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SECTOR 1B

BRIEF FOR THE DCO

ON 15 AUGUST 1995

GENERAL

1. SECTOR 1B CONSISTS OF 17 COMMUNES ALL WITHIN THE PREFECTURE OD GITARAMA. THE SECTOR SHARES ITS BOUNDARIES WITH 1A, 3A, 3B, 5A, 5B AND 5C. THE GENERAL SITUATION IN THE SECTOR IS CALM ALTHOUGH IN THE PAST THERE HAVE BEEN SOME NUMEROUS KILLINGS, ARBITRARY ARRESTS AND ACTS OF BANDITRY. THE POPULATION IN GENERAL DOES NOT APPRECIATE THE RPA IN TERMS OF PROTECTING THEM AS THEY ALLEGE THAT THE RPA ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR ALMOST ALL THE ARRESTS.

AIM

2. THE AIM OF THIS BRIEF IS TO HIGHLIGHT YOU ON THE SITUATION AND DEVELOPMENTS IN SECTOR 1B.

SCOPE

3. THE BRIEF WILL BE AS FOLLOWS:
- A. SECURITY SITUATION AND INCIDENTS.
 - B. SIGNIFICANT DEVELOPMENTS.
 - C. HUMANITARIAN ISSUES
 - D. RETURNEES AND IDPS (AND OTHER VULNERABLE PEOPLE)
 - E. PROGRESS ON RECONCILIATION.
 - F. ADMINISTRATIVE ISSUES.
 - G. CONCLUSIONS.

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A. SECURITY SITUATION AND INCIDENTS

4. THE SECURITY SITUATION GENERALLY IS CALM ALTHOUGH IN THE NEAR PAST THERE HAS BEEN A WAVE OF ISOLATED KILLINGS WITHIN THE COMMUNES. THE MURDER OF SUBPREFECT OF RUHANGO ON 27. 95 IS ONE GOOD EXAMPLE. THE MURDER OF THE KAMONYI PRIEST ON July. 95 AND THE RECENT TORTURE TO DEATH OF TWO PRISONERS IN NYABIKENKE COMMUNE CACHOT ARE OTHER RECORDED CASES AMONGST MANY.

5. ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THE COIN, COMMUNE CACHOTS ARE TAKING AN UPWARD GRAPH THOUGH SOME TIME BACK MOST BOURGOMSTRES HAD INDICATED THAT THEY WERE INSTRUCTED BY THE PREFECT NOT TO CARRY OUT ANY MORE ARRESTS DUE TO SHORTAGE OF SPACE IN PRISONS AND CACHOTS. THE STATISTICS OF THE PRISONERS BY COMMUNES IS AT ANNEX ~~B. A.~~ B

6. A FEW ACTS OF SABOTAGE HAVE BEEN RECORDED AND THESE WILL BE COVERED LATER IN THIS BRIEF.

B. SIGNIFICANT DEVELOPMENTS

7. THE MOST SIGNIFICANT PROBLEM IN THE PREFECTURE IS STILL THE OVERCROWDING OF THE GITARAMA PRISON. NO SERIOUS IMPROVEMENT HAS TAKEN PLACE SINCE THE MOVEMENT OF 225 PRISONERS TO NYANZA PRISON ON 14 JULY 95. HUMAN RIGHTS REPRESENTATIVES HAVE INDICATED THAT A MOVEMENT OF MORE THAN 2 000 INMATES WAS BEING CONSIDERED TO NSINDA PRISON IN KIBUNGO SOME TIME THIS MONTH. THE TENTATIVE DATE IS 21 SEP 95.

8. THE MOST IMPORTANT CHANGE IN THE PREFECTURE HAS TO DO WITH INCREASED PRESSURE FROM FRGF FORCES OR ITS FIFTH COLUMN. SEVERAL ACTS OF SABOTAGE HAVE NOW BEEN INVESTIGATED AND CONFIRMED BY MILOB TEAMS. THEY ARE MOSTLY RELATED TO THE ELECTRICAL NETWORK WHERE EXPENSIVE TRANSFORMERS ARE EMPTIED OF THEIR OIL, TURNED ON AND BURNT. EUCALYPTUS FOREST BURNING HAS ALSO BEEN REPORTED. IN LINE WITH WHAT COULD BE CONSTRUED AS "ECONOMY SABOTAGE", IT WAS ALSO REPORTED THAT PEASANTS ARE INSTRUCTED AND PRESSURED NOT TO PRODUCE MORE THAN WHAT THEY REQUIRE TO SURVIVE. LARGE TOWNS THEN LACK SUPPLY AND PRICES GO UP, AS NOTED THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

9. IN THE SAME VEIN, DEEP FRGF INCURSIONS INTO THE NORTHERN COMMUNES HAVE BEEN REPORTED AND CONFIRMED BY MILOB PATROLS WHICH HAVE VERIFIED THE INFORMATION WITH LOCALS. THIS NEW FACTOR WAS INITIALLY REPORTED BY THE RPA BDE CDR WHO WAS EXPLAINING WHY THEY HAD "SLIGHTLY TIGHTENED THE SCREW". THE ALLEGED FRGF PATROLS ARE APPARENTLY NOT ARMED TO FACILITATE THEIR MOVEMENT BUT THEIR TRAVELLING WITH RADIO EQUIPMENT.

EX
10. THE MINISTRE OF THE INTERIOR'S ANNOUNCEMENT CONCERNING THE DISBANDMENT OF "LOCAL DEFENCE FORCES", MADE ON RADIO RWANDA DURING THE WEEKEND 12 AND 13 AUGUST 95, IS NOT BEING FOLLOWED IN THIS PREFECTURE. THE PREFET DOES NOT SEEM TO WANT TO MAKE WAVES ABOUT THE FACT THAT THE LDFs MAY HAVE BEEN

DISBANDED DE JURE, BUT DE FACTO THEY ARE ALIVE AND KICKING. IN SOME COMMUNES CITIZENS NIGHT PATROLS ARE STILL SENT IN THE VARIOUS SECTORS WHERE BANDITRY IS SUSPECTED. IT TURNS OUT, HOWEVER, THAT THESE PATROLS ARE OFTEN ACCOMPANIED BY RPA SOLDIERS AND PROCEED WITH ARBITRARY ARRESTS AT NIGHT TIME. THE RPA BDE CDR, LT-COL KAYONGA, WHO IS ALSO CHAIRING THE WAR COUNSEL (MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR SERIOUS OFFENDERS FROM THE RANK OF PRIVATE TO CAPTAIN INCLUSIVE), IS ONLY PAYING LIP SERVICE TO THE DISBANDMENT ORDER. HE WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE TRAINING OF THIS PERSONNEL BUT, AS HE PUTS IT, THAT IS WHERE HIS INPUT ENDED SINCE THEY WERE PAID BY THE COMMUNES. THE EX-MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR, TO SAY THE LEAST, WAS NOT A POPULAR MAN WITH THE RPA.

11. THERE HAS ALSO BEEN A LOT OF PRESSURE BEING EXERTED ON VARIOUS CIVILIAN AUTHORITIES. AT THE TOP LEVEL, THE PREFET IS OBVIOUSLY HEAVILY RELYING ON UNAMIR OBSERVERS TO PROVIDE HIM AT LEAST AN "INSTITUTIONAL PROTECTION". IN THAT RESPECT, HE OFTEN VISITS THIS HQ AND SEIZES EVERY OPPORTUNITY TO BE SEEN WITH UNAMIR. THE MURDER OF THE RUHANGO SOUS-PREFET HAS MADE A SERIOUS DENT IN WHATEVER LITTLE CONFIDENCE THE POLITICAL CLASS HAD. THE DISMISSAL OF THE MUGINA BOURGMESTRE BY THE MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR WAS SERIOUSLY CONTESTED THROUGH ORGANIZED DEMONSTRATIONS WHICH COULD HAVE EASILY TURNED VIOLENT. THE BOURGMESTRE OF BULINGA COMMUNE IS NOW FEARING FOR HIS LIFE FOLLOWING HIS DECISION TO DISMISS HIS IPJ WHO WAS ACCEPTING BRIBERY.

12. HERE IN KABGAYI, A CLEAR TUG-OF-WAR IS BEING WITNESSED BETWEEN THE RPA AND THE CATHOLIC CHURCH. IN THE AFTERMATH OF THE KILLING OF A PRIEST IN TABA COMMUNE, THIS TENSION WAS CRYSTALLIZED WITH TWO ARBITRARY ARRESTS WHICH WERE CANCELLED FOLLOWING INTERVENTIONS BY THE BISHOP DIRECTLY TO THE EX-PRIME MINISTER. THE BDE CDR, IN A PRIVATE CONVERSATION, SAID THAT HE CONSIDERS THE BISHOP TO BE INTERHAMWE. OBVIOUSLY, THE RPA KEEPS A CLOSE EYE ON KABGAYI WHICH IS SEEN, AS I MENTIONED BEFORE, AS A HOTBED OF NATIONALIST HUTU INTELLECTUALS.

C. HUMANITARIAN ISSUES

13. A CRITICAL POINT HAD BEEN REACHED WHERE THE SUPPLY CAN NO LONGER MEET THE DEMAND. THERE IS A GROWING SENSE OF FRUSTRATION AT THE BOURGMESTRE LEVEL WHICH TRANSLATES INTO MORE DIFFICULTIES IN OBTAINING INFORMATION OR VISITING COMMUNE CACHOTS. FROM THIS SECTOR'S PERSPECTIVE, HOWEVER, THE TRANSPORT SUPPORT PROVIDED BY INDBATT RESOURCES HAS BEEN OUTSTANDING. A MONTHLY COORDINATION AND SECURITY MEETING WITH NGOS HAS BEEN INSTITUTIONALIZED AND HAS PROVED TO BE A SUCCESS. REQUESTS FOR TRANSPORT FROM BOTH THE PREFECT AND BOURGOMESTRES IS AN ALARMING DEMAND. SEE ANNEX C.

D. RETURNEES AND IDPS (AND OTHER VULNERABLE PEOPLE)

14. AS REQUESTED, COMPLETE UPDATED STATISTICS ARE PROVIDED TO MILOB HQ. THESE NUMBERS ARE BEING CONSTANTLY REVIEWED EVERYTIME COMMUNE OFFICES ARE VISITED. WITH REGARDS TO THE UPCOMING WAVE OF RETURNEES, THE LOCAL POPULATION SHOWS MIXED EMOTIONS, THAT IS TO SAY HAPPINESS OF POSSIBLE REUNIONS BUT FEARS OF REPRISAL. NO MAJOR CHANGES ARE REPORTED ON THE SITUATION OF RETURNEES, IDPS AND RESCAPEES. FOR STATISTICS SEE ANNEX ~~B~~ A

E. PROGRESS ON RECONCILIATION

15. IT IS DIFFICULT TO MAKE SUCH AN ASSESSMENT WHICH IS OBVIOUSLY BASED ON "GUT FEELING". THE LIFTING OF THE ARMS EMBARGO HAS OBVIOUSLY CHANGED THE STRATEGIC OR AT LEAST THE OPERATIONAL DISPOSITION OF THE SUB-REGION.

16. THIS SECTOR WAS PRIVILEGED WITH A UNHCR SPONSORED SEMINAR ON ARREST PROCEDURES AND THIS SUBJECT IS OBVIOUSLY THE CORNER STONE OF AN "ORDERLY RECONCILIATION". MILOBS SHOULD BE VERY FAMILIAR WITH THE DISTINCTION BETWEEN AN ARBITRARY ARREST AND AN ILLEGAL ARREST. AT ALL LEVELS, MILOBS ARE SENDING THE CLEAR MESSAGE THAT ILLEGAL ARRESTS WILL CONTINUE BECAUSE OF A LACK OF MEANS BUT THAT ARBITRARY ARRESTS MUST STOP. TO ACHIEVE THIS, THE RPA MUST USE THEIR NEWLY INSTALLED IPJs AND BE FAMILIAR WITH WHAT CONSTITUTES AN ILLEGAL ARREST. IN PARALLEL WITH THIS, THIS SECTOR HAS A SERIOUS PROBLEM WITH A COMPLETE VOID OF GENDARMES. THE PREFET IS WORKING HARD AT OBTAINING THE DEPLOYMENT OF A GENDARME GROUP IN THE PREFECTURE BUT PROGRESSES ARE SLOW. THE CURRENT NATIONAL RECRUITMENT OF COMMUNAL POLICE IS SEEN AS AN ENCOURAGING SIGN BUT LOCALS DO NOT FORESEE THE RPA CONCEDING TOO MUCH OF ITS AUTHORITY.

17. THE LEVEL OF TENSION IN THE POPULATION CAN STILL BE PERCEIVED THROUGH CASUAL DISCUSSIONS. THE IMPRESSION THAT WORSE DAYS LAY AHEAD OF THEM IS QUITE SYMPTOMATIC OF A VERY SLOW RECONCILIATION PROCESS, PERHAPS EVEN A REGRESSING RECONCILIATION PROCESS.

F. ADMINISTRATIVE PROBLEMS

18. THIS SECTOR IS NOW MANNED WITH ONLY 21 OFFICERS. HOWEVER, THIS SECTOR IS HOPEFUL THAT BEFORE THE END OF THIS MONTH THE SITUATION WILL HAVE STABILIZED AS DISCUSSED DURING THE LAST SECTOR COMMANDER'S CONFERENCE WHICH WAS HELD HERE ON 25 AUG 95. AND ITS STRENGTH WILL GO DOWN TO 17 AS OF TOMORROW, THAT IS TO SAY ONLY 60 % OF ITS AUTHORIZED STRENGTH. IT WOULD BE APPRECIATED TO HEAR ABOUT THE REINFORCEMENT PLAN AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

19. THERE IS A CERTAIN AMOUNT OF UNCERTAINTY CONCERNING THE FC'S LETTER THAT EXPRESSED THAT "ALL SECTOR MILOBS ARE UNDER DIRECT COMMAND AND CONTROL OF THE FORMED TROOP (SIC)

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COMMANDING OFFICER". THIS LETTER WAS FORTUNATELY FOLLOWED BY NO CHANGE OF SITUATION ON THE TERRAIN BUT IT WOULD BE ADVANTAGEOUS TO CLARIFY THE COMMAND AND CONTROL RELATIONSHIP.

G. CONCLUSION

20. THERE IS NEED OF AN ATTACHMENT OF AT LEAST ONE TRUCKS FROM INDBATT FOR ONE WEEK TO CLEAR THE REQUESTS ON ANNEX C.



GABRIEL DUBE
MAJ

ACTING COMMANDER SECTOR 1B - GITARAMA

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ANNEX A

RETURNEES UPDATE AS FROM 12 SEP 95

| SER NO | COMMUNE | TOTAL | CONFIRMED | KILLED | % |
|--------|-------------------|-------|-----------|-------------|---|
| | | | | ARRESTS | |
| a | b | c | d | e | f |
| 1. | NYAMABUYE (7570) | 79 | 79 | NIL | - |
| 2. | KAYENZI (8389) | 02 | - | - | - |
| 3. | KIGOMA (7649) | 36 | 36 | - | - |
| 4. | BULINGA (6679) | 30 | 30 | - | - |
| 5. | MASANGO (6254) | 27 | 27 | 01 ARRESTED | - |
| 6. | MUGINA (9267) | 20 | 20 | NIL | - |
| 7. | MUKINGI (7160) | 38 | 31 | - | - |
| 8. | MURAMA (6749) | 55 | 55 | 01 KILLED | - |
| 9. | MUSAMBIRA (8274) | 34 | 22 | NIL | - |
| 10. | NTONGWE (9057) | 139 | 139 | 02ARRESTED | - |
| 11. | NYABIKENKE (7292) | 61 | 60 | NIL | - |
| 12. | NYAKABANDA (6597) | 47 | 46 | NIL | - |
| 13. | RUNDA (9882) | 30 | 30 | NIL | - |
| 14. | RUTOBWE (7781) | 89 | 89 | NIL | - |
| 15. | TABA (8883) | 30 | 30 | - | - |
| 16. | TAMBWE (7653) | 126 | 126 | 02 ARRESTED | - |
| 17. | MUSHUBATI (6970) | 78 | 76 | NIL | - |
| TOTAL | | 921 | 898 | | |

ANNEX B
TO DCO'S BRIEF

PRISONERS UPDATE AS OF 13 SEP 95

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

ANNEX C

REQUESTS ON CARGO TRANSPORTATION

1. PREFECT OF GITARAMA REQUESTED US FOR ASSISTANCE IN MOVING SCHOLAR MATERIALS FROM GITARAMA TOWN TO SOME COMMUNES OF THIS PREFECTURE (TOTALLY 555 CARTONS WEIGHT ABOUT 20 KG EACH).
2. NYABIKENKE BOURGMESTRE'S REQUEST FOR TRANSPORTING OF THREE TONS OF FERTILIZERS FROM KIGALI TO NYABIKENKE COMMUNE (7292).
3. TRANSPORTING OF FOOD FROM KIGALI TO NYAKABANDA COMMUNE (6597) FOR THE BENEFIT OF "GROUPE SCOLAIRE".
4. RUNDA COMMUNE BOURGOMESTRE'S REQUEST TO TRANSPORT BUILDING MATERIAL FOR HOUSING CONSTRUCTION FROM SHOLI SECTOR (9379) TO THE COMMUNE OFFICE (9882).
5. MOVING BUILDING MATERIAL FROM ONE LOCATION TO ANOTHER WITHIN THE COMMUNE OF NYABIKENKE (7292) FOR THE BENEFIT OF NYABIKENKE BRANCH OF "ASSOCIATION DE PARENTS POUR LA SCOLARISATION".
6. THE PREFECT'S REQUEST FOR TRANSPORTATION OF 2.9 TONS OF SEEDS FROM KIGALI TO GITARAMA.
7. THE PREFECT'S REQUEST FOR TRANSPORTATION OF 50 TONS OF FERTILIZERS FROM KIGALI TO GITARAMA.

MINUTES OF THE SECTOR COMMANDERS' CONFERENCEHELD AT SECTOR 1B GITARAMAON 25 AUGUST 1995

| | | | |
|----------|-------------------------|--------------|---------------|
| Present: | Ambassador S. Khan | SRS | Special Guest |
| | Col Maj A. Tomia | DFC/CMO | Chairman |
| | Col C. A. Nelson | DCMO | Member |
| | Lt-Col M. Ahsannulla | SOO | " |
| | Lt-Col E. Castro | Comd, 1A | " |
| | Lt-Col R. V. Blanchette | Comd, 1B | " |
| | Lt-Col E. A. Mahachi | Comd, 2A | " |
| | Lt-Col R. M. Manz | Comd, 2B | " |
| | Maj Raguno Akella | Act Comd, 3A | " |
| | Maj K. B. S. Sirohi | Act Comd, 3B | " |
| | Lt-Col D.J.K. Akplor | Comd, 4 | " |
| | Maj Z. Alam | Act Comd, 5A | " |
| | Lt-Col V. Beliski | Comd, 5B | " |
| | Lt-Col B. Coulibali | Comd, 5C | " |
| | Lt-Col G. Adjei | SMPO | " |
| | Maj H. P. Zimba | SLOGO | " |

In attendance:

| | | | |
|--------|---------------|--------------|------|
| Lt-Col | T. J. Fox | CHAO | |
| S/Supt | D. S. Njase | CIVPOL | |
| Lt-Cdr | Y. D. Gunat | G3 Med | |
| Maj | M. Fensom | FMO | |
| Maj | S. Saklayen | SO to DCMO | |
| Maj | R. Munir Khan | Sig Offr | |
| Maj | H. Oueslati | Ops Offr, 1B | Secr |
| Maj | G. Dube | Team Ldr, 1B | Secr |

DISCUSSIONACTIONITEM 1. WELCOME ADDRESS BY COMD SECTOR 1B

1. Lt-Col Blanchette welcomed all present and gave a short history of Kabgayi and its place into the modern Rwandese history.

ITEM 2. OPENING REMARKS BY THE CHAIRMAN

2. The chairman made his opening remark in French. He expressed his honor to have the SRS present and explained the purpose of the monthly Sector Commanders' Conference. Within two weeks of the mandate half point,

the Chairman said that it was a good time to review our role and efficiency.

3. He covered the following points:

- a. The situation in Rwanda is improving and the international community is paying a lot of attention to Rwanda;
- b. The economy is picking up but inflation is felt;
- c. The security situation is of concern but it is understandable when considering the war trauma syndrome;
- d. The suspension for one year of the arms embargo has incited Zaire to threaten and to actually forcibly return refugees to Rwanda. The Chairman invited Milobs to pay particular attention to the gathering of information related to this movement of population;
- e. The risk of an external attack has diminished;
- f. The slow pace of reconciliation raises the specter of internal insecurity and the justice system is at the center of the challenge. The various actors of the judiciary are slowly moving into position and some international help is being made available to speed up the process; and
- g. UNAMIR is doing its tasks according to its mandate.

All Sect
Cdrs

ITEM 3. REMARKS BY THE SRSG

4. The SRSG stated his trusting of assessments made by Milobs and that his decisions were often based on such assessments. The SRSG stressed the need to establish good relations with Rwandese authorities in relation to the new mandate. He emphasized the importance of the following points on which he would like to receive specific feedback:

DCMO, all
Sect Cdrs
and Milob
Staff

- a. The improvement of the penitentiary system;
- b. The return of refugees (which he had discussed with the Rwandese President);
- c. The delay in pledges made by the international community to assist the Rwandese government (not a point that Milobs can influence);
- d. The difficulties with the reconciliation process; and

- e. The possible enlargement of existing transit centers and eventual establishment of new centers.

5. At the end of the SRSG's allocution, the DCMO asked the SRSG to comment on the mine problem in Rwanda. The SRSG advised that the issue was tackled by the US demining team since UNAMIR engineer resources are too limited.

DCMO, all
Sect Cdrs
and Milob
HQ

ITEM 4. DCMO'S REMARKS

6. The DCMO introduced two of the Sector Commanders who were not present at the last conference, namely Cdr Sector 2B (Lt-Col Manzli) and Cdr Sector 4 (Lt-Col Akplor).

ITEM 5. REMARKS BY COMMANDER SECTOR 1A

7. The Sect Cdr reported that the operational situation in sector 1A has changed drastically for the better as most locals and RPA become more friendly with UNAMIR personnel.

8. Problems in the sector are:

- a. Lack of funds to pay government workers;
- b. Poor road network linking the various communes making difficult the monitoring of the development; and
- c. Lack of resources for the reconstruction of various infrastructure.

9. Returnees into the sector are gradually integrating themselves into their home communes. Some arrests linked to the genocide and banditry have been reported. Most of the returnees have lost almost all of their property.

10. The Sect Cdr cited the words of the Ugandan President who stated that the division between the Tutsi and Hutu was caused by those whom he called exploiters who support "a divide and rule system" to fulfil their interests. The Ugandan President also encouraged the Rwandese to stay together as one to improve the economy of the country.

11. In concluding, Lt-Col Castro underlined the following problems:

- a. The repatriation of Milobs and posting early in August caused a lot of changes in key personnel in the Sector;

- b. The Sect Comd requested another six vehicles to be able to operate smoothly; and
- c. His new offices require some cooling system, toilet facilities closer than those at INDBATT and a fridge to store cold water.

ITEM 6. REMARKS BY COMMANDER 1B

12. The Sect Cdr stated that in general, the situation in the sector was tense due to numerous killings, arbitrary arrests and acts of banditry. The population shows signs of insecurity throughout the Gitarama prefecture. The RPA does not have the support of the population at large and the local RPA Bde Cdr admits that he is not "winning the battle for the hearts and minds".

13. The Sect Cdr stated that the most significant problem in the prefecture is still the overcrowding of the Gitarama prison. No serious improvement has taken place since the movement of 225 prisoners to Nyanza prison on 14 July 95. Human Rights representatives have indicated that a movement of more than 2 000 inmates was being considered to the temporary detention facilities in Kigali in the first weeks of September. This will be a major undertaking for this sector's resources which will need to be reinforced for the task at hand.

14. Since the last report, the most important change in the prefecture has to do with increased pressure from FRGF forces or its fifth column. Several acts of sabotage have now been investigated and confirmed by Milob teams. They are mostly related to the electrical network where expensive transformers are emptied of their oil, turned on and burnt. Eucalyptus forest burning has also been reported. In line with what could be construed as "economy sabotage", it was also reported that peasants are instructed and pressured not to produce more than what they require to survive. Large towns then lack supply and prices go up, as noted throughout the country.

15. In the same vein, deep FRGF incursions into the northern communes have been reported and confirmed by milob patrols which have verified the information with locals. This new factor was initially reported by the RPA Bde Cdr who was explaining why they had "slightly tightened the screw". The alleged FRGF patrols are apparently not armed to facilitate their movement but they are travelling with radio equipment.

16. The minister of the interior's announcement concerning the disbandment of "local defence forces", made on Radio Rwanda during the weekend 12 and 13 august 95, is not being followed in this prefecture. The

prefet does not seem to want to make waves about the fact that the LDFs may have been disbanded *de jure*, but *de facto* they are alive and kicking. Citizens night patrols are still sent in the various sectors where banditry is suspected. It turns out, however, that these patrols are often accompanied by RPA soldiers and proceed with arbitrary arrests at night time. The RPA Bde Cdr, Lt-Col Kayonga, who is also chairing the war counsel (military tribunal for serious offenders from the rank of private to captain inclusive), is only paying lip service to the disbandment order. He was responsible for the training of this personnel but, as he puts it, that is where his input ended since the LDFs were paid by the communes. The Minister of the Interior, to say the least, is not a popular man with the RPA.

17. There has also been a lot of pressure being exerted on various civilian authorities. At the top level, the Prefet is obviously heavily relying on UNAMIR observers to provide him at least an "institutional protection". In that respect, he often visits the Sector 1B HQ and seizes every opportunity to be seen with UNAMIR. The murder of the Ruhango sous-prefet has made a serious dent in whatever little confidence the political class had. The dismissal of the Mugina bourgmestre by the Minister of the Interior was seriously contested through organized demonstrations which could have easily turned violent. The bourgmestre of Bulinga commune is now fearing for his life, following his decision to dismiss his IPJ who was accepting bribery.

18. In Kabgayi, a clear tug-of-war is being witnessed between the RPA and the Catholic Church. In the aftermath of the killing of a priest in Taba commune, this tension was crystallized with two arbitrary arrests which were cancelled following interventions by the Bishop directly to the Prime Minister. The Bde Cdr, in a private conversation, said that he considers the Bishop to be Interhamwe. Obviously, the RPA keeps a close eye on Kabgayi which is seen as a hotbed of nationalist Hutu intellectuals.

19. On the humanitarian scene, there has been little change since the last report when it was reported that a critical point had been reached where supply can no longer meet demand. There is a growing sense of frustration at the bourgmestre level which translates into more difficulties in obtaining information or visiting commune cachots. From Sector 1B's perspective, however, the transport support provided by INDBATT resources has been outstanding. A monthly coordination and security meeting with NGOs has been institutionalized and has proved to be a success.

20. As requested, complete updated statistics concerning returnees were provided to Milob HQ. These numbers are being constantly reviewed everytime commune offices are visited. With regards to the upcoming wave of returnees, the local population shows mixed emotions, that is to say happiness of possible reunions but fears of reprisal. No major changes are reported on the situation of returnees, IDRs and rescapes.

21. As explained in the last report, it is difficult to make such an assessment which is obviously based on "gut feeling". The lifting of the arms embargo has obviously changed the strategic or at least the operational disposition of the sub-region. The Zairian decision to force the return of refugees is speeding up what ultimately needs to happen but the risk of "slippage" in conducting these operations, both in Zaire and in Rwanda, is high. The RPA Bde Cdr is of the opinion that the RPA is facing a stiff disciplinary challenge but that they can be up to this challenge, just like they did during the war.

22. Sector 1B was privileged with a UNHCR sponsored seminar on arrest procedures and this subject is obviously the corner stone of an "orderly reconciliation". Milobs should be very familiar with the distinction between an arbitrary arrest and an illegal arrest. At all levels, milobs are sending the clear message that illegal arrests will continue because of a lack of means but that arbitrary arrests must stop. To achieve this, the RPA must use their newly installed IPJs and be familiar with what constitutes an illegal arrest. In parallel with this, Sector 1B has a serious problem with a complete void of gendarmes. The Prefet is working hard at obtaining the deployment of a gendarme group in the prefecture but progresses are slow. The current national recruitment of communal police is seen as an encouraging sign but locals do not foresee the RPA conceding too much of its authority.

23. The Ugandan President's visit has been perceived, at least in this very politicized prefecture, as a reflection of the sub-region's instability. The increasing pressure from the neighboring countries adds to the expectation of renewed fighting. Both the FRGF and the Rwandese government are exaggerating the risk of invasion, thus creating what is labelled as a "war dynamics". This results in a climate where both Hutu and Tutsi can hardly consider reconciliation when rumors of war are looming.

24. The level of tension in the population can still be perceived through casual discussions. The impression that worse days lay ahead of them is quite symptomatic of a very slow reconciliation process, perhaps even a regressing one.

25. The departure of all Mali Coy troops from sector 1B has been delayed with the 63 soldiers remaining in Kabgayi. The transition to the new perimeter, much smaller, with the very walls of the Petit Seminaire, is going smoothly.

26. Sector 1B is now manned with only 21 officers and its strength will go down to 17 as of 26 August 95, that is to say only 60 % of its authorized strength. The Sect Cdr expressed hope that the reinforcement plan be known as soon as possible.

27. There is a certain amount of uncertainty concerning the FC's letter dated 7 Aug 95 that expressed that "all sector MILOBs are under direct command and control of the formed troop (sic) Commanding Officer". This letter was not followed by any change of situation on the terrain but it would be advantageous to clarify the command and control relationship, especially if the theater of operations "heats up" in the future.

28. Lt-Col Blanchette concluded in saying that he has now completed his observation period and that there was a clear feeling amongst Milobs that a lot of action lay ahead of them.

ITEM 7. REMARKS BY COMMANDER 2A

29. The Sect Cdr explained that the situation was relatively calm. Relationships with local authorities and other agencies are very cordial and the general security situation has tremendously improved. The prefecture has not yet been affected by the exodus of refugees from Zaire.

30. Developments and projects are road construction, rehabilitation of schools, health centers and drilling of bore holes. There are three orphanages in the prefecture.

31. There is a tremendous improvement of the general living conditions in most of the communes in the Sector. There is a continuous flow of returnees from the neighboring countries. Their accommodation is provided by UNHCR, WFP and ADRA whilst on transit. Milobs continue to monitor the returnees in their new places of settlement to ensure that they are peacefully integrated into the community.

32. Problems that are common to all communes are lack of essential services such as potable water and electricity. There is a lot of loose explosive ordnance and unmarked mines in some communes, thus resulting in the injury or death of livestock and human beings.

33. The only computer and fax terminals allocated to the Sector often break down and create serious delays in reporting. Three of the vehicles allocated to the sector have been sitting in the workshop since April 95. Manpower shortage has also hit Sector 2A due to a large number of Milobs who have been repatriated without replacement.

34. Lt-Col Mahachi concluded by recommending that additional computers be allocated to his Sector, that the replacement of repatriated Milobs be speeded up and that cannibalization be authorized to facilitate the repair of vehicles that have been in the workshop for a long period.

ITEM 8. REMARKS BY COMMANDER SECTOR 2B

35. The Sect Cdr reported that the security situation in his sector is more than calm and that it is actually peaceful. He left his written text to talk about the history of his sector and some of the peculiar inhabitant of the swamps which make the largest part of his sector. In his written report, the Sect Cdr explained that the rate of intimidation and indiscriminate arrests of locals has been reduced. However some cases of infiltration by armed elements of the FRGF, with the aim of taking their relatives to Tanzania, have been reported.

36. In response to an anticipated FRGF threat, the RPA has deployed its troops along the Southern border with Burundi and Tanzania. The relationship between UNAMIR and the RPA has improved considerably.

37. So far, 1574 returnees have been registered in August. Their overall condition is quite satisfactory. They face problems of accommodation and a shortage of cultivation equipment. Returnees are being assisted by NGOs in terms of health, educational aid, food distribution, reunion of lost family member and establishment of local cooperatives. There have been positive signs of reconciliation between the two ethnic groups.

38. The Sect Cdr expressed the same concern about the command and control of Milobs and Formed troops as expressed by Cdr Sect 1B. He explained that he loosely interpreted this letter since he could not understand how the Commanding Officer of formed troops could actually tell him how to run his sector. In his written brief, the Sect Cdr stated that the security of Milobs was a matter of some concern. This could be overcome to a certain extent by co-locating Milobs with formed troops when feasible.

39. Lt-Col Manz1 concluded in making reference to problems of accommodation, lack of adequate food storage facilities, inadequate office and communication equipment and slow repair of vehicles at the workshop.

40. The SRSg asked three questions to the Sect Cdr. Firstly, he wanted to know if there were any potential prison facilities in Sector 2B. Secondly, he inquired whether Radio UNAMIR was heard in his sector and thirdly whether he knew anything about an old cross-over area which could greatly facilitated the movement of population if a bridge could be built thereto. The Sect Cdr said that he would find answers to these questions.

Cdr Sect
2B

ITEM 9. REMARKS BY COMMANDER SECTOR 3A

41. The Acting Sect Cdr announced that the security situation in all the communes has remained stable since the last conference. In his written brief, the killing of the Sous-prefet was noted as a serious indicator of tension within the communes.

42. There still exists two camps in the prefecture, with 2150 and 420 returnees. The NGOs, other UN Agencies and UNAMIR operating in the sector supervised the evacuation of the Murambi Camp IDPs which began on 7 Aug 95. So far, 354 families of approximately 1450 persons have been evacuated to their home communes namely, Kivu, Mubuga and Rwamiko. The evacuation of the remaining 185 families (400 people) which was scheduled to resume on 16 Aug was postponed because of a perceived insecurity in Rwamiko commune. This development resulted, as far as the Sect Cdr can assess, in the arrest of between 100 and 130 people in the communes suspected of having been involved in the Genocide.

43. There are clear indications that some NGOs are doing everything possible to rehabilitate the returnees by providing food and shelter in their communes. The Acting Sect Cdr stated that the gradual increase in the commune population has made the health care and the food delivery system grossly inadequate. Most of the clinics are short of drugs and facilities to cope with patients. The withdrawal of ZAMBATT formed troops which used to assist the clinics has worsened the situation. The locals need seeds, farm implements and fertilizers. Most of the schools in the prefecture are functioning at 80%.

44. Major Akella concluded his remarks by reporting that the logistic situation in his sector is most unhealthy. Out of nine vehicles allocated to the sector, five are presently in the workshop.

ITEM 10. REMARKS BY COMMANDER SECTOR 3B

45. The Acting Sect Cdr reported that the situation in all 20 communes is generally stable and calm. Milob teams still face problems with the RPA in performing their day to day duties. The security of material and especially UN property transported out of SENBATT is of concern.

46. A team from the Force Engr Coy has started work at the rehabilitation center in Butare. The Reconnaissance of two bridges was also carried out by Force Engr Coy representatives. No progress report have been heard of since then.

47. The flow of the returnees into the sector has been slow and gradual. Since the closure of IDP camps in April 1995, a total of 73,303 of them have registered. A large number of humanitarian activities were undertaken in coordination with UN agencies and NGOs. There are two prisons in the prefecture. As of 24 Aug 95, one is holding 6660 and the other one 1067.

48. Major Sirohi concluded by stating that he was facing an acute shortage of vehicles as there are only six vehicles while eight patrol teams need to operate.

ITEM 11. REMARKS BY COMMANDER SECTOR 4

49. The Sect Cdr indicated that he had just taken command of his sector and that the general situation was relatively calm. However, a series of continuous banditry activities ranging from household robberies, stolen livestock and farm products to indiscriminate killings, including political killings, have taken place in the Bugarama subsector. There, bandits have clearly focussed their action on traders and returnees with money as well as livestock who are being systematically targeted. RPA soldiers are still suspected of having committed some of these crimes.

50. In terms of political killings, one took place in Gishoma commune on 5 Aug 95 and an attempted one in Mukinbangiro sector where the counsellor was seriously wounded by unknown individuals for reasons suspected to be political. On 30 July 95, a firefight took place between unidentified elements and the RPA at Kamembe commune. Rifle launched grenades were used and the commune office sustained damages.

51. Airspace violations continued during the period from 16 to 30 June where 19 sightings of unidentified aircraft violating the Rwanda airspace were reported. 15 other sightings were reported during the period 1-31 July. In August, there were seven sightings. All of

these aircraft are of a grey metallic color and no clear markings have been observed.

52. On 9 August at Kirangira sector, the bodies of four suspected FRGF soldiers were photographed by UN personnel along the Rwanda-Burundi border and a joint UNAMIR/UNHCR investigation was launched. These soldiers are alleged to have been shot by the RPA.

53. All refugees arriving from Zaire in Sector 4, both in Bugarama and Rusizi I and II, are processed through the Nyagatare transit camp. This camp has been developed to accommodate 10,000 refugees and the another one at Nyarushishi can accommodate 15,000 refugees.

54. The Sect Cdr assesses that the FRGF does not possess the force preparedness and the necessary logistic support from the Zairian Government to launch major offensives in the Cyangugu Prefecture. The military option is fading although it is expected that political killings and low level operations to disrupt command, control and communication systems will continue under the cover of "bandit" activities. Also, acts of terrorism and intimidation of the population along the border areas will continue as a warning not to overtly support the Government of Rwanda.

55. Lt-Col Akplor ended his remarks by stating that there is a lack of vehicles in Sector 4.

ITEM 12. REMARKS BY COMMANDER 5A

56. The Acting Sect Cdr described the operational situation in his sector during the past month as quite satisfactory. Rumors of FRGF invasion has considerably died down. There was a peaceful demonstration on 31 July in the town of Ruhengeri by government employees and civilians against the promotion of the Ruhondo and Kigombe bourgmestres to the respective positions of Ruhengeri and Kibuye subprefects.

57. There has been some tension at the RPA occupied former TUNBATT position in Nemba, including the hospital area run by an NGO. The general humanitarian situation has improved tremendously. The general situation in the communes is considered to be similar to the national average. Although there are three hospitals and 26 Health Centers in the Prefecture, the area is still not adequately covered.

58. The reconciliation process is apparently gaining root but its success will likely take a long time, depending on the people's attitude towards the arrival of returnees.

59. Major Alam concluded by stating that his sector had vehicle, computer, telephone and fax problems.

ITEM 13. REMARKS BY COMMANDER SECTOR 5B

60. The Sect Cdr stated that the overall situation may be deemed as tense. Incidents include infiltration, patrol clashes, sabotage, mine explosions and killings of suspected FRGF by the RPA. The relations between Milobs and the RPA has remained at a distance and guarded.

61. The refugee figures increased considerably over the last few days to approx 2,000 per day. It was observed that a large percentage of the refugees are women, children and aged males. The contingency plan for the large repatriation of returnees was put into effect.

62. The plan included the setting up of two transit camps at Nkamira and at the College Complex, depending on the number of returnees. In addition, NGOs have made plans for the distribution of food, water and medical care at the border posts and transit camps. The NICOY was incorporated in the plan to provide necessary security and additional transport. It is understood that UNHCR officials in Goma consulted the Chief of security in Zaire and learnt that authorities are going to interrupt forced repatriation for the present. They were going to encourage voluntary return as of 26 Aug 95. The Goma border remained closed to all Milobs and Humanitarian food convoys.

63. The conditions in the Gisenyi Prison are considered good when compared to other prisons in Rwanda.

64. The Sect Cdr stated that from June to 24 August 95 a total of 12,925 have returned to the Sector. The main problem the returnees are facing is the distribution of land.

65. The problem of reconciliation, though not simple, is not being addressed in the correct perspective. The RPA, the local authorities and the Government have made it clear that the perpetrators of the Genocide would be brought to courts but the arbitrary arrests that are being perpetrated are seriously hindering the reconciliation process.

66. There is a propaganda campaign going on in the GOMA camps. Led by the politically active refugees, the campaign aims at discouraging the returnees from leaving. The propaganda also relies on the fact that UNHCR and NGOs are providing greater accessibility to education for children, free and better medical care than what is available in Rwanda.

67. It is estimated that the FRGF's strength in the Goma area is approximately 30 000 but they are poorly equipped, not receiving any significant arms deliveries. There are about 40 AMLs and 25 artillery pieces (presumably 105 mm) located immediately west of GOMA and guarded by some Zairian soldiers. This equipment is serviceable, however it is felt that there is a limited amount of ammunition available. Consequently, the chances for the FRGF to launch a massive organized attack across the border are very little.

68. The presence of FRGF in the area of the Gishwati Forest is suspected. This assessment has been reinforced by a few recent incidents which have forced Milobs to avoid certain locations. The presence of mines is also strongly suspected.

69. Lt-Col Belski concluded by stating that he needed Force Engrs for the following tasks:

- a. Demining of road Kayove - Kibuye;
- b. Illumination of the area near the border post and the transit camp; and
- c. Improvement of the road circuit at the Nkamira transit camp.

ITEM 14. REMARKS BY COMMANDER SECTOR 5C

70. The Sect Cdr said that the period under review was calm but that there had some serious moments of tension. In his written brief, he stated that the general security situation which earlier seemed to be improving, later started to deteriorate. The recent mass killing of the mine workers by RPA soldiers and a mine explosion in Rutsiro commune has changed the situation abruptly. In a separate development, rumors are on the increase that the FRGF will be launching an attack by infiltration in the near future.

71. A significant development is the deterioration of the security situation in Rutsiro commune where nearly 1080 returnees have arrived in the past three months. The population is facing problems related to a lack of piped water, medical centers, accommodations, arable land and education facilities and materials.

72. The reconciliation process has not changed in its perception by the local population. Nothing is really materializing although the situation appears to be calm. The Hutu population feels that the reconciliation is not required because they anticipate that the FRGF will return and save them from persecution and harassment from the Tutsi RPA.

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73. The Sect Cdr stated that a high percentage of his vehicles are off road at any given time. The creation of a mobile repair teams or the establishment of a repair element is recommended. The sector needs two more computer sets.

74. Lt-Col Coulibali concluded by saying that the situation was not conducive for the dreamt development to take place. The frequent harassment, arrests and killings of local people are still jeopardizing the establishment of a durable peace.

ITEM 15. DEPARTING REMARKS OF THE SRSG

75. Before his departure, the SRSG emphasized the five following points:

DCMO, All
Sect Cdrs

- a. Transit are working but he needs the input of Milobs to determine which new one should be established or actual one be enlarged;
- b. Bourgmestres and prefets may not be quite ready to accept the large number of returnees we can expect and that a "gentle pressure" could be the right action for Milobs to execute when dealing with these civilian authorities;
- c. There is a need to review the situation of Milob sectors which are without formed troops, both in terms of security and resources available to cater for humanitarian needs.
- d. Relations with local authorities seem to be relatively good throughout the country and this should actually spread to all NGOs operating in a given sector;
- e. The penitentiary system needs a lot of attention, both in the short and the long terms. The expansion of prison should be preferred to the creation of new ones since the latter require a lot more personnel.

ITEM 16. REMARKS BY THE FORCE MEDICAL OFFICER

76. The FMO informed the conference that Casevac by helicopter was available and explained the procedures by handing out some written documentation. She emphasized the prioritization system which can best ensure that the operational efficiency of resources available is optimized.

DCMO, All
Sect Cdrs

77. The DCMO noted that priority would be given according to the seriousness of the injuries, independently of the person who needs the evacuation. He also asked that the FMO review the situation of Milob

FMO

group which operate away from formed troops. The discussion evolved towards the need of emergency first aid kits and Maj Fensom said she would look into the matter.

ITEM 17. REMARKS BY THE CHAO

78. The CHAO emphasized the need to work at the lower level when contacting authorities to prepare the arrival of returnees. He considers that a lot more can be achieved at the counsellor level than at the prefet level for example. All Sect Cdrs

79. MILOBS have to continue to collect as much information as possible and Sect Cdrs have to do a proper screening of priorities. In the same vein, Milobs were reminded not to make any promises since it was causing a lot of frustration and was actually quite counter-productive. All Sect Cdrs

80. Lt-Col Fox concluded in announcing in a nutshell that he needed the help of Milobs if he wanted to be able to help Milobs. All Sect Cdrs

ITEM 18. REMARKS BY THE CIVPOL SUPERINTENDANT

81. The acting CIVPOL Superintendant stressed his concern on the shortage of CIVPOL personnel in the sectors. He explained that the bulk of his CIVPOL personnel were actually needed at the Ruhengeri Gendarmerie Training Institute.

82. He also explained, in answering a remark by Cdr Sect 1B, that CIVPOL had absolutely nothing to do with either the gendarmerie recruiting or posting process. He realized that the void created by a lack of gendarmes in most prefectures was very much linked to insecurity and this was probably the reason why the new UNAMIR mandate had specified this need of training a national gendarmerie.

83. In terms of the use of CIVPOL members among a Milob group, a discussion developed and it was felt that there were actually little difference between what a CIVPOL and a Milob have to do in their observation duties. The suggestion came out that CIVPOL could advantageously be employed in investigation linked to criminal action but that the Sect Cdr would always have the prerogative of using this specialized resource as he best sees fit.

84. The DCMO asked that the CIVPOL Superintendant prepare a study on how to best employ CIVPOL resources in the UNAMIR context. S/Supt Njase said that he would inform Col Diarrha of this request. CIVPOL

ITEM 19. REMARKS OF THE SOO

85. The SOO informed the forum that Milob Group HQ is now located at UNAMIR HQ Ops Branch. He advised that all Milobs have to have an updated knowledge of current events and that for this reason information had to be passed precisely and in a timely manner. He announced that Channel 12 has to be reprogrammed on all sets as soon as possible. Humanitarian requests have to be followed up by the sectors. He emphasized the need to coordinate and cooperate closely with UN Agencies and NGOs. He suggested, like it is done in some sectors, that joint patrols and meetings be coordinated and executed. He stressed the need to give correct grid references in the daily SITREPs and to remember that UNAMIR HQ is using a small scale map and that all features and names cannot be found on this map. Additionally, a prompt and early warning when a significant incident occurs.

All Sect
Cdrs

86. Lt-Col Ahsannulla concluded in reminding everyone that a high priority must be given to the gathering of information concerning IDPs and returnees.

All Sect
Cdrs

ITEM 20. REMARKS BY THE SMPO

87. The SMPO said that the most significant issue since the last conference was the repatriation of 81 Milobs in August 95 and that 28 more were expected to be repatriated in September 95. This situation has affected Milobs strength in all sectors and branches except MILOB GR HQ. He also said that Milobs overdue for posting will be considered for deployment after the situation stabilizes in all sectors. He stated that Milobs would have a minimum stay of six months in each sector.

88. Unless a fax message is received at Milob GR HQ about a Milob's extension of tour of duty, they will assume that Milobs are repatriating on their DDMS. To avoid confusion, Milobs should coordinate these matters long before their DDMS.

89. The MSA is likely to be late in view of the movement of finance to Traffipro. A discussion was initiated by Cdr Sect 2B to the effect that this was his first Peacekeeping Mission where MSA was not being paid on the first of the month since this money was required to pay rents which are due on the first of the month. The DCMO acknowledged the problem and tasked Cdr Sect 2B to prepare a correspondence which should reach the new CAO.

Cdr Sect
2B

90. Lt-Col Adjei concluded in saying that he hoped the Milobs shortfalls will stabilize by mid-Sep 95.

ITEM 21. REMARKS BY SLOGO

91. The SLOGO stated that after the vehicle allocation meeting, the vehicle strength for Milobs was increased from 89 to 107. The registered holding is 94 but only 55 are serviceable. He stressed the need to take more care of the vehicles in the sectors and encouraged Sect Cdrs to supervise closely the use and maintenance of vehicles. Accident reports are to be forwarded within 24 hours in Kigali and its neighborhood or, at the latest, within 48 hours in sectors further away.

All Sect
Cdrs

92. Major Zimba concluded in requesting that a list of all Milobs without a driving permit be forwarded by sectors ASAP to Milob Group HQ.

All Sect
Cdrs

ITEM 22. REMARKS BY THE DCMO

93. In articulating his closing remarks, the DCMO emphasized the following points:

All Sect
Cdrs

a. After three Sect Cdrs' conferences, he is now convinced that information does not actually filter down to individuals. Sect Cdrs have the responsibility of not only passing this information but also to ensure that it is well understood. In that respect, all Milobs need to be thoroughly familiar with the UNAMIR mandate and its five main parts;

b. There is a need for better leadership and discipline. The problem is not that the personnel is not aware of the rules. Rather, there is too often only a weak enforcement of these regulations. Accordingly, negligence will not be tolerated anymore, especially in the mishandling of vehicles which, with communication means, are actually the only weapons or tools to accomplish our mission with. As of 1 Sep 95, there will be no more tolerance in that area of activity and driving licenses will eventually be withdrawn.

c. CTO has to be deserved and Sect Cdrs should allocate it accordingly.

d. In terms of Command and Control, in response to the questions raised by two of the Sect Cdrs, the DCMO suggested that if any problem were encountered in implementing the recent FC directives, there was always the possibility of faxing immediately the details of the communication obstacle to the Milobs HQ. Meanwhile, the DCMO will review the impact of the new command and control instructions in coordination with UNAMIR authorities.

DCMO

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e. Col Nelson concluded the conference by requesting Sect Cdrs to brief their Milobs as soon as administratively possible and to have the minutes of the meeting available to all for their perusal. He then thanked all the participants and the hosts of the conference. The next two monthly conferences will respectively be held in Kibuye (Sector 5C) and Ruhengeri (Sector 5A).

Cdrs Sect
5C & 5A

G. Dube
Major
Secretary