

MIR

SECTOR 1, BYUMBA

6 OCT 1994 - 25 NOV 1995

OPERATION ORDERS AND REPORTS

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SECTOR - 1 (BYUMBA)

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NO	DATE	DOCUMENT	No of Pgs	Sig of Ops O	REMARKS
1	26 Oct	UNAMIR ndes to new MILOBs	30	AK.	Placed last.
2	23 Jun	OO No 14	46	AK	
3	31 Aug	OO No 18	27	AK	
4	22 Sep 94	Inst's MILOB Dply KIBINGO	3	AK.	
5	23 Sep 94	OO No 20 OP HOMEWARD	2	AK.	
6	06 Oct-94	OO No 20 OP HOMEWARD	34	AK.	OGA FRAGO
7	21 Oct-94	Monitoring of Population move across borders	4	AK.	
8	Nov 94	Security Alerts	2	AK	
		OP NIKIE	11		
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9	07 Dec 94	WO OP OVERTURE	4	AK	
10	10 Dec 94	Op OVERTURE/HOPE/DO	15	AK	OP OVERTURE/
11	15 Dec 94	Report on op overture	3	AK	OP HOPE
12	21 Dec 94	Action Action Report	10	AK	
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14	22 Dec 94	Fact Sheet	1	AK.	
15	23 Dec 94	Felicitations OP HOPE	1	AK	
16	28 Dec 94	Security Inst's Op			
		RETURN - UNAMIR HQ	237	AK.	
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21 06 Feb 95 Own HQ 02 AK.

22 07 Feb 95 - do - (UNAMIR) 03 AK.

23 09 Feb 95 - do - (MILOB HQ) 02 AK.

24 25 Feb 95 Questionnaire for Census 05 AK.

25 02 Mar 95 Monthly Summaries 02 AK.

Taken out.

UNITED NATIONS
ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

NATIONS UNIES
MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

File: 1273/Ops

Date: 25 November 1995

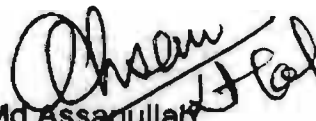
To: All Sectors

From: MILOB Gp HQ/SOO

Subject: MILOB FINAL REPORTS

1. In view of the planned closure of UNAMIR at the end of the present mandate, there is a requirement to prepare final reports that outline the duties and achievements of MILOBS in the respective Sectors. The reports should highlight the successes of the MILOBS during this mission. Some areas that should be considered are those specific operations that were conducted and included MILOB Participation, ie OPERATION HOPE, OPERATION RETOUR, KEBEHO, etcetra.

2. You are required to prepare subject reports and forward them to this HQ not later than 1400 hours, Monday, 27 November 1995.


Md Assanullah
Lt Col
SOO



UNAMIR - MINUAR

MILOB SECTOR 2A

FINAL REPORT

INTRODUCTION

1. **General.** MILOB Sector 2A, earlier designated as Sector 1 before the current redeployment, is located at Byumba, the Northernmost Prefecture of Rwanda along the Uganda border. This Sector covers the North Eastern part of Rwanda and is bounded as follows :

- (a) Northwest and North - Uganda.
- (b) East - Along Akagera River which is along the Tanzanian border.
- (c) South - Along the Prefecture boundary dividing the National Park, moving Westwards along the South bank of Lake Muhazi till the Road Junction three kms North of Kigali.
- (d) West - Along the Commune and Prefecture boundaries moving Northwards to Kivuye on the Uganda border.
- (e) Operationally - This Sector has boundaries with MILOB Sector 2B (Kibungo) and Sector 1 (Kigali) in the South and Sector 5A (Ruhengiri) in the West.

2. **Important Towns and Villages.**

- (a) **Byumba.** This is the capital of the Prefecture of Byumba and the administrative centre. The Prefecture comprising 17 Communes is the largest in Rwanda in terms of land area. This imbalance is due to the fact that it also includes a part of the National Park which is supposed to be largely inhabited. This is also the Headquarters of the Sub-prefecture of Byumba.
- (b) **Ngarama.** This is the Headquarters of the Sub-prefecture of Ngarama and

is the administrative centre of six communes, namely Ngarama, Gituza, Murambi, Giti, Muvumba and Bwisige.

OPERATIONAL MATTERS

3. **Tasks.** As MILOBS, being the eyes and ears of UNAMIR, we observe, monitor, investigate, verify and report to MILOB Group Headquarters. IN this Sector our tasks gain even more importance as we are the only representatives of UNAMIR, no formed troops being deployed in this Sector. Some of the specific tasks we are assigned include :-

- (a) Vehicle mounted patrols on a daily basis to Communes for monitoring the situation within the area and for gathering relevant information.
- (b) Communes are assigned to teams who gather up to date data on them which is then forwarded to UNAMIR HQ through the MILOB Gp HQ.
- (c) Monitoring the inflow of returnees from border posts within the Sector AOR and sending a feedback to the Hqs.
- (d) Escort of Human Rights Teams and Returnee convoys.
- (e) Heli patrols along the borders.
- (f) Location of mines and subsequent liaison with the UNAMIR HQ EOD Teams for subsequent marking and deactivation.
- (g) Constant liaison with NGOs and other UN Agencies for data and information on condition of the returnees at the various camps and new places of settlement.

4. **Organisation.** To carry out our tasks we are organised into the HQ comprising the Operations Officer, Humanitarian Officer, Logistics/Personnel Officer and a Duty team and four teams of four MILOBS each. Teams have been allotted specific Areas of Responsibility and are assigned to the Communes from where they get their data and monitor the overall situation in the region. This also ensures familiarity, continuity and better rapport and official dealings with the civil administration and the RPA.

5. **Deployment.**

(a) **UNAMIR Forces.**

(i) **Formed Troops.** Since the redeployment of forces as a result of the new mandate in Jun 95, there are no formed troops deployed in this Sector. However earlier a Battalion from the Nigerian Army was deployed with their HQ and a Coy at Byumba and a Mech Coy each at Ngarama and Nyagatare respectively.

(ii) **MILOBS.** The MILOBS are now deployed at Byumba. During the

earlier Mandate before Jun 95, two outposts had been co-located with the NIBATT Coys at Ngarama and Nyagatare respectively where one team each used to be deployed on a fortnightly basis in rotation.

(b) **RPA**. The RPA is deployed as follows :-

- (I) Bn HQ with a Coy at Byumba.
- (ii) Coy each at Ngarama, Giti, Kisaro and Muhura.
- (iii) Trg Camp at Gabiro.
- (iv) Pl and Sec sized road blocks and check points at random sites.

6. **Operational Achievements.**

(a) **Daily Patrols**. Our Patrol Teams are tasked to undertake daily patrols in their areas of responsibility. An average of three patrols go daily and each of the 17 Communes in this Sector is visited at least once a week. This enables our teams to gauge the pulse of the populace and the local authorities by their regular contacts and close rapport. As a result their reporting is objective. In April two Milobs teams were deployed to Kibeho to assist in the monitoring of the situation together with Milobs from other Sectors. The Milobs were also involved in the monitoring of the resettlement of the IDPs from Kibeho into various communes of the Sector.

(b) **Mine Menace**. As the DMZ established before the War ran through the Northern half of the Sector, there are a lot of minefields (approx 80,000 mines) left around the old RGF defences. The records of these cannot be traced as the RGF fled the Country. Cases of mine incidents have been reported with recurring frequency. A team from the USA had done survey of most of these localities and were responsible for training the RPA in demining tasks. However, due to regular visits to these affected areas, our teams have succeeded in earmarking these areas and reporting accordingly. Moreover, we encounter a number of unexploded bombs and mortars which are reported and once the EOD Team is tasked by the HQs , our teams are responsible to guide them to the requisite spots. This has led to prevention of a lot of accidents.

(c) **Joint MILOB-RPA Patrols**. In order to get the confidence of the authorities, this Sector has been undergoing Joint Patrols with the RPA Officers. This has resulted in improving the working relations with the RPA and also in increasing our credibility with the local authorities of the communes.

(d) **Heli Patrols**. This Sector has been going on heli patrols once a week to cover the border areas and also the border posts. On numerous occasions the task table has included visits to various communes. During such visits we have incorporated the RPA Commanding Offr, the Prefect and the Sub Prefects as part of these patrols. This has resulted in giving us more credibility and in the authorities becoming more receptive to our queries. This has facilitated our performance of tasks.

HUMANITARIAN SITUATION AND ACHIEVEMENTS

7. **General.** The MILOBS of this Sector have had an excellent relationship with the NGOs and other UN agencies as well as the Prefect and Govt authorities. Notable among the NGOs are the AMREF, ICRC, GOAL, World Vision who are located at Byumba. In addition UNHCR, ADRA, WFP, MSF, American Refugee Trust and Norwegian Trust are located at Nyagatare.

Achievements

8. **Monitoring Condition of Returnees.**

(a) The biggest Humanitarian problem in the Sector is that of Returnees from Uganda, Tanzania and Zaire. They enter through the border posts of Gatuna, Buziba and Kagitumba within the Sector. The inflow of these returnees is monitored on a daily basis by our MILOB teams specially tasked to do so. We also receive returnees through the various camps in the other Sectors, specially from Kibungo and Kigali.

(b) There are two reception centres in this Sector - one at Nyagatare and the other at Byumba. The reception centre at Byumba has been recently constructed with the assistance of UNAMIR wherein the Force Engr Coy provided the Dozer for levelling tasks. This aid was provided through endeavours made from this Sector HQ.

(c) This Sector in order to monitor the condition of the returnees who have been resettled, has been undergoing Joint Patrols with the UNHCR. This has been a great success.

(d) Moreover, after interaction with the returnees our patrols have gathered certain valuable information on the state of the various refugee camps across the borders. This information has been passed on to UNAMIR Hqs from time to time. In addition our teams have also liaised with UNHCR and ICRC to enable to try and unite certain families who have some members still in these camps.

(e) Our teams have also been instrumental in transportation of food items to be distributed to these families.

9. **Education.** As a result of the devastation caused by the War, the education system in our area of concern was practically destroyed and became non-functional. Through concerted efforts by our MILOBS and the various NGO agencies, today majority (approx 90 %) of the Primary Schools are functioning. Two-thirds, however, require extensive repairs on their buildings. Our MILOBS have been responsible in providing various stationery and teaching materials and in some cases donating books (Byumba Secondary School is a case in point) to enable the School authorities to start their own libraries. In certain cases due to our interaction with the local authorities we have succeeded in facilitating the payment of

outstanding salaries to the teachers and also in requesting the NGOs to issue food handouts to supplement their meagre salaries. The education system is fast moving towards normalisation.

10. Health Services.

(a) As a result of concerted efforts by various NGOs and other UN agencies and due to information being provided by our teams to assist them, the Sector health services are very satisfactory and almost all the health centres, dispensaries and hospitals are functioning. All work of medical NGOs within the Sector is coordinated in monthly conferences held at the Prefecture which Milobs also attend.

(b) This sector faced a major problem of an outbreak of Meningitis and Dysentery. Due to timely information provided by our teams and actions taken by NGOs, a vaccination drive was conducted throughout the Prefecture. The situation is well under control now.

(c) On numerous occasions, our teams have transported serious patients from the Communes to the Hospitals. In addition various medicines and vaccines have also been transported.

11. Orphanages. This Sector has a total of three Orphanages and the condition in all of them is satisfactory. This is largely due to the regular monitoring and interaction of the MILOBS with the authorities and as a result of our endeavour to forward their problems to the HQs and the NGOs. Provision of clothing, food and regular vaccination programmes against dreaded diseases are some of the achievements. A particular case deserving mention is the Gakoni Orphanage in Murambi Commune where about five children died of meningitis. Early reports to this effect were sent by MILOBS and vaccination by Caritas was conducted to save the situation.

CIVIL AFFAIRS

12. As this Sector has been traditionally free from cross border tension and the populace is generally law abiding and docile, there has been no major incidents in the Prefecture. This is also due to the excellent working relation we have been able to maintain with the Prefect and all other Govt officials.

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

14. Canton Courts. Out of the 17 Communes of the Prefecture, only Giti Commune has its full complement of three sitting judges. All the others have either two or one. The problem is a legal hurdle which cannot be overcome without the High Court being functional as any appointment of judges by the lower courts debars them from the appeal procedure at that court, hence the First Tribunal cannot appoint judges to the Canton Courts. All cases

which cannot be settled at the commune level by the Bourgmestre and two other members on the panel in the communes are referred to Byumba.

15. Condition of Prisons. The condition of prison inmates of Byumba prison was comparatively bad. The inmates were overcrowded and there was a shortage of food; the inmates being provided only one meal per day. However with the transfer of all the inmates (252) to the Insinda Prison in Sector 2B (Kibungo) on 22 and 23 Nov 95, the situation has since improved. The entire operation of transfer of these prisoners over two days was undertaken by UNAMIR. The vehicles and the escorts were provided by GHANBATT and the entire process was monitored by MILOB Teams specially tasked to do so.

ADMINISTRATION

16. As mentioned earlier, this Sector has no formed troops and UNAMIR is represented by the MILOBS alone. This Sector HQ is located at a Missionary at Kageyo and all the MILOBS are staying in this complex . The entire responsibility of Security, Communications and all administrative requirements thus falls entirely on the MILOBS. The fact that there has not been a single case of breach of security or of any incident involving the MILOBS and the RPA/Gendarmerie/Local Authorities bears testimony to the fact that we have an excellent relationship with all of them. This has been as a result of efforts of all our Teams members and Staff Officers who have left no stone unturned to maintain a good rapport and feel the pulse of the populace.

GENERAL ASSESSMENT OF THE SITUATION

17. The overall situation in this sector has been relatively calm. The population in this Sector is predominantly Hutus (approx 80 %) who are very submissive and keep to their farming activities. Bulk of the Sector was under the RPF control before the War and as such the destruction and massacres in this area have been comparatively low during the War. Retaliatory killings of Hutus, however, did take place on a small scale and numerous mass graves exist around the countryside. The RPA continues to keep a firm grip on the population here. Certain cases of high-handedness of RPA were reported from time to time and were investigated by both the Gendarmarie our teams. The last such incident was involving a member of NIBATT who shot and killed a civilian on 19 April' 95. Notwithstanding this development, our relations with the local authorities are still very cordial.

18 Although the situation is calm, the locals are apprehensive over the reduction and subsequent withdrawal of UNAMIR from Rwanda. They fear that as the majority of them are Hutus, they would, upon the withdrawal of UNAMIR fall victim to the Govt law enforcing agents. With the cooperation between MILOBS and the local authorities, confidence has now been restored. Notwithstanding that, MILOBS continue to closely monitor the returnees situation throughout the Prefecture. Although there have not been any incidents so far, however the RPA members continue to be unpredictable.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'B Coulibaly', with a horizontal line extending to the left and a small dash at the end.

B Coulibaly
Lt Col
Sect Cdr

Nov 95



UNITED NATIONS
Assistance Mission for Rwanda

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SECTOR 2A MILOI HQ (BYUMBA) **MONTHLY SRSG REPORT FOR OCT 95**

GENERAL

1. During the period under review the general situation in Sector 2A was calm and peaceful. The relations with local authorities, RPA, UN Agencies and NGOs remained very cordial. Returnees continued to steadily cross into Rwanda from Zaire, Uganda and Tanzania through the border posts of Gatuna, Buziba and Kagitumba. All the returnees who have so far reported to the Prefecture in the month of Oct 95 have been resettled in various communes.

IDPs

2. There were 104 IDPs who reported to the Sector from Kibungo during the period under review. These IDPs are all natives of Muvumba Commune where they were resettled. These people had illegally bought land from the Former Government Authorities in Muvumba Commune. This land was reserved for refugees from Burundi in the late 80s and when the present Government came to power they moved all these people out to new temporary homes in Kibungo Prefecture. The Government has now reallocated land in Muvumba Commune for these IDPs. The IDPs were registered by officials from the Ministry of Rehabilitation and UNHCR before they were resettled in Muvumba Commune. More are expected to follow.

RETURNEES

3. **Reception Centres.** In addition to the Nyagatare Reception Centre, the transit camp at Byumba has also started housing IDPs/Returnees, although the construction work has not yet been completed. The endeavour is to keep the inmates for the minimum possible duration, adequate enough to complete their registration formalities at the Prefecture. The returnees are being given food handouts by NGOs like ADRA and WFP for a month after which they are then allowed to settle in either *Domaine de Chasse* area or in their home communes elsewhere in the country.

BORDER CROSSINGS

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

<u>Checkpoint</u>	<u>Crossings From</u>	<u>Average daily crossings</u>
Gatuna	Uganda	04 persons.
Buziba	Uganda	05 persons.
Kagitumba	Uganda and Tanzania	40 persons.

OCCUPATION OF PRIVATE PROPERTY

5. As there has been minimal disruption of population within the Sector the problem of occupation of private properties is minimal, however in most communes the *Bourgrementres* continue to allot houses and land belonging to those who fled to returnees on first- come-first-served basis with the understanding that they would vacate as and when the legitimate owners returned. In some cases when the rightful owners returned they were encouraged to share their houses and land whilst alternative land was being sought. This aspect had been reported in our report for the Month of Sep 95 as well.

6. The RPA continues to occupy some Sec school buildings and some houses belonging to Hutus who have run away for refuge in neighbouring countries.. Some of these houses have been allotted to local Govt officials.

AGRICULTURE

7. As the harvest this season has been below the expectations, certain Communes have been facing shortage of food. However, assistance by various NGOs has prevented this problem from reaching a point of concern. Moreover, adequate seeds have been provided for sowing the new crop. The major problem, however, is in respect of the large number of returnees who do not have adequate seeds to plant. However,adequate measures are being taken by various NGOs to ensure that they do not live on handouts in the next season again.

EDUCATION

8. **Primary Schools.** Majority (approx 90%) of the primary schools are now functioning. Out of these, however, approx two-thirds require extensive repairs on their School buildings, mainly to their roofs, doors and windows. Moreover, although UNICEF has been providing stationery and other teaching materials, most of these Schools lack basic requirements like Blackboards, furniture, stationery and teaching aids. Some NGOs, like ACCORD, have also initiated the renovation of some schools in the Prefecture. However, more aid is required to make the schools fully functional.

9. **Sec and Tech Schools.**

(a) **Private Sec Schools.** There is nothing new to report from our last report. There are still only 5 private secondary schools operating in the the Sector and no new schools have been opened. There are 4 private secondary schools which are not functioning since the end of the war in April last year.

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

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

10. The programme initiated by the Government to pay outstanding salaries of teachers in the communes continues. The NGOs are also continuing to supplement their meagre salaries with food handouts. The education system is fast moving towards normalisation.

GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES

11. The reconciliation drive by the authorities of the prefecture is still on-going. The Prefect of Byumba has embarked on a programme to address locals in all communes and sectors on reconciliation. At the end of each address sensitive questions and thorny issues are ironed out. The installation of the new Bourgmestres in the six communes as reported in our last report has since been completed.

LOCAL SITUATION

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

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

14. **Functioning of Canton Courts.** Out of the 17 Communes of the prefecture only Giti has its full complement of three sitting judges. All the others have either two or one. The problem is a legal hurdle which cannot be overcome without the High Court being functional as any appointment of judges by the lower courts debars them from the appeal procedure at that court, hence the First Tribunal cannot appoint judges to the Canton Courts. All cases which cannot be settled at the commune level by the Bougmestre and two other members on the panel in the communes are referred to Byumba.

15. **Health Services.** The Sector health services are very satisfactory with almost all the health centres, dispensaries and hospitals functioning. This is attributed to the tremendous job in this respect by such *NGOs* like **GOAL IRELAND, ICRC, AMREF, ADRA** and **MELTESER** who have done everything they can to either wholly run or support health centres and dispensaries in the Prefect. The Prefect of Byumba presides over monthly conferences attended by *NGOs* to review and monitor the activities of *NGOs*. Among other things, medical issues are discussed at length.. However, all the health centres monitored in the Prefecture registered high incidence of malaria, worm infection, diarrhoea and in some cases, tuberculosis. Shortage of essential drugs and chemicals were reported in some centres. The outbreak of Meningitis which had been reported earlier has been curtailed as a result of the vaccination drive undertaken by the Ministry of Health in collaboration with various *NGOs*. Lack of ambulances throughout the Sector is an issue which requires immediate attention. In some cases doctors referred patients to bigger hospitals but due to lack of ambulances, patients were unable to undergo the treatment.

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

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

18. **Economic Development in Prefecture.** The Sector was least affected during the war and as such the economy is in much better state than in other Prefectures. The following points need to be mentioned:

(a) Business is not developed due to lack of funds.

(b) In addition to the Kinihira Tea Factory which is now functional, the Mulindi Tea Estate (GR 0336) in Kinyombe Commune is also being rehabilitated by Marshal Engineering Company from the UK, sponsored by the European Union. This Estate was visited by the Prime Minister of Rwanda, Mr Celestino Bwigema on 20 Oct 95. He was accompanied by the Deputy Prime Minister, the Minister of Industry and the Minister of Planning. The Prime Minister announced an immediate increase in the wages of the employees to 200 FRW. The representative of Marshal Engineering Company assured the Prime Minister that most of the nine Tea Factories throughout the Country would be functional by the end of the year.

(c) Gold, as reported earlier, is being prospected in the Communes of Cyongo and Kinyami. The prospectors are paying a lease amount to the Commune. The Prefecture has been trying to set up a cooperative to look after the interests of prospectors. The Prefect is examining a large-scale mining project for minerals with international funding.

PRISONS

23. **Arrests.** Arrests are being ordered by the Bougmestres in the communes. The Gendarmerie also arrest criminals as and when required. The **RPA** is also detaining people from time to time. The new prison complex which is under construction at Byumba is intended to augment the existing one which is very congested. The old complex is located in the town centre and unfenced. The local authorities had put a request to **UNAMIR** to assist in the fencing of the prison complex but no action has been taken as yet. There are at present 166 inmates in the central prison.

24. **Conditions of Prisons.** The condition of prison inmates of Byumba prison is comparatively bad. The inmates are overcrowded and there is a shortage of food; the inmates getting only one meal per day. The prison is in the hands of the Gendarmerie and has a civilian Supervisor. The **ICRC**, Milobs and Human Right Teams are being allowed to visit the prison.

MILOB / UN AGENCY / NGO COOPERATION

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

CONCLUSION

27. The situation in the Prefecture remains calm. The locals are apprehensive over the reduction and subsequent withdrawal of **UNAMIR** from Rwanda. They fear that as the majority of them are Hutus, they would, upon the **UNAMIR** withdrawal fall victim to the Government law enforcing agents. With the cooperation between **MILOBS** and the local authorities, confidence has now been restored. Notwithstanding that, **MILOBS** continue to closely monitor the returnees situation throughout the Prefecture. Although there have not been any incidents so far, however the RPA members continue to be unpredictable.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'B Coulibaly', with a stylized flourish at the end.

(B Coulibaly)
Lt Col
Sect Cdr

07 Nov 95

Annex A To

SRSR Report
Dated 08 Nov 95

SECTOR 2A MILOB HQ
RECORDS OF INCIDENTS OCT 95

<u>SER</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>GRID</u>	<u>INCIDENT</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
<u>1</u>	<u>16</u> <u>OCT</u>	<u>192114</u>	<u>Mines located in Kinjoro Sector of Rutare Commune - several expended Hand Grenades of Chinese origin, Rocket launchers and Mor bombs</u>	
<u>2</u>	<u>19</u> <u>OCT</u>		<u>A Vaccination Programme against Meningitis was conducted in Rutare, Giti and Muhura Communes.</u>	
<u>3</u>	<u>20</u> <u>OCT</u>	<u>0336</u>	<u>The Prime Minister of Rwanda accompanied by his Deputy and the Ministers of Industry and Planning visited the Mulindi Tea Estate in Kiyombe Commune.</u>	
<u>4</u>	<u>23</u> <u>OCT</u>	<u>1945</u>	<u>Four persons died and one was injured as a result of a bomb blast in Shabana Celle of Rukoma Sector in Muvumba Commune. The bomb exploded while they were using it as a support for their cooking pot.</u>	
<u>5</u>	<u>25</u> <u>OCT</u>	<u>0825</u> <u>2908</u>	<u>The first lot of sixty IDPs reported to the new Transit Camp under construction at Kageyo near Byumba. The camp is being constructed under the aegis of GOAL IRELAND.</u> <u>The Rwandese Ministry of Health in collaboration with CARITAS, AMREF and World Vision conducted a vaccination drive against Meningitis in Muhura Commune. Persons upto the age of 30 years were being vaccinated.</u>	

<u>6</u>	<u>27 OCT</u>	<u>2908</u> <u>0825</u>	<u>The Casa S Guiseppe Orphanage in the Muhura Commune was reopened with the arrival of 50 orphans who had been taken away to Italy during the war in 1994. Presently Inter - SOS has undertaken a programme for rehabilitating the Schools.</u> <u>The Byumba Prefecture received a total of 183 Returnees from Kigali and Kibungo. The returnees were from Zaire and Tanzania.</u>	
<u>7</u>	<u>28 OCT</u>		<u>Two children aged 08 and 12 years respectively were seriously injured when a hand grenade they were tampering exploded. The incident took place in the Nyambare Celle of Mukono Sector in Cyumba Commune.</u>	
<u>8</u>	<u>28 OCT</u>	<u>132453</u>	<u>In a mine explosion in Nkana Sector in Kiyombe Commune, few domestic animals were injured. There was no injury to human life.</u>	



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SECTOR 2A M'LOB HQ (BYUMBA)
MONTHLY SRSG REPORT SLP 95

GENERAL

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

IDPS / RETURNEES

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

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

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

BORDER CROSSINGS

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

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

OCCUPATION OF PRIVATE PROPERTY

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

6. The RPA continues to occupy some Sec school buildings and some houses belonging to Hutus who have run away for refuge in neighbouring countries.. Some of these houses have been allotted to local govt officials. The Prefect has however assured us time and again that these will be vacated in due course but nothing so far has been done.

AGRICULTURE

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

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

14. **Functioning of Canton Courts.** Out of the 17 Communes of the prefecture only Giti has its full complement of three judges sitting. All the others have either two or one. The problem is a legal hurdle which cannot be overcome without the High Court being functional as any appointment of judges by the lower courts debars them from the appeal procedure at that court, hence the First Tribunal cannot appoint judges to the Canton Courts. All cases which cannot be settled at the commune level by the Bougmestre and two other members on the panel in the communes are referred to Byumba.

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

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

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

18. **Economic Development in Prefecture.** The Sector was least affected during the war and as such the economy is in much better state than in other prefectures. The following points need to be mentioned:

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

EDUCATION

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

9. **Sec and Tech Schools.**

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

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

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

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

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

GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES

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

LOCAL SITUATION

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

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

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

PRISONS

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

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

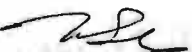
MILOB / UN AGENCY / NGO COOPERATION

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

CONCLUSION

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

Sep' 95


E B Mazambani
Maj
A/Sect Comd

UNITED NATIONS
ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA



NATIONS UNIES
MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

To : List A,B,C,D,E & F

From : Capt S Choudhary
SO to COS

[Signature]
Capt

Date : 07 Sep 95

Subject : FORCE STANDARD DISTRIBUTION LIST

1. A revised distribution list is attached as appendix to this letter for your information.
2. You are requested to inform this office of any ammendments or additions required to this list.
3. Please acknowledge receipt.

Seen 07/09/95
[Signature]

Appx

(Refers to para 1 of
the letter)

FORCE STANDARD DISTRIBUTION LIST

Serial Addressee

List A - Command Group

1.	MA to FC
2.	MA to DFC
3.	COS
4.	DCOS (ops)
5.	DCOS (sp)
6.	CMO
7.	CHAO
8.	Civpol Commissioner
9 - 12	Spare

List B - HQ Branches

13.	FMO
14.	G1/CMPO
15.	G2 Mil Info
16.	G3 Ops
17.	G3 Plans
18.	G3 Engr
19.	G3 Air
20.	FPM
21.	Force PAO
22.	G4 Logistics
23.	G4 Mov Con
24.	G6 Comms/FSO
25.	HAC
26.	CLO
27.	FWO
28.	Camp Commandant
29.	RPA LO
30 - 32	Spare

LIST C - ELEMENTS OF THE FORCE EXTERNAL TO HQ UNAMIR - OPERATIONS -
NOT TO BE USED IN CONJUNCTION WITH LIST D

33.	Milob Gp HQ
34.	UN Civ Pol
35.	Sector 1
36.	Sector 2
37.	Sector 3
38.	Sector 4
39.	Sector 5

- 40. 95 CMSG
- 41. Force Engr Coy
- 42. Force Sig Coy
- 43. FMO
- 44. MP Coy
- 45 - 47 Spare

LIST D - ELEMENTS OF THE FORCE EXTERNAL TO HO UNAMIR -
ADMINISTRATION - NOT TO BE USED IN CONJUNCTION WITH LIST C

- 48. Indbatt
- 49. Force Engr Coy
- 50. Force Sig Coy
- 51. Ghan Coy - 1
- 52. Ghan Coy - 2 (Tribunal)
- 53. Malawi Coy
- 54. Mali Coy
- 55. Ni Coy
- 56. 95 CMSG
- 57. MP Coy
- 58. FMO
- 59 - 60 Spare

LIST E - CIVIL ADMINISTRATION IN HO UNAMIR

- 61. Office of SRSG
- 62. ED
- 63. CAO
- 64. CSO
- 65. CFO
- 66. FSA
- 67. Claims
- 68. OIC Gen Service
- 69. CILM
- 70. CMCO
- 71. C BOI Unit
- 72. CCPO
- 73. CCO
- 74. CISS
- 75. CITMM
- 76. CBES
- 77. EDP
- 78. Brown & Root
- 79 - 85 Spare

LIST F - OTHER UN AGENCIES

- 86. UNDP
- 87. UNHCR
- 88. UNREO/IOC
- 89. UNICEF



TO : All Sects

File : MOG/50001/5

FROM : OPS OFFR
MILOBS GP HQ

INFO : DFC/CMO
COS
DCOS OPS
DCOS SP
HAC
G3 OPS
G3 PLANS
G2 INFO
G3 LIAISON
G4 LOG
G1 CMPO
G4 MED
G4 MOVCON

INTERNAL : SO TO DCMO
SMPO
SLOGO

DATE : 09 Jul 95

SUBJECT :

REVISED DEPLOYMENT OF MILOBS IN NEW MANDATE

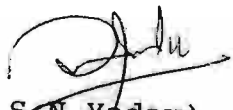
1. Kindly refer to Force HQ FRAG ORDERS No 16 dated 14 Jun 95 and No 18 dated 29 Jun 95 and our letter No MOG/50001/1 dated 19 June 95 on above subject.

2. Sectors and Sector Boundaries. New MILOB sectors are based on prefectures. Revised MILOB sectors are given at Appx A attached. These will come into effect from 10 Jul 95.

3. MILOB Gp Organisation. Keeping in mind the MILOBs sectors, the organisation of MILOBs Group will undergo minor revision. The revised MILOBs Group organisation is given at Appx B attached.

5. Tasks. MILOBS will be the eyes and ears of SRSG/Force Cdr/CMO/DCMO. They will continuously monitor, assess and report on the prevailing situation in Rwanda. They will also assist various agencies operating in Rwanda in their humanitarian activities. The detailed tasks of MILObs are given at Appx C attached.

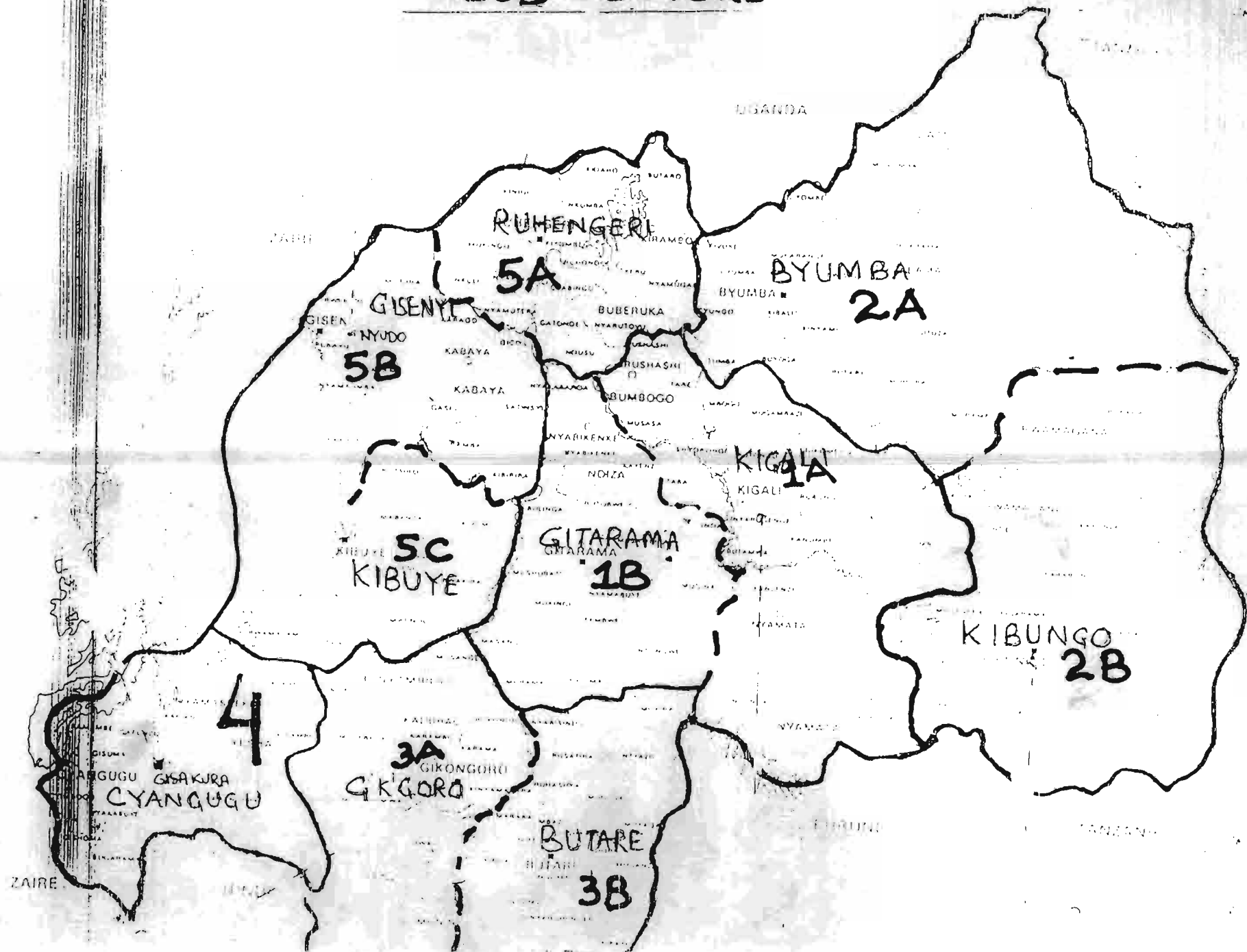
6. Communications. Each sector will be provided with dedicated communications both on radio and tele (voice and FAX) as and when made available. The call signs and radio channels are given at Appx D attached.

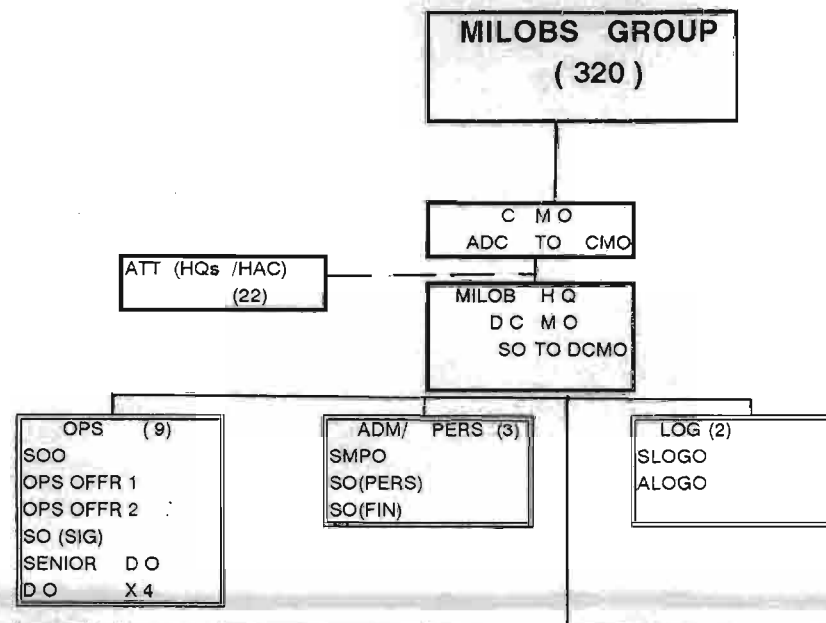


(S N Yadav)
Maj
Ops Offr
MILOBs Group HQ

MILOB SECTORS

APPX A





SECT 1A- KIGALI	SECT 1B- GITARAM	SECT2A- BYUMBA	SECT 2B - KIBUNGO	SECT 3A- G'K'GOR	SECT 3B- BUTARE	SECT 4 - C'GUGU	SECT 5A- R'H'GERI	SECT 5B- GISENYI	SECT 5C- KIBUYE
SECT CDR	SECT CDR	SECT CDR	SECT CDR	SECT CDR	SECT CDR	SECT CDR	SECT CDR	SECT CDR	SECT CDR
OPS OFFR	OPS OFFR	OPS OFFR	OPS OFFR	OPS OFFR	OPS OFFR	OPS OFFR	OPS OFFR	OPS OFFR	OPS OFFR
LOG/PERS OFFR	LOG/PERS OFFR	LOG/PERS OFFR	LOG/PERS OFFR	LOG/PERS OFFR	LOG/PERS OFFR	LOG/PERS OFFR	LOG/PERS OFFR	LOG/PERS OFFR	LOG/PERS OFFR
HUM OFF	HUM OFFR	HUM OFFR	HUM OFFR	HUM OFFR	HUM OFFR	HUM OFFR	HUM OFFR	HUM OFFR	HUM OFFR
DO X 3	DO X 3	DO X 3	DO X 3	DO X 3	DO X 3	DO X 3	DO X 3	DO X 3	DO X 3
TEAMS(3) X 7 (28)	TEAMS(3) X7 (28)	TEAMS(3) X6 (25)	TEAMS(3) X7 (28)	TEAMS(3) X8 (31)	TEAMS(3) X8 (31)	TEAMS(3) X9 (34)	TEAMS(3) X5 (22)	TEAMS(3) X7 (28)	TEAMS(3) X6 (25)
(C-17)	(C-17)	(C-17)	(C-11)	(C-13)	(C-20)	(C-11)	(C-16)	(C-12)	(C-9)

LEGEND	
DO	DUTY OFFICER
C	COMMUNES

MILOBS TASKS IN REVISED MANDATE

1. Deploy in new MILOB sectors by 10 Jul 95.
2. Constantly monitor, assess and report on the prevailing situation in the area of responsibility.
3. Monitor border crossing of Rwandan refugee returnees from Zaire, Burundi, Tanzania and Uganda.
4. Carry out regular patrolling in area of responsibility.
5. Monitor security situation in the area of responsibility.
6. Report the following in communes:-
 - (a) Security situation.
 - (b) Population.
 - (c) Returnees, their numbers, resettlement and their problems.
 - (d) Development activities.
 - (e) Agricultural activities.
 - (f) Health and hygienic conditions in commune and commune prisons.
 - (g) Other humanitarian needs.
7. Having obtained the humanitarian needs and other problems contact concerned authority/agency including NGOs to solve their problems to the maximum extent that is feasible.
8. Humanitarian team of MILOBs will maintain close liaison with HAC .
9. Provide unarmed escorts to VIPs and NGOs if required.
10. Assist humanitarian agencies in coordinating their activities.
11. Assist NGOs in coordinating their activities.
12. Be prepared to coordinate and if possible provide transport for the repatriation of refugees.
13. Motivate refugees, where feasible, to return to their homes.
14. Monitor refugee movement within Rwanda.
15. Maintain good liaison and coordinate activities with armed troops as required.
16. Maintain liaison with local authorities and RPA.

CALL SIGNS AND RADIO CHANNELS

SECTOR	LOCATION	CALL SIGN	CHANNEL
1A	KIGALI	CK	14
1B	GITARAMA	CB	13
2A	BYUMBA	CA	14
2B	KIBUNGO	CU	15
3A	GIKONGORO	CR	12
3B	BUTARE	CE	12
4	CYANGUGU	CG	12
5A	RUHENGERI	CH	10
5B	GISENYI	CY	10
5C	KIBUYE	CS	13

Sect 2A



UNITED NATIONS

NATIONS UNIES

MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

MILOB GP HQ

TO : ALL SECTORS

FROM : MILOB GP HQ/OPS

SUBJECT : REPORTS AND RETURNS

Date : MAY 95

1. Please find enclosed a list of Reports and Returns to be submitted to this HQ.

2. Best regards.

for *[Signature]*
H.S RATNAPARKHI
MAJ
OPS OFFR
For DCMO

*Done except Sect 1
(no power)*

Sect Cbr

Ops Offr

08/05

MILOB GP HQ

SCHEDULE OF REPORTS AND RETURNS

SER	REPORT	FROM	TO	SCHEDULE
1	SITREP	SECTORS	MILOB HQ OPS	DAILY BY 1900 HRS
2	INCIDENT REPORT	SECTORS	MILOB HQ OPS UNAMIR /DCOS OPS/	AS REQUIRED
3	SRSG REPORT	SECTORS	MILOB HQ OPS	MONTHLY BY 07 OF NEXT MONTH
4	SECT COMD ASSESSMENT OF SIT	SECTORS	MILOB HQ OPS	AS REQUIRED
5	HUMANITARIAN REPORT	SECTORS	UNAMIR HQ HAC	WEEKLY
6	DAILY CONSOLIDATED SITREP	MILOB HQ	DCMO SOO UNAMIR OPS IOC HAC	
7	UNAMIR INFOSUM	MILOB HQ	SECTORS	DAILY
8	RADIO RWANDA TRANSLATION	MILOB HQ	SECTORS	DAILY
9	CONSOLIDATED SRSG REPORT	MILOB HQ	SRSG HAC	MONTHLY BY 10 OF NEXT MONTH
10	SPECIAL SITREPS	MILOB HQ	SECTORS	AS REQUIRED

Effective 21 April 95

Sec- Cdr TP 8/5Ops Off 08/05Sir, Wilco.
OK.



TO: See Distribution

FILE REF: MILOBS/ADMIN/6404.12

FROM: MILOBS GP HQ

DATE: 21 April 1995

SUBJECT: UNAMIR STANDING OPERATING PROCEDURES (SOPs)

1. Enclosed is an amendment to UNAMIR SOPs Part 3, Operations, Section 17 - Rules of Engagement.
2. It is requested you amend your copies of the UNAMIR SOP and all MILOBS are informed of the changes.
3. Please accept for action.

K OPONG-KYEKYEKU
Lt-Col
for CMO

Distribution:

External:

Action:

All Sectors
HAC

Human Rights Field Ops (Attention: MILOBS)
Air Ops Cell - Kigali Airport

Information:

MA to DFC/CMO

Internal:

Action:

SOO
SMPO
SLOGO

Sel- Cdr *td 24/4*

Ops Ofc *Ann*
25/04

Replaced relevant page on 25/04.

Ann
25/04

To: Information Officers
All Sectors - MilObs and Formed Units

From: UNAMIR Force HQ Ops Branch G2

Date: 18 April 1995

Subject: Information collecting plan

1. UNAMIR Force HQ Operations Branch G2 Section will process all information from both military observers in the field and formed units in sectors.

2. Information and operations officers in all sector Headquarters are therefore requested to provide timely updates on situation in their AOR to this HQ Ops Branch G2 Section. Urgent and sensitive information should be briefly mentioned in sitreps with a classified detailed report to follow up separately. Absolute priority should be attached to all threat related informations.

3. It is therefore suggested that information and operations officers develop and maintain their own network of information sources in their AOR. It should not be the case that sensitive information is passed in a gossip and rumour form without any evaluation and estimation. Info officers should bother to crosscheck whatever information they obtain.

4. Apart from timely updates on subjects and topics listed below information officers are requested to prepare weekly summaries of developments in their AOR as well as weekly/fortnightly forecasts based on information from all available sources. Info officers may be specifically tasked by this HQ to provide information or estimates on subjects of urgent interest. This HQ will in turn supply information feedback as well as analytic synopsis and estimates to sector/formed unit commanders and information officers.

5. Information officers should identify, select and handle their sources properly, i.e. without putting them at risk. Presumable sources of information are not only local authorities and/or RPA, gendarmerie etc. but also non-governmental and international organizations like ICRC, MSF, French and Belgian relief programs, medical personnel in the field, expatriates settled in Rwanda, including missionaries who have profound knowledge of the country, its language and its people.

6. Topics and subjects to be covered by information officers in the field are prioritized as follows:

- all information related to the political structure of Rwanda (people in power, people behind the scene, extremists and moderates, personnel changes, internal divisions, frictions, predictions of abrupt changes, profiles, update on personnel manning chief administrative positions); Attn: Top priority is attached by UNAMIR HQ to this information.
- anti-UNAMIR campaign by the Rwandan government (people behind it, intended actions like disinformation, demonstrations, protests, violence, incidents, provocations, targets etc.);
- Rwandan government's policies, intentions and attitude toward UNAMIR as well as attitude expressed by local authorities and population;
- relations between RPA/government and population (cases of intimidation, harassment, arrests, retribution, executions, abuse of power, situation in prisons, discrimination, surveillance, measures against intellectuals, particularly of Hutu origin, identity cards etc.);
- RPA strength (manpower, deployment, equipment, weaponry);
- situation in IDP camps and policies toward camp population (RPA actions, government's plans and intentions etc.);
- situation in refugee camps in Zaire, Tanzania and Burundi with focus on military activities there;
- FRGF strength (structure, organization, deployment, leaders and commanders, weaponry, equipment, training system, intentions, plans, strongholds and support in Rwanda etc.).
- situation in Burundi (this is particularly applicable to Sector 4) as an element interrelated with internal and external policies of Rwanda.

To: Information officers - all sectors

Info: DDCS /OPS

From: SC2 (MILOBS HQ) - G2 EP

Date: 06 May 95

Subject: Identification of sources

1. A huge pool of potentially valuable sources of information exists both inside and outside Rwanda.
2. Information officers must keep low profile and by no means reveal the real nature of their mission when collecting information on the ground.
3. Sources have to be handled with maximum care and caution so that they are not put at risk. This is particularly important in Rwanda which has had a very long history of ethnic hatred and interrelated suspiciousness and mistrust as well as a long tradition of ruthless rule without any respect for the law.
4. Information sources in Rwanda include not only the UN military and civilian personnel, RPA, local administration and population and but also personnel employed by non-governmental and international organizations, aid programs run by specific countries and missionaries. Information officer should however keep in mind that while UN personnel are aware of the necessity of information collecting for the very understandable reason of their own security, then this is not always the case of other potential sources. In particular:
 - RPA: maximum cautiousness has to be exercised when talking to RPA personnel. If your interlocutor is talkative - let him or her talk and absorb whatever you reckon to be a valuable piece of information. Clarification may be requested on the ground of misunderstanding (distorted pronunciation, for example) if some topics sound interesting but straight questions must be avoided. Middle ranks seem to be the best source but again an info offr must not be too inquisitive. Personal contacts with higher ranks are encouraged (this observation particularly refers to African officers).
 - Administrative personnel in prefectures and communes: it is definitely easier to have a friendly chat with commune offices' personnel and they should be specifically targeted by information officers. Both in prefectures and in communes the education offices' staff seem to be the most accessible sources, quite often speaking effusively about everything. Some bourgomaistres can also be approached for information needs but in this case proceeding depend on personal contacts and individual

characteristics of a person. Meeting administrative personnel on a private basis (e.c. info offr having meals at the restaurant which is frequented by the local administrative and military personnel).

- NCOs and international organizations: info officer should be on friendly terms with all NCOs and other international and national organizations. A friendly get-together is the best chance to obtain and crosscheck any information. Quite often, the NCOs and other organizations, operating in the field and employing a great number of local workers, have an almost unlimited access to informations which are not available for military observers or formed units during their routine patrols and visits. The same refers to national aid programs run by respective countries. Valuable sources of information proved to be: MSF(Holland), IOM, Austrian Relief Program, Croix Rouge Belgique (Belgium), Gesellschaft fuer technische Zusammenarbeit (Germany), Netherlands Development Organization, Norwegian People's Aid, Refugee Trust Ireland, Care (Australia), Oxfam UK (Great Britain), Help (Germany), Solidarites (France), Mines Advisory Group, Medicos en Catastrofe (Spain, Latin America), Medicus Mundi (Spain), Mediciens du Monde (France), Association Francaise des Volontaires (France), Swiss Disaster Relief, Action Technique de Developement Communale (France), Association Volontaires pour Developement Integre (France). World Food Program, UNHCR, UNESCO, UNDP and other UN agencies should be considered as very reliable source of information of political and military value.

- Missionaries may become a very valuable source as many of them have spent years in Rwanda and are familiar with the country, the people, the language and political realities. Even if an information officer is a non-believer it is advisable for him to maintain contacts with missionaries. Info officers who are christians may easily approach catholic or protestant missionaries and other clergymen; muslims may easily find their way into the islamic community.

- Information officer should rely on sources speaking his language so that misunderstandings and mistakes are excluded. Assistance by local interpreters in contacts with the population should be avoided; if it turns out to be necessary then maximum restraint should be practiced in asking sensitive questions.

4. Too frequent contacts with well¹placed local sources are discouraged as they prove a special kind of relationship between the info offr and his source. The best method of handling a source is an incidental visit/meeting or an official excuse (again official meetings, religious ceremonies etc.).

5. Info offr may request his interlocutor(s) to confirm rumours and himself may create them just to check the reaction.

6. Information from all sources - and particularly from local ones - has to be crosschecked and verified as it is a national tendency in Rwanda to exaggerate and misinterpret.



ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTION N° 012/95

DATE: 8 April 1995

TO: All UNAMIR Personnel
Civilian, Military, CIVPOL and MILOBS

FROM: Ally H. Golo, Officer-in-Charge
Administration

SUBJECT: Guidelines on provision of treatment at UN medical facilities

Introduction

1. Confusion exists over the responsibilities of UNAMIR medical facilities to provide treatment to non-UN personnel. The major area of concern appears to be the responsibility to treat Brown and Root Services Corporation (BRSC), expatriate and locally hired UNAMIR employees. This instruction provides guidance on the UNAMIR medical dependency.

UN Personnel

2. UNAMIR medical facilities have a responsibility to provide primary health care and inpatient services to all UNAMIR personnel and to UN personnel for emergency cases only and on a reimbursement basis. These personnel fall into any of the following categories:

- (a) UN military
- (b) UN international staff
- (c) CIVPOL
- (d) MILOBS
- (e) UNV
- (f) Agencies [Expatriate personnel from other UN agencies such as UNREO, UNDP, UNHR, UNICEF, UNHCR, etc for emergency cases only and on a reimbursement basis].

BRSC

3. BRSC provide a range of services to the UN which are often readily available from other sources. When the UN establishes a contract with BRSC in each particular mission, it decides on who is responsible for the provision of medical care. In the case of UNAMIR, the UN has decided that since an adequate UN medical facility exists, the responsibility of providing health care to BRSC will rest with the UN.

NGO's

4. There is no obligation to provide treatment to NGO personnel. However in emergencies a request for assistance can be anticipated and treatment provided on reimbursement basis.

Locally Hired Personnel

5. Medical treatment should be provided to all locally hired staff of UNAMIR.

See Col. [Signature] 12/4
Open Off. [Signature] 12/4

Identification

6. A simple identification process should be the easiest way to determine who is entitled to medical care. Identification cards are explained as follows:

- (a) Blue. UNAMIR military, CIVPOL, MILOBS, UNV and International Civilians - entitled to full medical treatment.
- (b) Other UN Agencies - As per their system of identification.
- (c) Green. BRSC - These cards are issued to BRSC expatriate. Expatriates are entitled to full medical treatment.
- (e) Pale Blue. UNAMIR locally hired civilians.

RPA

7. There are often incidents involving RPA casualties where UNAMIR assistance could be provided. There is considerable goodwill to be gained by providing such treatment but it must also be understood that the RPA often prefer to deal with their own casualties. The following guidelines should be followed when treating RPA casualties:

- (a) If at the scene there is a requirement to provide immediate first aid, then it should be provided until relieved;
- (b) As soon as an RPA representative arrives at the scene, they should be asked if further assistance is required; and
- (c) If a request for assistance is received, treatment should be given as appropriate. As an example, if an incident occurs in Butare, assistance can be given within the Butare area including evacuation to a medical facility in Butare. Medical Branch at HQ UNAMIR should be informed of any request to evacuate away from the immediate area as the RPA LO on HQ UNAMIR will need to be informed.

Non entitled personnel

8. Those personnel not entitled to treatment at a UN facility should be directed to attend either the NGO section of the Central Hospital Kigali or King Faisal Hospital.

Reporting for treatment

9. Before an entitled person reports to a UN medical facility, they should where possible consult their own medical staff and ensure that all medical documentation is brought with them to the UN facility.

Conclusion

10. There will always be occasions where the status of a person presenting for medical treatment cannot easily be identified. Facilities providing medical treatment should exercise common sense to ensure that all personnel are directed to appropriate and adequate care. A great amount of goodwill can be gained from providing medical support to those in need, which can only serve to enhance the image of what is already considered a professional facility.

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SEC-1

HQ UNAMIR
Ops Branch
Kigali

3000.15(Ops)

7 Feb 95

Distribution list

FRAG ORDER NO 13 TO OP ORDER : 20

References : (a) Map RWANDA, 1:250,000.
(b) Map RWANDA, 1:50,000, Sheet Nos 08,15,16,17,22 and 23.

Appendices: Photocopy of MAP Showing the New Boundary of Sector 3B. ✓

Situation

1. No change.

Mission

2. MALICOY to relieve TUNBATT elements in the extended AOR of Sector 3B and deploy by 1800 h on 15 Feb 95.

Execution

3. General Outline. The operation will be conducted in two phases as under;

a. Phase 1. Joint recce, handing and taking over of static and non static duties in the new AOR.

b. Phase 2. Deployment with in the new boundaries and commencement of all security and humanitarian ops.

4. Delineation of Boundary. Also refer Appendix. From the junction of River Nyabarango and the Road Kigali - Gitarama at grid reference (GR) 334833, it takes off NW along the Southern bank of the River. Further it follows the alignment of GR 310887 - 240945 - 831932 - 780950 - 76001 - Rivers' junction GR 960085. From this point it runs Southwards along the Eastern bank of the distributary of River Nyabarango to GR 980910 - 976836 - 920820 - 930703 (River and Road Gitarama-Kibuye Junction). From this point it follows the existing Sector 3B boundary.

4. Grouping and Tasks.

Sec- Cdr [Signature] 10/2

Ops Gtr [Signature] 10/2

Sir, -
I shall amend own maps as per photocopy.

a. TUNBATT.(1) Phase 1.(a) Grouping. No change.(b) Tasks.

- i. Conduct joint recce of the extended AOR.
- ii. Hand over all security and humanitarian ops in the extended AOR of Sector 3B to MALICOY.

(2) Phase 2.(a) Grouping. No change.(b) Tasks.

- i. Redeploy relieved troops in Sector 5.
- ii. Readjust security and humanitarian ops in Sector 5.
- iii. Resume the above mentioned ops in the realigned boundaries of Sector 5.

b. MALICOY.(1) Phase 1.(a) Grouping. No change.(b) Tasks.

- i. Conduct joint recce with TUNBATT in the extended AOR of Sector 3B.
- ii. Take over all security and humanitarian ops in the extended AOR from TUNBATT.

(2) Phase 2.(a) Grouping. No change.(b) Tasks.

- i. Deploy troops in the extended AOR.
- ii. Commence security and humanitarian ops,

in the realigned boundaries of Sector 3B.

5. Coordinating instructions.

a. Timings.

- (1) Phase 1. To be completed by 11 Feb 95.
 - (a) Joint recce to commence on 09 Feb 95.
 - (b) Recce completed by 10 Feb 95.
 - (c) Coordination of all security and humanitarian duties to be completed by 11 Feb 95.
- (2) Phase 2. To be completed by 1800 h on 14 Feb 95.
 - (a) Deployment of troops to be completed by 14 Feb 95.
 - (b) Commence all security and humanitarian ops in the realigned Sectors with effect from 15 Feb 95.

Administration and Logistics.

6. Transport. The Logistics Branch to allot 05 troop/store carrying and 02 small vehs to MALICOY at the earliest in order to enable the Coy to perform additional commitments.

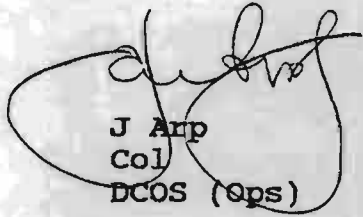
7. Other aspects no change.

Command and Electronics.

7. Sector 3B and MALICOY to liaise with the FSO for the requirement of radio sets and relocation of motorola repeaters.

8. FSO to carry out an assessment of the additional requirement.

9. Action addresses ack.


J Arp
Col
DCOS (Ops)

Distribution:

Action

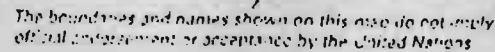
SECTOR 3B
TUNBATT
MALICOY
G 6 COMM (FSO)

Info

LIST A
LIST B
LIST C
LIST D
LIST E

(Refers to Para 4)

SECTOR 3⁰¹B²⁰



MILOB GP HQ

FAX

TO : ALL SECTORS

DATE: 04 APR 95

FROM : MILOB GP HQ/OPS/

SUBJECT : REPORTING PROCEDURES

1. Effective immediately the following operational reports only are required by this HQ:

SRL NO	SUBJECT	SUBMITTED TO
1	Daily sitrep	- MILOB GP HQ/OPS/ - UNAMIR HQ/G2/ - UNAMIR HQ/OPS/
2	Incident report	- MILOB GP HQ/OPS/ - UNAMIR HQ/DCOS/
3	Monthly SRSG report	- MILOB GP HQ/OPS/

2. Estimates of the general situation within a sector, as seen by the MILOB Sector Comd, are always welcomed. These do not need to be submitted on a regular basis, but can be an effective medium to draw attention to the particular concerns, observations or recommendations of a Sector Comd.

3. Note that MILOB Sector Comds will now be provided daily with a copy of the UNAMIR daily INFOSUM. This is an informative document that can provide insight into the SRSG/FC perception of current situation and concerns. This document is for UNAMIR eyes only.

4. Questions are to be directed to MILOB GP HQ/SOO/.

J McComber
Maj
SOO

*Ops offr / Pre ctn we have found
the monthly report of Mar 95.
On 5/4.*

*Sect Cdr [Signature] 5/4.
Ops offr [Signature] 05/04*

MILOB GP HQ

TO : ALL SECTORS

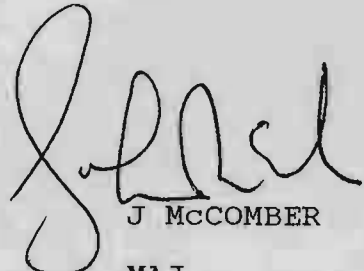
DATE: 30 MAR 95

FROM : MILOB GP HQ/OPS/

SUBJECT : ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL OF CIVPOL IN THE SECTOR.

1. Attached letter details CIVPOL responsibilities and working relationship.

2. Please acknowledge and indicate your current working relationship and impression of CIVPOL in your Sector. If problems exist, offer suggestion for improvement.


J MCCOMBER

MAJ

SOO

Seen.
MAR 01/95



UNAMIR - MINUAR

To: CMO → JCMO

Date: 21/3/95

From: CIVPOL Commissioner *[Signature]*

Ref: CIVPOL/MEMO/260/95

Info: SRSG, FC, OSRSG/CIVPOL Liaison Officer

Subject: Administrative Control of CIVPOL in the Sector

As you are aware the UN Civilian Police Monitoring teams are deployed in all the prefectures in Rwanda to carry out tasks according to UNAMIR mandates.

2. These tasks are :

- (i) To monitor the activities of the Communal Police and National Gendarmerie.
- (ii) To investigate any cases of violations in conjunction with the local authorities.
- (iii) To monitor the process of return of Rwandan refugees/displaced persons and their resettlement.
- (iv) To assist in the establishment and training of communal police and National Gendarmerie.
- (v) To assist the prefects in law and order maintenance.
- (vi) To maintain liaison with local authorities.
- (vii) To assist Milobs and ground troops in police matters.

3. To perform these tasks, CIVPOL Headquarters and CIVPOL Observers in the Sectors need close cooperation with military observers, ground troops, UN and other Agencies, and local authorities. CIVPOL is now in evolution stage and is co-located with milobs.

4. Before CIVPOL reach its authorised strength of 120 observers and in order to facilitate its operations, it is decided to place CIVPOL monitoring teams in sectors under the administrative control of Milobs Sector Commanders.

5. In this arrangement, we expect a continuing cooperation between the chief of CIVPOL Monitoring and Milobs Sector Command.

6. Regards

SECT-1



UNITED NATIONS
Assistance Mission for Rwanda

UNAMIR - MINUAR

NATIONS UNIES
Mission pour l'Assistance au Rwanda

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

GENERAL

1. Sector 2A continues to experience relative calm during the period under review. The relations with local authorities, RPA, UN Agencies and NGOs remained very cordial. There has been, towards the end of the month an influx of returnees from Zaire under both forced and voluntary repatriation programme. There were also a few returnees from Uganda and Tanzania returning to Rwanda through the border crossing points within the Sector Area of Responsibility.

IDPS / RETURNEES

2. There were no IDPs who reported to the Sector during the period under review. There however was a total of 211 returnees who reported to the Prefecture from Zaire, Tanzania and Uganda. Out of this number only 25 came from Tanzania and Uganda with the rest coming from Zaire. Of particular interest about these returnees are 41 of them who voluntarily returned from Zaire after having stayed in that country since 1959/60. These could not even remember or know where exactly they came from as some of them were actually born in Zaire and others are now too old to remember. The local authorities have made arrangements that they be resettled in Kivuye Commune where there is enough land for them. All the returnees have a common problem of food shortage. The World Food Programme is giving food hand - outs to these returnees but it is not clear as to whether they are going to be able to sustain them to the next season. The returnees also need shelter and seeds to enable them to plant as the planting season starts in September. The rest of the returnees have been peacefully resettled in their home communes and the locals have welcomed them very well. Please note that by the time a brief for the Sector Commanders' Conference was prepared, the Sector had not yet been affected by the exodus of refugees from Zaire. The exodus of these refugees started affecting the Sector during the last week of the month.

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

BORDER CROSSINGS

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

<u>Checkpoint</u>	<u>Crossings From</u>	<u>Average daily crossings</u>
Gatuna	Uganda	10 persons.
Buziba	Uganda	50 persons.
Kagitumba	Uganda and Tanzania	80 persons.

OCCUPATION OF PRIVATE PROPERTY

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

6. The RPA continues to occupy some Sec school buildings and some houses belonging to Hutus who have run away for refuge in neighbouring countries.. Some of these houses have been allotted to local govt officials. The Prefect has however assured us time and again that these will be vacated in due course but nothing so far has been done.

AGRICULTURE

7. The food produced within the Prefecture during the last season is adequate for its inhabitants. However, this season the harvest was slightly below the expected level due to heavy rains which destroyed such crops like potatoes and sorghum in most communes. At present the locals are busy preparing their fields for the next planting season.

EDUCATION

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

9. **Sec and Tech Schools.**

- a. **Private Sec Schools.** There are still only 5 private secondary schools operating in the the Sector and no new schools have been opened. There are 4 private secondary schools which are not functioning since the end of the war in April last year.
- b. **Mission Sec Schools.** Out of 05 only two are functional .
- c. **Public Sec Schools.** Out of three , none has reopened so far.
- d. **Tech Schools.** The school of Paramedics in Ngarama is still fuctioning and has at present a total enrolment of 92 students.

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

GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES

11. The reconciliation drive by the authorities of the prefecture is still on-going. The Prefect of Byumba has embarked on a programme to address locals in all communes and sectors on reconciliation. At the end of each address sensitive questions and thorny issues are ironed out. Seminars and small courses have been organised for teaching the youth from various sectors about reconciliation. These young men also go to their sectors to organise similar courses for the people, thereby enhancing the reconciliation process.

LOCAL SITUATION

12. The sector has been traditionally free from cross border tension. As such the situation within the AOR of the sector has been generally calm. The population of the sector is generally law abiding and docile. They confine themselves to their routine farming activities. There have been no major incidents in the Prefecture during the period under review. A record of incidents in the sector during the month of Aug 95 is attached as Annex A.

PUBLIC SERVICES

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

14. **Functioning of Canton Courts.** Out of the 17 Communes of the prefecture only Giti has its full complement of three judges sitting. All the others have either two or one. The problem is a legal hurdle which cannot be overcome without the High Court being functional as any appointment of judges by the lower courts debars them from the appeal procedure at that court, hence the First Tribunal cannot appoint judges to the Canton Courts. All cases which cannot be settled at the commune level by the Bougmestre and two other members on the panel in the communes are referred to Byumba.

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

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

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

18. **Economic Development in Prefecture.** The Sector was least affected during the war and as such the economy is in much better state than in other prefectures. The following points need to be mentioned:

a. Business is not developed due to lack of funds. The Prefect has invited tenders for opening a hotel and restaurant at Megara to cater for visitors to the National Park. Despite all these efforts, there seems to be no positive response from entrepreneurs to invest in the Prefecture yet unfortunately, entrepreneurs have adopted the wait-and-see attitude.

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

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

PRISONS

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

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

MILOB / UN AGENCY / NGO COOPERATION

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

CONCLUSION

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

Aug' 95


E A Mahachi
Lt Col
Sect Comd

Annex A To
SRSR Report
Dated 6 Aug' 95

SECTOR 2A MILOB HQ
RECORDS OF INCIDENTS AUG 95

<u>SER</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>GRID</u>	<u>INCIDENT</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
<u>1</u>	<u>08</u> <u>AUG</u>	<u>0825</u>	<u>Commanding Officers of RPA and Gendarmarie requested for 6000 m of wire to fence Byumba prison complex.</u>	
<u>2</u>	<u>10</u> <u>AUG</u>	<u>A 9614</u>	<u>Eighty local people in Tumba Commune embarked on a food for work programme to rehabilitate roads in the commune. The programme was sponsored by World Food Programme.</u>	
<u>3</u>	<u>14</u> <u>AUG</u>	<u>B 2547</u> <u>B 0940</u>	<u>An NGO, ADRA embarked on a water well digging project in Muvumba Commune. The project was stopped in two weeks time after they established that the water table in the general area was very low. Two 8 year old boys died instantly as a result of an explosion of some explosive device they were tampering with in Kiyombe Commune.</u>	
<u>4</u>	<u>18</u> <u>AUG</u>	<u>B 0113</u>	<u>An NGO , PAM distributed supplementary food to 148 primary school teachers in Buyoga Commune. The food is inteded to supplement the teachers' meagre salaries.</u>	
<u>5</u>	<u>19</u> <u>AUG</u>	<u>B 1418</u>	<u>Fifteen cases of dysentery were reported in Kinyami Commune. Of these cases 2 were affecting children of 5 years and the other 10 cases affected children of 15 years and above.</u>	

<u>6</u>	<u>21</u> <u>AUG</u>	<u>B 0424</u>	<u>An NGO , PAM distributed food to 200 primary school teachers in Kibali Commune. The food is intended for the same purpose as per serial 4 above.</u>	
<u>7</u>	<u>25</u> <u>AUG</u>	<u>B 0725</u>	<u>A total of 35 refugees returned to Byumba Prefecture under the voluntary repatriation programme from Zaire. All these returnees had left Rwanda between 1959 and 1960 and could not remember or know their home communes as some of them were too old and the others were actually born in Zaire.</u>	
<u>8</u>	<u>29</u> <u>AUG</u>	<u>B 0725</u>	<u>A total of 68 refugees reported to Byumba Prefecture under the forced repatriation programme from Zaire.</u>	
<u>9</u>	<u>30</u> <u>AUG</u>	<u>B 0725</u>	<u>A total of 75 refugees reported to Byumba Prefecture under the forced repatriation programme from Zaire. All the returnees mentioned in serials 7,8and 9 were transported by UNHCR and have a common problem of food shortage. They were all trasported to their home communes except for those in serial 7 above who are still at Byumba awaiting resettlement after land has been acquired for them.</u>	

To: All team leaders

20 March 1995

Through: { William Clarence
Chief,
Human Rights Field Operation in Rwanda

From: Maj JLA Racine
Human Rights Liaison Officer

SUBJECT: PROCEDURE TO FOLLOW AT ROADBLOCK

1. Based on a recent deterioration of the freedom of movement at roadblock the following procedure will have to be followed in order to let authorities know what is the Human Rights personnel status in Rwanda and on the other hand get as less interference in the daily activities of the Human Rights personnel.

2. When being stopped at a roadblock and asked for the vehicle and personal effects to be search the personnel involved must adhere to the following steps:

- a. identify yourself properly as a Human Rights Field Officer, showing your identity card;
- b. explain that you benefit of United Nations immunity and have the roadblock personnel read the back of your identification card;
- c. explain that you also benefit of an immunity as per the agreement signed by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the Government of the Republic of Rwanda, show them the document with an emphasis on paragraph 7 and 8 and on the signature block at the end, a copy of that document in english, french and kinyarwanda should prove helpful;
- d. tell them that this search is illegal unless they can provide evidence that they have reason to do it;
- e. if you are still not allowed to proceed without being searched, mention that you do not have anything to hide, that you will agree to the search, and that you will lodge a official complain for the non respect of your immunity;
- f. try to obtain the name of the person in charge of the roadblock;
- g. insist to be present while your vehicle is being searched;

- h. ask to have your belongings put back in the car the way they were;
 - i. if they start looking at your official papers remind them that it is completely against the immunity and the agreement of your presence in Rwanda, and that an official complain will be lodged, then let them search;
 - j. take note of all the details taking place while the search is being done like timings, duration of search, the way the search is conducted, the attitude of the personnel etc, and report in writing as soon as possible;
3. At any time in that procedure if you feel that the situation is getting much more tense call the Human Rights Field Operation or the Military Observers to report your location and briefly explain the reason.
4. The more sensitive issue being the documentation you may have with you, it is therefore suggested for you to minimize the quantity of CONFIDENTIAL report that you carry and if you do so try to have it on your person discretely, no body search has been done or reported till now.
5. It is hoped that this issue will be solved at higher level but in the mean time you are requested to follow these instructions.

Central Level

-Todd Howland

-Judith Schmidt

-Alyrio de Silva (programme officer for importation of legal professionals and minimal infrastructure for legal system)

-Ida Zirignon (will travel to provide orientation and instructions for those recently assigned, but will remain attached to the Kibuye team)

-Michelle Wagner (expert for customary law project)

Education aux droits de l'homme

Butare

-Andre Razafinimanana

Byumba

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Cyangugu

-Ruth Van Rhin

Gikongoro

.

Gisenyi

-Pierre Paul Martin

Gitarama

-Etienne Bignonuba

Kibuye

-Joyce Bizuru

Kigali

-Elena Rodriguez Ploss

EW 5/4.

See 1109 01/04

MILOB GP HQ

SECT 1

25

TO ALL SECTORS

DATE: 8 FEB 95

FROM MILOB GP HQ

REF : 6464.0/OPS

SUBJECT : MONTHLY SUMMARY OFF ACTIVITIES

1. It has been observed that sectors observe different formats in their monthly summary of activities. There is therefore the need to standardise this format.

2. With effect from Feb 95 the attached format will be used in the above report by all sector .

3. In addition to the format given, a record of incidents in the sector during the period under review should be attached as an Annex to the main document using the following as column headings:

- a. Srl.
- b. Date.
- c. Grid.
- d. Incident.
- e. Remarks.

4. All are to accept for strict compliance.

[Signature]

A ANOCHKINE
Lt Col
for DCMO

Sect- Cdr *[Signature]* 02/3

Ops Offr *[Signature]* 02/03

see discuss.

[Signature] 2/3.

FORMAT FOR MONTHLY SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES

1. GENERAL
2. RETURNEES/ORIGINAL INHABITANTS. To include the breakdown by communes of families and persons.
3. CONFISCATION/ OCCUPATION OF PRIVATE PROPERTY
4. AGRICULTURE
5. EDUCATION
6. BORDER CROSSINGS
7. GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES
8. LOCAL SITUATION
9. PUBLIC SERVICES
10. PRISONS
11. MILOB/UN AGENCY/ NGO COOPERATION
12. ANY OTHER ASPECT NOT COVERED ABOVE AND DEEMED NECESSARY



MILOB GP HQ

24

TO : ALL SECTORS

FROM: MILOBS GP HQ

Date: February 25, 1995

SUBJECT: QUESTIONNAIRE FOR COMMUNES STUDY

1. Attached please find the Questionnaire For Communes Study for your necessary action.
2. This Questionnaire is to be filled up and sent back to this HQ on weekly basis.
3. Your entire compliance in this respect is anticipated.

A. ANOCHKINE
LT COL
SOO

2
Sir Copy of our data bank, PV for your perusal.

OK, thanks.

As 28/2

Sett Cdr As 28/2

Ops Offr As 27/2

Secd Cdr As 27/2

Ops Offr As 26/2

q/c 4/1/

For photography for my study

As 27/2

OK.

- ✓ 1. Our format is almost the same.
- ✓ 2. Once we give them the complete set, we can give weekly changes only.

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR COMMUNES STUDY

I. POPULATION:

- approximate figures;
- ethnic groups;
- approximate (proportionally) number of returnees:
 - 59/60;
 - IDP;
 - From neighboring countries (which country, approximately proportion);
- Orphans in the commune, any orphanages:
 - how many;
 - where;
 - new;
 - Medical aid, diseases;
 - NGO taking care;
 - supply.
- proportion of adult, children, old;
- breakdown of the sex;
- schools:
 - how many;
 - where;
 - how many teachers;
 - state of buildings, other problems;
 - Salary for teachers.
- tendency to marry (increased, decreased);
- transport in communes, what kind of, regularity of bus traffic, availability of private transport, prices. *ale*

II. FOOD SITUATION:

- NGO distributing food;
- How frequently;
- where;
- how much (how many vehicle);
- what is system of distribution;
- how security is provided during distribution;
- any registration during distribution, how it works;
- to whom food is distributed (IDP, local);
- usage of land (is there land free for agriculture);
- do people work and do they want to work;
- seeds:
 - availability;

- who supply;
- quality;
- how much,
- proportion between herders and farmers;
- any conflicts because of land usage;
- what authorities do for stimulating people to work;
- Orientation of agricultural production for trade or consumption;
- what kind of plantation, products, if possible proportion between them (by population busy in this production, by land);
- how much land available totally.
- drinking water:
 - availability;
 - which NGOs assist;
 - which problem they have.

III. HOUSING:

- supply of materials for construction;
- transport for supply;
- prices;
- availability of free houses;
- any empty villages;
- any disputes on ownership of houses;
- how disputes are solved, by whom;
- conditions of occupying houses, position of authorities;
- ORCs how work, what provide;
- how many people in ORC.

IV. HEALTH:

- what is available;
- where;
- NGO;
- who is working;
- medical supply;
- how many ill people;
- what kind of disease (mass disease?);
- medical control for cattle (if any).

V. SECURITY:

- who is closest RPA commander;
- what is judicial service available on their level;
- who is prosecutor;
- name of bourgmestre;
- activity of HR, UNHCR, ICRC, UNAMIR, what population knows about it;
- any cooperation with RPA, attitude of RPA to population of the commune;
- any killings, disappearance of people;
- criminal situation:

- what kind of crimes;
- possible trends (only at night);
- who is suspected;
- if it seems there is increase in crimes;
- any recent graves;
- anybody disappeared from commune;
- if so: sex, age, ethnic;
- any incidents of banditry;
- any Interhamwe activity.
- situation in ORC;
- to whom local address if somebody disappears;
- state of registration:
 - what is system;
 - is info send to prefecture.
- people left:
 - why;
 - where;
 - from what place;
 - how many;
 - when;
 - who.
- people come:
 - where;
 - from what place;
 - how many;
 - when;
 - who.
- if there are prisons, detention centers:
 - where;
 - who run it;
 - how many;
 - food, sanitation;
 - inspection by NGO; HR, ICRC;
 - possibility to visit prisoners.
- gendarmerie
 - any at all;
 - if no- who replace;
 - how frequently come;
 - any investigation;
 - attitude to local population;
 - anybody addressed to them (or RPA) for protection.
- Rumors:
 - what kind of dangers possible;
 - what can happen;
 - if possible sources.

- stealing of cattle, protection;
- was their area patrolled by MILOBs, troops;
- anybody requested protection from UNAMIR;
- anybody was released after being arrested, imprisoned;
- are arrests taking place in commune:
 - who;
 - why;
 - how many;
 - how frequently;
 - who conducts arrests;
 - how it is done.

REPORT ON OPERATION OVERTURE



INTRODUCTION

1. The general insecurity, harassment, intimidation, theft and murder around KIBEHO and NDAGO Displaced Persons Camps compelled UNAMIR to conduct Operation Overture in conjunction with RPA to flush out criminals from both camps to create a secured atmosphere which will encourage DPs repatriation.

AIM

2. The aim of the Operation was to clear criminals from KIBEHO and NDAGO camps.

CONDUCT OF THE OPERATION

3. a. General: The Operation was a cordon and search operation with seven UNAMIR coys forming the inner cordon and carried out the searching, arrest, screening and detention of criminals. The RPA formed the outer cordon and identified the criminals. The operation lasted for four days from 12 Dec to 15 Dec 94.

b. Milobs Sector 1. AM 1 was attached to CO NICOY throughout the operation.

c. Tasks

- (1) To perform Milobs tasks assigned by Comd Nicoy .
- (2) Monitor all security and ops situation along RED ROUTE per operational orders.
- (3) Monitor and report to tactical Headquarters the security situation of detainee

Cage.

- (4) Report on continuous basis progress of operation within our AIR.
- (5) Report violation of Human Rights to MILOB Tac HQ.
- (6) Together with formed troops document arrested criminals.
- (7) Fwd SITREP 12 hourly commencing 1200 D Day.
- (8) Carry out investigation as directed by Comd or Milob Tac HQ.
- (9) Provide liaison between UNAMIR troops with NGO and civil authorities within

our AOR.

- (10) Monitor humanitarian requirement with boundaries.

d. Movement to Assy Area: The Assy Area was Butare Stadium GR 049126. Monday 12 Dec 94 at 1200 hrs AM 1 married-up with Nicoy at Gadafi Junction in Kigali. At 1300 hrs the convoy took off and by 1600 hrs was at Butare.

e. Tuesday 13 Dec 94. At Butare, the previous evening and the following day was used for final administration and logistic requirement.

f. D-day Wednesday 14 Dec 94. At 0030 hrs the convoy took off with Nicoy in the lead according to the operational Order. Through out the whole night convoy rolled on until 0230 hrs when a stop was ordered. At 0430 hrs the convoy moved on again until we finally arrived at our objective(Objective 2)at 0500 hrs.

(1) At the objective the DPs were all up by 0500 hrs when we arrived, and were standing by their huts in groups watching. Immediately the inner cordon troops take position, a loud hailer officially announced our presence and explained to the DPs in the local language our mission. He urged them to cooperate and called on the criminals to surrender their weapons and come out. After that the searching commenced at 1020 hrs and lasted up to 1430 hrs. Over 90% of the DPs live in low constructed huts, this made the searching very slow and difficult.

(2). Security on route to Objective. We passed through one RPA and 2 UNAMIR checkpoints.. The rolling sound from the engines of the convoy attracted people in the settlements enroute and were awake. And at the early hours people were by the roadside watching the convoy.

(3). Arrest of suspects. Nicoy arrested three suspects for possessing of swords and spears. One of the suspects was released after screening.

(4). Detainee Cage: A total of 44 persons were detained by the end of the screening. Some members of the Red Cross were around throughout the screening to ensure fair treatment and scrutiny. An official of the Red Cross expressed miss-feelings about the presence of RPA in the Camps to effect arrest and declined that it was a violation of human rights.

4. RPA ACTIVITIES

Two RPA officers and 4 Soldiers were in support of Nicoy. One officer and two soldiers were later detached to Ghantbat Objective since no RPA reported there. An RPA Officer was seen addressing a cross-section of the Displaced persons in our objective. We later found out that he was telling them about the change that has now taken place and urging them to return to their homes.

5. COMMUNICATIONS

Communication on Channel 12 (Motorola) with the Milob Tac HQ was very difficult therefore frequency was changed to channel 13. AM 1 submitted two SITREPs on D-day at 1200 hrs and 1600 hrs.

6. OBSERVATIONS.

The following observations were made: -

- a. Sanitary conditions in the camps can easily cause epidemic. Human waste was littered every where. Corpses are buried anywhere in the camp.
- b. Most of the men are just hanging around doing nothing, idleness is likely to encourage crime in the Camps.
- c. Most of the Children are under fed and looking flint.
- d. No schools for the children around the camps.

7. CONCLUSION

Too much publicity was given by the Press and this had effect on complete success of the operation. AM 1 returned in convoy with Nicoy. The operation thus ended Thursday 15 Dec 94.



B J WILBERFORCE
LT CDR
TEAM LEADER

MILOB GP HQ

23

TO : ALL SECTORS

1

FROM : MILOB GP HQ

DATE : 09 FEB 95

SUBJECT: PATROL REPORT FORMAT

Reference :

A. MILOB GP HQ (ops) letter dated 04 Feb 95.

1. Henceforth, attached revised format will be used while forwarding Patrol Report.
2. Best Regards.

(Authority- FHQ letter No 3000.12/2/OPS dt 07 FEB 95)

[Signature]

A ANOCHKINE
Lt Col
SOO

Sir,
Already Implemented from
08 Feb 95. *OK. 9/2*

Sed- Cdr *OK 9/2*
Ops Offr *[Signature]*

PATROL REPORT FORMAT

AIM

1.

TYPE OF PATROL

2.

TASKS

3.

STRENGTH

4.

ROUTES AND LOCS PATROLLED

5. a. Routes (Attach sketch if nec for clarity).
b. Locs (eg DPCs, ORCs, Home Communes, etc)

INCIDENTS, OBSERVATIONS, ACTIVITY ETC

6. RPA.

7. FRGF.

8. MILITIA.

9. CIVIL POPULATION.

HUMANITARIAN ACTIVITY.

10.

- A. On going (NGOs, UN Agencies, Local Authority, etc)
(1) Health and Hygiene facilities.
(2) Shelter.
(3) Food Availability.
(4) Resettlement of Refugees/IDPs.
B. Outstanding.
C. Misc.

STATE OF ROADS.

11.

CIVIL AFFAIRS

12. Law and Order.

13. Essential Services.

- a. Electricity.
- b. potable Water.
- c. Schooling facilities.

14. Mine Nuisance.

07/02 '95 16:25 11278

UN HQ ORDERLY RM

001

7-2-95

22
7413-9/6

3000.12/2/OPS

From: G3 OPS *Zim Falle*

To: TAC HQ
MILOB GP HQ
SECTOR 1
SECTOR 2
SECTOR 3
SECTOR 4A
SECTOR 4B
SECTOR 4C
SECTOR 5
SECTOR 6

INFO: MALICOY
MALAWICOY
DCOS OPS

DATE: 67 FEB 95

SUBJECT PATROL REPORT FORMAT

Reference:

- A. 3000.12/2(OPS) dated 04 Feb 95.
1. Please find attached a revised Patrol Report Format.
2. The new format is to replace that which was submitted vide Ref A.

PATROL REPORT FORMATAIM

1.

TYPE OF PATROL

2.

TASKS

3.

STRENGTH

4.

ROUTES AND LOCS PATROLLED

5. a. Routes (Attach sketch if nec for clarity).
b. Locs (eg DPCs, ORCs, Home Communes, etc)

INCIDENTS, OBSERVATIONS, ACTIVITY ETC6. RPA.7. FRGF.8. MILITIA.9. CIVIL POPULATION.HUMANITARIAN ACTIVITY.

10.

- A. On going (NGOs, UN Agencies, Local Authority, etc)
(1) Health and Hygiene facilities.
(2) Shelter.
(3) Food Availability.
(4) Resettlement of Refugees/IDPs.
- B. Outstanding.
- C. Misc.

STATE OF ROADS.

11.

CIVIL AFFAIRS

12. Law and Order.

'95 16:26 11278

UN HQ ORDERLY RM

20

13. Essential Services.

- a. Electricity.
- b. potable Water.
- c. Schooling facilities.

14. Mine Nuisance.

DATE:

SUBJECT:

Reference:

1. 1993-10-10



21

UNITED NATIONS

Assistance Mission for Rwanda

UNAMIR - MINUAR

NATIONS UNIES

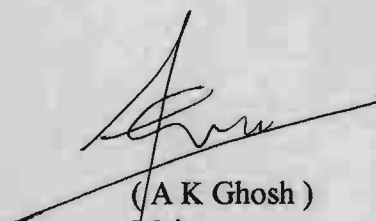
Mission pour l'Assistance au Rwanda

To : UNAMIR Force HQ
From : Sector 1 HQ(BYUMBA)
Ref : Ops /Patpla/06/02/01

Attn : Sr Ops Offr
Date : 06 Feb 95

SUBJECT : PATROL REPORT FORM

1. Ref your HQ letter No 3000.12/2 (Ops) dated 04 Feb 95.
2. Please refer to the patrol report format . The attached form under ref may be suitable for formed troops but is sketchy for use by Milobs. Please find attached the patrol report format being used by Milobs of this Sector. The advantages of adhering to this format is as under :-
 - (a) The format is very comprehensive and suits monitoring tasks by Milob teams.
 - (b) It conforms to the SITREP format hence eases the compilation of the same.
3. You are requested to study it and if it meets your approval , you may instruct all Milob Sectors , if not formed troops , to use the same.
4. Best Regards .


(A K Ghosh)
Maj
Ops Offr

Enclosure:- One

Copy To :-
Milob Gp HQ

Appx A LS Sec-1
Letter No Ops/Patrol/06/
02/01 dated 06 Feb 95.

FORMAT FOR PATROL REPORTS

DATE : _____

MILOB TEAM: _____

PATROL LEADER _____

MEMBERS _____

ROUTE / AREAS COVERED _____

1. SITUATION (IN GENERAL)

2. FACTIONAL ACTIVITIES

(a) POLITICAL

(b) MILITARY (RPA)

(c) MILITIA

3. OWN ACTIVITY : (AREAS COVERED AND OFFICIALS/ LOCALS MET ETC.)

4. HUMANATARIAN ACTIVITIES

(a) COMMUNE / SECTUER A

(i) HEALTH & HYGINE FACILITIES

(ii) SHELTER

(iii) FOOD AVAILABILITY

(iv) RESETTLEMENT OF REFUGEES / DPs / IDPs (YEAR DISPLACED
AND PLACE FROM WHICH NOW COME)

(v) STATE OF CATTLE AND VET FACILITIES

(vi) MISC

(b) COMMUNE / SECTUER B (AS ABOVE)

5. CIVIL AFFAIRS

(a) COMMUNE / SECTUER A

(i) LAW AND ORDER

(ii) ESSENTIAL SERVICES

(aa) ELECTRICITY

(ab) POTABLE WATER

(ac) PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION

(ad) SCHOOLING FACILITIES

(iii) DEFORESTATION (APPROX AREA AND GR)

(iv) MINE NUISANCE

(v) MISC

(b) COMMUNE / SECTUER B

6. ANY OTHER POINTS NOTICED / OBSERVATIONS

7. RECOMMENDATIONS

Sd / _____
TEAM/PATROL LEADER

20

MILOB GP HQVERY URGENT

TO : ALL SECTORS
FROM : MILOB GP HQ(ops)
ATTN : SEC COMDS ✓
INFO : FHQ(ops)

DATE : 04 Feb 95

SUBJECT - PATROL REPORTS

Reference:

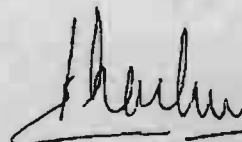
A. Force HQ letter No 3000.12/2(Ops).

1. A photocopy of above referred letter is forwarded for your strict compliance.

2. All sectors will ensure that their weekly patrol pgmes and patrol reports MUST reach directly to the FHQ in time. The first patrol pgme covering period 06 Feb to 12 Feb 95 should reach the FHQ(ops) by 1800 hrs 05 Feb 95.

3. A copy of all such patrol pgmes and reports will also be endorsed to this HQ.

4. Best Regards.



for
A ANOCHKINE
Lt Col
For CMO

Sec Cdr _____

Dy Sec Cdr CA 6/2Ops Offr AmSin
wico. Log Offr CA

39

UNAMIR
Force HQ
Kigali

3000.12/2(Ops)

4 February, 1995

See Distribution

PATROL REPORTS

Reference:

A. Force SOP Part III Section 7.

1. To ensure a wide spread UNAMIR presence and a climate of security within the UNAMIR AOR, especially in the home communes, it is imperative that frequent, effective and extensive patrols are conducted by MILOBS and formed troops. Unit/Sector Comds are responsible for the planning and conduct of an active patrol programme within their respective AORs. UNAMIR HQ has the overriding responsibility of ensuring that Units AORs are effectively covered by UNAMIR security activities, and may therefore order specific patrols as required.

2. In the light of the above, Sector Comds will submit their weekly patrol programmes covering patrol activities for the following week for coordination. Proposed patrol programmes are to be submitted in advance to this HQ for coordination every Sunday not later than 2359 hrs. Initial submissions are expected on 05 Feb 95.

3. In addition, consolidated patrol reports will be submitted on all patrols, as per the attached Patrol Report format. Reports are expected at this HQ not later than 48 hrs after completion of the patrol.

4. For your compliance.

J. Tousignant

GC TOUSIGNANT
Maj Gen
Force Commander

Distribution:

External:

Action:

MILOB GP HQ

Sect Cdr
By Sect Cdr
Ops Offr

Sir
Widco 1

PATROL REPORT FORMATAIM

1.

TYPE OF PATROL

2.

TASKS

3.

STRENGTH

4.

ROUTES AND LOCS PATROLLED

5. A. Routes (Attach sketch if nec for clarity).
b. Locs (eg DPCs, ORCs, Home Communes, etc)

INCIDENTS, OBSERVATIONS, ACTIVITY ETC6. RPA.7. FRGF.8. MILITIA.9. CIVIL POPULATION.HUMANITARIAN ACTIVITY.

10.

- A. On going (NGOs, UN Agencies, Local Authority, etc)
B. Outstanding.
C. Misc.

11. STATE OF ROADS.

3/1/95 0800^h Dep. ~~for~~ ^{car} ~~Ops~~ ^{OKSO}

From: Milb Gp Hq Ops Branch

(17)

To: All Sectors

Subj: Intensification of Ptl in Sectors.

1. All Sectors are to intensify Patrols within AOR with particular reference to Communes in hinterland and inter Prefecture.
2. Until further notice, border areas are excluded.

OK: ^{GL} ^{Sec 1}
to OKSO
Maj. Habib
R. Maury
I have asked you
to carry out patrol
to area indicated
I will attend
ASTH is in
change during
my absence

ived at 021740B Jan
95 S. N75 dushi
Jm



MILOB GP HQ

TO : ALL SECTORS AND
BRANCHES OF MILOB GP HQ

DATE: 23 DEC 94

ops off
15

FROM : COL MOEEN U AHMED
DCMO

ATTN : SECTOR COMMANDERS

SUBJECT : FELICITATIONS ON SUCCESSFUL CONDUCT OF OPERATION HOPE

1. I take this opportunity to place on record my deep appreciation and sincere gratitude to each and every MILOB who participated directly or indirectly in successful planning and conduct of 'OPERATION HOPE'. This was the first opportunity whereby MILOBs from all sectors whole-heartedly joined hands alongside the UNAMIR contingents to form a well motivated close-knit force.

2. I am aware of the hardship you all had to undergo during the period 13 to 15 Dec 94. But each one of you chose to rise above your personal comforts and went about performing your assigned tasks with great zeal and enthusiasm. Your professional aptitude, personal courage and unbiased approach during this operation has left me feel proud and more confident as your superior officer. I am sure in future too we shall continue to perform any assigned task with the same sense of comradeship, esprit de corps and regard to human values.

3. In recognition of your valuable contribution in this operation, I am in receipt of a letter of appreciation from the DCMO/CMO which I attach herewith. Each and every word of his, I proudly attribute to your cooperation and willing participation.

4. Well done and keep it up !


AU MOEEN
COL
DCMO



UNITED NATIONS
ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA

NATIONS UNIES
MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

From: Brig HK Anyidoho psc(t)jdc

Office of the DFC/COS/CMO
UNAMIR Force HQ
Kigali
Rwanda

HKA/778/DO/102/94

17th December 1994

COL A U MOEEN
MILOB GROUP HQ

Dear Colonel Moeen,

LETTER OF APPRECIATION - OPERATION HOPE

1. It is with deep appreciation that I write to thank you for your support during the overall planning and execution of 'OPERATION HOPE' and the excellent manner in which the MILOBs conducted themselves during the entire operation.
2. I am confident that I can count upon the continued support of you and the MILOBs in any future operations we may be called upon to undertake in our efforts to fulfil the mandate of UNAMIR.
3. Thank you once again.

Sincerely yours
H. Anyidoho



14

FACT SHEET

THE NUMBERS GAME

UNAMIR

HAS RENDERED THE KIGALI INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT OPERATIONAL

IS TRAINING RWANDAN GENDARMES

HAS IMMUNISED OVER 60 000 RWANDANS

HAS TREATED WELL OVER 170 000 RWANDAN PATIENTS AND CONTINUES TO TREAT AN AVERAGE OF WELL OVER 300 PATIENTS A DAY

HAS TRANSPORTED WELL OVER 45 000 INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS BACK TO THEIR COMMUNES

HAS CLEARED SEVERAL THOUSANDS OF UNEXPLODED MUNITIONS (2 820)

HAS LAUNCHED MINE AWARENESS PROGRAMS FOR LOCAL COMMUNITIES

IS PROVIDING SECURITY AT VARIOUS LOCATIONS AND IS PRESENT IN MOST OF THE DP CAMPS IN SOUTH WESTERN RWANDA

IS CONDUCTING DAY CLINICS IN VARIOUS AREAS OF THE COUNTRY TO ASSIST THE LOCAL MEDICAL AUTHORITIES IN RETRAINING OF MEDICAL STAFF

HAS REPAIRED ELECTRICITY LINES, BRIDGES, ROADS, INTERNATIONAL AND NATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION SYSTEM AND WATER SERVICES FOR VARIOUS TOWNS AND COMMUNES

HAS ESCORTED HUNDREDS OF HUMANITARIAN AID CONVOYS

HAS CONDUCTED CORDON & SEARCH OPERATION IN CAMPS AND CONFISCATED OVER 1000 OFFENSIVE WEAPONS AND ARRESTED 43 POSSIBLE CRIMINALS



13

Read out on
22 Dec 94

OPERATION HOPE

* Over the last several weeks, there had been an increase in the number of violent acts such as machete killings, attacks, beatings and threats in and around the Kibeho and Ndago camps of south western Rwanda. Although UNAMIR troops are mandated to protect displaced Rwandans in Camps and that they actively patrol these areas, criminal elements monitor UN movement and rarely commit violent acts in our presence.

* UNAMIR therefore decided to be pro-active and disarm and arrest possible criminals by occupying the camps and by conducting a cordon and search operation from 4:30 a.m. wednesday, Dec 14 to 8:00 a.m. on Dec 15, 1994. UNAMIR confiscated over 1 000 war like weapons of all kind and arrested 43 potential criminals, in a non violent fashion. All suspected criminals were interviewed and registered with relevant humanitarian agencies.

* A total of 1552 United Nations Assistance Mission in Rwanda troops, military observers and support staff participated in operation Hope.

<u>Contributing Contingents</u>		<u>Weapons confiscated</u>	
Ethiopia	302	Machetes	810
Ghana	238	Spears	58
Tunisia	202	Axes	190
French African Contingent	134	Bayonets	4
Zambia	161	7.62 rounds	21
Nigeria	140	Magazines	1
India	95	Swords	5
Australia	50	Knives	214
Canada	36	Harpoon	16
Military Observers	79	Sickles	10
Military Police	37		
HQ Staff	21		

* UNAMIR has reason to believe that some criminals were informed well in advance that this operation was to take place and therefore left the camps prior to our arrival.

* "The operation was successfully completed without any violence. The camps have been cleansed of the intimidatory influence of the extremists", reported the SRSG, Ambassador Shaharyar Khan to UNNY."

* UNAMIR intends to maintain a presence in those two camps in an attempt to create a climate of confidence and security among the displaced and discourage criminals from returning.

Prepared by Captain S. Grenier, UNAMIR Public Affairs Officer

SEC-1

06

5000.1 (PLANS)

UNAMIR
Force HQ
KIGALI

6 Oct 94

OPERATION ORDER No 20

References:

- A. HQUNAMIR OPORD 18 dated 31 Aug 94
- B. HQUNAMIR OPORD 19 dated 4 Sep 94
- C. HQUNAMIR OPDIR No 02-ROE dated 22 Jul 94
- D. Amendment to HQUNAMIR OPDIR No 02 dated 10 Sep 94.
- E. HQUNAMIR 2000-1 FC DIR On Handling of Detainees (to be revised)

Situation

1. General Phase 1 of current operations continues to develop according to plan. The initiation of phase 2 has progressed satisfactorily to date (Ref B) with the introduction of Prefects and RPA forces into Sector 4.

2. Political. The political situation continues to improve. The Broad Based Government of National Unity (BBGNU) is functioning and government ministries are cooperating with UN and NGO agencies. Political representation has been introduced in to the former French Humanitarian Protected Zone without incident. The Government of ZAIRE, on several occasions, has said that Zairian territory will not be used to destabilize RWANDA and ZAIRE will facilitate the return of refugees. Despite these assurances, UNAMIR continues to receive reports of banditry, extortion and intimidation in refugee camps in GOMA by Zairian soldiers, ex-RGF elements and other extremist elements. President Bizimungu has asked UNHCR to do all it can to curb the intimidation and banditry in the camps, however, UNHCR is not mandated to provide security in this manner. The Zairian authorities have also been asked by several UN officials to make efforts in this regard, however, the situation has not improved. Talks have also been held with the President of TANZANIA regarding security within the camps on the Tanzanian side of the border with RWANDA.

3. UNAMIR Forces. Currently, three battalions, one independent company and support contingents are deployed. Advance parties of a Nigerian Company (NICOY), a Zambian Battalion (ZAMBATT) and a Tunisian Battalion (TUNBATT) are awaiting the arrival of equipment and respective main bodies. A Mali Company (MALICOY) recce party is expected to arrive in RWANDA shortly and the deployment of an Indian Battalion (INDBATT) is anticipated. MILOB teams have deployed to all sectors and CIVPOL deployment is progressing. Existing and planned troop deployments are shown at Annexes A and B.

4. RPA capability. Approximately five brigades. Many soldiers are newly recruited. To date battalion sized forces have been deployed to Sectors 4A, 4B and 4C.

5. Threat. There are reports of approximately 20,000 former RGF troops in camps in ZAIRE. The troops are based around the towns of GOMA and BUKAVU. About two thirds of the troops are believed to have been recruited during the war and are poorly trained, however, there are unconfirmed reports that these troops are receiving training from the Zairian army. The RGF are rapidly becoming organized at the moment and it is assessed that they have the capability to mount small scale insurgent operations. The likelihood of these operations occurring will grow. Their aim at the moment is most likely to be the destabilisation of the area to deter refugees from returning to RWANDA.

6. Humanitarian. With the cessation of hostilities UNREO representation has greatly increased within the country. As well, many NGO organizations have resumed operations. UNREO will continue to coordinate the strategy for humanitarian relief on behalf of the SRSG and provide direction to UN and NGO organizations. UNAMIR will assist UNREO in this pursuit by providing information on humanitarian affairs within sectors, providing resources when available and by creating secure conditions for humanitarian agencies to conduct their operations. Humanitarian activities for the present are concerned principally with the following:

- a. Provide humanitarian assistance to displaced persons inside and outside Rwanda.
- b. Assisting displaced persons in returning home.
- c. Monitoring human rights violations within the country.

Mission

7. UNAMIR is to provide security, and to assist and coordinate the humanitarian support of participating countries/organizations to facilitate a rapid and effective end to the crisis in RWANDA.

Execution

8. General Outline

- a. Force operations will concentrate on creating secure conditions to facilitate the delivery of humanitarian assistance and the return of refugees and displaced persons to their homes.

- b. A strong, resolute UN presence will continue to be provided in all sectors to ensure adequate security. The emphasis will be placed on patrolling, surveillance, escort duties and protective operations. High mobility and the flexibility to rapidly concentrate forces must be retained throughout the operation. Protected sites are to be established at locations where Rwandans are in need of security. Troops are to compliment the MILOB effort by monitoring and reporting on all activity within boundaries. MILOB operations will centre on escort operations and reconnaissance of sectors with an emphasis on the provision of information regarding humanitarian relief requirements and security incident investigation. When possible, UNAMIR logistic resources will be used to assist humanitarian relief organizations. The operation will be continued in 2 phases:

(1) Phase 1. Refugees have to be supported logistically until the next harvest of crops expected by December/January if the planting is to take place in September/October. Food, clean water, medical facilities, road and bridge reconstruction, home building material, farming tools, etc will have to be provided at WAY STATIONS and/or stockpiled at NODAL POINTS for onward distribution and/or production. Operations must ensure that these activities are free from interference by subversive and criminal interference. As conditions in RWANDA stabilize and the BBGNU gains control of the situation, the BBGNU, with NGOs, must be capable of providing sufficient assistance without direct UNAMIR and other nations' support. A progressive handover of all activities to the Government and NGOs will be conducted in accordance with a normalisation process. This phase will be accomplished when the majority of the refugees/displaced persons have returned to their homes and the routine life sequence is re-established. While the provision of security will be maintained, some troop redeployment may be necessary to effect the continuing hand over of responsibilities in Sector 4 to the Rwandan Government in accordance with Ref B. In some cases RPA troop dispositions will coincide with those of UNAMIR. Commanders are to make every effort to avoid a conflict of interest without relinquishing their capacity to carry out allotted tasks. Joint tasks are to be avoided. On order, two battalions will withdraw from Sector 4. The remaining battalion (yet to be determined) will deploy throughout Sector 4.

(2) Phase 2. Phase 2 will require the rationalization of troop deployment throughout RWANDA. The withdrawal of a significant number of troops will occur during this phase. In the short term, UNAMIR assistance will be provided by a smaller number of troops and MILOBS. In the long term, withdrawal of all UN elements will be effected.

9. Groupings and Tasks. Operation Passage (Canada) and Operation Gabriel (UK) have deployed in coordination with UNAMIR. Operation Support Hope (US) ceased on 28 Sep 94.

10. MILOB GP

a. Grouping.

(1) OPCON. MALAWICOY in Sector 3A and MALICOY in Sector 3B.

(2) In loc. Support elements as required.

b. Tasks.

(1) Phase 1.

(a) Continue deployment of UNMO to all Sectors;

(b) Identify safe haven areas for displaced persons;

(c) Participate in security operations with local authorities such as Communal Police and Gendarmerie (CIVPOL only);

(d) Monitor border crossing by refugees and armed individuals/groups in own area of responsibility;

(e) Provide security in refugee/displaced persons' camps in conjunction with co-located troops;

(f) Monitor insurgent activity;

(g) Provide escorts as required;

(h) Identify and list all the refugee/displaced persons' camps in the area of responsibility;

(i) Assist the NGOs in distributing food, water and medical support;

(j) Carry out recce and identify the food and water distribution points at commune level;

(k) Assist in the organization and provision of available resources to move the refugees/displaced persons;

(l) Be prepared to coordinate transport for the repatriation of refugees and displaced persons;

(m) Motivate the displaced persons to return to their homes;

(n) Assist in the maintenance of liaison with the RPA;

(o) Assist relief committees in the preparation of lists of the affected families;

(p) Assist the affected people in returning to and settling down at their respective homes; and

(q) Assist in the coordination of all activities of the NGOs.

(2) Phase 2. Assume control of sector operations as troop redeployment/withdrawal is effected. Withdraw on order.

11. CIVPOL.

a. Grouping. No change.

b. Tasks.

(1) Phase 1.

(a) Continue deployment to all sectors;

(b) Assist in the establishment of Communal Police Training Centres within the Prefectures(Sector 4);

(c) Supervise the screening of Communal Police and issuance of credentials;

(d) Initiate an abbreviated training programme;

(e) Assist to plan for disarming and facilitating integration of ex-RGF Gendarmes in RWANDA;

(f) Assist the Prefects in law and order maintenance;

(g) Monitor Police and Gendarme security situation;

(h) Investigate any cases of violations in conjunction with the local authorities;

(i) Monitor the process of the return of RWANDAN refugees/displaced persons and their resettlement;

(j) Conduct an intensive training programme to induct the Communal Police and serve as an advisor when necessary;

(k) Continue the training of new Gendarmes; and

(l) Assist MILOBs and ground troops in police matters.

(2) Phase 2. Conduct operations in coordination with MILOBs as troop redeployment/withdrawal is effected. Withdraw on order.

12. NICOY (Mechanized).

a. Grouping.

SITREP (1) As per UN Table of Organization and Equipment (Strength of 358 personnel). OPCON MILOB and CIVPOL.

b. Tasks. Tasks are as follows:

(1) Phase 1.

(a) Occupy and conduct operations in Sector 1;

(b) Provide armed escorts as required;

(c) Establish safe haven areas for displaced persons and secure these camps by static guards /mobile patrolling;

(d) Conduct protective operations:

(1) Road block;

(2) Check point (static and random);

(3) Vital point protection;

(4) Observation posts;

(5) Cordon and search; and

(6) Patrol, etc.

(e) Monitor border crossing by refugees and armed individual/groups in own area of responsibility;

- (f) Control the main axis in Sector 1;
- (g) Provide security in large towns;
- (h) Protect airfield/strips(s) within boundary;
- (i) Deny insurgent activity;
- (j) Detain /arrest any suspected individual/groups and hand them over in accordance with Reference E;

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- (k) Guard UN installations in own area;
- (l) Identify and list all the refugee/displaced persons' camp in the area of responsibility;
- (m) Assist the NGOs in distributing food, water and medical support;
- (n) Assist the local authority in maintaining law and order in camps;
- (o) Carry out recce and identify the food and water distribution points at commune level;
- (p) Be prepared to provide transport for the repatriation of refugees and displaced persons;
- (q) Motivate the displaced persons to return to their homes;
- (r) Coordinate with the RPA regarding the security of the people;
- (s) Assist relief committees in preparation of list of the affected families;
- (t) Assist the affected people in returning to and settling down at their respective homes;
- (u) Assist in the distribution of house building material and farming tools;
- (v) Assist in the coordination of all activities of the NGOs; and
- (w) On Order, handover all activities to the Government and NGOs progressively as the situation becomes normal.

(2) Phase 2. Withdraw on order.

13. GHANBATT (Mechanized).

a. Grouping.

(1) As per UN Table of Organization and Equipment (strength of 820 personnel). OPCON MILOB and CIVPOL..

b. Tasks.

(1) Phase 1.

(a) Conduct relief in place with ZAMBATT in Sector 4A;

(b) Occupy and conduct operations in Sectors 2 and 6;

(c) Be prepared to conduct relief in place with INDBATT in Sector 6;

(d) Redeploy within Sector 2 once relieved in Sector 6;

(e) Provide armed escorts as required;

(f) Establish safe haven areas for displaced persons and secure these camps by static guards /mobile patrolling;

(g) Conduct protective operations:

(1) Road block;

(2) Check point (static and random);

(3) Vital point protection;

(4) Observation posts;

(5) Cordon and search; and

(6) Patrol, etc.

(h) Be prepared to react security forces in accordance with UNAMIR instructions on security of UN and NGO installations in KIGALI CITY until relieved by INDBATT in Sector 6 (TBI);

(i) Control the main axis within Sector;

(j) Provide security in large towns;

(k) Protect airfield/strips(s) within boundary;

(l) Deny insurgent activity;

(m) Detain /arrest any suspected individual/groups and hand them over in accordance with Reference E;

(n) Guard UN installations within boundary;

(o) Monitor border crossing by refugees and armed individual/groups in own area of responsibility;

(p) Identify and list all the refugee/displaced persons' camp in the area of responsibility;

(q) Assist the NGOs in distributing food, water and medical support;

(r) Carry out recce and identify the food and water distribution points at commune level;

(s) Be prepared to provide transport for the repatriation of refugees and displaced persons;

(t) Motivate the displaced persons to return to their homes;

(u) Coordinate with the RPA regarding the security of the people;

(v) Assist relief committees in preparation of list of the affected families;

(w) Assist the affected people in returning to and settling down at their respective homes;

(x) Assist in the distribution of house building material and farming tools;

(y) Assist in the coordination of all activities of the NGOs; and

(z) On Order, handover all activities to the Government and NGOs progressively as the situation becomes normal.

(2) Phase 2. Withdraw on order.

14. MALAWICOY (Motorized)

- a. Grouping. As per UN Table of Organization and Equipment (strength 167 personnel). Company is allocated under OPCON of MILOB Sector Comd.

b. Tasks

(1) Phase I

- (a) Occupy and conduct operations in Sectors 3A and 3B;
- (b) Conduct relief in place with MALICOY in Sector 3B on order;
- (c) Redeploy to Sector 3A on completion of RIP;
- (d) Provide armed escorts as required;
- (e) Establish safe haven areas for displaced persons and secure these camps by static guards /mobile patrolling;
- (f) Conduct protective operations:
 - (1) Road block;
 - (2) Check point (static and random);
 - (3) Vital point protection;
 - (4) Observation posts;
 - (5) Cordon and search; and
 - (6) Patrol, etc.
- (g) Monitor border crossing by refugees and armed individual/groups in own area of responsibility;
- (h) Control the main axis in Sectors 3A and 3B until RIP complete, then control main axis in Sector 3A;
- (i) Provide security in large towns;
- (j) Protect airfield/ strips(s) within boundary;
- (k) Deny insurgent activities;
- (l) Detain /arrest any suspected individual/ groups and hand them over in accordance with Reference E;
- (m) Guard UN installations in own area;
- (n) Identify and list all the refugee/displaced persons' camp in the area of responsibility;

- (o) Assist the NGOs in the movement and distribution of food, water and medical support;
- (p) Carry out recce and identify the food and water distribution points at commune level;
- (q) Be prepared to provide transport for the repatriation of refugees and displaced persons;
- (r) Motivate the displaced persons to return to their homes;
- (s) Coordinate with the RPA regarding the security of the people;
- (t) Assist relief committees in preparation of list of the affected families;
- (u) Assist the affected people in settling down to their respective homes;
- (v) Assist in the distribution of house building material and farming tools;
- (w) Assist in the coordination of all activities of the NGOs; and
- (x) On order, handover all activities to the Government and NGOs progressively as the situation becomes normal.

(2) Phase 2. Withdraw on order.

15. MALICOY (Motorized)

a. Grouping. As per UN Table of Organization and Equipment (strength 150 personnel). Company is allocated under OPCON of MILOB Sector Comd.

b. Tasks

(1) Phase I

- (a) Conduct relief in place with MALAWICOY in Sector 3B;
- (b) On order, redeploy to conform with amended boundary at Annex B;
- (c) Provide armed escorts as required;
- (d) Establish safe haven areas for displaced persons and secure these camps by static guards /mobile patrolling;

- (e) Conduct protective operations:
 - (1) Road block;
 - (2) Check point (static and random);
 - (3) Vital point protection;
 - (4) Observation posts;
 - (5) Cordon and search; and
 - (6) Patrol, etc.
- (f) Control the main axis in Sector 3B;
- (g) Provide security in large towns;
- (h) Protect airfield/ strips(s) within boundary;
- (i) Deny insurgent activities;
- (j) Detain /arrest any suspected individual/ groups and hand them over in accordance with Reference E;
- (k) Guard UN installations in own area;
- (l) Identify and list all the refugee/displaced persons' camp in the area of responsibility;
- (m) Assist the NGOs in the movement and distribution of food, water and medical support;
- (n) Carry out recce and identify the food and water distribution points at commune level;
- (o) Be prepared to provide transport for the repatriation of refugees and displaced persons;
- (p) Motivate the displaced persons to return to their homes;
- (q) Coordinate with the RPA regarding the safety of the people;
- (r) Assist relief committees in preparation of list of the affected families;
- (s) Assist the affected people in returning to and settling down at their respective homes;
- (t) Assist in the distribution of house building material and farming tools;

(u) Assist in the coordination of all activities of the NGOs; and

(v) On order, handover all activities to the Government and NGOs progressively as the situation becomes normal.

(2) Phase 2. Withdraw on order.

16. ZAMBATT (Motorized)

a. Grouping. As per UN Table of Organization and Equipment (approx strength 800 personnel.) OPCON MILOB and CIVPOL.

b. Tasks. Tasks are as follows:

(1) Phase 1

(a) Conduct relief in place with GHANBATT in Sector 4A and the CHAD company (FRAFBATT) in Sector 4B;

(b) Provide armed escorts as required;

(c) Establish safe haven areas for displaced persons and secure these camps by static guards /mobile patrolling;

(d) Conduct protective operations:

(1) Road block;

(2) Check point (static and random);

(3) Vital point protection;

(4) Observation posts;

(5) Cordon and search; and

(6) Patrol, etc.

(e) Monitor border crossing by refugees and armed individual/groups in own area of responsibility;

(f) Control the main axis in Sector 4A;

(g) Provide security in large towns;

(h) Deny insurgent activities;

(i) Detain /arrest any suspected individual/groups and hand them over in accordance with Reference E;

- (j) Guard UN installations in own area;
- (k) Identify and list all the refugee/displaced persons' camp in the area of responsibility;
- (l) Assist the NGOs in the movement and distribution of food, water and medical support;
- (m) Carry out recce and identify the food and water distribution points at commune level;
- (n) Be prepared to provide transport for the repatriation of refugees and displaced persons;
- (o) Motivate the displaced persons to return to their homes;
- (p) Coordinate with the RPA regarding the security of the people;
- (q) Assist relief committees in preparation of list of the affected families;
- (r) Assist the affected people in returning to and settling down at their respective homes;
- (s) Assist in distributing of the house building material and farming tools;
- (t) Assist in the coordination of all the activities of the NGOs; and
- (u) On order, handover all activities to the Government and NGOs progressively as the situation becomes normal.

(2) Phase 2. Withdraw on order.

17. FRAFBATT

a. Grouping. As per UN Table of Organization and Equipment (strength 496 personnel.) OPCON MILOB and CIVPOL

b. Tasks.

(1) Phase 1.

- (a) Conduct operations in Sector 4B.
- (b) CHAD company to conduct relief in place with ZAMBATT in southern area of Sector 4B.
- (c) On order, redeploy to conform with the amended 4B boundary at Annex B;

- (d) Provide armed escorts as required;
- (e) Establish safe haven areas for displaced persons and secure these camps by static guards /mobile patrolling;
- (f) Conduct protective operations:
 - (1) Road block;
 - (2) Check point (static and random);
 - (3) Vital point protection;
 - (4) Observation posts;
 - (5) Cordon and search; and
 - (6) Patrol, etc.
- (g) Monitor border crossing by refugees and armed individual/groups in own area of responsibility;
- (h) Control the main axis in Sector 4B;
- (i) Provide security in large towns;
- (j) Protect airfield/ strips(s) within boundary;
- (k) Deny insurgent activities;
- (l) Detain /arrest any suspected individual/groups and hand them over in accordance with Reference E;
- (m) Guard UN installations in own area;
- (n) Identify and list all the refugee/displaced persons' camp in the area of responsibility;
- (o) Assist the NGOs in distributing food, water and medical support;
- (p) Carry out recce and identify the food and water distribution points at commune level;
- (q) Be prepared to provide transport for the repatriation of refugees and displaced persons;
- (r) Motivate the displaced persons to return to their homes;
- (s) Coordinate with the RPA regarding the safety of the people;

(t) Assist relief committees in preparation of list of the affected families;

(u) Assist the affected people in returning to and settling down at their respective homes;

(v) Assist in the distribution of house building material and farming tools;

(w) Assist in the coordination of all activities of the NGOs; and

(x) On order, handover all activities to the Government and NGOs progressively as the situation becomes normal.

(2) Phase 2. Withdraw on order.

18. ETHIOBATT (Mechanized)

a. Grouping. As per UN Table of Organisation and Equipment (strength 800 personnel). OPCON MILOB and CIVPOL.

b. Tasks.

(1) Phase 1.

(a) Conduct operations in Sector 4C;

(b) Provide armed escorts as required;

(c) Establish safe haven areas for displaced persons and secure these camps by static guards /mobile patrolling;

(d) Conduct protective operations:

(1) Road block;

(2) Check point (static and random);

(3) Vital point protection;

(4) Observation posts;

(5) Cordon and search; and

(6) Patrol, etc.

(e) Monitor border crossing by refugees and armed individual/groups in own area of responsibility;

(f) Control the main axis in Sector 4C;

- (g) Provide security in large towns;
- (h) Protect airfield/ strips(s) within boundary;
- (i) Deny insurgent activities;
- (j) Detain /arrest any suspected individual/ groups and hand them over in accordance with Reference E;
- (k) Guard UN installations in own area;
- (l) Identify and list all the refugee/displaced persons' camp in the area of responsibility;
- (m) Assist the NGOs in distributing food, water and medical support;
- (n) Carry out recce and identify the food and water distribution points at commune level;
- (o) Be prepared to provide transport for the repatriation of refugees and displaced persons;
- (p) Motivate the displaced persons to return to their homes;
- (q) Coordinate with the RPA regarding the security of the people;
- (r) Assist relief committees in preparation of list of the affected families;
- (s) Assist the affected people in returning to and settling down at their respective homes;
- (t) Assist in the distribution of house building material and farming tools;
- (u) Assist in the coordination of all activities of the NGOs; and
- (v) On order, handover all activities to the Government and NGOs progressively as the situation becomes normal.

(2) Phase 2. Withdraw on order.

19. TUNBATT (Mechanized)

- a. Grouping. As per UN Table of Organization and Equipment (approx strength 800 personnel). OPCON MILOB and CIVPOL.

b. Tasks.

(1) Phase 1.

- (a) Occupy and conduct operations in Sector 5;
- (b) On order, redeploy to conform with amended Sector 5 boundary at Annex B;
- (c) Provide armed escorts as required;
- (d) Establish safe haven areas for displaced persons and secure these camps by static guards /mobile patrolling;
- (e) Conduct protective operations:
 - (1) Road block;
 - (2) Check point (static and random);
 - (3) Vital point protection;
 - (4) Observation posts;
 - (5) Cordon and search; and
 - (6) Patrol, etc.
- (f) Monitor border crossing by refugees and armed individual/groups in own area of responsibility;
- (g) Control the main axis in Sector 5;
- (h) Provide security in large towns;
- (i) Protect airfield/ strips(s) within boundary;
- (j) Deny insurgent activities;
- (k) Detain /arrest any suspected individual/groups and hand them over in accordance with Reference E;
- (l) Guard UN installations in own area;
- (m) Identify and list all the refugee/displaced persons' camp in the area of responsibility;
- (n) Assist the NGOs in distributing food, water and medical support;
- (o) Carry out recce and identify the food and water distribution points at commune level;

- (p) Be prepared to provide transport for the repatriation of refugees and displaced persons;
- (q) Motivate the displaced persons to return to their homes;
- (r) Coordinate with the RPA regarding the security of the people;
- (s) Assist relief committees in preparation of list of the affected families;
- (t) Assist the affected people in returning to and settling down to their respective homes;
- (u) Assist in the distribution of house building material and farming tools;
- (v) Assist in the coordination of all activities of the NGOs; and
- (w) On order, handover all activities to the Government and NGOs progressively as the situation becomes normal.

(2) Phase 2. Withdraw on order.

20. INDBATT

a. Grouping. Two infantry companies, composite engineer company, movement control platoon. (approx strength 800 personnel)

b. Tasks

(1) Phase 1.

- (a) Deploy to and conduct operations in Sector 6;
- (b) Provide armed escorts as required;
- (c) Establish safe haven areas for displaced persons and secure these camps by static guards /mobile patrolling;
- (d) Conduct protective operations:
 - (1) Road block;
 - (2) Check point (static and random);
 - (3) Vital point protection;
 - (4) Observation posts;

- (5) Cordon and search; and
- (6) Patrol, etc.
- (e) Control the main axis in Sector 6;
- (f) Protect airfield/ strips(s) within boundary;
- (g) Deny insurgent activities;
- (h) Detain /arrest any suspected individual/ groups and hand them over in accordance with Reference E;
- (i) Guard UN installations in own area;
- (j) Maintain platoon size ready reaction force;
- (k) Be prepared to deploy security forces in accordance with UNAMIR instructions for security of UN and NGO installations in KIGALI CITY (to be issued);
- (l) Provide engr sp to UNAMIR principally through the maint of routes, repair of bridges and the provision of water pts;
- (m) Provide engr advice to HQ UNAMIR;
- (n) Assist in the restoration of essential svcs and facilities as dir by HQ UNAMIR;
- (o) Be prepared to clear mines, unexploded ordinance and booby traps where appropriate and where resources will allow;
- (p) Assist the NGOs in distributing food, water and medical support;
- (q) Be prepared to provide transport for the repatriation of refugees and displaced persons;
- (r) Motivate the displaced persons to return to their homes;
- (s) Coordinate with the RPA regarding the security of the people;
- (t) Assist relief committees in preparation of list of the affected families;
- (u) Assist the affected people in returning to and settling down at their respective homes;
- (v) Assist in the distribution of house building material and farming tools;

(w) Assist in the coordination of all activities of the NGOs; and

(x) On order, handover all activities to the Government and NGOs progressively as the situation becomes normal.

(2) Phase 2. Withdraw on order.

21. CANADIAN CONTINGENT (FORCE COMM SON)

a. Grouping. Signal squadron, medical platoon, an engr platoon with water purification detachment, a defence and security platoon, air traffic control detachment, a services support squadron and a national support element.

b. Tasks

(1) Provide Force communications throughout the AO.

(2) Establish level two medical facility at Amahoro Stadium.

(3) Provide medical support to refugees/displaced persons.

(4) Encourage refugees to return to their home areas.

(5) Assist NGOs where possible with the distribution of food and water to refugees/displaced persons.

(6) Assist UNAMIR in transporting refugees and displaced persons to their home areas when possible.

(7) Assist UNAMIR in the management of stores and equipment.

(8) Be prepared to augment GHANBATT/INDBATT security force in accordance with UNAMIR instructions on security of UN and NGO installations in Sector 6.

(9) Be prepared to provide one AME team on rotational basis as determined by FMO.

22. AUSTRALIAN CONTINGENT (MEDICAL SUPPORT FORCE)

a. Grouping. Force medical staff and medical support company, level two and three medical facilities and defence and security company.

b. Tasks.

(1) Provide medical support to UNAMIR forces in accordance with the Force Medical Support Plan.

- (2) Maintain a level three medical facility with:
 - (a) initial wound surgical capability;
 - (b) specialist support elements; and
 - (c) at least 35 beds.
- (3) Be prepared to deploy a treatment section of up to two casualty collecting posts (CCP) as required.
- (4) Be prepared to deploy a dental section and preventative medicine section as required.
- (5) Provide a road evacuation service as directed.
- (6) Be prepared to provide up to two AME teams.
- (7) Provide health advice to the FMO.
- (8) Provide medical support to refugees/displaced persons within spare capacity.
- (9) Assist NGOs, where possible, with distribution of food, medical supplies and water to refugees/displaced persons.
- (10) Be prepared to augment GHANBATT/INDBATT security force in accordance with UNAMIR instructions on security of UN and NGO installations in Sector 6.

23. **BRITISH CONTINGENT (OP GABRIEL)**

- a. **Grouping.** Engineer squadron, Log Sp squadron, Fd Amb and Maint coy.
- b. **Tasks.**
 - (1) Provide engr sp to UNAMIR principally through the maint of routes, repair of bridges and the provision of water pts.
 - (2) Provide engr advice to HQ UNAMIR.
 - (3) Assist in the restoration of essential svcs and facilities as dir by HQ UNAMIR.
 - (4) Be prepared to clear mines, unexploded ordnance and booby traps for other UNAMIR contingents where appropriate and where resources will allow.
 - (5) Provide level two and three med spt to refugees/displaced persons as dir by HQ UNAMIR.
 - (6) Be prepare to provide surgical spt to UNAMIR as dir by HQ UNAMIR.

(7) In conjunction with BROWN and ROOT, provide 2nd line repair and recovery sp to UNAMIR contingent vehs and eqpt within deployed capabilities.

(8) Provide maint advice to HQ UNAMIR as required.

(9) Provide bulk fuel sups to UNAMIR as dir by HQ UNAMIR and limited distr of fuel to UNAMIR units within KIGALI.

(10) Assist NGOs with distribution of food, water and other humanitarian sups to refugees/displaced persons.

(11) Assist in tpt of refugees and displaced persons to their home areas where possible.

(12) Provide a focus for tasking of UNAMIR tpt assets and assist with coord of log sp to force as dir.

24. HAC

a. Tasks.

(1) Brief the FC on humanitarian assistance operations in RWANDA.

(2) Provide advice to the Plans Cell of UNAMIR concerning UNAMIR operations in support of humanitarian assistance.

(3) Assist UNREO/UNDP in coordinating the activities of UN and NGO agencies operating in RWANDA.

(4) Conduct humanitarian relief assessment recce throughout sectors as required.

(5) Arrange for the security aspects of humanitarian organizations conducting relief operations in RWANDA in close liaison with UNAMIR Ops Branch.

(6) Collate data from sectors pertaining to humanitarian matters.

(7) Maintain current data on displaced persons and refugees.

(8) Disseminate information concerning human rights abuses to UN human rights rapporteurs.

(9) arrange for the necessary administration for the handover of PWs to the Rwandan authorities to include the presence of ICRC officials.

(10) Effect close liaison with UN and NGO agencies.

(11) Effect close liaison as required with humanitarian representatives of the Rwandan Government.

(12) Assist where possible in locating missing Rwandans and foreign nationals.

25. TAC HQ

a. Grouping. Operations element, logistics element, communications element, liaison element (HAC and RPA) and movement control element (as required).

b. Tasks.

(1) Effect command and control of refugee/displaced persons relocation operations in Sectors 3 and 4.

(2) Be prepared to control and coordinate specified operations on order.

(3) Maintain liaison with RPA HQ in Sector 3.

26. Coordinating Instructions

a. Boundaries - Annex A - troop deployment with effect 5 Oct 94, Annex B - troop deployment with amended Sector 4B (to be effected on order).

b. Humanitarian control measures - Annex C.

c. Routes - Annex D.

d. ROE - Refs C and D.

(1) Weapon Readiness Status - State Green all sectors.

e. Information Collection Requirements. The Force Commander's Primary Information Requirements (PIR) will be distributed weekly or more frequently if required.

f. Timings - Matrix depicting future deployment schedule is shown at Annex F.

ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS

27. See ADMINORD No 19 dated 5 Oct 94.

a. Medical. See ADMINORD No. 19 dated 5 Oct 94.

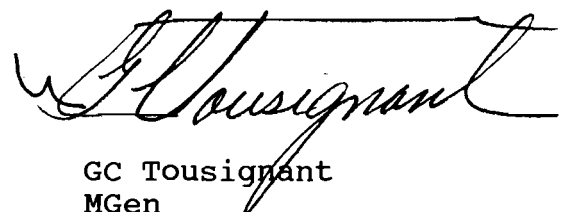
COMMAND AND SIGNALS

28. **Control**. See Annex E. MILOB HQ and CIVPOL HQ are to effect liaison, coordination and administrative control through discrete channels. OP PASSAGE (CDN) and OP GABRIEL (UK), although under national control vice UNAMIR are to operate in close cooperation and in support of the UNAMIR humanitarian effort. Sector HQ are to report to the Force HQ indicated below:

- a. All sectors - HQ Main; and
- b. Sectors 3 and 4 - HQ TAC for Humanitarian operations.
- c. **Location of Headquarters**.
 - (1) UNAMIR Force HQ - KIGALI.
 - (2) UNAMIR Force HQ (TAC) - BUTARE.
 - (3) Sector 1 - BYUMBA.
 - (4) Sector 2 - KIBUNGO.
 - (5) Sector 3A - BUTARE.
 - (6) Sector 3B - GITARAMA.
 - (6) Sector 4A - GIKONGORO.
 - (7) Sector 4B - KIBUYE.
 - (8) Sector 4C - CYANGUGU.
 - (9) Sector 5 - MURARE.
 - (10) Sector 6 - KIGALI CITY.
- d. **Frequencies and Callsigns**. See CEOI 04/94 Dated 26 Sep 94.

29. Reference A is cancelled.

30. Acknowledge.


GC Tousignant
MGen
Force Commander

Annexes:

Annex A. Boundaries
Annex B. Amended Boundary (Sector 4B)
Annex C. Humanitarian Control Measures
Annex D. Routes
Annex E. Command and Control Network
Annex F. Future Deployment Schedule

Distribution List:

External:

Action:

Copy No

Canadian Contingent	1
AUSMED	2
BRIT CON	3
MILOB Gp HQ	4-11
NICOY	12
MALICOY	13
GHANBATT	14
MALAWI COY	15
ZAMBATT	16
FRAFBATT	17
ETHIOBATT	18
TUNBATT	19
INDBATT	20
UNCIVPOL	21

Information:

UNDPKO (Mission Planning Service)	22
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Internal:

Action:

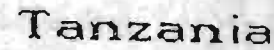
MA to FC	23
DFC/COS	24
DCOS OPS	25
DCOS SP	26
G1/CMPO	27
G2	28
G3	29
G3 Plans	30
G4	31
G5/CAO	32
G6/FSO	33
MOVCON	34
HAC	35
Camp Comdt	36
FMO	37

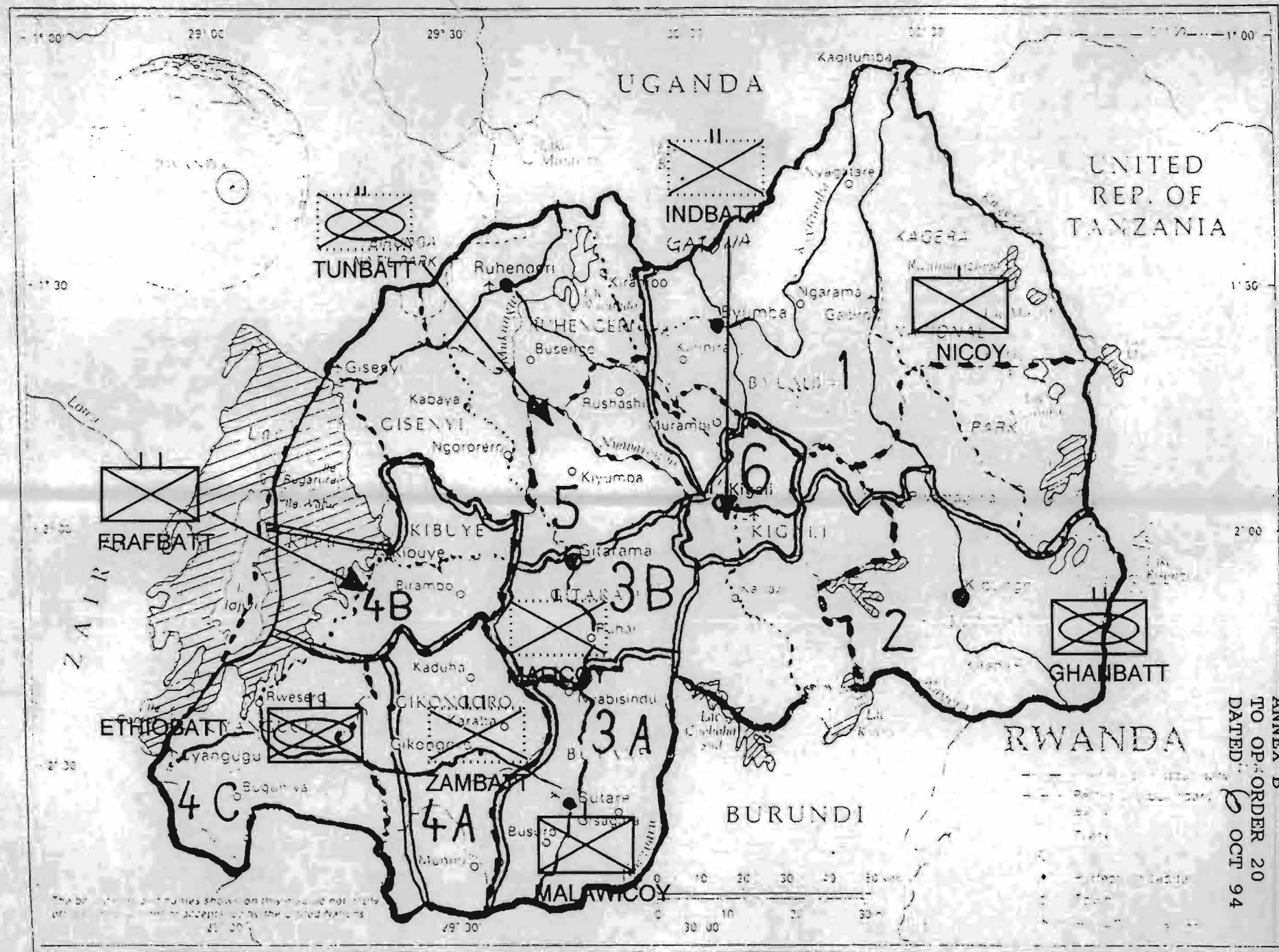
Information:

SMSG's Office
CC LOG O
File
Spare

38
39
40
41-50

DATED 6 OCT 94







ANNEX B
TO ORDER 20
DATED 10 OCT 94

Rwanda

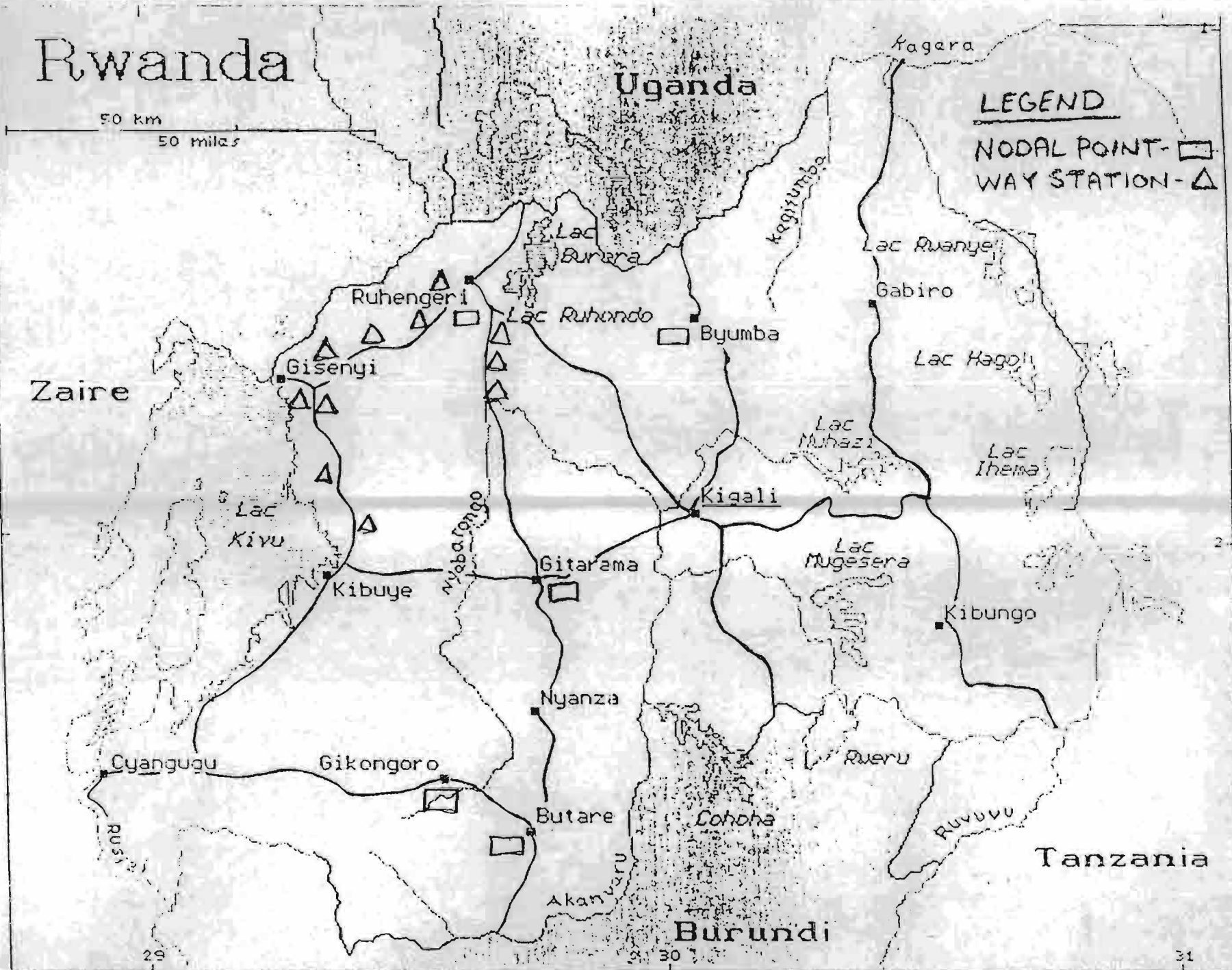
Uganda

NODAL POINT - 
WAY STATION - 

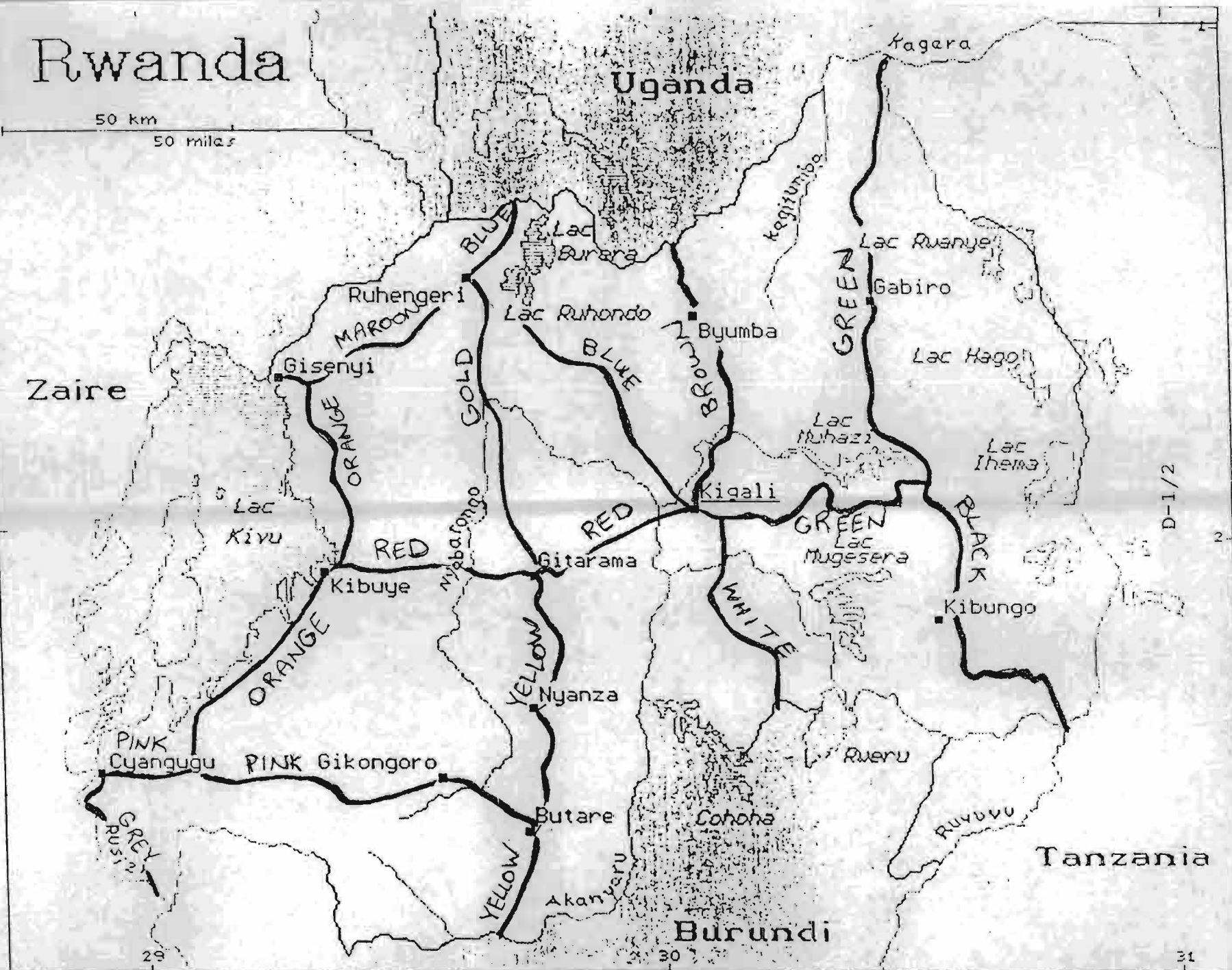
Kigali

Tanzania

Burundi



ANNEX D
TO OP ORDER 20
DATED 6 OCT 94

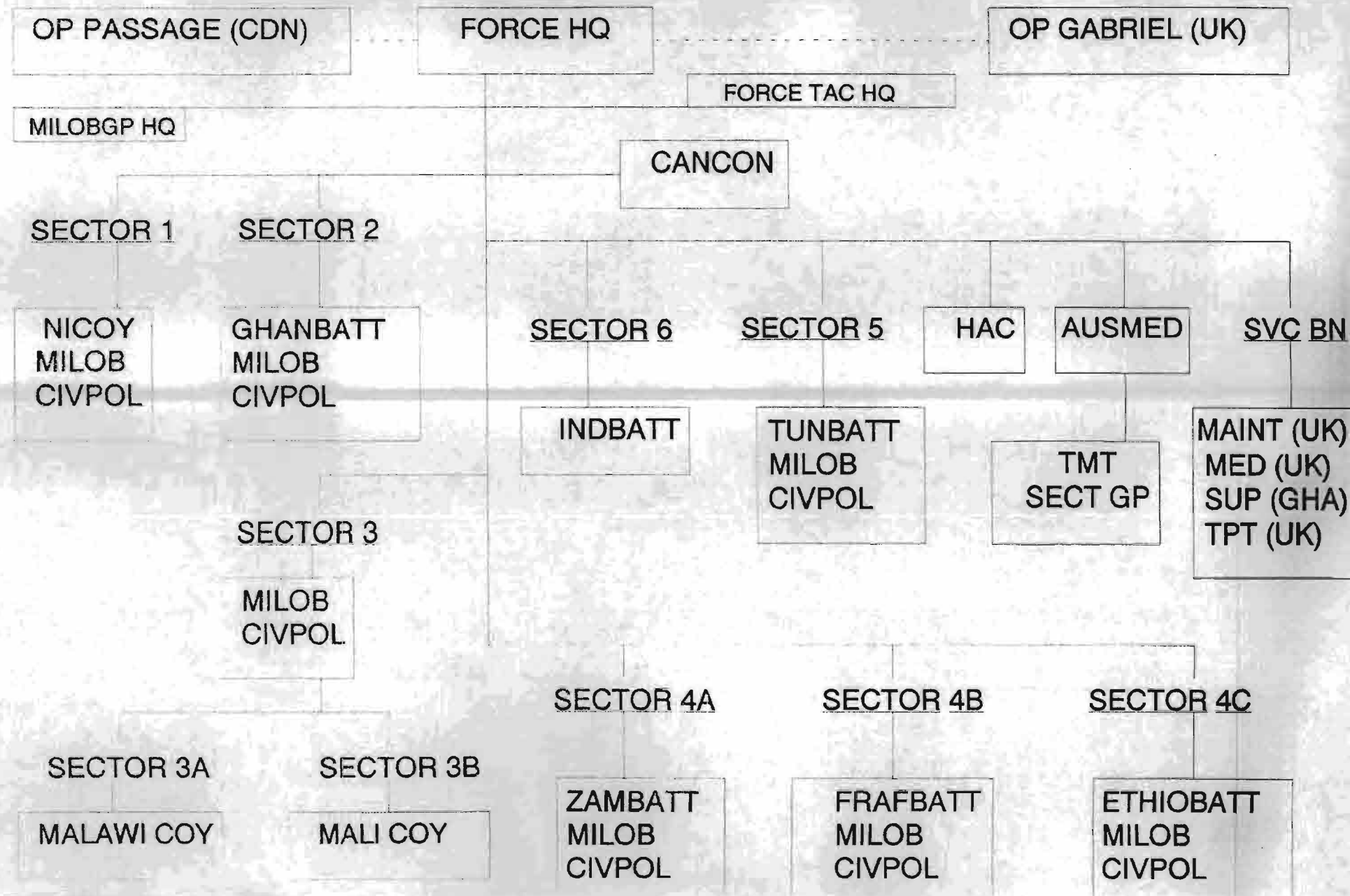


SER	ROUTE	DESCRIPTION
(a)	(b)	(c)
1	BLUE	KIGALI - SHYORONG - TARE - NYARTOVU - RUHENGIERI-GISORO
2	MAROON	RUHENGIERI - MUKINGO - MUKAMURA - GISENYI
3	ORANGE	JUNCTION POINT-B - MABANZA - KIBUYE - CYESHA - JUNCTION POINT-C
4	PINK	CYANGUGU - NYAOINJANO - GIKONGORO - BUTARE
5	YELLOW	GITARAMA - KIGOMA - BUTARE - BUJUMARE
6	RED	KIGALI - GITARAMA - MABANZA
7	WHITE	KIGALI - BUGESERA - KANZENZE - MUYINGA
8	BROWN	KIGALI - BIVERAMUURA - RUREMBO - BYUMBA - KABALE
9	GREEN	KIGALI - KANOMBE - GIKORO - RWANAGAMA - KAYONZA - MURAMBI - GABIRO - MURENGERO - MATIMBA - KAMPALA
10	BLACK	RWAMAGAMA - KEYONZA - JUNCTION POINT-D (KIBUNGO(SOUTH)) - RUSUMO - BUKUBA
11	GOLD	MUSUBATI - GATUMBE - NYAMUTERA - RUHENGIERI
12	GREY	CYANGUGU - JUNCTION POINT-A (BUKAVU(NORTH)) - CYIMBOGO - GISHOMA - BUGARAMA - UVIRA

JUNCTION POINT-A: GRID 753 204
 JUNCTION POINT-B: GRID 956 323
 JUNCTION POINT-C: GRID 241 125
 JUNCTION POINT-D: GRID 619 639

ANNEX E TO
OP ORDER 20
DATED 6 OCT 94

UNAMIR COMMAND AND CONTROL



CONTINGENT DEPLOYMENT PLANNING SCHEDULE

ANNEX F TO

OP ORDER 20

DATED 6 OCT 94

SEPTEMBER

DATE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
INDBATT	R	R	R	R																
MALICOY																				
MALAWICOY										DC										
NICOY	R	R	R	R	R		A	A	A											
TUNBATT	A	A																		
ZAMBATT		A	A	A	A															
DATE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20

RECCE - (R)

ADVANCE PARTY - (A)

MAINBODY - (M)

DEPLOYMENT COMPLETED - (DC)

READY TO MOVE - (RTM)

EQUIPMENT - (E)