamwe forced the entrance and killed the *économe* * Abbot Ananie and shot the Rector, Abbot HAVUGIMANA André, wounding him. He is still alive.

- The Interahamwe then unleashed their fury on the refugees some of whom escaped.
- On 12/4/1994, Father Don TITO who lived through the events and reported to us with three Rwandan priests (Jean-Bosco, Jean-Baptiste and Patrice) were evacuated by the Italian Consulate.
- The number of dead buried in this grave which was landscaped subsequently are estimated to be 200 but the bodies were placed there by Interahamwe, by a certain NSENGIYUMVA Laurent (alias MAKOFI) and later by the Inkotanyi.
- The persons responsible for the massacre are :
 - Stanislas MBONAMPEKA
 - NSENGIYUMVA
 - MUHIKIRA
 - GRACE...
 - JEANNE ...

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- This information was provided by: - Father Don TITO, the only European who was at the *Petit Seminaire*
 - Jean BWANDINGA, who was professor at the *Petit Seminaire* at the relevant time and is still there.
 - Information can also be obtained from Joséphine MUREBWAYIRE whose husband and children are buried in this mass grave (she's a merchant in the MATEUS quarter opposite the station, second to last boutique on the right).
 - Person assisting survivors : NSENGIYUMVA Laurent (+). He hid people. And he forced the Interahamwe to bury those that they had just killed. One wonders whether he did not participate himself in massacres.
 - b)- Mass graves near NDERA parish. Previously it served for the extraction of mortar for construction. This grave is not well covered. It measures 3.40 m x 2.40 m x 4.10 m (photo V, 5-6-7).
 - Number of victims : 50. They were killed in the parish church where they had sought refuge.
 - Date of genocide : 10/4/1994
 - The principal persons responsible for the massacres are the same as those at the *petit seminaire*
 - Informer : Abbot Jean RUGENGAMANZI, parish curate.
 - c)- Mass grave behind the CARAES (Neuro-psychiatric centre) service offices. It was excavated in order to serve as a waste disposal unit for the centre. It had not yet been used at the time of the genocide. All bodies in the court and inside the buildings were placed there.
Most of the victims came from MASAKA and REMERA. They number at least 6,000.
 - The grave is more than 10 m deep and 5.10 m in diameter (photo V, 8-9).
 - Date of the principal massacres – 20/4/1994
 - Information provided by : KAMBANDA Anastase, CARAES employee
- N.B.** : The place has not been landscaped

RUSORORO sector site, KABUGA cell

- Councillor during the genocide : MWONGEREZA Bernard, fugitive in Zaire
- Supervisor during the genocide : NGAYABAREZI Anastase, he remained on site and did not participate in the massacres.

The sector lost many persons who for the most part were killed in the RUHANGARA church (GIKORO commune) where they had sought refuge

- * A large grave near the slaughterhouse. It could contain at least 30 bodies.

- * In CYABATANZI cell there is a large mine shaft where many bodies were thrown. This place has been named CND because the first FPR soldiers executing the Arusha Agreements were lodged at the CND-KIMIHURURA, the national Assembly building).

- Date of genocide : 7-15/4/1994
- One person assisting survivors : GASHUMBA Mathias
- Survivors-resource persons :
 - KAMUUYENZI Philomène
 - KAGAME
 - HENGEKA (nickname)
 - MUKARUTESI Jeanne
- Number of victims throughout the sector
- Informer : BARAHIRA Vincent, current RUSORORO councillor.
- In company of HABYARIMANA Jean, responsible for security in KABUGA cell, we visited the slaughterhouse grave.
- A mass grave of 2.5 x 1 m; depth : 20 m (Photos V, 17-18-19). It was not used prior to the genocide. It was filled with bodies up to 4 m from the surface and then covered with earth.

According to HABYARIMANA, it contains up to 200 bodies. Bodies of persons killed on their properties or persons brought there alive who were executed at the grave side itself.

GASOGI sector site: sector office is located in NYAKWIBEKA cell

- There are three known places where several bodies were buried.
 - a) On the property of MBONYUMUGENZI Mathias, an Interahamwe who executed at least 100 persons. The bodies are still there in a hangar behind the principal house there's a mass grave measuring 3.45 m x 5 m (photos V, 22-23-24)

- Date of genocide : 8/4/1994

- b) Grave in RUDASHYA cell : 32 persons
- c) Grave in GASHURE cell : 17 persons

These latter graves were not visited.

Informers: 1. NYANDENDE Cassien, current councillor of Gasozi
2. NKUSI Emmanuel

KARAMA sector site, NYABIKENKE cell

- Several anti-erosion canal pits and pit-latrines contain several bodies.
 - Number of victims throughout the sector : 10,000 persons
- a) - A tomb which has not yet been closed up. The coffins are covered with sheeting and the tomb is covered with sheet metal. (Photos V, 25; VI, 1-2-3). The coffins contain 1,650 skulls and other bones which for the most part are women and children.
They were exhumed from pit canals nearby the tomb:
1st canal of 26.70 m x 1.80 m; depth : 1.5 m
2nd canal of 35.50 m x 1.80 m; depth : 1.5 m (Photo VI, 4).
- b) - Pit-latrine not yet used at the time of the genocide. 12 bodies were exhumed up to 66 cm from the surface. The pit is 12 m deep and 1.95 m x 80 cm (Photos VI, 5-6). It is 27.70 m from the road.
- It is estimated that 450 bodies are still inside. For the most part they are children. Bones which are already disinterred are visible.
- c) - A mass grave of 70 cm x 3.40 m ; depth : 2 m.
Bodies have been disinterred and gathered in the aforementioned coffins (photo VI, 7).
- d) - 2 trenches excavated by French soldiers.
Dimensions: - 4 x 1 m ; depth : 1.40 m from the surface
 - 4 x 1.5 m ; depth : 2.50 m from the surface
 (Photos VI, 8-9-10)
- e) - Several other trenches excavated by the French on both sides of the road.
They contain remains.
- Several other mass graves in KIGARA cell. The bodies have not been disinterred. The victims come from several villages, principally GISHURE, KANOMBE, GASOGI.
 - The informer : GAHENE Gaspard, currently KARAMA councillor, native of the region, survivor.

KARAMA sector site, MASIZI cell

At the GIKUMBA school centre there are many refugees who came from Kimironki, Kacyiru, Kibagabaga, Remera. The informer stated that the victims were numerous. It took an entire day (12 hours) to evacuate the bodies in the pit-latrines behind the school. This work was carried out by 20 persons who transported on average by wheelbarrow 4 bodies per turn per person.

- Date of the genocide : 13/4/1994
- organisers of the genocide :

- * A pit-latrine of 4 m x 1.20 m ; depth : 5 m
A memorial cross was planted (photo VI, 11-12)
Bodies are inside.

- * A pit-latrine measuring 2.80 m x 1.60 m; depth : 6 m
A memorial cross was planted (photo VI, 13-14J)
An estimated 1,000 bodies are in the 2 graves. Between the two graves, a distance of 4.50 m. They are 100 m from the school.

Based on the information received from NKIKO, cell supervisor, Kinyinya sector did not have many graves containing more than 10 bodies.

- Several Kinyinya residents died in KIMIRONKO (REMERA) where they were thrown into a mass grave.
- The number of victims in the entire sector is about 200 persons.
- In BINUNGA cell, a family of 10 persons was burned in their house.
- Other victims were executed near camp KAMI. The bodies were devoured by dogs and the bones scattered. What remained was buried during community works.
- Dates of massacres : 7, 13, 19, 28/4/1994
- Information was provided by : - NIKO Venant
- MUKAMITARI Marie-Claire
- Another person : BAZIRETE Emilienne who resides in KIYOVU(Kigali-Ville) can provide more information.

N.B. : We noted a lot of reserve from the informer NIKKO Venant, who furthermore allegedly hid survivors including MUKAMITALI M. Claire. We plan on carrying on further investigations there.

Bureau communal is in KABUYE sector, RUNYОВI cell

- *Bourgmestre* during the genocide : BALINDA Théoneste, fugitive in Zaire
- Councillor during the genocide : HITIMANA Jean
- Supervisor during the genocide : NGIRABAKUNZI Simon

Mr RUZIGANA Straton, current deputy
Bourgmestre provided us with an inventory of graves containing bodies that are
 victims of the genocide :

SECTORS	CELLS	NUMBER OF GRAVES
1. JABANA	1. MUREKE 2. NYAMWERU 3. AGATARE 4. AKAMATAMU 5. NYAGASOZI	2 3 1 2 1
2. CYUGU	1. NYAKABUNGO 2. KIGUFI 3. NYAMUNINI 4. KIGARAMA	1 1 3 1
3. RUGINGO	1. NKUSI 2. MUKO 3. MBOZA 4. BUVA 5. KABAHARA	64 11 16 2 23

4. KABUYE	1. CYERERE 2. AGATWA 3. RUTETE 4. MURAMA 5. RUNYОВI 6. GIKINGO 7. NYARURAMA	16 15 2 50 6 20 3
5. JALI	1. NYAMITANGA 2. NYABULIBA 3. GITOVU 4. MURAMBI 5. NYARUBARE 6. MUREHE	12 4 2 3 5 8
6. MUHORORO	1. BUBANGU 2. MUHORORO 3. BWERAMVURA 4. BUREMBO	2 14 2 3

Total graves 301

The largest number of victims fell in JALI, RUBINGO, KABUYE and CYUGA sectors.

- Estimated number of victims is 15,000 persons
- Date of principal massacres: 11 and 12/4/1994
- Persons responsible for the massacres :

1. BALINDA Théoneste, fugitive in Kenya

2. NTEZIMANA Augustin (Alias MULIRO) in Zaire
3. TWAGIRAMUNGU J.M.V. (Alias RUTWE) in Zaire
4. KAYINAMURA Charles + former Kabuye Sugar Factory Director
5. NTAMBARA François-Xavier, in prison
6. RUZIGAMANZI Afias, fugitive in Zaire
7. HITIMANA Brigadier (+)
8. NYIRIMBIBI Elie, BYUMBA prefect.

- One woman hid survivors : NYIRAKAMANA Agnès, who resides in JABANA
- Informers : RUZIGANA Straon and MUGWaneza Dismas told us that many refugees were killed in Kabuye church then thrown into a large grave that the population of the region does not wish to disclose. The grave is located near the main road near the Kabuye sugar factory. A young man named GATERA who is presently in prison declared he killed at least 20 children that he threw into this grave (which on another occasion he stated was near the central of Cyuga).
- People also spoke of a grave near the Kabuye football field and of several graves (Jali sector) referred to as CND in addition to graves near the RUBINGO power station. Informers added that there was a grave at the KIGARAMA power station and recommended that we visit it.
- There are other resource persons, survivors of this commune who we can consult :
 1. NKAKA Célestin, of KABUYE-REDEMI
 2. KAYIRANGA Wellars
 3. MUSANABERA Caritas
- Survivors in the commune : 150 persons.

CYUGA sector site, KIGARAMA cell

Close by the power station * above a small house formerly exploited by SEMPABUKA Jean-Paul who is currently in prison suspected of Genocide, there is a pit-latrine filled with stones undoubtedly to hide it from the public and particularly from the justice system. A banana plant has been placed there. All this was for the purpose of hiding corpses. We interrogated persons from the surrounding area to determine the truth but in vain. Among them, certain MUKAHABIMANA Suzanne, wife of KANANI Frédéric, a neighbour who exploits a property which is adjacent to that of KINANI.

Finally the current cell supervisor, BARIJYANE Boniface, arrived. He declared like the others that he was unaware of the grave.

Faced with such an attitude of the population which was clearly uncooperative for the purpose of designating where victims of the genocide were

buried, we recommended to the supervisor to have excavated within the framework of works until such time as remains were found, to note the depth where remains were found and to subsequently file a report with the communal authorities who would forward the file to us.

Once the banana tree was removed, we placed a memorial cross at the grave at 4.30 m from the small house cabaret.
(Photo VI, 16)

- N.B.** : - We didn't visit the numerous other graves of this commune due to the bad faith of the population of the commune.
- According to initial informers, the graves near the Kabuye sugar plant contain several bodies but once again the UNHCDH investigators the premises prior to us were faced with the same attitude.
 - The informers ****which**** displayed the same attitude as the entire population.

1. MUKAHABIMANA Suzanne, owner where the pit-latrine covered with stones where the banana tree was planted.
2. MUNYANDEKWE Joseph, owner of the neighbouring field
3. BARIJYANE Boniface, current cell supervisor, native of the region.

2.9.11. MUGAMBAZI COMMUNE

- The *bureau communal* is in MURAMBI sector, NGANGO cell.
- *Bourgmestre* during the genocide : RUSATSI Donatien
- Councillor during the genocide : HABİYAKARE Gérard, did not participate in the massacres and is still in the country.
- Supervisor during the genocide : KOBIZABA Léonard (±).
- Most affected sectors : NTYABA, KANYONI, MUNKUZO, NTARABANA.

There were many dead in the forests who had either been unburied or superficially buried in anti-erosion canals. (? trenches)

- Number of victims estimated at 15,000 persons
- Date of large massacres : 10/4/1994
- Persons responsible for the massacres :

1. MUTUNZI Paul (ex-*Bourgmestre*)
2. MUNYAZESA Faustin, Minister of the Interior
3. RWAKAZINA, Councillor of KANYONI sector

- One person assisting survivors : IRYOYAVUZE Claver (±)
- Survivors-resource persons : Among others, RUTAGENGWA, current representative of the ARSG in the commune

- The official burial took place in the commune on 27/5/1995 in KANYONI: \pm 6,000 skulls were counted.
- The massacres were executed by soldiers and Interahamwe.
- Informer : RUTHIMBUGUZA Paul, Deputy *Bourgmestre*.

KANYONI sector site

1. Place of 4.90 m x 19.60 m; depth: 2 m; 4.60 m beneath the road.
Mass grave where two rows of bones were gathered up in plastic bags (Photos VI, 17-18).
2. Grave of 7 m x 22.30 m; depth: 2 m; at 8.80 m from the road. Mass grave where two rows of bones buried were gathered up in plastic sacks (Photo VI, 19-20)

N.B. : Construct tombs by putting grave stones above and erect a memorial.

2.9.12. SHYORONGI COMMUNE

- the *bureau communal* is located in SHYORONGI Sector, RUGARAGARA Cell
- the *Bourgmestre* during the genocide : HABIMANA Vincent, fugitive in Zaire
- councillor during the genocide : MFIZI Alphonse \pm
- supervisor during the genocide
- Most affected sectors: RUSIGA (bodies were burned in a Pentecostal Protestant Temple), KANYINYA, NZOVI (where victims were thrown in the NYABORONGO).
- Number of victims : between 3,000 and 5,000 deaths
- Date of genocide : 10/4/1994
- Number of survivors : between 100 and 150 persons
- Informers and resource persons :

1. MUKANEZA Marie-Consolée, Secretary of the Commune who received us in the absence of the *bourgmestre*.
2. MUKARURAYI Gratia
3. MUNYABURANGA Déo
4. NGENDAHAYO

The Organisers of the genocide in this commune:

1. HABIMANA Vincent
2. SAFARI Ernest
3. GATURAJORO (nickname)
4. NGENDAHAYO

The following are know graves:

1. Graves in SHYORONGI sector, GASYO Cell

Near the centre at 50 m from the road. A quarry for the extraction of mortar for adobe bricks.

It measures 2.30 m in diameter; depth: 3-4 m (Photo VI, 21-22).

2. Graves in RUSIGA sector, BISEKE Cell

Councillor during the genocide : HABAKURAMA Sammuel, fugitive in Zaire.

Information comes from BWIMANA Vincent

The grave contains the bodies of women and children for the most part. Refugees came from neighbouring sectors and even neighbouring communes. They were gathered up in the Pentecostal Temple under pretext of protecting them. Those who carried out this manipulation are administrative agents and preachers of the "good news".

- The remains of bodies burned in this temple have been gathered up in plastic bags and given a decent burial during September 1995.
The Temple has no roof. The walls are in non-durable material (Photos VI, 23-24).

3. Mass grave at the property of NYAMUCAHAKOMEYE in TABA cell.

Number of victims : 80-100 persons.

They were burned with gas or killed with grenades.

- Dimension of the grave: 3 x 4.20 m (Photo VII, 1-2)
2 m deep. It is 7.60 m from the tree.

- Informer : KAYITANI André, KAGARAMA Commune Supervisor.

4. Mass grave between RUSIGA and SHYORONGI, BUGARAGARA Cell

This is on KIZIBA Hillside, at \pm 2 km from the station on a rising hill.

Number of victims : 800

5. Pit-latrine at the health centre in the house of the former medical assistant.

- Informer : MUGIRASONI Marie-Odal, agent of MINESUPRES.

N.B. : - These graves are not visited. The information was given after visiting the commune.

- The team of investigators had the impression that the population had not consented to disclose the entire truth on the genocide.

2.9.13. TARE COMMUNE

- The *bureau communal* is located in BUSHOKI sector, BUSHOKI II Cell.
- The *Bourgmestre* during the genocide : KAREKEZI Jean Chrysostome, fugitive in Zaire
- Councillor during the genocide : LENZAHU Mathias
- Sectors most affected are RUGENDA, TARE, BUMBA, REMERA
- Date of genocide : Late April-early May 1994
- Number of victims : 500
- **Organisers of the genocide :**

1. KAREKEZI Jean-Chrysostome
2. NZIGAMUKWEMERA Silas
3. HABINEZA Anselme
4. MVEJERU Claver
5. NYANDWI Victorien
6. NGIRUMPATSE, Mathieu
7. SENGABO Noël

- **Resource persons (survivors of the genocide)**

RULINDO professors are buried in an unknown location between MBOGO and REMERA.

N.B. : We visited the BUBIRO grave (TARE sector)
It is 1.22 m in diameter; 12.60 m from the house without a roof (Photo VII, 5-6).

2.9.14 MBOGO COMMUNE

According to the informer there are no mass graves where there are more than 10 bodies. The genocide allegedly commenced in 1993 with the killing of Tutsi who were called "IBYITSO".

- Date of 1994 genocide : commencing on 7/4/1994 up until May 1994.

For example, GASAKA in MBOGO sector, KAREHE cell.

- Number of victims throughout the commune : 8,000 persons

- Number of survivors : \pm 570

- Persons responsible for the massacre :

1. MUZIGANDONYI J.B., ex-*Bourgmestre*, fugitive in Zaire
2. KAYIBANDA Constantin, MRND President in the commune
3. TWIZEYIMANA Vincent, *Bourgmestre* during the genocide
4. KAYINAMURA Tito (still free, in the country)
5. RUZIRABWOBA Théodomir, in prison

- Resource persons survivors of the genocide who members of ARSG.

1. NTIYAMIRA Froduald
2. KANAMUGIRE Ephrem
3. KAYINAMURA
4. HABIYAREMYE Oswald

- The information was provided by MUGABO Jean-Bosco, Deputy *Bourgmestre*.

N.B. : - Up until present, no official burial has been carried out in the commune.

- Those who know the location of graves do not wish to declare them.

- The authority should sensitise the population to provide information and not to be afraid of unfounded claims.

2.9.15 RUSHASHI COMMUNE

The *bureau communal* is in RUSHASHI sector, KAGEYO cell

- *Bourgmestre* during the genocide : NGIRUMPATSE Cassien

- Councillor during the genocide : BUHINJOLI Antoine \pm

- Date of genocide : late April 1994

- Number of victims : 100 persons

- Persons responsible for the massacres :

1. NGIRUMPATSE Cassien
2. KARERA, former Prefect of Kigali Rural

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1. Janvier UWIHIRWE
2. Noël
3. Alexis KARITANYI
4. Hildegard UWINEMA

The team had the opportunity to meet councillors at the *bureau communal*. The councillors provided the following information:

RUGANDA sector :

- a) - a mass grave in MUHONDO centre, near the market in RUBONA cell. It contains approximately 50 bodies.
 - . Councillor during the genocide : NDEREYIMANA Désiré, fugitive in Zaire
 - . Rubona supervisor during the genocide :
MUKERANGABO Léonidas, fugitive in Zaire
- b) - a pit canal in RANZI cell on hillside.
- c) - other graves in NYAKABANDA, BLUSEKE, GISOZI-KIBIRIZI cells

- The informer who can accompany us to the sites :

- UWIHIRWE Janvier, currently RUGANDA sector councillor

BUMBA sector

- A mass grave on the property of RUVUZACYUMA.
The former councillor during the genocide : KAJUGA Théogène, who did not participate in the massacres but owned the gun.

The former supervisor of RANZI cell where the grave is located is RUVUZACYUMA.

- The informer : Déogratias NSABIMANA, former councillor of BUMBA sector.

TARA sector

- The councillor during the genocide : BAHUFITE Dismas, fugitive in Zaire
- Bubi-ro supervisor during the genocide : NSABIMANA, who did not participate in the massacres.

- * A mass grave in BUBIRO cell, nearby the ethnic identification road block
- * A mass grave in Tare-1 cell (16 persons).

Informer : BILINDA Alfred, current councillor of TARE sector.

4. REMERA sector

3. GACA BUTELEZI (nickname)
4. GIHANGA
5. NSHIMIYIMANA Elie, in prison
6. Cassien, alias NYIRANGARAMA

* a mass grave in KARUNGU sector, KAGEYO cell

* a mass grave near RWANKUBA parish

Official burial was carried out.

- Informer : MUNYANDAMUTSA Vincent, current *Bourgmestre* of the commune.

N.B. : - The *Bourgmestre* promised to carry out an investigation to determine the number of mass graves and to forward the report to us.

- the population overall did not wish to provide information.

2.9.16. MUSASA COMMUNE

The *bureau communal* is located in RULI sector, BALIZA cell.

- *Bourgmestre* during the genocide : HAVUGIMANA Aloys, fugitive in Zaire
- Councillor during the genocide : HABIMANA Pasteur, did not flee, he is presently free.
- Date of genocide : May 1995
- Number of victims : more than 100 persons.

The neighbouring sectors to Nyabarongo were the most affected.

Victims were thrown into the river (Nyange sector, Musagara Gihande). They were also thrown into latrines or buried in anti-erosion canals *.

- Persons responsible for genocide in the commune:

1. MUYOBOKE
2. NYAMIHARE
3. Apollinaire.

* A grave in RULI sector allegedly contains 75 bodies. It is on an incline measuring 6.90 x 1.90 m. A memorial cross has been planted there. (Photo VII, 7-8)
It is 6.60 m from the road.

- Information was provided by :

1. RUTABINGWA Jean-Damascène, deputy *bourgmestre*
2. NYIRANDIMUKAGA Verdiane
3. HATEGEKIMANA

The most important sites in Kigali Rural *Préfecture* should have a memorial stone or monuments erected.

1. Kanzenze Commune.

- The site of Ntarama sector, Rubomborana Cell: the catholic centre.
- The kidudu site: Hillside of resistance
- Nyamata Catholic Church (Kanazi sector, Nyamata II cell).
- The Rebero site in Mayange sector: Hillside of resistance.
- The Kayumba site in Rugarama cell: hillside of resistance.

2. Gikoro Commune.

- Ruhanga Church in GICACA sector, Ruhanga Cell.
- Three mass graves in Musha where thousands of bodies were thrown.

3. Bicumbi Commune.

- The site of Munini Hillside (Muyumbu Sector, Rugarama cell): hillside of resistance.

4. Rubungo Commune.

- Karama sector, Nyabikenke cell.

5. Mugambazi Commune.

- Kanyoni sector site.

2.10. PRÉFECTURE OF THE CITY OF KIGALI

Prefect during the genocide: Lieutenant Colonel RENZAHO Tharcisse.

2.10.1 KICUKIRO Commune

Bourgmestre during the genocide: GASAMAGERA Evariste, accused during the ceremonies of proper burial in RUHASHYA commune of having been involved in the genocide.

GIKONDO Sector

Councillor during the genocide: GASHABIZI

KANSEREGE-SODOMA Cell

Supervisor during the genocide: "Sergeant" GAKWISI

Grave: 50 victims

Date of genocide: 7/4/1994

Organiser of the genocide: Gaspard HABUMREMYI

Testimony of UWAMAHORO Ancille, born in 1976 in GIKONDO

NB: The site is well maintained by parents of victims.

Grave II: 8,000 victims ..

Date of genocide: 7/4/1994

Organisers of the genocide: AMINADABU (President of MRND in

KICUKIRO), Kongole NTAWUTAGIRIPFA, BIRINDABAGABO Albert,

NEMEYE, BIRUSHYA, SEREMANI. These people are cited for all of GIKONDO.

The victims were removed from the Catholic Church of Gikondo constructed by the Polish (Vincent Palotte) and killed in the courtyard. Polish priests have maintained the site in front of the Church.

- Grave III: 80 bodies
- Grave IV: 70 bodies
- Grave V: The grave is in a closed off house at the residence of Pastor GAKWAYA. The number of victims are unknown.

Date of genocide: Prior to April 1994, just after the death of BUCYANA Martin (President of the CDR)

Organisers of the genocide: those cited previously.

Persons assisting survivors: 1) BUTERA Eric, Belgian, who works now in RUHENGARI with the O.A.M.S.E.A. project, also chased down by the *Interahamwe*.

- 2) Emmanuel NTAMPUHWE, who saved 58 persons. He is currently supervisor of RUTOKE-RWAMPARA.
Testimony of Emmanuel NTAMPUHWE, born in 1959 in KIBALI commune (Byumba).

NB: The site should be enclosed, it's very close to the road.

MERA Cell

Supervisor during the genocide: Charles (killed).

Grave: 6,000 victims

In addition to the aforementioned organisers, SEFARA, *Interahamwe* chief, should be added.

Testimony of MUNYENGANGO Alfred.

With the assistance of American missionaries, these people were given a proper burial. They were killed in the Free Methodist Church of GIKONDO.

GIKONDO-Kigarama

Grave: 18 children killed by SAKUMI, who committed suicide upon being arrested when he was returning from Zaïre. He committed suicide when he learned his mother had denounced him.

These children were orphans whose parents were killed in GIKONDO at the time of the death of BUCYANA Martin (President of the CDR). They were then educated by the "NSHUTI Y'UMUSARABA" project. They had fled into the eucalyptus forest when SAKUMI came and shot them all down.

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Testimony of Emmanuel NTAMPUHWE, current supervisor of RUTOKE-
RWAMPARA.

NB: A decent burial should be provided for these children.

KICUKIRO Sector

Councillor during the genocide: BIZIYAREMYE François
 NYAKABANDA I Cell

Supervisor during the genocide: NIYIBIGIRA J. Baptiste
 Grave: 1,400 victims

Organiser of the genocide: NIYIBIGIRA J. Baptiste
 Grave: 1/400 victims

Organiser of the genocide: NIYIBIGIRA J. Baptiste
 Testimony of NYIRABAKIGA Dative, born in 1965 in KICUKIRO.

REBERO SITE l'Horizon

At REBERO l'Horizon the national Genocide and Massacres cemetery is located. Victims buried at this major site have for the most part been exhumed at the Kigali Hospital Centre (KHC). Major political figures, including ex-Prime Minister Madame Agathe UWILINGIYIMANA, who was a victim of her political ideas, were also interred at REBERO l'Horizon.

There are 5 mass graves which are properly landscaped and tombs contained thereon for public figures.

However, landscaping and maintenance activities of the site should be accelerated because the area surrounding the cemented graves is in a state of continuing decay.
 Estimation: 14,000 victims.

2.10.2. NYARUGENGE Commune

NYAKABANDA Sector (B) KARIYERI (quarry). Councillor (during the genocide): NYIRIMANZI Grégoire.

Supervisor during the genocide: GASHUMBA Straton
 Grave I: 50 victims.

Genocide date: April 1994.

Organisers of the genocide: HABYARIMANA Alias Scout, SEMUHUNGU Eugène.

Testimony of NTIRUSHWA Benoît, born in 1958 in KIVU Commune.

Grave II: 30 victims

Grave III: 300 victims (April 1994)

Testimony of SERUGO Faustin, born in 1949 in UVIRA (Zaire).

Grave IV: 5,000 victims (April 1994)

Testimony of:

MUKANTABANA Xavérine, born in 1957 in GITARAMA (NYABIKENKE).

NB: The tomb is well cared for.

Grave: 2,000 victims

Genocide date: 8/4/1994

Grave: 100 victims

Genocide date: 10/6/1994

Organiser of the genocide: MUZUNGU (portepaix*), NZEYIMANA Chrisostome, Félix, NYIRINKINDI (of the IWACU Centre).

Testimony of MUKANTABANA Xavérine, born in NYABIKENKE (Gitarama) in 1957.

NB: In NYAKABANDA, there are many small graves which have not been maintained at all.

Testimony of:

Mr MUTEZINTARE GISIMBA Damas, a person who assisted survivors.

During the genocide up until the present time, he was representative of the GISIMBA Memorial Association.

He testified to us:

"When the killings commenced I was at home. I came to the orphanage to reassure the children. No other person could do so at that time. As the killings expanded, families started sending children to my home to be hidden as they had confidence in me. Later on, adult also arrived. Just prior to the attack which I became aware of, I warned adults, who fled towards Father BLANCHARD (near Collège Saint-André) and to the CARMELITE Sisters (towards KIVUGIZA).

It was particularly young people who were fleeing at this time, attempting to rejoin REBERO l'Horizon which at that time was held by the A.P.R. In other rooms there were young women, old women, etc. Unfortunately many of them who were in the attack were killed as somebody revealed their hiding place before he himself was killed. My social assistant was also killed. They took them forcibly saying they were going to take them to the *préfecture*.

With our stock, we attempted to appease the *Interahamwe* so they would leave without investigating the orphanage too much. At the time of the taking of KANOMBE, I took the children who fled in a chaotic manner.

Before the war, there were 55 children and after the war there were 405 persons in all: 325 children and 80 adults. We wore sweaters with the sign of the orphanage and clothed the children so they would not be recognised by the *Interahamwe*".

Unfortunately, 8 children died of hunger (being too young) and lack of medication".

RUGENGE Sector

Grave: 1,200 victims. This grave also contains 60 children abducted by the *Interahamwe* from the Saint-Paul Pastoral Centre in June 1994 which was widely published by the press. During the three months of the genocide (April – July 1994), this hole was constantly being filled.

Organiser of the genocide in this village: Angéline MUKANDUTIYE who was school inspector. The grave has been properly landscaped by survivors and families of victims.

NB: Beside this grave, in the house of a certain IYAREMYE, a tailor who was a member of the MDR party (who was killed in GITARAMA during the genocide and the massacres) there is a very large grave which leaves people perplexed with respect to its purpose. Many think that it probably also contains the bodies of victims.

Testimony of Father HAKIZIMANA Célestin, a person who assisted survivors of the Kigali Saint-Paul Pastoral Centre:

"The first fugitives arrived in Saint Paul on 7 April 1994. We were afraid to welcome them because we thought they might remain here. But they penetrated by force. We put them in a dormitory. Bit by bit all the rooms were filled (more than 2,500 persons not counting children under the age of 16). Supervisor of the Centre, Father Léopold VERMEERSH, divided all the persons working in the Centre into groups. I was responsible for refugees, Father SIBOMANA André was in charge of communication, Father Paulin MUNYAZIKWIYE was responsible for supplies.

- I enclosed people to impose discipline.
- Each block had a leader to organise people placed there.
- All refugees had the same cuisine to put everyone on an equal footing. We had a lot of stocks which were good for an entire month. Thereafter there was assistance and we purchased potatoes.
- We liked to pray and that comforted us.
- Good *gendarmes* were sent to us. The only bad *gendarme* that was there, I denounced him and he was transferred out.
- In perusing the list of people, the most sought after were not put there, but I asked to protect them as well. So when there weren't found on the list, one would not think they were there.
- The centre was not widely known to the public, so many of the militia men had never been there.
- Some friends advised me by telephone of an imminent attack. I phoned the *gendarmerie* to ask for reinforcements. I attempted to negotiate with the killers, but some of them unfortunately were taken outside and killed.
- When people were killed in KABGAYI (Bishops), Angéline MUKANDUTIYE, at that time School Inspector, telephoned me to address her condolences and stated that they were going to kill all the refugees of the Saint Paul Centre and that if I resisted I would be killed also. She stated that she was going to do the same thing as at NYUNDO.
- In the beginning, I attempted to bring the people to the Hotel des Milles Collines, but later on that became impossible.
- At one point the *Interahamwe* entered the room. They removed ± 100 young people. I attempted to disculp* one by one up to 40 young people. The *Interahamwe* became furious and forcibly took the 60 remaining ones, treating me as an accomplice because they said I was trying to save everybody.

- When we expected an attack of the *Interahamwe* which was to happen on 18 June 1994, the A.P.R. forces penetrated Saint Paul Centre on 16 June 1994. There was a lot of gunfire. I hid under a bed. People asked where I was. Since I didn't hear any more gunfire, I got up and I found the centre almost alone, as the refugees had been taken away by the A.P.R.

Thus, in the beginning there were 2,500 adults, excluding children. Until the end of the war, those who were killed did not exceed seventy (70). The A.P.R. killed more than 1,500 persons they say. Those who were dead on the road did not exceed twenty. Of the remaining people, we transferred approximately fifty to Saint Famille Church and another twenty to Saint Michel Church. All of those seventy person survived."

NYAMIRAMBO Sector

Near the NYAMIRAMBO cemetery there was a genocide scandal. Several piles of bodies of victims fill up the space. They are bodies gathered together from the streets of Kivugiza and elsewhere, that were piled up in this area in order to clean up the quarters. A bit of ground was placed over the bodies using caterpillar front-end loaders.

Estimate: 5,000 victims

NB: The instances concerned by the question should use all resources possible to give a proper burial to the thousands of innocents who are still filling up this space in the capital.

Grave: 50 victims (April 1994)

Organiser of the genocide: NGURUNGURU, ROCHERO Déo.

Testimony of RUGEMA SOULEYMAN, born in 1944 in NYAKABANDA (Kigali).

Grave: 500 victims

Genocide date: 20/4/1994

Testimony of SERUGO Faustin, born in 1949 in UVIRA (Zaire).

Grave: 100 victims

Genocide date: 30/4/1994

Organisers of the genocide: RWAMPARAGE, Faustin and KAKIRA.

KIMISAGARA Sector

Councillor during the genocide: KARUSHARA Rose

Grave: 50 victims (April 1994)

Organisers of the genocide: GATABAZI Bernard, MAJURI Alais, ZEMBE (Zaire)**

Testimony of NSANZIMANA Médard, current Councillor.

GATSATA Sector

Councillor during the genocide: GAHIGI François

NYAMUGARI Cell

Supervisor during the genocide: MUGABARIGIRA Siméon & NYAGITENDE Verena.

Grave: 684 victims (April 1994)

Organisers of the genocide: GAHIGI François, Councillor, BUGINGO Jean Baptiste

MUHIMA Sector

In this sector, there is a very large genocide site known as KINAMBA I (in KABAKENE Cell).

As is the case with the NYAMIRAMBO cemetery site, KINAMBA I contains the bodies of victims gathered up from streets of neighbouring quarters (KACYIRU, RUGENGE, GIKONDO, etc.).

According to on-site witnesses, these bodies were transported by garbage dump trucks of the MINITRAPE. Police officers of the *Préfecture* of the City of Kigali were posted there to finish off anyone who wasn't completely dead with machetes. There were several piles of the dead totalling 5,000 victims.

The major genocide sites in the *Préfecture* of the City of Kigali (P.V.K.)

The City of KIGALI was generally a major genocide site. There are many victims and the genocide commenced in Kigali on 7/4/1994.

In addition to the fact that there were many small mass graves in the quarters, many septic tanks and cesspools being transformed into mass graves, there are many known major genocide sites.

1. Kigali Hospital Centre (KHC) where approximately 14,000 bodies were exhumed and given a proper burial at the REBERO l'Horizon National Cemetery (proposed by the National Memorial).
2. The site of the NYAMIRAMBO cemetery where there are still several piles of earth superficially covering human bodies gathered up in the streets of NYAMIRAMBO during the genocide.
Estimate: more than 5,000 victims.
3. KINAMBA I site where thousands of bodies gathered up in the neighbouring quarters have been piled up. It should be noted that police officers of the *Préfecture* were placed at the location to finish off anybody who had not been completely killed.
4. The NYANZA-REBERO site where more than 4,000 victims were gunned down after having been abandoned by the Belgian contingent of the MINUAR I with whom they had sought refuge. Their bodies remained scattered on the road for a long period of time to a point that it is now difficult to locate their mortal remains.

NB: It should be noted that in Gikondo sector, there are mass graves which date from February 1994 at the time of the death of BUCYANA Martin. Those who killed these people were pretending to avenge the President of the CDR of the time.

2.11. RUHENGARI PRÉFECTURE

The *préfecture bureau* is in KIGOMBE commune, KABAYA sector, KABATAMBAGARA cell.

- Prefect during the genocide : NSABUMUGISHA BASILE, fugitive in Zaire
- Sub-prefect during the genocide : NTARWANDA Célestin
- *Bourgmestre* during the genocide : MANIRAGABA Fabien
- Councillor during the genocide : GATERA Paul
- Massacres occurred : late April – early May 1994
- Sub-Prefect of BUSENGO, NZANANA Dismas, played a major role in encouraging the population to carry out the killings.
- The most affected communes are :

1. NYARUTOVU : in this commune the ABANYAGO, a clan deemed to be Batutsi in RUHINGA I and II sectors, were massacred at the Sub-*Préfecture* of BUSENGO and at the Court of Appeal.

2. GATONDE : KANYARENGWE, president of the FPR, native of this commune was the pretext to eliminate Bahutu following loyal to him.

Allegedly 80 young boys who were accused of collaborating with the INKOTANYI were killed.

3. NKULI, 4. MUKINGO, 5. KINIGI : The Bagogwe who inhabit these three communes were hunted down since October 1990.

6. NDUSU

- The number of victims in 1994 is estimated to be approximately 500 but if one takes into account the killings of Bagogwe particularly at the time of liberation of the prisoners of RUHENGARI, this number can be increased to 40,000 persons.

- There are no mass graves except

* A mass grave behind the *bureau préfectoral* which contains 238 corpses which were brought together in the buildings of the Court of Appeal.

* A mass grave at the *bureau* of the Sub-*Préfecture* of Busengo. Some bones have been disinterred for official burial at the time of the national grieving of April 1995.

* In GATONDE and NDUSU communes, bodies were thrown into the MUKUNGWA and NYABARONGO rivers.

- * Several mass graves in NKULI, MUKINGO and KINIGI communes where the Bagogwe were massacred during 1991-1992-1993. In this regard, the 1993 international Commission report should be consulted.
- The organisers of the genocide were principally MRND and CDR officers, including
 - NIZEYIMANA Pierre de GATONDE
 - BIJEBELI
- This information was provided by :
 - KARUHIJE Ignace, current prefect of Ruhengeri
 - MUSONERWA Claver, current *Préfecture* secretary
- After a meeting with the Prefect, the commission team went out into the communes.

2.11.1. KIGOMBE COMMUNE

- A mass grave behind the *Préfecture*, near avenue de la Paix (Photo V, 8-9; video : 1/2 min). It contains 238 bodies. It is covered by brush.

2.11.2. NKULI COMMUNE

MUKAMIRA sector site, HESHA cell :

Close by the adventist Temple, 4 mass graves which contain at least 300 persons. The victims sought refuge in this temple thinking they were safe. They were massacred on 7/4/1994.

- The organisers of these massacres:
 - HARELIMANA, Gervais, merchant
 - BUZAYIRE Ahobangeze, merchant
 - SIMIYONI HATEGEKIMANA, merchant
 - HABIMANA, merchant
 - RUDAHINYUKA, merchant
 - IZABAYO, agronomical engineer
- Persons assisting survivors: KANYANIYE Erekan and RUTISITSI (son of KABUNDE) hid GATANAZI Berchmans, his wife and 4 children

MUKAMIRA sector site, JABA cell

- 3 mass graves of 3.5 m x 2 m; 7 m x 2 m x 9 m x 5 m; 8 m x 5 m. These graves are opposite the corn factory 30 m from the road to the right towards the military camp. The remains of the dead were buried near the ethnic control road blocks on 7/4/1994.

JENDA sector site, GISOZI cell

- A mass grave tomb of 10 m x 10 m which allegedly contains the remains of 48 persons killed on 7/4/1994. These remains were given a decent burial on 25/4/1995.

JENDA sector site, KABATEZI cell

- A mass grave containing 37 bodies.

Site of JENDA sector, GISOZI cell, Cyamabuye Centre

- A mass grave tomb with 1 memorial cross where the remains of 27 persons are buried.

The grave is located in a brush area. It measures 3 m x 4 m.

- Other pit latrines containing 7 bodies each, but unverified.

* This information was given by :

- GATANAZI Jean-Berchmans
- GATERURA BIGIRIMANA
- GATUSI Enoki

MUKAMIRA sector site, RUGESHI cell

- A tomb mass grave where the gathered remains of MUTOVU cell were placed. They were buried in coffins. 23 skulls were counted. The location measures 2 m x 7 m with a depth of 2 m. It is more or less landscaped but there is no fence.

MUKAMIRA sector site, RUGESHI-KABERE cell :

- A mass grave containing 37 bodies. It measures 2 m x 4 m. It is landscaped with a cross. (Photo V, 10; View of the grave with GATANAZI Berchmans and TUMUSABIRE Vénantie whose parents are in the grave).

MUSUMBA sector site, KINYANGARI cell, NYARUHONGA centre

- Several graves where the Bagogwe bodies killed between 1991 and 1994 are buried. Gravel was thrown on the bodies to hide the crime or bones were burned. Those that were gathered were given a decent burial near the school.
- Informer : GATANAZI Jean-Berchmans.

2.11.3. MUKINGO COMMUNE

BUSOGO sector site, RWANKERI cell

- Two tomb graves with 2 m x 13 m; 2 m x 16 m where allegedly 2,000 corpses of persons who sought refuge in the BUSOGO Church are buried. The grave is close by the Cooperative Storehouse. Signs and slogans are visible which attack * KAJELIJELI, *bourgmestre* and NZIRORERA (ex-Minister) both natives to the region who ordered the genocide. (Photo V, 11-12; video : 1 min).

- Informer : GATANAZI Berchmans, of MUKAMIRA.

2.11.4. NYAKINAMA COMMUNE

- The *bureau communal* is in NKOTSI sector, RUSULI cell.
- *Bourgmestre* during the genocide : François NKURUNZIZA
- The councillor of NKOTSI during the genocide : Juvénal BARAYAGWIZA

KANZA sector site, KAGANDO cell

- A mass grave containing 8 bodies which were transferred to the University of Butare for official burial.

RUBONA sector site

- A mass grave is not disclosed but not of great significance.

N.B. : - In this commune the population does not want to disclose locations where genocide victims were buried.

- To this day there are still killings carried out by former soldiers.

2.11.5. KINIGI COMMUNE

The *bureau communal* is in KABWENDE sector, CYABURUMBO cell.

- *Bourgmestres* during the genocide :

1. GASANA Thaddée, *bourgmestre* in 1992. Shot down by bullets while attempting to flee in 1994.
2. HAGUMINANA Etienne, fugitive in Zaire.

- The councillor of KABWENDE in 1994: NTAGANDA Faustin, fugitive in Zaire
- The supervisor of CYABURUMBO in 1994 : MBUZUKONGIRA Marie, fugitive in Zaire
- Sectors most affected by the genocide 1992 and 1994 are : NYARUGINA, ISATE, KANYAMIHETO, GIHORA, (ROND POINT).

- The principal massacres occurred in 1992 when the RUHENGARI prison was taken by FPR forces.
According to Mr KAREKEZI Athanase, currently KINIGI *bourgmestre*, the 1994 victims in the commune did not exceed 20 persons.

Other informers told us that in 1992 after the FPR took RUHENGARI prison, the Habyarimana government had all male Bagogwe adults killed as they were accused of collaborating with the FPR and after that time the killings continued without interruption until 1994.

The bodies were buried in a mass grave excavated on the property of the incumbent *bourgmestre* at the time, GASANA Thaddée.

The international Rwanda commission on the massacres * disinterred some remains which they took away. In order to hide traces, GASANA took the decision to disinter the remaining bones and spread them out in unknown areas. This macabre work was executed clandestinely under the meticulous surveillance of military authorities.

The principal persons responsible for these massacres are TENGURA, KABURABUZA, RUTAZIHANA, NTABWOBA, BUGERE, councillor NTAGANDA, RUSISIRO, MUNYAMBONERA Norbert who is free, KAVARISI, SEMIVUMBI.

The grave is in the GIHORA sector, NYABITARE cell, in front of a house (*en dur*) * which is incomplete belonging to GASANA Athanase, former *bourgmestre*. Beside the grave and perhaps higher up there is a recreational area *. The place is covered by brush and surrounded by sorgho plantations * (photo V, 14; video : 1 min).

- This information was provided by :

- RUSIZANA BYANONE, social assistant
- BIDAHAHIKA Isaac, deputy *bourgmestre*
- GASABUNE NZAMUYE
- MPEKA NSENGIYUMVA Fidèle, 1994 survivor.

N.B. : This place would be appropriate for a memorial. The incomplete house could be transformed into a mini-museum in the memory of the Bagogwe and other victims of the region.
BITSINDI, KARANDARYI cell

- A pit-grave where allegedly 50 bodies, victims from 1992 were placed. These were killed by guards of the *Parc des Volcans* (Photo V, 15; video : 1 min).

2.16. BUTARO COMMUNE

This commune liberated by the FPR did not experience massacres, but is reported that Major MUVUNYI, commander for the region under the HABYARIMANA government buried alive any person coming from Uganda who refused to carry out the night round. He allegedly had killed between 1990 and 1992 many people who ordered to dig their own tomb, but in spaced out locations so they could not be traced. These crimes were committed particularly in KINDOYI sector, GATSIBO cell.

The information was provided by :

- NTAZINDA Sylvestre, social assistant
- BUGINGO François, *bourgmestre*
- NTANTURO Félicien, KINYABABA sector councillor

The commune in the demilitarised Buffer-Zone experienced no genocide in 1994. Furthermore, the batutsi had left the region since 1959. The few Bagogwe

who inhabited the GATETE sector rejoined their *congénères* * in KINIGI commune.

This information was provided by :

- BAHATI Olivier, deputy *bourgmestre*
- HANEZERWABAKE, current *bourgmestre*

2.11.8. NYAMUTERA COMMUNE

- The *bureau communal* is in MUKIRANGWE sector, NYAKIGEZI cell
- *Bourgmestre* during the genocide : MWITABANGOMA Augustin, fugitive in Zaire
- Councillor of MUKIRANGWE during the genocide : TURIKUNKIKO, fugitive in Zaire.
- Supervisor of NYAKIGEZI during the genocide : MUNYAZESA Chrysologue, did not flee.
- There is no mass grave because victims were thrown into the MUKUNGWA river. Natives of this commune are not numerous, they include :

- MUHENERO and his spouse
- NSABIMANA, his spouse and their child
- SEZIBERA and his spouse
- 2 children of Célestin
- Violette (daughter of KAGENZA) and her child.

Other victims arrived from other communes and *préfectures* (NYAKINAMA – KIGALI – GITARAMA). The total number of victims in the commune is estimated to be between 50 and 80 persons. Generally killings were carried out at ethnic control road blocks, but often on the basis of prejudice : for example if you were lanky or had any ****frayed**** nose you were classified *mututsi* and executed.

- Date of genocide : from 4 April until July 1994 at the time of the taking of KIGALI by the FPR army.

- Organisers of the massacres :

- HAGUMAKWIHA, president of the Interahamwe
- NKURUBINDI, who killed more than 8/10 of the victims
- MUNYAGISENYI
- NCOGOZA

- The information was provided by :

- KANYARUBANZA J.M.V., current councillor of MURAMA
- BUGINGO J. Claude, current *bourgmestre*

2.11.9 NDUSU COMMUNE

- The *bureau communal* is located in MUGUNGA sector, RUSEBEYA cell.

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- *Bourgmestre* during the genocide : BIGIRIMANA J. Sauveur, alias BIHENE, fugitive in Zaire.
- Councillor of MUGUNGA during the genocide : RUTAMUTWAYE, did not flee.

There were no major mass graves detected, other than

JANJA sector site

- In JANJA parish people who sought refuge were delivered to the Interahamwe by abbot RWAMAYANJA, today in Zaire.
- Date of genocide : 10 April 1994
- Number of victims : 13
- Place of burial : in the banana plantation at 10 m lower than the church, two tomb graves with crosses.

GACACA sector site

The victims were thrown into latrines and the population is very reticent with respect to indicating locations.

****page 232 appears to be missing****

2.11.11. CYABINGO COMMUNE

The *bureau communal* is in MUKAMBA sector, GAHAMA cell.

- *Bourgmestre* during the genocide : NKIRANUYE J. Damascène, fugitive in Zaire.
- Victims who are natives of the commune do not exceed 20 persons but the majority of victims came from other communes. They were slaughtered at the ethnic control road blocks.
- Date of genocide : April.
- Site of the KIVURUGA commercial centre (BUSHOKA sector, BUSHOKA cell) : 4 mass graves containing more than 100 bodies.
- The principal persons responsible for the massacres :

1. MUTABAZI
2. NKIRANUYE
3. GAHUNDE
4. KANANURA

- Informer : RWIRAHIRA Théogène, social assistant

2.11.12. CYERU COMMUNE

The *bureau communal* is in NDAGO sector, NYARUNGWE cell.

The *Bourgmestre* during the genocide : UKIZEMWABO Alphonse, fugitive in Zaire

- The commune experienced no large-scale massacres because most of the sectors were in the demilitarised buffer-zone.

Sectors which experienced some problems : RUSARABUYE, BUHOMBO, KAMUBUGA, KIGOMA, KARINGOBO, MUGAMBA, and KARIMBORERO.

Victims in these sectors were thrown into the pit-latrines.

- In BUHOMBO sector, MUTUNGU cell, there were pit-latrines where many of the corpses of people who were killed for their political ideas were thrown.
- In KARIMBORERO sector, 7 persons are dead for ethnic reasons.
- Total number of victims of the genocide massacres : 40 persons.
- Date of genocide : 1993 ; 12-13/4/1994.
- The number of survivors : cfr. the list of MINITRASO
- The information was provided by :
 - SHARAMANZI Alphonse, current *bourgmestre*
 - HABUMUREMYI Jean, cultural and social affairs assistant

2.11.13. NYAMUGALI COMMUNE

The *bureau communal* is in KIVUMU sector, BUSOGO cell

- The *bourgmestre* during the genocide : BYIBESHYO Cyprien, fugitive
- The councillor of KIVUMU during the genocide : RURANGWA Anastase, in prison
- Supervisor of BUSOGO during the genocide : NZABANTERURA, still in office

There were no massacres in the commune. The few deaths were for political reasons. They were killed in other communes where they had sought refuge.

- The information was provided by UZARIBARA Vénuste, secretary of the commune.

2.11.14. NYARUTOVU COMMUNE

The *bureau communal* is in KILIBA sector, MURAMBI cell

- The *bourgmestre* during the genocide : TWAGIRAYEZU Pierre, fugitive
- Councillor of KIRIBA during the genocide : NSHINGARUTEMBA Bernard, did not flee
- Supervisor of MURAMBI during the genocide : GASIZIRWA Gaspard, fugitive
- The most important mass graves are in
 1. KIRIBA sector, RUHINGA I cell : a mass grave containing 19 bodies
 2. BWISHA sector, at the school centre : a pit-latrine containing more than 5 bodies
 3. MUNYEGE sector, RUHINGA II, a pit canal which contains many bodies.
 4. Near the sub-prefectoral *bureau*, a mass grave containing between 30 and 40 persons. The place is closed off but not maintained.
- Number of victims : \pm 3,000 persons including the BANYAGO clan.
- Number of survivors : 325 persons.

Organisers of the genocide :

- TWAGIRAYEZU, *bourgmestre*
- NTAHOMBASIZE Nocolas
- NSABUMUGISHA Basile, prefect of RUHENGARI
- MUTIMURA Léonidas (+)

- INDEPENDENCE
- MUTABAZI, the principal killer of BUSENGO
- Date of massacres : 12/4/1994
- Person assisting survivors : GASANA Michel, judge president of the canton
- Informers :
 - NWITIREHE Evariste, current *bourgmestre*
 - MUSHIMIYIMANA Augustin, security officer
 - GAFISHI SEBAHAGARARA, social assistant

2.11.15. RUHONDO COMMUNE

The *bureau communal* is in REMERA sector, MULANDI cell.

- *Bourgmestre* during the genocide : NSABIMANA J. Baptiste, fugitive
- Councillor of Remera during the genocide : NTEZIMANA Wilbrord who did not flee

There were no massacres in the commune and if individuals were killed it was for political ideas and not for ethnic reasons. But approximately 10 were killed because they resembled Tutsi.

- The information was given by BAGIRAMENYO Barnabé, current councillor for REMERA sector.

The most important sites in Ruhengeri sector

1. Kigombe Commune

Near the *Préfecture*, avenue de la Paix: a mass grave containing 238 bodies killed at the Court of Appeal. A memorial should be erected there.

2. Komini MUKINGO

Busogo sector, Rwankeri cell, near the cooperative, mass grave containing several bodies. A memorial should be erected.

3. KINIGI Commune

GIHORA sector, Nyabitare cell on the property of the former *bourgmestre* in 1992. A grave where the remains of victims killed in 1992 were disinterred. The house of the *bourgmestre* should be requisitioned and converted into a mini-museum.

CONCLUSION

As our research on the ground progressed, we were profoundly struck by the extent of the furious devastation which stupidly fell our country.

While keeping in mind that the end purpose of the memorial for the genocide and massacres is to trigger an awareness for the radical conversion of the Rwandan people towards the ideal of peace, we attempted to examine the comments gathered during the various testimony. Our analyses revealed that:

- A large part of the population was perverted by political systems which maintained social divisions of all orders to the point of falsifying history for egotistical purposes.
- For this purpose, the supporters of these systems who wanted to eternally reign without sharing, advances social stereotypes which allowed them to exploit the ignorance of the population.

This is a means of intoxicating the population by the projection of social conflicts, deliberately exacerbated, by naming scapegoats. This long process which gave rise to the genocide and the massacres, the governing class appears to be the evil brain, whereas the population is the motor. For example, in several regions of the country, all ethnic groups spontaneously joined together to contain the attacks of the *interahamwe*. It was only subsequently that public figures managed to arouse one part of the population against another and relying on ethnic poncifs* gave free reign to perfidy, villainy, bestiality, killings, in short genocide and massacres.

In order to endiguer* this complex situation, the commission formed a series of recommendations in order to accelerate this awareness of Rwandans so they could become persuaded of the imperative nature of peace for everyone.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. It arise out of our observations on the ground that the ceremonies of a decent burial, which occurred in several regions of the country, are still wanting. We observed that they were done in an evasive manner in most communes, or that they did not occur at all.

Thus, an explicit recommendation should be made to the Government and directed towards Prefects, *Bourgmestres*, councillors and their collaborators so that, in co-operation with the population, they gather the bones and remains scattered throughout nature, into a large communal cemetery (if impossible, in two large sites). This operation would have the advantage of:

a) Restoring the dignity of victims of this unparalleled tragedy at the end of the century. Certain remains are in the bush or in fields and risk being disinterred by cultivators or house builders.

b) Allow the Commission for a Memorial of the Genocide and the Massacres, or interested parties, to erect a memorial at one single place at the communal level which will remain symbolic for history.

Where certain communes of BUTARE have succeeded in such an operation we think it may serve as an example to all others who have yet to do it. We can inspire ourselves therefore from the NDORA (the first in the country to create a communal cemetery), MUGANZA, KIBAYI, SHYANDA, MBAZI, RUHASHYA, HUYE, NGOMA, NYAKIZU and MARABA communes.

2. Associate the commission with any initiative related to the genocide (conferences, seminars, exhumations, etc.).

3. Make available locals for the commission and material required for its operations (transport, office equipment, telephone, etc.).

4. Facilitate internal and external contacts so the commission can draw from the experience of other peoples having experienced genocide or large-scale massacres, or who have erected a memorial to any human catastrophe (Israel, USA, Cambodia, Algeria, etc.).

5. If we say that the persons guilty of the genocide have to be punished in an exemplary manner, we should at the same time make some kind of gesture of official recognition in favour of people in power during the time of the former Government who fiercely resisted the rule of genocide at the risk of their lives.

This is the case of the ex-*Bourgmestre* of GITI commune (Byumba), Mr SEBUSHUMBA Edouard, whose activities during April 1994 have been described earlier in greater detail.

On the occasion of any national day (for peace, for example), the Ministry of Higher Learning, Scientific Research and Culture could organise a gathering in the commune. An invitation to be made to His Excellency the President of the Republic to honour this small "peaceful island" which remains the counter-example of the genocide. Preparations for such a day should be the technical responsibility of the commission for the Memorial to the Genocide and the Massacres, under the auspices of the MINESUPRES. We underline that the current *Bourgmestre* wishes this gesture to be made with respect to his predecessor who is currently the Sub-Prefect responsible for social questions in BYUMBA *préfecture*.

6. According to various testimony, the ex-*Bourgmestre* of MUGINA commune, the late NDAGIJIMANA Callixte (GITARAMA), lost his life because he held to the noble principle of protecting the entire population without any discrimination.

Thus, he categorically refused to deliver thousands of Tutsis to *Interahamwe* killers and ex-President Guards until such time as they killed him prior to savagely massacring anybody who was hiding in the Church, Health Centre, schools, etc.

During the official burial ceremonies of these victims, the Minister of Labour and Social Affairs, Mr Pie MUGABO, in his ceremonial speech, stated that this *Bourgmestre* deserved to be officially recognised as a national hero.

The commission for the Memorial to the Genocide and Massacres proposes that the commission responsible for determining national heroes should examine the case of this *Bourgmestre*, who preferred to lose his life rather than exterminate a part of the population which he had the duty to protect.

7. After having criss-crossed the country identifying the major sites of genocide, we found the REBERO L'HORIZON site the most appropriate for construction of the National Genocide and Massacres Memorial. This Memorial will have reactions* in the *préfectures*.

Several reasons are in favour of this choice:

- a. The REBERO site was chosen for official burial ceremonies of victims of the genocide at the national level, on 7 April 1995. This spatial proximity between the National Genocide and Massacres Cemetery and the Genocide and Massacres Memorial will be significant from a symbolic point of view.
- b. The REBERO mountain overlooks the capital, which is one of the main sites of the genocide (if not the most important). It therefore gives a view of the capital and of BUGESERA (which was also one of the biggest sanctuaries at the national level).
- c. The REBERO site has an infrastructure. Even if it was damaged by the war, its rehabilitation will be easily less costly than starting from scratch.
- d. The REBERO site is sufficiently vast to shelter a great number of constructions which could be erected there.
- e. We propose that the Centre for Education in Peace and Democracy have its head office at Rebero l'Horizon.
- f. REBERO l'HORIZON symbolises many things for the recent history of Rwanda.

8. The Government could encourage and support private initiatives in construction of a communal or regional memorial (when it cannot fully intervene in such initiatives). The case of BISESERO (Kibuye), where the natives of the region took the initiative of raising funds for the construction of a Memorial is a clear example. This is also the case with BIRAMBO.

9. In several *préfectures*, there were hillsides of resistance. A resistance memorial could be erected on these hillsides. We specifically refer to:

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KIBUYE

KARONGI (Gitesi)
BISESERO (Gishyita and Gisovu)
NYAMAGUMBA (Mabanza)

KIGALI RURAL

REBERO (Kanzenze)
KAYUMBA (Kanzenze)
KIDUDU (Kanzenze)

BUTARE

NYAMURE (Ntyazo): A memorial should be erected for the Northern
region of Butare.
RUNYINYA (Karama)

GISENYI

GASHIHE (Gaseke) near the Tea Factory of Rubaya (Bagogwe)

CYANGUGU

GISUMA; (Gashirabwoba)

10. Without delay, the education system should be overhauled because the genocide and massacres are an eloquent demonstration of the failure of earlier systems. Vast consultations will be necessary for such purpose. The Memorial could be used for didactic and educational purposes.

11. All the communes bordering on Burundi complain that refugees or Burundi displaced persons actively participated in the genocide prior to fleeing towards Burundi. Many of these "genociders" are known among the population of the communes where they were living.

The question particularly concerns the communes in the CYANGUGU, GIKONGORO, BUTARE, KIGALI RURAL, KIBUNGO, eastern portion of GITARAMA and KIGALI-VILLE *préfectures*.

In its efforts to eradicate impunity, the Rwandan Government should promptly announce formalities for legal proceedings of these criminal "fiefdoms" who in our view would be easy to find in Burundi.

12. During the genocide, gangs of killers coming from displaced war persons from Kiyombe, Mukarange, etc., devastated other communes including MURAMBI, MUHURA, communes of the *préfecture* of the City of Kigali, Taba, Musambira, Nyamabuye, etc. Currently, they have returned to their respective communes and have never been called upon to respond to their crimes.

In the same manner, other criminal hordes have left:

- Rubungo commune to perpetrate the genocide in Kigali-Ville. These are the Abakonya (natives of Ruhengeri) who inhabited the village of RUBUNGO in RUBUNGO commune.
- BICUMBI commune to kill in SAKE commune.
- BICUMBI commune to massacre the people in Kigali-Ville.
- NGENDA commune to initiate and execute the genocide in MUYIRA commune.
- The *préfectures* of GIKONGORO and CYANGUGU to break the resistance in KARONGI (GITESI) and BISESERO (GISHYITA & GISOVU), etc.

Given that this problem occurred in several regions of the country, the Government should envisage strategies of identification and legal prosecutions of these criminals who devastated far away regions where they were with difficulty (or not at all) recognised.

13. The Government should re-establish survivors of the genocide with their rights and take measures to cure the injuries and prejudice of all kinds that they have incurred.

For this purpose, the Ministries with a social vocation should be exhorting NGOs working in the country to implement their action programmes in order to come to aid of these people who have suffered, according to conclusions*** on the ground, and who have not enjoyed substantial assistance.

14. The mission assigned to the commission was limited in time and purpose. It arises out of the complexity of the problems noted on the ground that in-depth studies on the History of the Genocide are necessary. Each commune, sector and cell should examine its specificity with respect to the genocide and any valuable information should be recorded on paper before the objective memory of events disappears.

For such purpose, the mission of the commission for the History of the Genocide and massacres should be expanded as it has solely scratched the surface in terms of the phase of identification of sites.

They should gather wide scale authentic testimony and, by using historical methodology, write the History of the Genocide from the genesis to the apocalypse for didactic and educational purposes.

15. Generally, the Commission for the memorial of the genocide and massacres should collect, criticise and centralise any documentation on the genocide and massacres in Rwanda.

With that in mind, it should carry out:

- creation of files of authors of the genocide and massacres, victims and persons who saved or assisted survivors;
- gathering and exhibition of material evidence of the genocide and massacres;
- realisation and projection of documentary films on the genocide and massacres;
- organisation of conferences and debates on genocide and massacres;

- creation and animation of the review of the Memorial of the Genocide and Massacres;
- organisation of an annual remembrance day (7 April);
- creation of a Memorial of the genocide and massacres in its overall aspect.

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