

UNAMIR

CORRESPONDENCE - DEPARTMENT OF PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS 18 OCT 1994 - 8 MAY 1995

"IN BRIEF..." 'S

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IN BRIEF ..

*Daily highlights of key peace-keeping and  
electoral developments, and related world events  
08 May 1995*

**HIGHLIGHTS**

- Croatian authorities have denied alleged "ethnic cleansing": they maintain they took prisoners to identify war criminals.
- UNAMIR has found a new mass gravesite, and suspects it may be the reburied bodies from the KIBEHO camp.
- On 06 May, the Angolan President and UNITA leader met and discussed a Government of national reconciliation.

**Former Yugoslavia**

Following the SRSG's visit to PAKRAC on 05 May, he traveled to KNIN and met for four hours with Serbian authorities, who demanded an immediate release of all detainees and full implementation of the Cessation of Hostilities Agreement. He was able to obtain four days "breathing space" from a Serbian threat to resume rocket attacks on ZAGREB if these demands were not met. Croatian authorities have vehemently denied allegations of "ethnic cleansing" by their forces, saying that they had taken prisoners in order to identify war criminals. Prisoners were starting to be returned to PAKRAC. Gen Janvier visited the enclave and said that the prisoners had been treated well. On 05 May, there was significant troop movement by both Croatian and Serb forces occupying positions in the Zones of Separation. From 05 to 07 May, all Sectors remained tense with a high level of firing incidents reported. Movement of UN forces continued to be severely restricted, UN personnel continued to be targeted, and an aggressive attitude toward UN personnel from local people was noted. Also on 07 May, President Tudjman told the British Foreign Secretary that Croatia did not plan any further military action, according to media reports. On 07 May, the SRSG obtained an agreement that Croatian and local Serb forces would withdraw from the Zones of Separation. Some withdrawals were noted on 08 May in Croatia. UNPF believes that the FRY's movement of 27 tanks and 16 guns on 05 May toward the southern boundary with Sector East was a warning rather than a prelude to military action.



**Rwanda**

According to *Radio Rwanda*, the members of the Rwandese Parliament have initiated discussions on the drafting of a new Rwandese Constitution. On 07 May, Rwandan Government forces continued to surround the NGO building complex in KIBEHO and remained deployed on the KIBEHO-BUTARE road. The Minister of Interior has announced that he expects the remaining 543 internally displaced persons (173 women, 98 men, 272 children) to leave soon, since there has been an outbreak of cholera and dysentery in the area. NGOs continue to be denied the opportunity to bring in food, water, or medicine. In Sector 4A, UNAMIR discovered a new mass gravesite in a forest near KIBEHO, and suspects it may be the reburied bodies exhumed from the camp. In Sector 4B, the assistant Mayor of MUGANZA directed that all UNAMIR vehicles must produce a permit from the Prefect of BI TARE before they would be allowed freedom of movement in the area. The Minister of Social Affairs was reported to have made indirect derogatory remarks against UNAMIR at a ceremony to rebury exhumed corpses in a village in Sector 4B. The local authorities in GITARAMA Prefecture have made no secret of their intention to carry on with arrests as soon as they could do so without starting trouble.

**Angola**

On 06 May, Angolan President dos Santos and UNITA leader Savimbi met for 90 minutes to discuss elections and Dr. Savimbi's role in a Government of national reconciliation. They are due to meet again in Angola, but no date was set.

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UNAVEM deployed a team to CUBAL in the Southern Region.

**Middle East**

- On 05 May, a firing close to a UNIFIL position occurred during Israeli Defence Forces/De Facto Forces (IDF/DF) retaliation to an attack by armed elements (AEs) on an IDF/DF position under construction in the Finnish battalion area. Another firing close took place in the Irish battalion area. There were no UN casualties. Local media reported that two AEs were killed and two IDF soldiers slightly wounded in an AE rocket attack in the northern part of the Israeli- Controlled Area on 07 May. On 06 May, the Arab League called for an emergency meeting of the Security Council in order to prevent Israel expropriating land in East JERUSALEM.

**Tajikistan**

Russian officers commanding Tajik troops on the Tajik-Afghan border of the lower PYANJ border post say morale is low and they cannot rely on their soldiers to fend off attacks from rebels based in Afghanistan. On 06 May, the UNMOT team from MOSKOVSKY was informed by the local Russian Border Force Commander that his soldiers opened fire on a group of armed opposition members when they wanted to take control of a border post. The UNMOT team was prevented from proceeding to the area to confirm the incident.

**Cyprus**

UNFICYP was informed by Turk-Cypriot authorities on 05 May that Mr. Panicos Loizides and his fishing crew had been released from custody and had recovered their boat from FAMAGUSTA. On 06 May, according to the media, Mr. Denktash said he had asked incumbent "minister" Atun to form a new administration and tackle the economic crisis.

**Georgia**

On 05 May, UNHCR said that unless new funds could be swiftly identified, aid programmes for 580,000 displaced people in Georgia and Azerbaijan would have to be interrupted by the end of May. Georgian President Shevardnadze ordered the disarmament of the Rescue Corps under the command of Mr. Ioseliani. On 05 May, Mr. Ioseliani warned that he would resort to force if the authorities tried to disarm his men without prior parliamentary approval.

**Iraq/Kuwait**

Shots were fired at an Iraqi police post from the Kuwaiti side of the DMZ in the southern Central Sector on 05 May; there

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**IN BRIEF ...**

*Daily highlights of key peace-keeping and  
electoral developments, and related world events  
19 December 1994*

**HIGHLIGHTS**

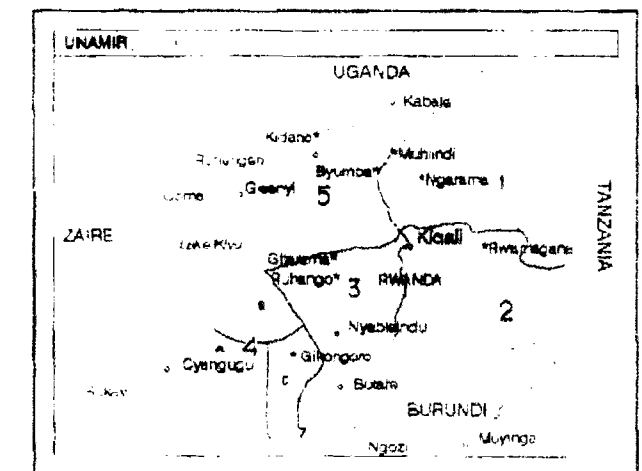
- The Prosecutor of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda is visiting KIGALI on 19 and 20 December.
- A French aid worker was kidnapped in MOGADISHU.
- On 16 December, the Security Council established the UN Mission of Observers in Tajikistan

**Former Yugoslavia**

On 18 December, former USA President Carter arrived for a three day mediation visit. Freedom of movement in the SARAJEVO Sector improved throughout BSA controlled areas but worsened in BiH controlled areas. At SARAJEVO Airport operations were resumed. On 17 December, a missile was fired at a NATO (French) aircraft on a reconnaissance mission and reportedly caused minor damage to the tail section of the plane. The aircraft safely returned to its operating base. A decrease in the level of activity was reported in the BIHAC area, although there are reports that VELIKA KLADUSA has fallen to Abdic forces; this information still has to be confirmed. On 16 December, one of the British battalions' observation posts was resupplied by mule.

**Rwanda**

The Prosecutor of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda, Mr. Justice Goldstone, will visit KIGALI on 19 and 20 December. The purpose of the visit will be to hold consultations relating to the setting up of the Office of the Prosecutor of the Rwanda Tribunal. The military situation in Rwanda is reported to have remained stable. However, on 16 December, MILOBs investigating the shooting of five people at KAGANZI were ordered to leave the area by local RPA troops. As they did so, their vehicles were fired upon by the RPA. No damage or casualties were reported. MILOBs from CYANGUGU in Sector 4C together with an RPA representative proceeded to the area, disarmed and arrested the local commander. MILOBs in Sector 4C have also reported an increase in banditry, indiscriminate shootings and killings in the northern part of the sector over the last few weeks. On 17 December, an RPA patrol at KIBEHO fired at displaced persons when stones were thrown at them during the arrest of alleged criminals. One man was killed and a boy was wounded as a result of the RPA action. The RPA were subsequently removed from the scene by the Ghanaian battalion. The situation at CYANGUGU is reported as unstable with a nervous population, many of whom sleep in the fields due to insecurity in their homes. Press reports indicate that 120 Japanese troops flew home on 18 December, after completing a three-month assignment in Zaire, where they were assisting Rwandan refugees.



**Somalia**

On 16 December, the SSA Executive Committee met to discuss means of breaking the current impasse.

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impasse in Somalia and getting the SNA to join in convening a broad-based national reconciliation conference. The meeting was prompted by the rumour that the SNA conference was disintegrating. The SSA has decided to waive some of its preconditions for meeting with the SNA, especially the issue of releasing a joint communique. The new SSA proposal was being drawn up in consultation with SNA aligned factions. On 16 December, it was reported in the press that USA President Clinton had approved the dispatch of USA marines and ships to Somalia to assist in the protection of UN troops in the last few days of the withdrawal. On 19 December, Gen Aideed said he saw no need for USA combat troops to protect the withdrawal of UN forces from Somalia. On 17, 18 and 19 December, sporadic fighting continued in MOGADISHU and stray bullets continued hitting UNOSOM facilities. Press reports indicate that at least 100 Somalis have been killed and over 300 wounded in the past five days of fighting. On 17 December, Pakistani Sergeant Zafar was hit in the back by stray bullets. He was evacuated to the Pakistani hospital. His condition was reported as stable. On the same day, Mr. Rudi Marq of International Action Against Hunger (AICF) was kidnapped from the Airport Road. Efforts by AICF to release him continue.

**Angola**

UNAVEM is concerned about the unstable and tense situation in UIGE and HUAMBO. A formal note has been sent to the Government and UNITA delegations protesting the continuing violations to the cease-fire. The first contingent of additional observers is expected to arrive in Angola on 19 December, and approximately 40 more during the week. At the end of the reinforcement, UNAVEM will have increased in size from 80 observers already deployed to 350 military and 126 police observers.

**Middle East**

On 16 December, the General Assembly expressed its full support for the peace process in the Middle-East and urged all parties to implement the agreements reached. The Assembly stressed the need for rapid progress on the other tracks of the Arab-Israeli negotiations. Syria's Vice-President Khaddam is reported by the press to have said that armed resistance against Israel was "a legitimate act" and should continue until Israel withdrew from all occupied Arab lands. On 18 December, media sources report PLO officials as saying that PLO Chairman Arafat and Israeli Prime Minister Rabin will meet on 21 December to try to break a deadlock in peace talks over a planned Israeli troop pullout from the WEST BANK.

**Tajikistan**

On 16 December, the Security Council established the UN Mission of Observers in Tajikistan (UNMOT) for a period of up to six months, in accordance with the plan outlined in the Secretary-General's report of 30 November. It said the Mission would continue beyond 06 February 1995 only if the Tajik parties extended the Agreement of 17 September of a temporary cease-fire on the Tajik-Afghan border, and remained committed to an effective cease-fire, national reconciliation and the promotion of democracy.

**Liberia**

Continuing fighting between the NPFL and ECOMOG has added to the uncertainty about the outcome of forthcoming talks in ACCRA. On 19 December, Liberian delegates are due to leave for Ghana to resume these talks. The overall security situation in MONROVIA deteriorated although ECOMOG appears to be in control. UNOMIL is maintaining close liaison with ECOMOG and the security situation is reviewed regularly. All necessary instructions to ensure the enhanced security of UNOMIL staff have been issued. Plans are in hand to concentrate the staff in designated safe areas if the security situation deteriorates. UNOMIL has also updated its evacuation plans.

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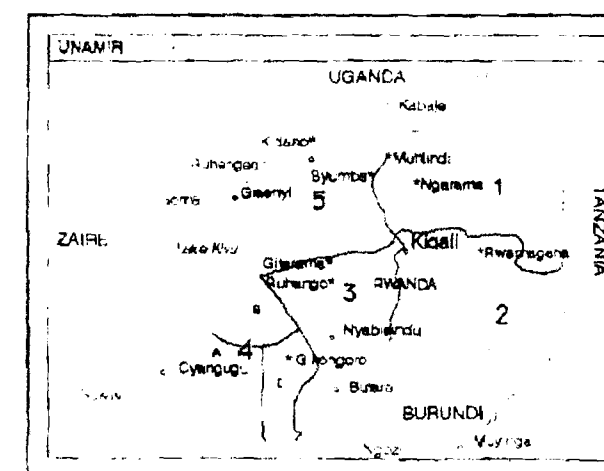
*(SRSG) EDIR EM FC*

*Daily highlights of key peace-keeping and  
electoral developments, and related world events  
16 December 1994*

- ▶ Security in MONROVIA deteriorated as 48 civilians were massacred
- ▶ As part of the planned withdrawal, 470 Indian soldiers have left MOGADISHU.
- ▶ The Secretary-General has recommended a six month extension of UNFICYP's mandate.

On 15 December, the Secretary-General welcomed former USA President Carter's efforts in relation to the situation in the former Yugoslavia. He said that Mr. Carter was conscious of the need for such efforts to be fully synchronized with those of the SRSG, as well as those of the Co-Chairmen of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia and the Contact Group, in order to avoid unnecessary duplication and possible contradictions. Bosnian Prime Minister Silajdzic is reported to have implicitly rejected proposals made by Bosnian Serb leader Karadzic. Informed sources report the Bosnian Moslem military commander Delic as indicating that coordinated military activity with Croat forces was a complex issue and, despite improved relations between ZAGREB and SARAJEVO, these difficulties would continue. It is assessed that conflicting security and defence concepts will restrict cooperation to loosely coordinated military activities. Press quoted UNMOs as reporting that Bosnian Serbs captured vital high ground south of VELIKA KLADUSA on 16 December. On the same day a humanitarian relief convoy reached BIHAC.

On 15 December, in an address to the Security Council, Rwandan Vice-President and Minister of Defence Major-General Kagame appealed to the international community for assistance in disarming and relocating "uniformed, armed killers that were intimidating and killing Rwandan refugees" in Zaire. He also asked for international assistance to address the question of impunity. The overall military situation in Rwanda was reported as calm. On 15 December, the GISENYI border posts remained closed to UNAMIR personnel, but were open to all other traffic. Also on 15 December, the RPA in MUSHAKA and NYENJI (Sector 4) allowed UNMOs and Human Rights Teams to enter in the genocide during the war. The 44 suspected Malawi troops in BUTARE and were due to be released on 16 December.



On 15 December, sporadic fire continued in the general areas of the Southern Compound and Medina Colony in MOGADISHU. Stray bullets hit UNOSOM facilities. No casualties or damage to UNOSOM property were reported. 470 personnel of the Indian Brigade left MOGADISHU for India. Attempts to steal UNOSOM property were prevented at Hunter Base, the Airport, SP-7 and SP-8 by

*All enquiries should be addressed to the I&R Section of the DPEO, Suite 100, 1100-100 St. John's Road, St. John's, NL A1B 4X6, Canada. Tel: 709/553-7971.*

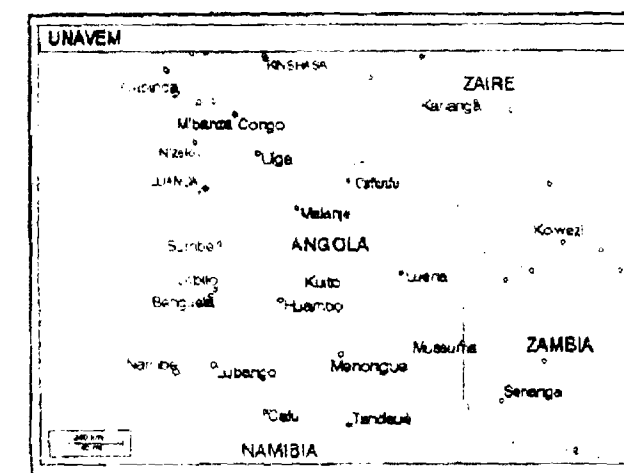


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Bangladeshi, Pakistani and Malaysian forces. On 16 December, two international businessmen were abducted while on their way to BOSSASSO Airport. SSDF militiamen in two vehicles were sent after the abductors and the businessmen were rescued successfully. 120 international civilian staff have left MOGADISHU bringing the total now in station down to 480. Approximately 450 local employees have been made redundant. The UN MAANTA newspaper and the radio station are due to close by 17 December.

### Angola

On 15 December, a leading UNITA Commander, Mr. Gato, was reported by the press to have accused Government troops of violating the cease-fire and said the country's peace process was at risk. UNAVEM report the situation in UIGE and its surrounding areas remained tense. The UNAVEM Regional Commander in the UIGE area has maintained regular contacts with UNITA, who expressed concern over the alleged detention of eight UNITA soldiers by FAA (Government Forces). The situation in CRUXEIRO (HUAMBO province) was calm, however UNITA insisted that FAA troops had not withdrawn to their original positions after an attack on UNITA positions in this area. The UNAVEM Team Commander in LUBANGO confirmed a UNITA attack on civilians in BOIO and on FAA positions in MONTE BELO (both in LUBANGO province) on 14 December. About 160,000 people were reported to be without food in MALANGE. WFP was planning to resume humanitarian flights to MALANGE on 16 December 1994.



### Liberia

On 15 December, fighting between NPFL and ECOMOG continued near MONROVIA. Exchanges of small arms fire took place in the outskirts of the capital. During the night of 14-15 December, 48 civilians, including women and children, were massacred by unidentified armed militia elements in the Duport area (suburbs of MONROVIA). UNOMIL report considerable panic in MONROVIA as a result of the killings but assess that although the overall security situation in MONROVIA has deteriorated, ECOMOG has now brought it under control. The major impediment to ECOMOG's success is an acute deficiency in logistics.

### Haiti

Informed sources report that the general situation in Haiti remains calm, although, on 14 December, an MNF patrol opened fire on a group of Haitians caught red handed in the middle of a theft. One Haitian was killed and another wounded. President Aristide is reported by the media to have encouraged foreign investment in Haiti. The OAS Secretary-General is due to visit Haiti on 22 December to discuss the economic and political regeneration of the country with President Aristide.

### Cyprus

The Secretary-General has formally recommended to the Security Council an extension of the UNFICYP mandate for six months to 30 June 1995. In a report dated 12 December, he expressed concern about the excessive level of armaments and forces in Cyprus, and the rate at which they were being increased. He also noted that no progress had been made on the modest measures, repeatedly called for by the Council, aimed at reducing the confrontation between the two sides along the cease-fire lines.

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**IN BRIEF ...**

*Daily highlights of key peace-keeping and  
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15 December 1994*

**HIGHLIGHTS**

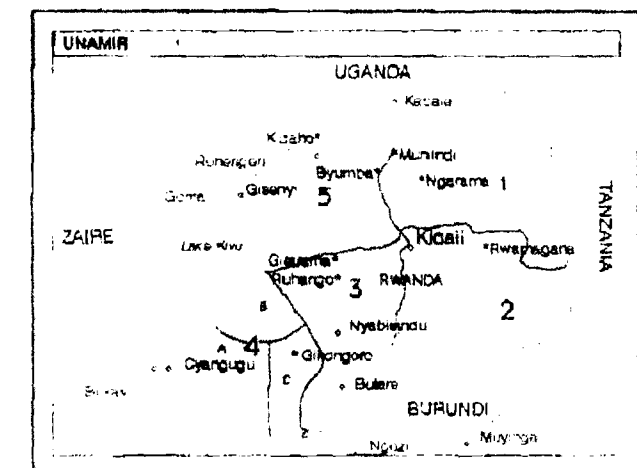
- ▶ Former President Carter was asked by Mr. Karadzic to mediate in the Bosnian conflict.
- ▶ Operation HOPE was successfully completed in Rwanda
- ▶ Fighting was reported in the outskirts of MONROVIA.

**Former Yugoslavia**

On 14 December, press reports indicated that Bosnian Serb leader Karadzic had agreed to remove restrictions on the movement of UN peace-keepers, to free Moslem prisoners aged 19 or younger, to implement a cease-fire allowing the reopening of SARAJEVO Airport, and that he had asked former USA President Carter to mediate a solution to the Bosnian conflict. Mr. Karadzic and SRSG Akashi also held talks on 14 December on relations between the Bosnian Serbs and UNPROFOR and a nationwide cease-fire in Bosnia, and are reported to have reached agreement in principle on several major issues. The details are to be discussed on 15 December by Lt Gen Rose and Mr. Krajisnik, speaker of the Bosnian Serb "parliament". On 15 December an UNPROFOR helicopter (UK Sea King) was hit by small arms fire over Mt. IGMAN and was forced to carry out an emergency landing at KISELJAK. No casualties are reported. The Danish fuel tankers, hijacked by the BSA on 12 December, have been returned empty. Major Martin Morris, a British officer serving with UNPROFOR, organised a rock concert featuring the former Iron maiden lead singer Bruce Davidson in SARAJEVO on 14 December. It is reported to have been successful.

**Rwanda**

The military situation in Rwanda was reported as generally stable. The Rwandan Government announced its intention to close the refugee camps by the end of the year, using force if necessary. However, UNAMIR prevailed on it to avoid unilateral action. Operation HOPE, designed to reinforce law and order in a number of camps, was completed and proved to be extremely successful with no casualties. The Government troops provided two battalions and formed a perimeter around the camps while UNAMIR peace-keepers were deployed inside. A total of 47 people were detained for various offenses during the operation in the presence of human rights monitors, and were registered by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC); a quantity of weapons were also confiscated. The displaced population of the camps remained calm and friendly towards UNAMIR personnel. On 14 December, an UNMO Team was denied access by the RPA in the area of NYENJI (Sector 4C). The border with Zaire remained closed to UNAMIR personnel.



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**Somalia**

On 14 December, sporadic exchanges of fire took place in MOGADISHU in the general areas of the Southern Compound and Medina Colony. Stray bullets hit UNOSOM facilities. No casualties or damage to UNOSOM property were reported. On 15 December, Pakistani forces vacated their positions from north MOGADISHU to UNOSOM residences.

**Angola**

On 14 December, the general military situation was reported as calm in most areas, apart from UIGE and its surrounding areas where it remained tense. In the area of UIGE there was an increase in the migration of civilians from UNITA controlled areas into the city. After negotiations between UNAVEM and Government Forces (FAA) on a cease-violation perpetrated during the FAA offensive near KRUIZEIRO (20 kms east of HUAMBO), Government troops were withdrawn to their original positions. HUAMBO airport remained closed. WFP plans to resume humanitarian flights to MALANGE on 16 December. On 15 December, a Red Cross DC3 aircraft crashed near the southern Angolan town of LOBITO, killing a American and a Swiss pilot. There were no humanitarian aid flights to UNITA controlled areas.

**Haiti**

Informed sources report that all workers at the PORT-AU-PRINCE General Hospital went on strike on 14 December and are planning a complete shutdown on 16 December in protest against a lack of supplies and poor security. The FAD'H is reported by the same sources to be bewildered by President Aristide's order to dismiss approximately 3,000 personnel and reduce to a strength of 1,500. The Defence Minister is reported to have stated that the dismissal order was in fact a transfer order and that those personnel affected would be employed in other ministries.

**Middle East**

On 14 December, it was reported by the press that Syria had emphasized that it would not bargain with Israel over the Golan Heights; instead Syria would demand a full return. In a commentary, it was said that peace in the Middle East would be impossible without the participation of Syria, and participation of Syria in the peace process would depend on full restoration of the Golan heights.

**Liberia**

On 14 December, UNOMIL reported that fighting between ECOMOG and armed elements, assumed to be NPFL, was going on in the suburbs of MONROVIA. ECOMOG stated that the situation was under control. It was also reported by the press that militiamen had rampaged through the capital's PAYNESVILLE suburb on 15 December, killing at least 20 civilians and looting shops and homes. Elements from the Armed Forces of Liberia (AFL) are also reported to have attacked the north-eastern outskirts of MONROVIA early on 15 December.

**Caucasus**

On 14 December, a pan-Caucasus armed movement was reported by the press to have said that it was mobilizing volunteers to fight alongside Chechen secessionist forces who are battling Russian troops in Chechnya. Mr Alyev, head of the Confederation of Caucasus Peoples, said that recruitment centres would be set up in the six northern Caucasus republics, including the Abkhazia area.

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13 December 1994*

#### HIGHLIGHTS

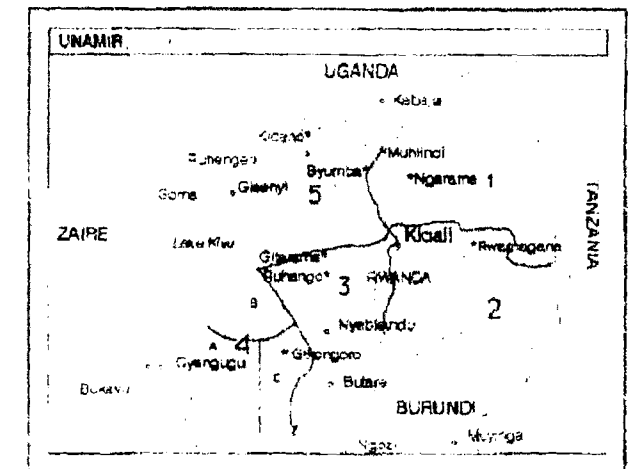
- ▶ A 70 member National Development Council has been established in Rwanda.
- ▶ The SSA has accepted Ethiopia's offer to meet the SNA in ADDIS ABABA.
- ▶ The trial of Ethiopia's former Marxist rulers has started in ADDIS ABABA.

#### Former Yugoslavia

According to press reports, NATO's Military Committee met on 12 December to finalise plans for a force to cover the withdrawal of UNPROFOR from Bosnia. NATO, stressing that only contingency planning had taken place, agreed to provide troops, air cover, communications and engineering support. The plan assumes a pull-out in a hostile environment. Also on 12 December, Mr. Karadzic said that if UNPROFOR was to be pulled out, this should be done through Serb-held territory "because no one can provide UNPROFOR with greater security than the Serb Republic." Lt Gen Smith from Britain will replace Lt Gen Rose as Commander of UN troops in Bosnia on 24 January 1995. The US and French Defence Ministers met on 12 December and are reported by the press to be keen to see a revamping of the rules of engagement. Additionally, they proposed the establishment of a humanitarian aid corridor from the Adriatic coast to SARAJEVO, and backing it up with heightened use of NATO air power to protect convoys and other selected UN humanitarian and aid missions. On 13 December, Foreign Ministers from Islamic states meeting at the OIC summit in CASABLANCA said that their governments would act in the belief that Bosnia was exempt from the UN arms embargo. The Danish vehicles hijacked on 10 December by the BSA (three fuel trucks and two jeeps) have still not been returned. Bosnian Serb officials have given clearance for SARAJEVO Airport to be used for UNPROFOR troop rotation flights.

#### Rwanda

On 12 December, it was reported by the press that Rwanda opened a transitional parliament (CND - National Development Council) pledged to work for ethnic reconciliation. An eight-point programme was set by the interim government to lead the state to democratic rule in five years, after which presidential and parliamentary elections would be held. The programme includes restoration of a climate of peace and security, reorganisation of central and provincial administration, restoration of national unity, return of refugees from outside the country, improvement of social conditions, rebuilding the national economy, reformulating foreign policy and consolidating democracy. The transitional parliament consists of 70 members who were nominated by eight political parties and the Army. Parties implicated in the genocide were not represented. The assembly will operate along the lines of the 1993 ARUSHA peace accord. UNAMIR reports the situation in the areas of RWESERO, KIRAMBO and GATARE (all in Sector 4C) is unstable due to banditry and indiscriminate shooting allegedly perpetrated by the RPA. The border around GISENYI continues to be closed to UNAMIR personnel. Press reports indicate that the Canadian Government has agreed to



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finance the provision of electrical power supplies to KIGALI.

**Somalia**

On 12 December, sporadic firing continued in the general area of the Southern Compound in MOGADISHU. Stray rounds struck UNOSOM facilities but no casualties or damage were reported. On the same day, the SRSG met with Mr. Abdinasr Ahmed Aden "Sergito" and Gen Mohamed Nur Galal (Hab'r Gedir Peace Committee) who briefed him on the recent interclan conflict in MOGADISHU. They stressed that the majority of people were tired of the fighting and that it was unlikely to be sustained. The Somali Salvation Alliance (SSA) Executive Committee has decided to accept the invitation of the Ethiopian Government to meet with the Somali National Alliance in ADDIS ABABA. Mr. Ali Mahdi may lead the SSA delegation.

**Haiti**

Informed sources report that the situation in Haiti remains generally calm, although incidents of crime continue to increase. The Interim Police Security Force (IPSF) are increasingly assuming a number of police functions with minimal MNF assistance and are growing in confidence. In some areas IPSF patrols are carried out without MNF support.

**Middle East**

Press reports indicate that Israeli Prime Minister Rabin has ruled out any major military offensive in south Lebanon, saying there were no miracle solutions for preventing guerrilla attacks. A spokesman for the DAMASCUS-based Popular and Democratic Fronts for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP and DFLP) announced on 12 December that they had decided to merge their military leaderships with "the aim of creating an efficient military force to counter the (Israeli) occupation, which would operate inside the occupied territories and from south Lebanon." The Japanese Foreign Minister is reported by the press to have stated that Japan was waiting for its troops to return from Zaire and Mozambique before taking the decision whether or not to deploy troops to the GOLAN HEIGHTS.

**Liberia**

Ghanaian officials met Liberian militia leaders in MONROVIA in the latest effort to revive peace talks which had been scheduled to re-open in Ghana. The consultations were reported as successful and it was expected that the peace talks in ACCRA would resume. On 12 December, Maj Gen Johnson announced a unilateral cease-fire of his faction in response to the call of the ECOWAS Chairman. ECOMOG reported that their positions in Mt. BARKLAY, in the FENDAL area (between MONROVIA and KAKATA) were attacked by elements of the NPFL. An exchange of heavy mortar and artillery fire took place during the attack; casualties are unknown.

**Russia**

Fighting between Russian troops and forces loyal to the self-declared republic of Chechnya has continued around the capital GROZNY. Press reports indicate that Russia's Lower House of Parliament, the Duma, has declared as unsatisfactory MOSCOW's efforts to reach a political solution to the crisis and has adopted a resolution calling on President Yeltsin and his government to make use of all available political and legal measures to end the fighting in Chechnya.

**Ethiopia**

According to press reports, the trial of Ethiopia's former Marxist rulers began in ADDIS ABABA on 13 December. Sixty-six members of the military junta that seized power in 1974 are accused of genocide and crimes against humanity, although the exiled leader Mengistu Haile Mariam is being tried in absentia.

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Date : 12 December 1994

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**IN BRIEF ...**

*Daily highlights of key peace-keeping and  
electoral developments, and related world events  
12 December 1994*

**HIGHLIGHTS**

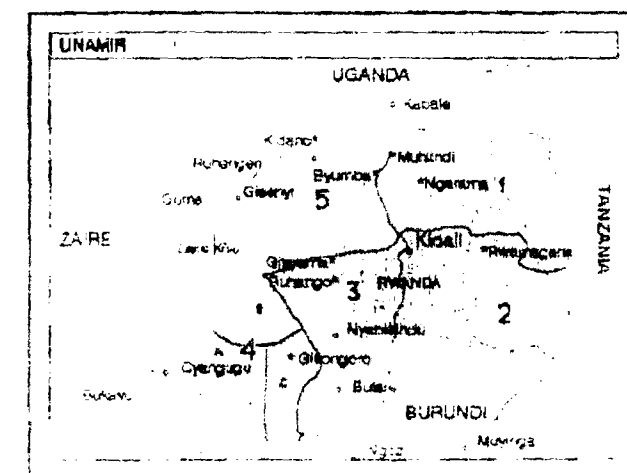
- One Bangladeshi soldier is killed and four wounded in BIHAC.
- Indian troops withdraw from KISMAYO
- Russian troops move into Chechnya.

**Former Yugoslavia**

UNPROFOR reports that one Bangladeshi soldier was killed and four wounded when their armoured personnel carrier came under missile and small arms attack in VELIKA Kladusa on 12 December. Shelling continued in BIHAC on 10 and 11 December and a number of people are reported to have been injured. On 11 December, the Bosnian Ambassador to Croatia said that the Bosnian Government would consider accepting a confederation between the Bosnian Serbs and the Republic of Yugoslavia similar to that between the Bosnian Croats and Croatia. On 09 December, the General Assembly condemned the militant actions of the self-proclaimed authorities in the Serb-controlled territories of Croatia. A resolution requested the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to immediately cease any military and logistic support. The General Assembly concluded that Yugoslavia's activities aimed at integrating the occupied territories into its administrative, military and transportation systems were illegal, and must cease immediately. Three Danish fuel tankers were hijacked on 10 December and continue to be held. UNPROFOR described the fuel situation as critical and assessed that the blockade of fuel and other essential supplies was an organised attempt to undermine the viability of the mission. Also on 10 December, a convoy carrying Lt Gen Rose was delayed for several hours at a crossing point into Sector North, even though clearances had been approved by local Serbs. Intensive discussions failed to gain results, so the convoy returned. Leaders from 52 countries will meet in MOROCCO on 13 December for a two day Islamic summit held by the Organization of Islamic Countries. The organization's leader, Sheikh Mohammed Hamed Abu al-Nasr, is reported to have said that the summit would decide "concrete measures rather than simple recommendations" and would debate ways to provide assistance to the Bosnian Government.

**Rwanda**

The general military situation is reported as calm. On 10 December, UNAMIR reported that the RPA created a one kilometre security zone along the Rwanda-Zaire border north of MUTUGA (Sector 5) in order to prevent and monitor infiltration from Zaire. The GISENYI border post was closed to UNAMIR personnel on 10 and 11 December. On 11 December, a Human Rights team was held by the RPA at KIGARAMA (about 15 kms south-west of RWAMAGANA). The UNMO Team which went to negotiate the matter was also harassed by the RPA. Both teams left KIGARAMA but were later stopped by the RPA at GASETSA (Sector 2). Also on 11 December, it was reported that witnesses of genocide attacks in Rwanda were being singled out for execution by Hutus in refugee camps in south-west Rwanda. UNAMIR reports camp violence to be on the increase. (12/12/94)



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said the murders appeared to be the work of gangs from the former Rwandan army and members of the Interhamwe.

### Somalia

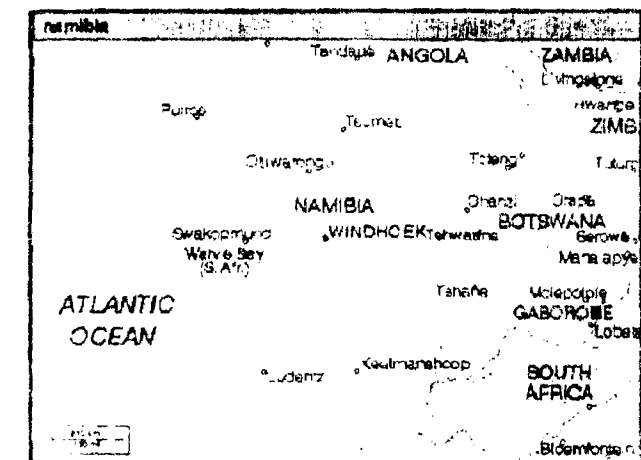
Interclan fighting and the intense use of small arms and heavy weapons has continued in MOGADISHU. On 11 December, the K-4 Circle was vacated by Malaysian Forces who were relocated to the Airfield. Stray bullets continued to land in UNOSOM facilities and an Egyptian and an Indian soldier were injured. In KISMAYO on 11 December at 0825 hours LT, the Indian contingent completed its withdrawal by ship and helicopter to MOGADISHU; no incidents were reported by the rear guard but fighting between rival militia groups continued. On 09 December, the media reported that the influx of an additional 48,000 Somali refugees into Ethiopia was causing concern to the Ethiopian government who complained that mass starvation would occur as there were now 184,000 refugees living in a camp that was designed to accommodate 150,000. The Egyptian Envoy to Somalia met with Mr. Ali Mahdi, who briefed him on the SSA effort to make the SNA abandon its unilateral conference in favour of a broad based conference. The Egyptian Envoy said that Egypt would not recognise any government that was not brought about through broad based national reconciliation. In a press statement on 11 December, Arab League Secretary-General Mr. Meguid expressed hope that an Arab League delegation, due to visit MOGADISHU on 16 December, would reach positive results for a settlement of the Somali issue.

### Russia

Press reports indicate that Russian troops moved into the republic of Chechnya on 11 December on the orders of President Yeltsin to clamp down on a bid by the republic to secede. Fighting between Russian and Chechen forces took place on 12 December as talks between the two sides were held in VLADIKAVKAZ, the capital of neighbouring North Ossetia. There are unconfirmed reports that Russian planes have bombed the Chechen capital GROZNY. President Yeltsin is under fierce domestic criticism for ordering the invasion.

### Namibia

Namibia's ruling SWAPO party is reported by commercial threat analysts to have won the recent elections by a large majority. In the provisional results announced on 10 December, SWAPO took 71% of the votes and secured a two-thirds majority, the main opposition Democratic Turnhalle Alliance took 22% and the United Democratic Front took 3%.



### Liberia

Prior to the start of the peace talks scheduled for 12 December in ACCRA, Ghanaian President Rawlings is reported by the press to have warned Liberian leaders that these talks were the last chance to resolve differences; if they failed and hostilities resumed, ECOMOG would withdraw. On 12 December, the media reported that the peace talks had been postponed. During the weekend of 10 and 11 December, a high-ranking Ghanaian delegation visited neighbouring Burkina Faso, where it met National Patriotic Front (NPFL) leader Taylor and held talks with President Compaore. Taylor is reported to have said that he would be willing to come to ACCRA in person should the talks resume. Rival factions complained about Taylor's absence from the last round of talks, where he was represented by a delegation led by his ally, Mr. Sleaf.

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Date : 9 December 1994

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### IN BRIEF ...

*Daily highlights of key peace-keeping and  
electoral developments, and related world events  
09 December 1994*

#### HIGHLIGHTS

- Interclan fighting continues in MOGADISHU: UN peace-keepers are injured by stray rounds.
- Mr Chissano is sworn in as the democratically elected President of Mozambique.

#### Former Yugoslavia

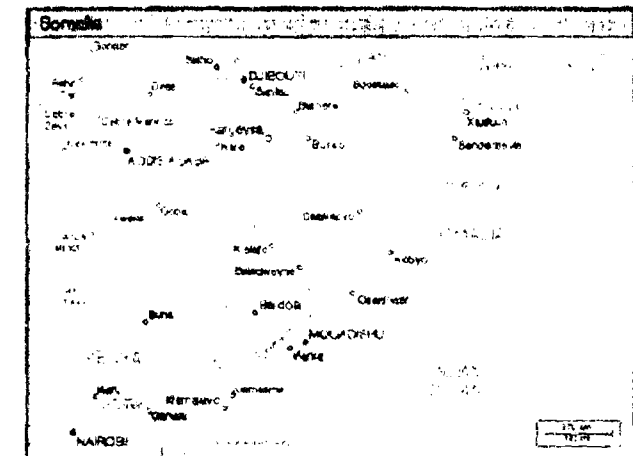
Unconfirmed press reports name the British Major General Rupert Smith as the man who will replace his fellow countryman, Lieutenant General Sir Michael Rose, as Commander of the UN forces in Bosnia when Rose's one-year term ends on 24 January. The Malaysian Defence Minister told reporters in KUALA LUMPUR that Malaysian troops would remain in Bosnia, even if the UN withdraws its peace-keepers. He condemned the announced withdrawal of part of the Bangladeshi contingent in BIHAC, saying that the damage done to the UN's credibility was "irreparable." The head of the EU mission in the former Yugoslavia told reporters in ZAGREB that EU monitors will stay as well. In the BIHAC pocket, several SA-2 missiles have been fired by Serb forces against Government troops. In one of these incidents, the missile passed low over an UNPROFOR base in the enclave and impacted not far away. In the whole of Bosnia, the BSA still holds 193 members of UNPROFOR detained on different locations. Among these 193 are 65 French, 40 Russian, and 82 Ukrainian soldiers.

#### Rwanda

A Ghanaian military observer from UNAMIR was found dead in the western border town CYANGUGU. According to UNAMIR his death was caused by malaria.

#### Somalia

On 08 December, Abgal and Murusade elders met in north MOGADISHU to discuss the present conflict in the city. The Abgals accused General Aideed (SNA) of promoting hostilities in order to divide their communities. UNOSOM reported that interclan fighting continued in the Medina area of MOGADISHU on 08 December. The extensive use of small arms and heavy weapons, including recoilless rifles, was reported. A large number of stray rounds landed in UNOSOM facilities. Two Pakistani soldiers were struck in separate incidents by bullets: five members of the Indian forces aviation unit were injured later when an RPG hit the roof of a nearby barracks. The condition of all personnel was reported as stable. Informed sources assess that since the Somali militias are becoming more aggressive, it is unlikely that they will back off, even if UN troops are escorted by APCs and helicopters. The Somali gunmen will probably resort to small-scale, hit-and-run attacks aimed at seizing loot or hijacking vehicles. The use of indirect-fire weapons against UN facilities and troop concentrations is a possible scenario to extort protection payments from UNOSOM.



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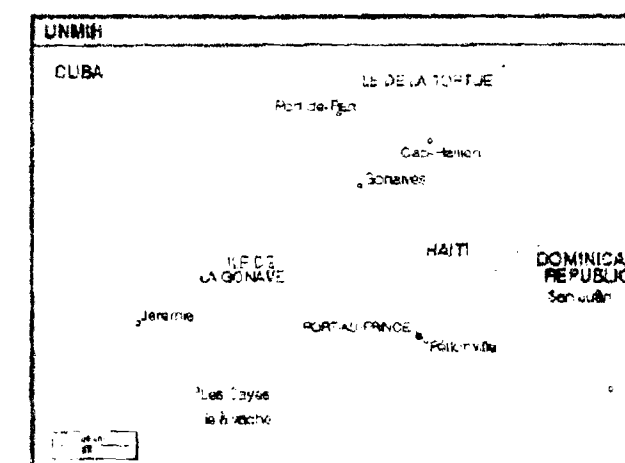
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**Angola**

On 08 December, the Security Council extended the mandate of the UNAVEM until 08 February 1995 to enable the Mission to monitor the cease-fire established by the LUSAKA Protocol. The Council commended the Government of Angola and UNITA for signing the Protocol, and urged them to fully respect the cease-fire which came into effect on 22 November. It expressed deep concern at reports of renewed clashes in the country. The Council will review the UN role in Angola by 08 February 1995. The SRSG insisted that there had been no substantive breach of the cease-fire and that additional observers should be deployed. In Angola itself, rifle-fire hit a UN aircraft as it prepared to land with food supplies for the northern town of MALANGI. The plane made a safe landing and no injuries have been reported.

**Haiti**

A crowd of approximately 2,000 people demonstrated in PORT-AU-PRINCE. There were conflicting reports as to the purpose of the demonstration; one claim was that it was against the USA presence in Haiti, while the other stated that it was for the USA to do more. On 07 December, the UNMIH Advance Party Chief of Staff met with the Russian delegation conducting a survey of the security situation in Haiti. During the meeting, the Russians expressed concerns about security and stability, in particular the lack of a credible police force and the continuing concerns on the part of members of the Haitian Government about disarmament.



**Namibia**

Various sources report that the legislative and presidential elections which took place on 7 and 8 December passed off peacefully. They have been hailed as a model of democracy by international observers. Commercial analysts expect that the results, which will be announced on 10 or 11 December, will probably strengthen SWAPO's hold on power.

**Mozambique**

Foreign heads of state, diplomats, UN officials, members of the parliament, the Mozambican opposition and a large crowd attended a colorful ceremony in MAPUTU, in which Mr. Chissano was sworn in as Mozambique's first democratically elected president. With this event, ONUMOZ succeeded in accomplishing its mandate. On 08 December, 396 members of the Botswana battalion were repatriated by air, and 17 CIVPOL departed the mission area. According to the press, newly elected opposition lawmakers walked out of the Parliament's opening session after the vote to elect a new speaker. The opposition deputies, who wanted a secret vote, refused to participate in the open vote.

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### IN BRIEF ...

*Daily highlights of key peace-keeping and  
electoral developments, and related world events  
08 December 1994*

#### HIGHLIGHTS

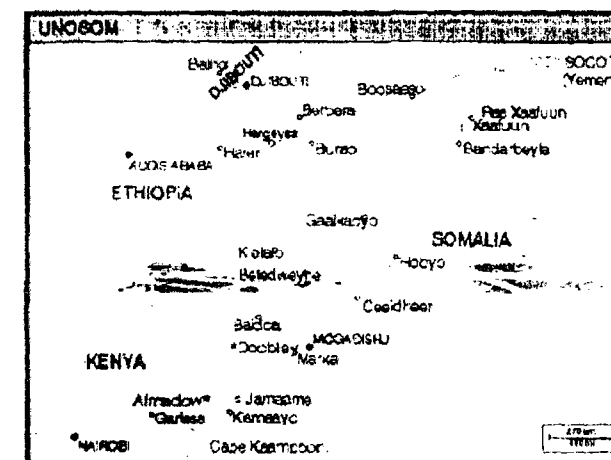
- ▶ The UN continues to work for a negotiated settlement in Bosnia despite talk of a withdrawal.
- ▶ The Ethiopian Government has invited the SNA and the SSA to meet in ADDIS ABABA.
- ▶ The Tanzanian battalion is to commence withdrawing from Liberia from 15 December.

#### Former Yugoslavia

On 07 December, the Secretary-General confirmed that there were contingency plans for the withdrawal of UNPROFOR. He stressed that the UN was working hard for a negotiated settlement in the former Yugoslavia, but warned that the Security Council might decide to withdraw the Force if no progress was made. However, he also stressed that it was important to avoid pessimism. The French Foreign Minister told the press on 07 December that France has asked the UN and NATO to draw up detailed plans for the withdrawal of UN forces in Bosnia. Press reports indicate that the USA is prepared to deploy ground troops to assist with the evacuation of UNPROFOR if needed, in response to a request from NATO. In PALE, however, Bosnian Serb leader Karadzic hinted that his government might be prepared to consider the revised version of the Contact Group peace plan now on offer. According to informed sources, Mr. Karadzic said that "new interpretations" of the international peace plan were "a good point of departure for more talks with the Contact Group". Commercial threat analysts believe that Mr. Karadzic may begin to pursue diplomacy to keep the UN engaged in Bosnia. A UN withdrawal would, according to these sources, deprive the Bosnian Serb Republic of any international legitimacy. As a result PALE may prefer to retain a UN presence. On 07 December, the "Krajina" Serbs approved "the regular movement of convoys for the Bangladesh battalion as well as those of UNHCR for humanitarian relief". Convoy movement started on 08 December. The official permission followed the agreement reached in BELGRADE between the SRSG, President Milosevic and Mr. Martić, and a series of meetings with the KNIN authorities.

#### Somalia

The SSA has decided in principle to accept the invitation from the Ethiopian government to meet with Gen Aideed (SNA) in ADDIS ABABA. In a press conference, Mr Ali Mahdi said that Gen Aideed's determination to impose his will upon the people could have unfortunate consequences that might force the international community to return to Somalia. An Indian naval force of three ships is off the coast of KISMAYO to support the withdrawal of the remaining Indian forces from the city. KISMAYO airport was vacated on 07 December and turned over to the District Council without incident. MOGADISHU airport is now the only airstrip in Somalia remaining under UNOSOM control.



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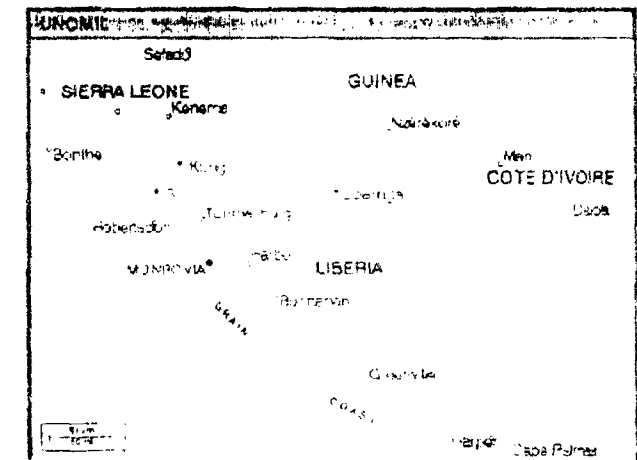


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Informed sources report that public confidence in the newly formed Police Force (IPSF) continues to be tested, but that recent trends continue to indicate an overall positive acceptance. A crowd of approximately eight hundred Haitians gathered spontaneously to celebrate the opening of the FAD'H outpost in CITE-SOLEIL. Support for the newly assigned police was very positive. The avant post opening follows a request by the CITY-SOLEIL community for police representation in their neighbourhood.

On 07 December, the chief of Russian peace-keeping troops in Tajikistan warned exiled opposition forces not to step up cross-border raids before a new round of peace talks with the government. General Chechulin, commander of the 25,000 Russian border guards in Tajikistan, quoted intelligence reports as saying the rebels were planning an attack before a fourth round of talks between the government and opposition on 12 December in MOSCOW. He said, in a statement to the press, that opposition leader Nouri had met fellow rebel commander Sadirov in northern Afghanistan to plan the attack.

On 07 December, UNIMIL reported that the Tanzanian battalion in ECOMOG had received orders from their government to commence pulling out from Liberia with effect from 15 December. The Tanzanian military commanders have been ordered to complete all preparations in this regard by 10 December. UNOMIL officials assess that the decision by Tanzania to pull out its troops from ECOMOG may cause anxiety in MONROVIA. The business community is anxiously awaiting the outcome of the forthcoming talks in ACCRA, and may leave the country if no agreement is reached. The Nigerian President has indicated that Nigerian troops may be withdrawn if the ACCRA talks fail to break the stalemate in Liberia. He expressed commitment on the part of Liberian faction leaders to the process.



A UN convoy, transporting food and medical supplies, reached KABUL on 07 December according to officials there. The convoy, which transported 435 tons of supplies in 37 trucks, was the second to be able to reach the Afghan capital the past week after a first convoy on 05 December. These convoys are the first of their kind since six months.

On 06 December, Mr. Ardzimba was sworn in as the new "President of Abkhazia". The ceremony was short and there were no political speeches.

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Date : 7 December 1994

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GALARZA, UNMOGIP, SRINAGAR  
GBEHO, UNOSOM II, MOGADISHU  
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THAPA, UNIKOM, UMM QASR  
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**IN BRIEF ...**

*Daily highlights of key peace-keeping and  
electoral developments, and related world events  
07 December 1994*

**HIGHLIGHTS**

- Part of the Bangladeshi battalion in BIHAC is to be temporarily withdrawn.
- An Egyptian soldier was killed and an Indian soldier was wounded in MOGADISHU.

**Former Yugoslavia**

One third of the 1200-strong Bangladeshi battalion based in BIHAC is to be withdrawn due to difficulties in resupplying them. The date and means of the withdrawal have yet to be finalised and it is planned that the battalion be brought back up to strength as soon as the situation permits. Unconfirmed press reports state that the withdrawal has commenced. Croatian Serbs have given authority for a humanitarian aid convoy to leave ZAGREB for BIHAC on 8 December and another will follow three days later. The relief community estimates that there are 170,000 people in the pocket, some of whom are very close to starvation. The Danish Government has announced that it will withdraw its troops if British and French troops are withdrawn from UNPROFOR. In a press statement, Foreign Ministers from Islamic countries have accused the UN of failure in Bosnia and have pledged to send in an Islamic force to replace any western UN troops that are withdrawn. Bosnian Serbs near BANJA LUKA are now holding a Russian officer who had volunteered to be sent in as a "replacement" for the Jordanian major they had been previously detaining.

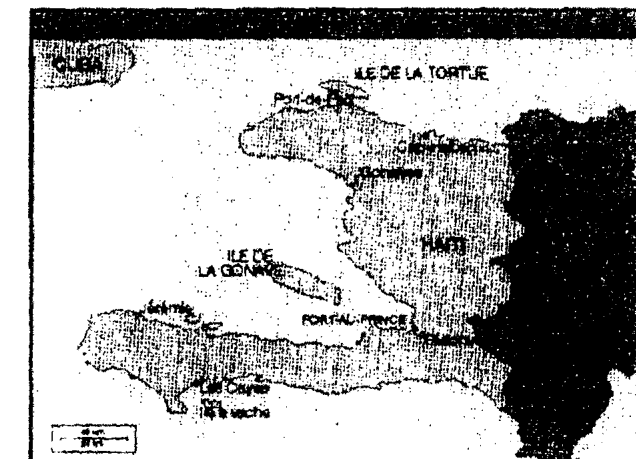
**Somalia**

In MOGADISHU, an Egyptian soldier was killed by a stray bullet and an Indian Warrant Officer wounded during fighting between rival factions. The fighting between the Abgal and Murusad factions in the MEDINA district of MOGADISHU also left two Somalis dead and seven injured. An Indian naval task force has arrived off KISMAYU to protect the withdrawal of the last 850 Indian troops.

**Haiti**

The Government made two announcements this week that will likely have a positive effect on the morale of the general population. First, it was announced that the law on the separation of the police and the army had been passed by the Senate. This step had been identified as one of the key measures to be adopted by the National Assembly and was one of the major points that would allow the transition to UNMIH to take place. The law, which had been previously endorsed by the Chamber of Deputies, must now be promulgated by the President. The second announcement concerned the creation of a presidential commission in charge of "the modernisation and the growth of the economy."

The commission is to include prominent members of the private sector --some of whom were fiercely opposed to the return of Mr. Aristide-- and would offer suggestions to the government on how best to rebuild and stimulate the Haitian economy.



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#### Angola

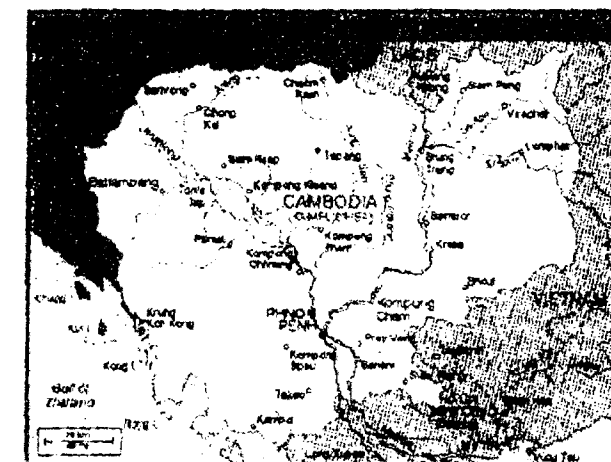
The Angolan Government and UNITA resumed talks on 07 December to discuss the final details of last months' peace accord, including the encampment and disarming of UNITA forces. One of the first issues to be discussed was the arrangements for assembling UNITA troops in 15 sectors. Results of the meeting have not yet been released. Press reports suggest that UNITA has already rejected any role for South African, Namibian, or Zimbabwean soldiers in the future UN contingent because of their "closeness" to the Angolan Government.

#### Afghanistan

Press reports indicate that talks taking place in TEHRAN between the warring Afghan factions ended after nine days without agreement on either a cease-fire or a date to resume negotiations. Eight of the ten major groups attended the talks, the two that failed to attend are both allied with Afghanistan President Rabbani. The first major UN aid convoy to reach KABUL in six months arrived on 05 December. A four-day cease-fire was implemented on 05 December to allow the convoy to pass. Previous convoys had been suspended due to blockades by forces of the former Prime Minister; further convoys are planned.

#### Cambodia

The Cambodian Government has introduced a draft compulsory military service law in which all men, less the disabled, aged between 18 and 35 will serve eighteen months in the armed forces. UN sources also report the government news agency's statement that defections from the NADK continue. These sources believe that the government's psychological warfare campaign has had a positive effect on the number of defectors. Some of these defectors have been retrained and are being used by the government forces in offensives against the NADK. The relief community has reported that the Australian Government's decision to provide non-lethal military assistance to Cambodia has been condemned by the NADK who have vowed to behead any Australians they capture. All foreign nationals have been strongly advised to adhere to the movement restrictions in force throughout the country.



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Date : 5 December 1994

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**IN BRIEF ...**

*Daily highlights of key peace-keeping and  
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05 December 1994*

**HIGHLIGHTS**

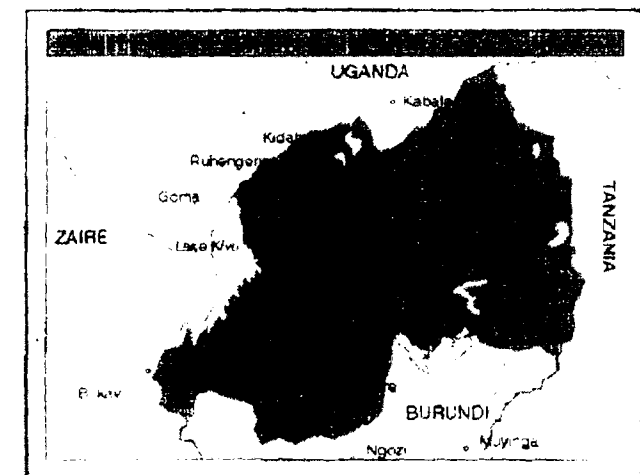
- The Bosnian Serbs released the Ukrainian soldiers, and allowed the British and Dutch convoys to pass.
- Three mortar "bombs" hit the MOGADISHU Airport runway on 04 December without exploding.
- The peace commission of the Angolan Government and UNITA officials will meet on 07 December.

**Former Yugoslavia**

As a result of the 02 December negotiations with the SRSG in PALE, on 04 December the Bosnian Serbs released the seven Ukrainian soldiers, along with their personal weapons, and the British and Dutch convoys were allowed to travel to SREBRENICA and GORAZDE, respectively. In addition, normal activities are to be restored for the 55 Canadians at VISOKO and UN personnel at weapons collection sites around SARAJEVO. However, to date no action on this matter has been taken. Mr. Karadzic also agreed to allow UNHCR convoys and UNPROFOR resupply convoys pass through Serb-controlled areas in the BIHAC pocket. On 02 and 03 December, the SRSG held talks with Dr. Ganic to discuss establishing an immediate cease-fire in the BIHAC pocket, followed by a general cease-fire and cessation of hostilities throughout Bosnia-Herzegovina. Dr. Ganic said the Bosnian position on this issue was that a cease-fire in the BIHAC pocket was essential as a first step and should include the interpositioning of UNPROFOR troops on the border with Croatia to prevent future incursions by Krajina Serb forces. Dr. Ganic said that if UNPROFOR stabilized the situation in Bosnia-Herzegovina, the Bosnian Government would be willing to consider the UN suggestion to enter into informal talks with the Serb side. On 05 December, the British Prime Minister told reporters that Britain would have to withdraw its troops from Bosnia if they faced unacceptable risks or were unable to do their humanitarian and peace-keeping mission.

**Rwanda**

On 03 December, the Force Commander reported that working relations between UNAMIR and the RPA had improved; as a result most tasks are now expeditiously accomplished. On 04 December, UNAMIR reported that the two large refugee camps inside Tanzania, which are beside lakes, were infested with flies which could cause disease. UNAMIR also reported that in Sector 4A in the MBOGO refugee camp, the situation is tense due to the constant and arbitrary arrests by the RPA. The camp's inhabitants have demanded assistance from UNAMIR in leaving the country.



**Somalia**

UNOSOM reported on 03 December that the Ethiopian Government has invited Mr. Ali Mahdi (SSA) to meet with Gen. Aideed (SNA) in ADDIS ABABA. SSA leaders are still considering a response to the invitation. Unconfirmed press reports indicate that three mortar "bombs" hit the runway of MOGADISHU Airport on 04 December, but failed to explode.

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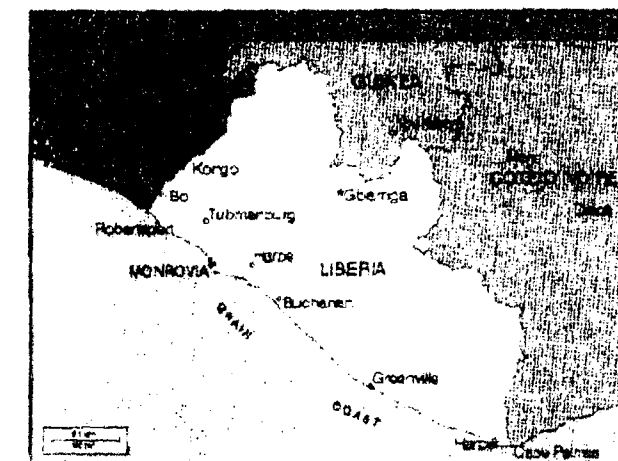
### **El Salvador**

According to commercial threat analysts on 05 December, there are some concerns at deficiencies in the new National Civil Police (PNC), which will leave a gap in policing duties from the end of December until at least April 1995. The Government reportedly had planned to keep 400 members of the crime squad of the old National Police (PN) in service until April, but after evidence of PN involvement in criminal activities, it decided to disband the squad. The PNC has 6,000 men deployed in most towns, but will not reach full strength until April.

### **Liberia**

On 03 December, unidentified gunmen attacked ECOMOG troops who were holding Liberia's former military commander on sedition charges stemming from a failed coup attempt in September, according to unconfirmed press reports. The ECOMOG forces were reportedly able to fend off the attackers. On 04 December, the relief community reported that the majority of the people in VOINJAMA (about 250 km north of MONROVIA) were malnourished.

ULIMO(K) leaders have assured relief agencies about the security of their workers in that area. On 05 December, UNOMIL reported that fighting between both groups of ULIMO continued despite a recent cease-fire agreement concluded in ACCRA by Maj Gen Johnson and Mr. Alhaj Kromah. On 05 December, approximately 2,000 people located in two camps for the displaced in TUBMANBURG were reported to be facing a serious lack of relief and food supplies, and the hospital is facing an acute shortage of medicines.



### **Georgia**

On 02 December, the Security Council stated that any unilateral act to establish "a sovereign Abkhaz entity" would violate the commitments assumed by that side in the search for a comprehensive political settlement of the Georgian-Abkhaz conflict. The Council called upon all parties, in particular the Abkhaz side, to reach substantive progress in the negotiations under the auspices of the UN, with the assistance of the Russian Federation as facilitator and with the participation of representatives of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe. Meanwhile, Mr. Ardzinba has proclaimed himself "the President of the Independent Republic Abkhazia". His inauguration is to take place on 06 December. In TBILISI on 03 December, gunmen killed the head of the opposition National Democratic Party, and wounded his wife and driver. The same day, a suspected opposition bomb damaged a railway bridge 48 km from TBILISI.

### **Angola**

According to local press on 05 December, the peace commission of the Angolan Government and UNITA officials, overseeing the recently-signed cease-fire, will hold its first full session on 07 December. The delegation from UNITA arrived in LUANDA on 04 December and attended an introductory meeting which had been postponed.

### **Outlook**

Namibia: The country's first direct Presidential elections are scheduled for 07 and 08 December.

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**IN BRIEF ...**

*Daily highlights of key peace-keeping and  
electoral developments, and related world events  
02 December 1994*

**HIGHLIGHTS**

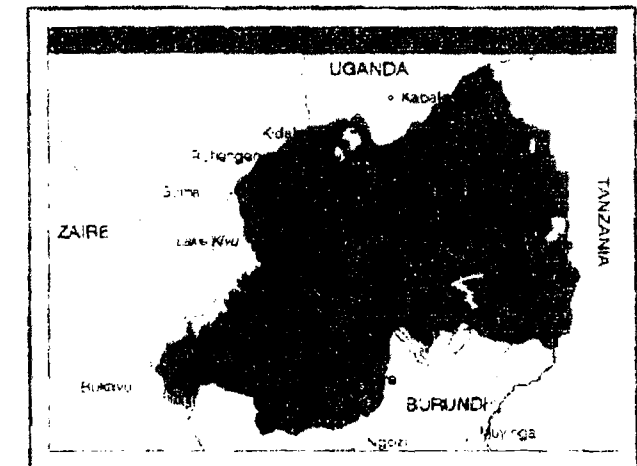
- The SRSG, Gen de Lapresle, and LtGen Rose were not injured in a missile attack in SARAJEVO.
- The Front for the Liberation of the Cabinda Enclave abducted three Polish workers in Cabinda.
- The Georgian Parliament met in an emergency session to discuss the new Abkhazian constitution.

**Former Yugoslavia**

On 02 November, four missiles landed in SARAJEVO, of which two were targeted against the Presidency. One missile hit the roof, the second hit an office. The SRSG, Gen de Lapresle, and LtGen Rose were in the building, but UNPROFOR confirmed that they were not injured. The SRSG and Gen de Lapresle traveled to PALE later to meet with Bosnian Serb leaders. The USG for Political Affairs traveled to BRUSSELS to brief NATO's Secretary-General on the latest discussions in SARAJEVO. In other developments, on 02 December, Croatia signed a landmark economic agreement with the rebel Serb Republic of Krajina on reopening road links, restoring utilities, and reopening an oil pipeline. Commercial political analysts report that this agreement, the first pact concluded between the two sides since the civil war began in 1991, is expected to pave the way for a political settlement. However, they also report that there are signs that ZAGREB may resume military operations against the rebels if progress is not made on the political front soon.

**Rwanda**

On 30 November, the Security Council extended the UNAMIR mandate for six months until 9 June 1995. UNAMIR will continue to contribute to the security of International Criminal Tribunal personnel and help to establish a National Police Force. The Security Council condemned former Rwandan leaders for preventing the repatriation of refugees from camps, particularly in Zaire, and asked the Secretary-General to consult troop contributors about potential peace-keeping operations. No decision was made on the options for dealing with the refugee situation in Zaire that had been outlined in an earlier report to the Security Council. The UNAMIR personnel that were arrested on 30 November have been released, along with their vehicles.



**Angola**

UNAVEM II sources reported the presence of UNITA troops around UIGE. Local sources further reported that on 19 November, UNITA troops had executed 85 FAA soldiers at SENZA DO POMBO, 105 km east of NAGAGA. On 30 November, FAA soldiers attacked the Médécins Sans Frontières warehouse while women and children tried to ransack a government warehouse, but the groups were dispersed by police guards. UNITA forces in the area of HUAMBO are reportedly keeping a number of civilians hostage at VALE DO QUEVA (25 kms north of HUAMBO) and at CATALIA. Commercial

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threat analysts report that the Front for the Liberation of the CABINDA Enclave (FLEC) abducted three Polish workers near TANDO-ZINZE. (Initial press reports stated that they were Italians.) The threat analysts believe that FLEC is seeking to prove to the Government that it intends to pursue its struggle for independence despite the cease-fire between the Government and UNITA.

#### **Tajikistan**

On 1 December, the Supreme Soviet of Tajikistan adopted an electoral law for the newly-created legislative body, Majlisi Oli, and decided that the elections for Majlisi Oli should take place on 26 February 1995. This does not allow enough time for proper preparations for those who want to form political parties to participate in the elections. Without a postponement of the elections, extension of the agreement on the temporary cease-fire and cessation of hostilities will be difficult.

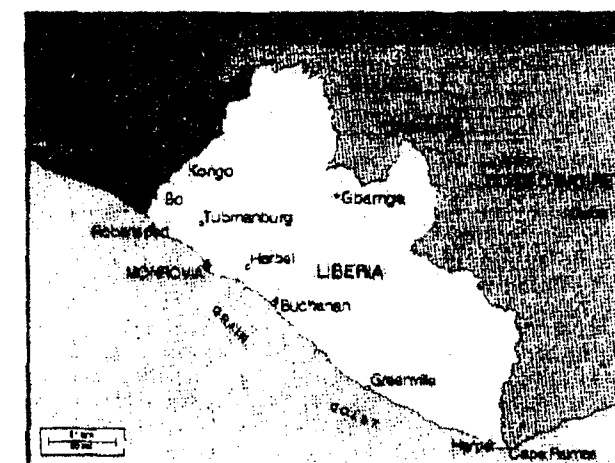
#### **Iraq/Kuwait**

UNIKOM reported that a senior Iraqi liaison officer in UMM QASR has requested UN assistance in locating two Iraqi vessels allegedly seized in Iraqi waters. On 01 December, a 40-metre water tanker named "AL-THIRTHAR" and a tug boat named "MEHEJERAN", both from the port in UMM QASR, were boarded by personnel from three unidentified helicopters in Iraqi waters. Later, personnel at KHAWR AL-AMAYA terminal, near that location, heard gunshots from the area of the ships. No radio transmissions from the ships were received after that time. Both ships were visible from UMM QASR port on Iraqi radar until 2100 hours (ZULU) on 01 December.

#### **Liberia**

On 01 December, the UNOMIL Chief Military Observer and the Ghanaian Army Chief of Staff visited GANTA, where they met Mr. Charles Taylor, who assured the delegation of his co-operation in solving the crises in the country. Mr. Taylor blamed the Nigerian component of ECOMOG for supporting rival factions against the NPFL. The delegation also visited TOTOTA to review the conditions of the displaced people. UNOMIL reported that low-level fighting continued between NPFL and rival factions in MARYLAND. In BOMI, both groups of ULIMO were harassing the civilians and looting their property. It recently was reported by the relief community that M-16 rifles were used in a robbery attempt by a group called the "Red Berets" in MONROVIA. UNOMIL

authorities report that the Director of Police has confirmed to them that although ECOMOG issued 70 M-16 rifles and 500 rounds of ammunition, these items are still "under lock and key and have not been used." The MONROVIA riot control police wear red berets. UNOMIL officials state that there is no known organization called the "Red Berets", that the Armed Forces of Liberia have traditionally used M-16s throughout the war, and that it is likely that other factions have this type of weapon as well.



#### **Georgia**

On 1 December, UNOMIG reported that the "Voice of Russia" radio station stated that the Georgian Parliament was discussing the new Abkhazian constitution in an emergency session. President Shevardnadze said that this Abkhazian move was against the territorial integrity of Georgia, that it would disrupt the peace process, and that TBILISI is willing to give maximum autonomy to Abkhazia, but it must be a constituent part of Georgia.

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GORDON-SOMERS, UNOMIL, LIBERIA  
HVIDEGAARD, UNOMIG, SUKHUMI  
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MISZTAL, UNDOF, DAMASCUS  
TER HORST, ONUSAL, SAN SALVADOR  
THAPA, UNIKOM, UMM QASR  
FEISSEL, UNFICYP, NICOSIA

FROM: *Kofi Annan*  
KOFI ANNAN  
UNDER-SECRETARY-GENERAL  
FOR PEACE-KEEPING OPERATIONS  
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NEW YORK

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**IN BRIEF ...**

*Daily highlights of key peace-keeping and  
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30 November 1994*

**HIGHLIGHTS**

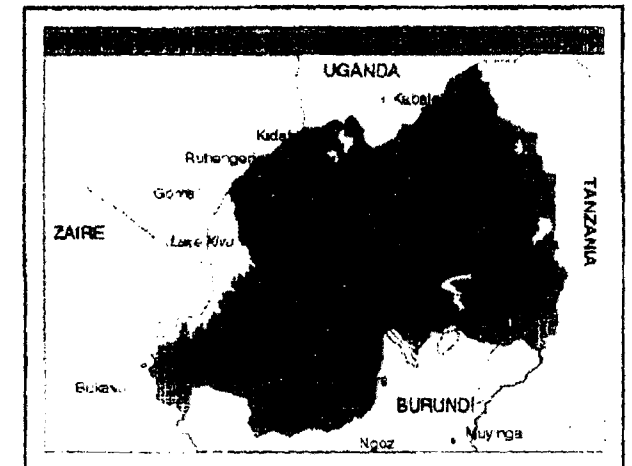
- The Secretary-General concluded talks in SARAJEVO without meeting with the Bosnian Serb leader.
- The first round of Haitian legislative elections will likely be delayed for at least 14 weeks.
- A Palestinian man wielding an ax seriously wounded an Israeli soldier in AFULA.

**Former Yugoslavia**

The Secretary-General ended talks in SARAJEVO on 30 November with Government authorities on the crisis in the Bihac enclave and the future of the UN mission in Bosnia-Herzegovina. He said he had had a "very long and positive discussion" with President Izetbegovic "with the purpose of reaching a cease-fire and to continue the peace process in spite of all the difficulties." The Secretary-General expressed disappointment that Bosnian Serb leader Karadzic declined the invitation to meet with him in SARAJEVO, stating that he "has done his people a great disservice." In other developments, Bosnian Serb forces continue to tighten their control on the area around BIHAC and troop movements suggest that strong offensive action could resume in the near term if negotiations fail to satisfy local Serb/BSA/refugee demands. Informed sources believe that the pattern of sporadic shelling and skirmishes in the areas to the south and west of the town will only be broken when the BSA can complete the encirclement of BIHAC or if political factors intervene. To the north, forces loyal to Abdic continue their attempts to surround Government forces in VELIKA Kladusa. Earlier, significant damage was done as Abdic forces advanced into the northern part of the town. UNPROFOR believes that Abdic may reconsider this method of dislodging entrenched BiH troops to prevent further destruction of the town's infrastructure.

**Rwanda**

On 29 November, the UNHCR reported that eight refugees wounded in last week's clashes at the KATALE refugee camp had died, taking the death toll to 27. In KIGALI, a UNHCR spokesman said the 37 Hutus deported by Zaire on 27 November were taken on 29 November to RUHengeri in north-west Rwanda. Rwandan authorities told reporters that the deportees will face charges for crimes in Rwanda and Zaire. According to a UNAMIR report, the prisoners were treated well by the RPA. Seven of them were Zairian citizens. In other developments, Germany is considering a UN request to provide six helicopters for peace-keeping work in Rwanda, the German Foreign Ministry said on 30 November. The Defence Ministry, which is handling the request with the Foreign Ministry, said no decision had yet been reached on whether German airmen would accompany the helicopters, a move which may require parliamentary approval.



**Somalia**

UNOSOM reports that on 29 November, 35 former police officers, including three women, successfully completed a two-week course in all aspects of police duties at GALKAIYO. It was the third such

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training course to be conducted there by the UNOSOM Police Division. Press reports indicate that on 27 November, three Somalis were killed and an unknown number injured in inter-clan clashes in JILIB, 100 km north of KISMAYO. The reports also stated that tension continues to rise in KISMAYO as members of the Marehan and Harte clans jockey for control of the air and seaports ahead of the Indian brigade withdrawal.

**Angola**

The meeting of the Joint Commission in LUANDA did not take place on 29 November because the UNITA delegation was not in attendance. Reports from the recently established Phase I Regional Headquarters indicate that most of the areas are calm. In LUENA, according to WFP sources, minor skirmishes occurred in the area around LUENA, a region which is also heavily mined. In MENGUELA, mortar shelling was reported in the area of BENGADO. Many civilians are reported to be moving to MENONGUE from UNITA held territory.

**Haiti**

On 29 November, the Haitian Prime Minister told reporters that the first round of Haitian legislative elections, originally set for December, would not take place for at least another 14 weeks. That means the elections would take place in mid-March at the earliest, but he refused to specify March as the exact date, and he did not rule out that the process might take much longer. The Security Council on 28 November authorized the Secretary-General to strengthen the advance team of UNMIH to 500 personnel.

**India/Pakistan**

At least 11 "foreign mercenaries" were killed in separate overnight gunbattles in Kashmir, Indian officials stated in SRINAGAR on 30 November. Ten Afghan fighters were said to have been killed in a battle in BAZIPORA, 40 kilometres north of SRINAGAR. A Pakistani allegedly fighting with local guerrillas was killed in a separate shootout in the central Kashmiri district of Badgam.

**Middle East**

On 29 November, the Security Council renewed the mandate of UNDOF for six months, until 31 May 1995. Press reports on 30 November stated that the Israeli Army and Palestinians said that Israel, jolted by Moslem suicide bombings that have killed 30 people since April, has launched a massive manhunt in the West Bank for Hamas guerrillas. In response, a Hamas leader said the roundup would have no effect on the group. Also on 30 November, a Palestinian man wielding an ax seriously wounded a 19-year old Israeli female soldier before being captured in the northern town of AFULA, police said. A spokesman at the hospital said "her chances of survival are minimal." No one immediately claimed responsibility for the attack.

**Liberia**

On 29 November, low-level fighting continued between the NPFL and rival factions in the Northern and Eastern region. Two warehouses belonging to NGOs in MONROVIA were looted, and a large quantity of food stock was taken. UNOMIL judges that the tension is likely to increase in MONROVIA after the talks in Ghana ended inconclusively. Measures have been taken to protect the life and property of personnel belonging to UN agencies.

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Date : 29 November 1994

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FROM: *Kofi Annan*  
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*Daily highlights of key peace-keeping and  
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29 November 1994

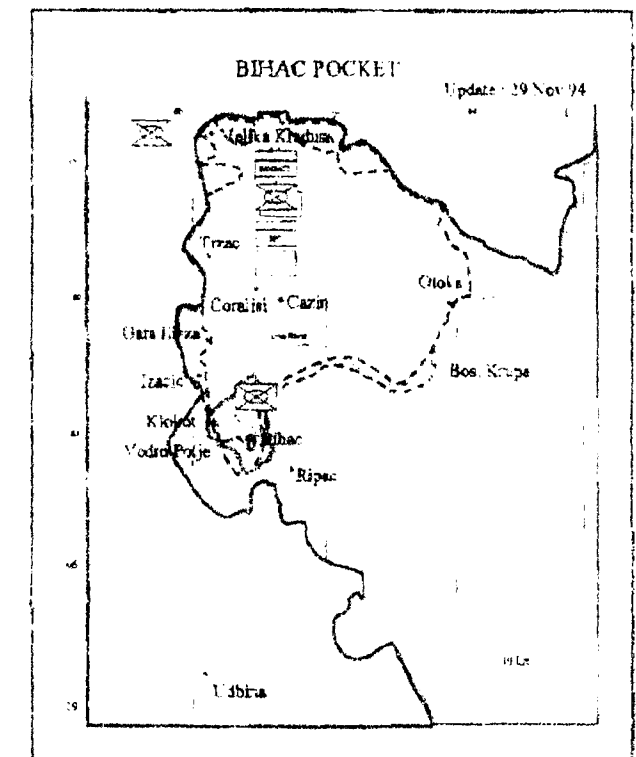
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#### HIGHLIGHTS

- Fighting in the Bihać Pocket appears to be aimed at consolidating the positions of both sides.
- The Secretary-General has recommended a six-month extension of the UNAMIR mandate.
- Phase I Regional Headquarters continue to be established in Angola; cease-fire violations are alleged.

#### Former Yugoslavia

The region around the town of BIHAC has been the main area of conflict. Fierce fighting continued in the areas south and west of BIHAC, including VEDRO POLJE and KLOKOT, with both sides attempting to consolidate their positions. Thirteen artillery rounds, assessed as being targeted at the 5th BiH Corps HQ, landed in BIHAC. The BSA seems to be refraining from targeting the civilian population in the town; however, collateral damage from the attacks has occurred. A Bangladesh Battalion patrol secured a water resupply for the logistic base and VELIKA Kladusa by negotiating with the local authorities who control the water station. UNPROFOR assesses that the 5th BiH Corps position is becoming increasingly impossible to reverse. The BSA controls important terrain around BIHAC and appears to be capturing additional terrain on the GRABEZ Plateau. It appears that both sides are waiting for a cease-fire and consolidating their hold on territory. If negotiations fail, the BSA will probably launch an offensive to capture its two main objectives, BIHAC and VELIKA Kladusa.



#### Rwanda

Following an extraordinary second session of the Conference of Heads of States of the Economic Community of the Great Lakes Countries in GBADOLIFE, Zaïre, press reports indicate that the leaders of Zaïre, Rwanda, and Burundi have decided to create security zones on Rwandan territory for those refugees who want to return home and to remove from the borders those who refuse to do so. The Secretary-General has recommended that the mandate of UNAMIR be extended for a further six months to 9 June 1995.

#### Somalia

The SRSG continues to meet in MOGADISHU with various clan leaders regarding the national reconciliation process. The Indian Brigade is expected to withdraw by sea from KISMAYO on 5-6 December.

#### Angola

On 28 November, the Regional Headquarters in LUANDA reported fighting between Military Police and FAA soldiers. UNITA was said to be holding 700 civilians in LUANDA. A ceasefire agreement is being negotiated.

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number in BAILLUNDO. A large number of civilians are reportedly anxious to leave HUAMBO. On 28 November, the WFP resumed humanitarian relief flights to HUAMBO. On 29 November, UNITA radio stated that Government forces had bombed two towns in Huambo Province; there was no independent confirmation of the attacks. On 29 November, Phase I Regional Headquarters will be established at UIGE and LUENA.

**Liberia**

A Ghanaian Foreign Ministry official told reporters on 29 November that the Liberian peace talks had been suspended indefinitely, after nine days of discussion which failed to resolve a power-sharing dispute between armed factions and civilians. Leaders and representatives of all factions are due to leave for Liberia on 30 November. Meanwhile, in Liberia, renewed heavy fighting has caused a new mass exodus of civilians to MONROVIA, a UNOMIL spokesman told the press.

**Haiti**

The international community and the multinational force (MNF) now in Haiti must make disarmament of pockets of resistance there an absolute priority, the Haitian Minister for Foreign Affairs told the General Assembly on 28 November. UNMIH reported on 28 November that there has been an increase in the numbers of murders, break-ins, and robberies throughout Haiti. In an attempt to get a more accurate picture of the situation, the International Police Monitors are in the process of setting up a "serious crime" reporting process, for the reporting of crimes such as murder, serious assault, and theft.

**India/Pakistan**

On 28 November, the media reported that a bomb suspected to have been planted by militants exploded on a bus taking Hindu pilgrims to a famous shrine in KASHMIR, killing eight people and injuring 29 others. The bomb went off about one km from the high-security residence of the Kashmir Governor on the outskirts of JAMMU.

**Middle East**

On 28 November, the European Union lifted its eight-year-old embargo on arms sales to Syria, British Foreign Secretary Hurd told reporters. A meeting of EU foreign ministers unanimously agreed to lift the embargo imposed in 1986. In the UNIFIL area of responsibility, on 28 November, a number of mortar, tank and heavy machine-gun rounds were fired by De Facto Forces (DFF) in the Nepali, Irish, and Finnish Battalion areas. Israeli Defense Forces (IDF) and DFF also fired several mortar, tank, and artillery rounds in the Israeli-controlled area and one IDF "Cobra" helicopter was seen firing in the same area. According to the local media, armed elements (AEs) carried out an ambush against an Israeli patrol in the area of CHATEAU DU BEAU-FORT. One IDF soldier was wounded and three AEs were killed.

**Tajikistan**

On 28 November, the Commander of the Russian Border Forces in Tajikistan described the situation on the Tajik-Afghan border as tense. According to his statement, about 600 fighters of the Tajik armed opposition had concentrated in several Afghan villages seeking to move from Afghanistan to Badakhshan for the winter. The commander is reported to have said that Russian Border Forces would strongly prevent the illegal activities of the opposition fighters on the border and around its sub-divisions. UNMOT could not independently confirm the information in the statement.

**Outlook**

9-10 December: USA will host a summit of western hemisphere leaders in MIAMI; single biggest issue will be extension of NAFTA trade privileges to other Latin American countries.

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Date : 28 November 1994

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BUJOLD, UNTSO, JERUSALEM  
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GORDON-SOMERS, UNOMIL, LIBERIA  
HVIDEGAARD, UNOMIG, SUKHUMI  
JENSEN, MINURSO, LAAYOUNE  
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TER HORST, ONUSAL, SAN SALVADOR  
THAPA, UNIKOM, UMM QASR  
~~ELISSEL, UNFICYP, NICOSIA~~

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### IN BRIEF ...

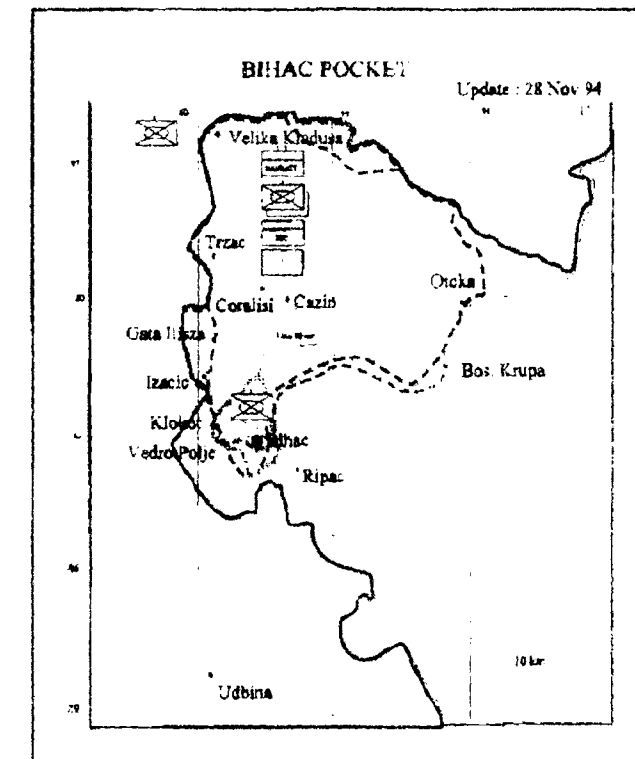
*Daily highlights of key peace-keeping and  
electoral developments, and related world events*  
28 November 1994

#### HIGHLIGHTS

- Despite Security Council demands for a cease-fire in the BIHAC region, the fighting continues.
- Zairean expulsion of 26 alleged militants from refugee camps may spark an angry Hutu backlash.
- Six rockets fired by Pakistani troops landed in POONCH, four near a UN facility; no casualties.

#### Former Yugoslavia

On 26 November, the Security Council demanded the withdrawal of all Bosnian Serb forces from the BIHAC safe area in Bosnia and Hercegovina. The Council also demanded that all parties agree to an immediate and unconditional cease-fire in the BIHAC region, particularly in and around the safe area, and strongly condemned all violations of that safe area, in particular the "flagrant and blatant" entry of Bosnian Serb forces. On 27 November, the Bosnian Government accepted a UN proposal for a cease-fire and demilitarized zone for BIHAC. On 28 November, Bosnian Serb leaders had not yet responded to the proposal, and fighting continued throughout the Bihac Pocket. The UN proposal, made in conjunction with the UN Security Council resolution on 26 November, called for a cease-fire, a withdrawal of Serb troops from the UN "safe area" of BIHAC town and for UNPROFOR troops to assume responsibility for the DMZ. UNPROFOR military analysts believe that the 5th BiH Corps position is becoming increasingly untenable, although the BiH has reportedly launched counter-attacks into VEDRO POLJE and SOKOLAC. If the Serb forces can reach the western confrontation line, there are apparently no reserves left to defend the northern approaches to the UNA River and the town of BIHAC. This is the area where the Serbs are likely to concentrate their attacks to attempt to encircle the town and the 5th BiH Corps HQ. In the VELIKA KLADUSA area, the attacking forces are avoiding direct targeting to minimize damage for the return of Abdic. The recapture of the BSA barracks appears likely.



#### Rwanda

Twenty-six alleged militants implicated in the orchestrated violence in Rwandan refugee camps in Zaire were handed over to KIGALI authorities on the border between the two countries, aid officials said on 27 November. The handover marked the first time Zairian authorities have repatriated suspected camp criminals to be dealt with by the Rwandan Government. As a result of this action, aid workers on 28 November told reporters that they feared a backlash from angry Hutu refugees. UNHCR has protested the expulsion, as they say it is in contravention of the international law on refugees.

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**Somalia**

On 26-27 November, Indian Forces deployed from BAIDOA to MOGADISHU, handing over to the District Council the airfield complex and assets such as wells, police vehicles, generators, furniture, and building equipment. NGO international staff in BAIDOA have moved to NAIROBI for at least one month, where they will monitor the situation in BAIDOA; they intend to return when they assess that sufficient security conditions are met. Commercial threat analysts believe that KISMAYO is a potential flashpoint for renewed civil war because of its position as a gateway to the fertile southern area. Without the UNOSOM presence, the three main rival clans in the city are likely to fight for control of the air and sea ports. In general, these analysts believe that attacks on UNOSOM are no longer political, but are motivated by resentment against the loss of wealth that will follow the force's withdrawal. MOGADISHU itself currently exists on a vast protection-base extortion economy which will likely collapse when the UN leaves.

**Angola**

The press reports that Angola's UNITA rebels on 28 November accused Government forces of violating a cease-fire by launching attacks on three places in Cuanza Sul Province. A military spokesman refuted the allegations, stating that regular troops would not attack these areas because they were already in government hands. The spokesman countercharged that UNITA was moving its forces around the town of UIGE, violating a cease-fire provision that both sides remain in their positions. Another Government military source said that over the weekend, Government soldiers fought off a UNITA attack at CHICOMBA in Huila Province. In other developments, five Regional Headquarters have been established in accordance with the UN's Phase I Deployment plans:

South-eastern Region	MENONGUE
Central Region	HUAMBO
North-eastern Region	SAURIMO
Eastern Region	LUENA
Southern Region	LUBANGO

UNAVEM Headquarters is in communication with the Regional Headquarters at HUAMBO and MENONGUE.

**India/Pakistan**

Pakistani troops fired six rockets that landed harmlessly in POONCH in the disputed northern state of Kashmir on 28 November, an Indian spokesman claimed in JAMMU. Four rockets landed in a complex housing a UN military observers' office and two fell near a ditch. After the rocket attack, Pakistani soldiers reportedly started shooting into Indian-controlled territory with small arms, which provoked retaliatory fire. There were no reports of casualties. There was no independent confirmation of the incident.

**Middle East**

Clashes occurred between police and Palestinian demonstrators in East JERUSALEM on 26 November. Demonstrators threw Molotov cocktails at the police and burned tires in the street. Commercial threat analysts believe that tensions will run extremely high for some time, with further violence possible on 29 November, the anniversary of the 1947 UN Partition Plan for Palestine. In UNIFIL's area of responsibility, on 25 November, Armed Elements (AE) opened fire against Israeli Defense Forces/De Facto Forces (IDF/DFF) with anti-tank missiles and machine-guns, from positions within the Finnish Battalion's area of responsibility. The IDF/DFF retaliated with artillery, mortar, and machine-gun fire. IDF/DFF also fired against unknown targets within the Israeli Controlled Area. As a result of the 25 November exchange of fire, two close firing incidents within the Finnish Battalion's area of responsibility occurred. No casualties were reported.

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Date : 25 November 1994

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GBEHO, UNOSOM II, MOGADISHU  
GORDON-SOMERS, UNOMIL, LIBERIA  
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TER HORST, ONUSAL, SAN SALVADOR  
THAPA, UNIKOM, UMM QASR  
~~FEISSEL, UNFICYP, NICOSIA~~

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**IN BRIEF ...**

*Daily highlights of key peace-keeping and  
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25 November 1994*

**HIGHLIGHTS**

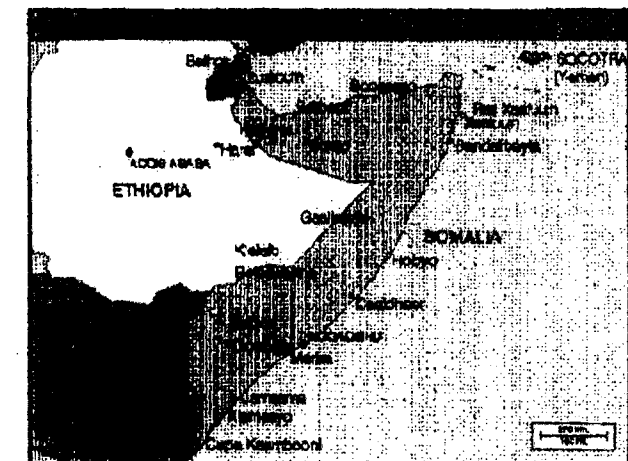
- A cease-fire in the BIHAC area has been called, but Bosnian Serb forces may still be advancing.
- President Chissano and Mr. Dhlakama met on 25 November, but did not reach any agreement.
- Neither the Angolan Government nor UNITA has complained to the SRSG regarding the cease-fire.

**Former Yugoslavia**

On 25 November, a cease-fire was called in the UN-declared safe area of BIHAC in north-west Bosnia, but there was no immediate confirmation that the Bosnian Serb forces had ceased their advance, UN officials told reporters. According to these officials, the truce was called for 0900 LT. The latest reporting indicates that four "shells" had been fired into BIHAC around 1600 local time; it was not clear whether the Bosnian Serbs or the Croat Serbs had fired. In SARAJEVO, representatives of the Government, Bosnian Serbs, and UNPROFOR met at the airport on 25 November to discuss a cease-fire that would cover the whole of the country, but the meeting adjourned after an hour without any agreement; the Government's representative stated that he may be able to reply by 1900 local time on the 25th. Meanwhile, Mr. Stoltenberg told reporters on 24 November that the UN might have to pull its troops out of Bosnia if the situation deteriorated as a result of fighting around BIHAC. "The situation in BIHAC is so serious we are trying everything to find a solution," he was quoted as saying. "There is no place for the UN in Bosnia anymore if it were to be considered a participant in the war." Mr. Stoltenberg said UNPROFOR neither had the mandate nor the capacity to enforce peace. On 24 November, Sector North conducted and escorted a convoy into BIHAC. A Ukrainian Battalion convoy carried food and medical supplies, which were successfully handed over to the Bangladeshi Battalion. The SRSG told reporters on 25 November that he might be forced to call in NATO air strikes over BIHAC if either side "resorted to unjustified provocations." In other developments, the USA reportedly has temporarily closed information centres in PODGORICA and BELGRADE, after the centre in PODGORICA was vandalized, apparently in retaliation for the NATO air strikes earlier this week.

**Somalia**

UNOSOM reported that the KISMAYO Zone Director and Indian staff members departed for MOGADISHU, and all expatriates of Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) departed for NAIROBI on 23 November. Indian troops in KISMAYO closed down the Falcon checkpoint and moved inside the Seaport Complex. Commercial threat analysts believe that the security in KISMAYO is deteriorating and fighting is expected to erupt when 1,200 Indian troops are withdrawn at the end of November. They also expect that other foreign aid agencies will follow MSF's lead and evacuate their staff. On 24 November, the Indian Brigade Headquarters moved from BAIDOA to MOGADISHU safely, after turning over the compound at BAIDOA to the civil committee.



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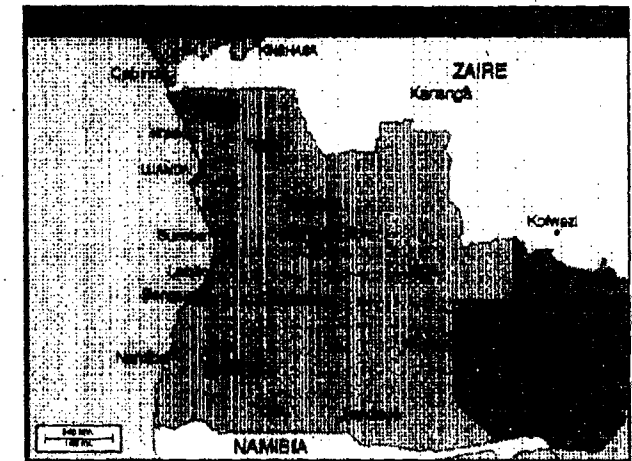
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The new Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Gasana Anastase, has been appointed. He was the Foreign Minister before the outbreak of the civil war.

On 23 November, the Prime Minister of Haiti announced further appointments to his cabinet, including one minister and four secretaries of State.

ONUMOZ has reported that the two rivals in Mozambique's recent elections met on 25 November. Reports received from both sides indicate that the meeting was held in a very positive and constructive atmosphere. Mr. Chissano is reportedly willing to offer RENAMO some posts in the new government, but nothing concrete has been agreed upon yet. It has been announced that the inauguration of the new Assembly will take place on 8 December and the inauguration of the new President on 9 December. The President will announce the new Government on 9 December, immediately after his own inauguration.

On 23 November, the Government claimed that UNITA was conducting attacks in the Benguela, Kuito, Moxico, Cuando Cubango, and Huila Provinces. According to Radio Nacional Angola, the cease-fire is being minimally respected around the country. The Government Chief of Staff said that his forces are rigorously observing the cease-fire. In addition, he stated that the city of Uije is under Government control and the fighting has practically ceased. According to Radio Vorgan, the UNITA Chief of Staff ordered his soldiers to observe the cease-fire in the whole national territory of Angola. The President of UNITA has reportedly written a letter to the UN Secretary-General, but the contents of the letter are not known. On 24 November, the SRSG reported that no complaints were received from the Government or UNITA regarding the status of the cease-fire, and that the situation remained relatively calm.



Media reports indicated that further confrontation between the PLO and Islamic militants in GAZA was expected on 25 November, when the militants planned to hold a large rally there. However, the rally was postponed in what was described by the media as a temporary truce between the PLO and HAMAS. One close firing incident was reported on 24 November. A De Facto Forces tank fired one round close to a Finnish Battalion position. The round ricocheted low over the position and no casualties were reported. The incident has been protested.

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Date : 22 November 1994

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GORDON-SOMERS, UNOMIL, LIBERIA  
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MISZTAL, UNDOF, DAMASCUS  
TER HORST, ONUSAL, SAN SALVADOR  
THAPA, UNIKOM, UMM QASR  
FEISSEL, UNFICYP, NICOSIA

FROM: *for* KOFI ANNAN *W. A. A. A.*  
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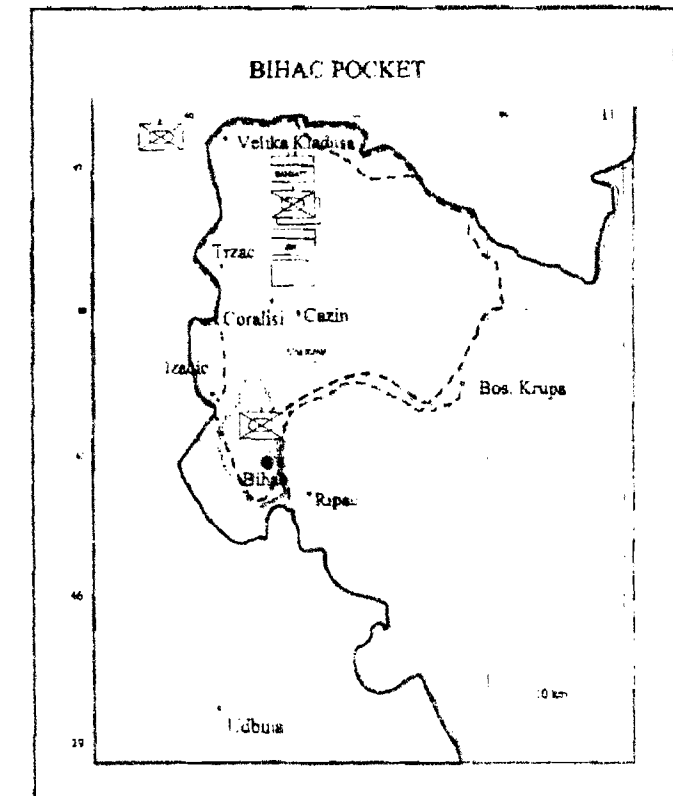
*Daily highlights of key peace-keeping and  
electoral developments, and related world events*  
22 November 1994

#### HIGHLIGHTS

- Krajina Serb Forces have withdrawn heavy equipment from three of four collection points.
- UNOSOM officials expect to see an increase in armed robbery, theft, and extortion attempts
- The cease-fire in Angola is scheduled to take effect at 2359 L.T. 22 November.

#### Former Yugoslavia

Informed sources in Bosnia-Herzegovina reported on 22 November that attacks by Bosnian Serb Army, Krajina Serb Army and Abdic separatist forces have recaptured almost all of the territory lost in late October and are threatening to overwhelm Government V Corps defenses. They reported that VELIKA KLADUSA has been virtually surrounded, but that the Government's defenders are still putting up stiff resistance. Krajina Serb forces withdrew heavy equipment from three of four collection points in Sector North, probably for use against Muslim forces in the enclave. Western military analysts believe that, although the Muslim V Corps is not yet on the verge of collapse, continued Serb and separatist attacks could result in the isolation of BIHAC, the capture of VELIKA KLADUSA, and the elimination of the V Corps' offensive capability. The Serb offensive might divide the BIHAC pocket into several smaller pieces, which might force surviving Muslims into mountainous terrain in the eastern part of the enclave to conduct guerrilla operations against Serb targets. Meanwhile, officials from the Five Powers contact group will meet in PARIS this weekend to prepare for a Foreign Ministers' meeting.



#### Rwanda

On 21 November, the Secretary-General said he would concentrate all UN efforts on establishing secure conditions in the camps in Zaire and on providing financial and technical assistance to the Government in Rwanda. Once progress had been made on those two fronts, he would work with the Organization of African Unity (OAU) to address the wider problems of the sub-region. In north-west Rwanda, the Tunisian battalion reported that the Hutu locals in the area have reportedly received directives from the former Government's forces (FRGF) that when they invade, the Hutus must be prepared to leave the area. The date of the attack has been given as 24 December. There are about 40,000 FRGF troops in Zaire. The plan of the FRGF Commander was said to revolve around the south of Rwanda because most of the population in that area are Tutsi.

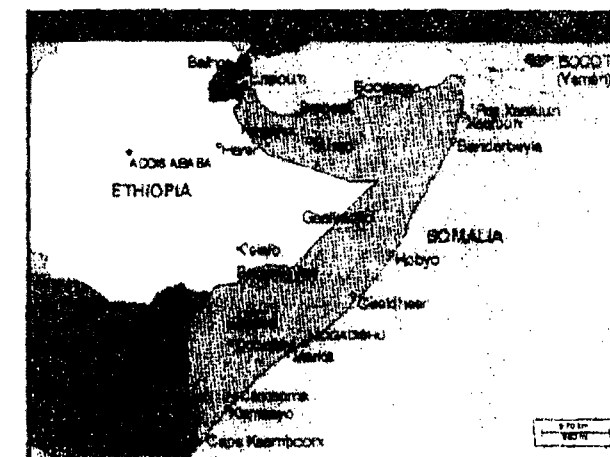
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On 21 No

statement also appealed to the international community not to leave Somalia until such a government and a general cease-fire were in place, and called for a redirection of efforts in the reunification of the Somali nation. In the meantime, UNOSOM reported heavy fighting in the HARGEISA region. UN officials in MOGADISHU also reported that they are expecting to see an increase in armed robbery within their installations as the withdrawal continues. Meanwhile, more and more claims, some outrageous in nature, are being made against UNOSOM by so-called landlords and ex-employees. They judge that theft and extortion will continue to be major problems.



On 22 Ne

On 22 November, at 2359 hours L.T., the cease-fire in Angola is scheduled to take effect. The Secretary-General would then certify to the Security Council that indeed, the cease-fire was holding. UNAVEM should be able to re-deploy as UNAVEM III within 90 days of the issuance of the Security Council resolution.

## MNF

MNF officials in PORT-AU-PRINCE on 22 November believe that although individuals or small groups could attempt violent acts, the threat against MNF remains low. They assess that it is more likely that the impatience of some of the factions to end foreign intervention in Haiti could manifest itself in small demonstrations in the capital. President Aristide sent a military commission to CAP-HAITIEN on 21 November to obtain acceptance by local authorities on deployment of the new interim police force. MNF analysts believe that the force's deployment throughout the rest of the country may hinge upon the success of the military commission's mission.

On 21 November

On 21 November, the Security Council endorsed the results of the elections in Mozambique and welcomed the statement of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General declaring them "free and fair". The Council unanimously adopted resolution 960 (1994). That resolution calls upon all Mozambique parties to stand by their obligation to accept and fully abide by the election results. It also called on the parties to continue the process of national reconciliation based, as provided for in the General Peace Agreement, on a system of multi-party democracy and the observance of democratic principles which would ensure lasting peace and stability. All States and relevant organizations were urged to actively contribute to the reconstruction and rehabilitation of Mozambique.

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Date : 21 November 1994

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GBEHO, UNOSOM II, MOGADISHU  
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HVIDEGAARD, UNOMIG, SUKHUMI  
JENSEN, MINURSO, LAAYOUNE  
KHAN, UNAMIR, KIGALI  
MISZTAL, UNDOF, DAMASCUS  
TER HORST, ONUSAL, SAN SALVADOR  
THAPA, UNIKOM, UMM QASR  
FEISSEL, UNFICYP, NICOSIA

FROM: *Kofi Annan*  
KOFI ANNAN  
UNDER-SECRETARY-GENERAL  
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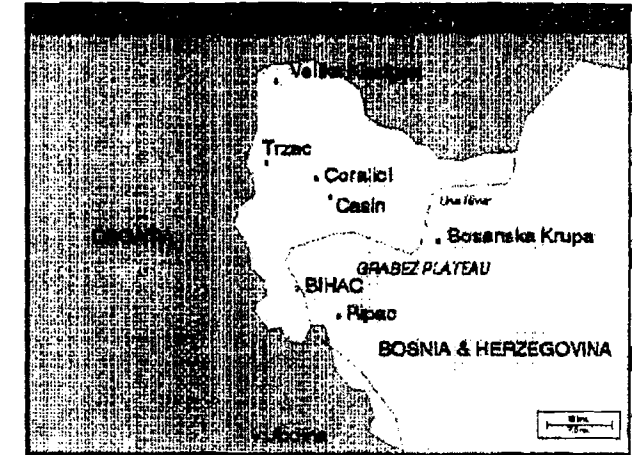
*Daily highlights of key peace-keeping and  
electoral developments, and related world events  
21 November 1994*

#### HIGHLIGHTS

- Thirty-six NATO airplanes took part in an air strike against a Serb airfield in the KRAJINA.
- The National Elections Commission announced that President Chissano won the elections.
- Delegates from Georgia and Abkhazia agreed on a basis for further peace negotiations.

#### Former Yugoslavia

On 21 November, UNPROFOR requested the use of NATO air power to conduct a limited air strike on the airfield at UDBINA in the Serb-controlled territory of Croatia, with the objective of preventing further use of the airfield. Mr. Akashi said that the air action was a necessary and proportionate response to the continued use of the airfield for hostile air attacks against the Bihac pocket in Bosnia-Herzegovina. At 1315 hours, local time, 36 NATO aircraft from the USA, Great Britain, France and the Netherlands took part in the airstrike on UDBINA Airfield. The airstrike included attacks on air defence systems in the area. All planes returned safely to their bases. Two Czech UN soldiers have subsequently been taken hostage by Serb forces who surrounded their observation post near the airfield. UNPROFOR assessed that three major offensive operations were still being conducted in the theatre on 18 November. The first, the BSA counter-attack south of the BIHAC pocket in the GRABEZ plateau, the second the local Serb-supported attacks by Moslem refugees into the western and northern areas of the BIHAC pocket and the third the beginning of an operation by the BiH in the DONJI VAKUF area of B-H.



#### Somalia

On 18 November, the DSRSG met with Col Yusuf, the Chairman of the Somali Salvation Democratic Front (SSDF) and aligned with the SNA, in order to discuss the national reconciliation process. On 19 November, Mr. Ali Mahdi (SSA) and Col Yusuf (SNA) met for the second time at UNOSOM headquarters to exchange views on the convening of an all-inclusive all National Reconciliation Conference. The Acting Deputy SRSRSG was informed after the meeting by both Col Yusuf and Mr. Ali Mahdi that progress had been made on their discussion. The Withdrawal Planning Cell from UN Headquarters arrived in MOGADISHU on 21 November.

#### Middle East

Mass rioting in GAZA on 18 December was the first serious disturbance since Israel renounced jurisdiction over the Gaza Strip in May. On 21 November, PLO leader Arafat appointed a judicial committee to investigate the clashes. A leading member of the Hamas denied the group had reached an agreement with the PLO to lower tensions in GAZA. Palestinian authorities will independently hold elections in the West Bank and Gaza strip, if Israel continues to hold up talks on the issue, PLO officials told reporters. Press reports on 21 November indicated that the De Facto Forces retaliated with artillery.

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shelling on Hezbollah positions after an armed element attack on an Israeli patrol. A UNIFIL spokesman reported that more than 120 shells were fired on 8 villages in the TYRE region, including 5 firings close to UNIFIL positions.

**Angola**

On 20 November, the Government signed a delayed peace accord with UNITA in an effort to end the 20-year civil war. However, UNITA leader Jonas Savimbi failed to turn up for the signing ceremony, and government forces continued to attack rebel positions throughout Angola. Both parties are working out the details of the agreement which will take effect at 7:00 a.m. local time on 22 November.

**Haiti**

President Jean-Bertrand Aristide on 17 November dismissed interim chief of the armed forces Gen Jean Claude Duperval, who had been in office for little more than a month. On 18 November, Brigadier General Poisson was confirmed as the Commander-in-Chief of the FAD'H. The appointment has yet to be ratified by Parliament.

**Mozambique**

At 1200 hours LT on 19 November, the Independent National Elections Commission (CNE), which supervised voting in Mozambique from October 27 to 29, announced that Mr. Chissano had won the Presidential election. Soon thereafter, the SRSG, Mr. Aldo Ajello, delivered a statement declaring the elections free and fair. Mr. Ajello pointed out that the counting process took longer than initially foreseen, mainly due to the need to ensure absolute accuracy and transparency under the scrutiny of political party monitors and UN observers.

**Liberia**

Local press in Ghana indicated that peace talks to negotiate an end to Liberia's civil war were set to resume on 21 November in ACCRA. Delegates to the talks began arriving on 20 November, including representatives from the Armed Forces of Liberia, the Liberia Peace Council, and ULIMO.

**Sri Lanka**

According to the press, Sri Lanka's separatist Tamil forces have offered a new cease-fire in exchange for an inquiry into the mutilation of one of their leaders alleged to have been killed by Government security forces.

**Georgia**

On 18 November, press reports indicate that delegates from Georgia and Abkhazia agreed to treat a wide-ranging document on future bilateral relations as a basis for peace negotiations. UN mediator Brunner said that experts from the two sides would meet in MOSCOW on 14 December. The framework document allows a degree of separatism for Abkhazia within a greater Georgia, as well as bilateral military, fiscal, social and economic accords. However, the issue of refugees who had fled the earlier fighting appeared unresolved. UN officials said that the Secretary-General will now evaluate the results of the talks to determine if he should convene and chair further high-level talks in GENEVA beginning on 02 December.

**Outlook**

02 December : Meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the "Contact-Group" for Yugoslavia in BRUSSELS.

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Date : 16 November 1994

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TER HORST, ONUSAL, SAN SALVADOR  
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FROM : KOFI ANNAN  
UNDER-SECRETARY-GENERAL  
FOR PEACE-KEEPING OPERATIONS  
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### IN BRIEF ...

*Daily highlights of key peace-keeping and  
electoral developments, and related world events*  
16 November 1994

#### HIGHLIGHTS

- NATO and UN consider heavy weapons exclusion zone around BIHAC.
- Fighting breaks out in HARGEISA; relief workers evacuated
- Khmer Rouge prepare for dry-season offensive.

#### Former Yugoslavia

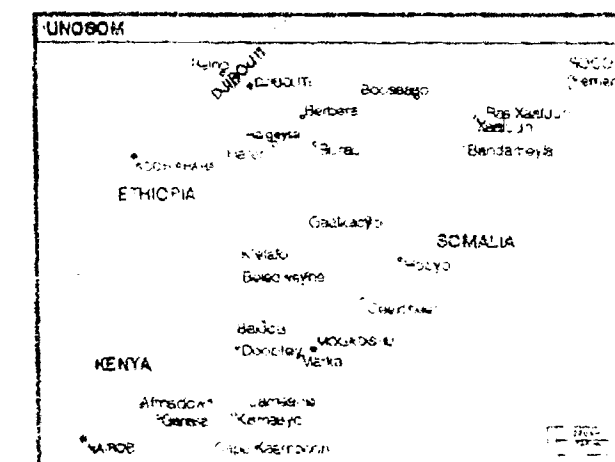
The SRSG and UNPROFOR Deputy Force Commander discussed the possible formation of a safe area or a Total Exclusion Zone around BIHAC on 15 November. These discussions mirror an appeal, made by President Izetbegovic and reported by the media, for the USA and its allies to halt Serb attacks in the area. UNPROFOR reported that the BSA was continuing its advance toward BIHAC and that forces loyal to the deposed Moslem leader, Mr Abdic, crossed into the BIHAC enclave on 16 November. Mr Abdic was driven out of BIHAC in August by the BiH 5th Corps after a year long revolt against the SARAJEVO authorities and fled with 30,000 supporters to the Serb Krajina area. Local press reports, unconfirmed by UNPROFOR, indicate that several surface to surface missiles fell in BIHAC on 16 November. UNPROFOR reported that one or two anti aircraft missiles fell near a UN camp south of the BIHAC pocket and outside the UN protected area on, 16 November; shortly afterwards NATO planes overflew the area but were unable to locate the firing point.

#### Rwanda

On 15 November, UNHCR said it would not withdraw from the refugee camps around BUKAVU. The UNHCR Chief Spokeswoman said that the agency would remain despite the withdrawal of MSF and the ongoing intimidation of refugees. UNAMIR reported that a Ghanaian MP was ordered to move away from outside the RPA Headquarters where he was on duty directing traffic. When he refused, a warning shot was fired. UNAMIR commented that the RPA resent the presence of UNAMIR troops at that location.

#### Somalia

Heavy fighting broke out in HARGEISA on 15 November between the Habr Awal clan militias loyal to Mohamed Ibrahim Egal, the "president" of the breakaway self declared Republic of Somaliland, and Habr Yunis militias loyal to the northwestern region's former ruler Abdurahman Ahmed Ali. Twenty-two international relief workers were evacuated by road to BOROMA on 16 November and another group is en route to KALABAWAY where they are expected to be evacuated by air, according to UNOSOM.



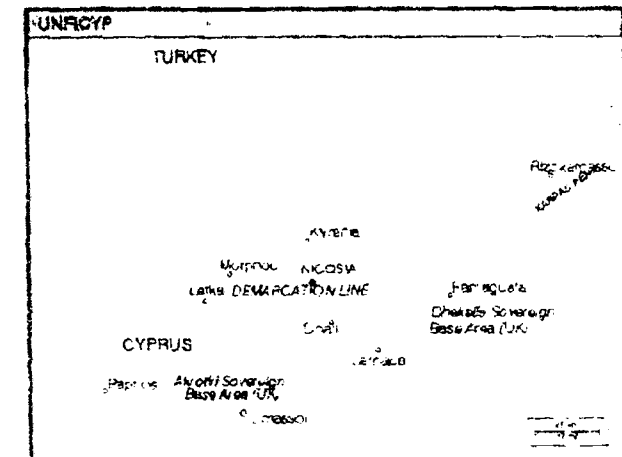
#### Angola

Government and UNITA representatives in LUSAKA agreed to a truce on 15 November in the presence of Major General Garuba, CMO UNAVEM II. The press reported that the two sides continued fighting right up to the truce deadline, with government troops occupying the northern part of the Cabinda enclave.

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The Secretary-General arrived in PORT-AU-PRINCE on 15 November where he met President Aristide, and UNMIH and Haitian Government officials. A severe tropical storm has restricted MNF and UNMIH Observer Group activities throughout the country and claimed 443 lives, with 50 people still missing.

UNFICYP relayed a media article dated 15 November, reporting that Turkish forces on the island had received large quantities of heavy weapons, including tanks and artillery. Also on 15 November, there were several demonstrations by Greek Cypriots, protesting against the 11th anniversary of Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus's independence. UNFICYP and Cypriot police escorted a number of Greek Cypriot demonstrators out of the buffer zone.



On 15 November, the Security Council voted to extend the mandate of ONUMOZ until 15 December with residual operations to be complete by the end of January 1995.

On 16 November, the international media reported a senior government official as claiming that the Khmer Rouge were preparing a dry-season offensive in northwestern Cambodia. The spokesman also claimed that guerrilla activity and intimidation of the local population had increased with recent munitions deliveries from the north. He added that the government was preparing defensive measures and did not rule out pre-emptive strikes.

Press reports, on 16 November, indicate that the Indonesian Government is prepared to allow the 29 East Timorese students, who have been demonstrating in the USA Embassy compound in JAKARTA for the past five days, to leave the country.

On 16 November, the media reported that 18 people were killed during an attack on an army post at BUYENGERO in the Bururi Province of southern Burundi. In addition the local governor of Muyinga Province in the north-east of the country has claimed that armed gangs, loyal to the former Interior Minister, were training in the region and attacking civilians.

The results of the elections are unlikely to be known before 21 November, according to commercial political analysts on 16 November. At the moment, the analysts believe that no one party will gain an overall majority and the result will be a hung parliament, although the opposition Communist Party took the lead over the ruling Nepali Congress Party in the first of the 16 out of 205 seats declared so far.

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FROM: *Kofi Annan*  
KOFI ANNAN  
UNDER-SECRETARY-GENERAL  
FOR PEACE-KEEPING OPERATIONS  
UNITED NATIONS  
NEW YORK

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**IN BRIEF ...**

*Daily highlights of key peace-keeping and  
 electoral developments, and related world events  
 18 November 1994*

**HIGHLIGHTS**

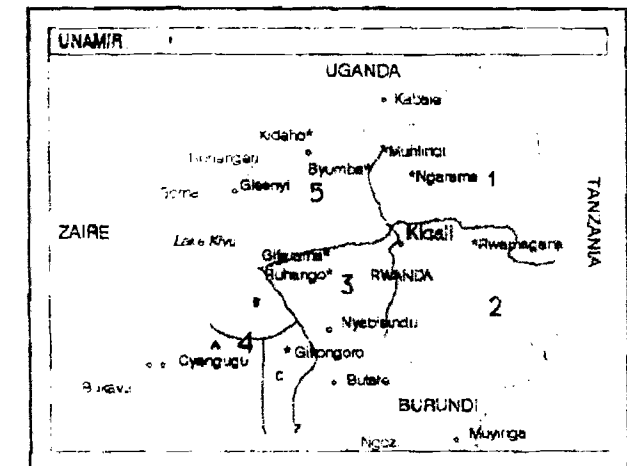
- ▶ Three major offensive operations were in progress in Bosnia, including an air attack on BIHAC.
- ▶ The results of the election in Mozambique will be announced at 1600 NYT 18 November.
- ▶ Palestinian police are reported to have killed 11 and injured 200 in GAZA.

**Former Yugoslavia**

On 17 November, the Bosnian Prime Minister, Mr Silajdzic, was reported by the press to have said that the UN was incapable of protecting his country, and called instead for deployment of NATO ground forces. UNPROFOR assessed that three major offensive operations were being conducted on 17 November. The first was the BSA counter-attack south of the BIHAC pocket in the GRABEZ plateau area, the second was the probable local Serb-supported attacks by Moslem rebels into the western and northern areas of the BIHAC pocket and the third was the beginning of an operation by the BiH in the DONJI VAKUF area. UNPROFOR also confirmed that two aircraft, operating out of Serb-controlled Croatia, attacked BIHAC on 18 November, reports that cluster bombs were dropped were being investigated. In SARAJEVO, where the security situation has deteriorated sharply in recent days, a sniper killed a seven year old boy and seriously injured his mother.

**Rwanda**

UNAMIR reported that, on 15 November in Sector 4C (CYANGUGU), approximately 20 members of the Interahamwe, dressed in civilian clothing, raided a village near GIKUNDAMVURA. A large amount of food and money was reportedly taken before the group returned to Burundi. On 17 November, it was reported that, in Sector 5 (GISENYI), the RPA had closed the Rwanda/Zaire border to all NGO relief convoys travelling to Zaire because they suspected that some of the aid vehicles might be carrying arms. The Sector Commander, UNHCR and WFP met the local RPA Commander to discuss the issue. The movement of NGO vehicles was allowed to resume late on 17 November. The Tanzanian press reported, on 18 November, that 2,000 Rwandan youths, believed to be Hutu extremists, were undergoing military training in camps in Tanzania.



**Somalia**

On 18 November, unconfirmed press reports stated that General Aideed has warned the UN that the presence of a task force to protect the departure of UNOSOM would provoke tension. He is reported to have added that his group of clans had established a force to protect the withdrawal.

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**Angola**

On 17 November, UNAVEM II reported that the UNITA delegation walked out of the LUSAKA peace talks. The reason quoted was that the Angolan Government was continuing its offensive in Angola despite a Declaration of Truce which had come into effect on 16 November. UNAVEM II also reported that according to the *Angolan National Radio (RNA)*, FAA positions in CATCHOINGO (80 km west of KUITO) were shelled by UNITA troops during the morning of 17 November and, in Cuando Cubango Province, FAA positions were attacked by UNITA troops in the areas of LONGA and MENONGUE.

**Haiti**

Haitian President Aristide is reported, on 16 November by church sources in Haiti, to have formally asked to be relieved of his duties as a priest so that he could concentrate on rebuilding the country. On 17 November, President Aristide named Brigadier General Poisson as the new Chief of the Armed Forces according to press sources. UNMIH observer teams continue to experience difficulties in carrying out their tasks due to the after-effects of the recent tropical storm.

*Correction: In Brief dated 17 November stated that the future head of the police component of UNMIH, Chief Superintendant Pouliot, was from France; this is incorrect, he is from Canada.*

**Middle East**

According to press reports, a senior Jordanian official said on 17 November that Jordan and Israel were to establish diplomatic ties on 27 November. In GAZA, press reported that police opened fire on stone throwers outside a mosque on 18 November. At least 11 people were killed and 200 injured in the clash which continued as youths ran into side streets around the Palestine Mosque, with police firing on the crowd and in the air with bullets and tear-gas. Two police cars were set on fire during the first incident in which Palestinian police fired directly on stone-throwers.

**Mozambique**

Press reports indicate that the announcement of the election results will take place at 1600 NYT 18 November.

**Afghanistan**

On 17 November, the UN called on all combatants in Afghanistan to observe a cease-fire from 19 to 26 November to ensure the success of the first round of a mass-immunization campaign. Mr. Sotirios Mousouris, the Secretary-General's Personal Representative and Coordinator of Humanitarian Assistance to Afghanistan, said he had received written assurances of co-operation from the country's political leaders. The mass-immunization campaign is being organized by the World Health Organization (WHO) and the Afghan Ministry of Public Health, in collaboration with UNICEF. It aims to reduce the number of children dying from preventable diseases in Afghanistan, and to strengthen routine immunization services throughout the country.

**Georgia**

UN Special Envoy, Mr. Brunner, said on 16 November, that no progress was made in talks to resolve the dispute between Georgia and Abkhazia over the repatriation of refugees and constitutional issues. During the latest round of talks, which were also to pave the way for a summit next month, Abkhazians failed to give up demands for independence. Mr. Brunner could not confirm if the summit, tentatively scheduled for 2 December, would be held.

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FROM: KOFI ANNAN *Kofi Annan*  
UNDER-SECRETARY-GENERAL  
FOR PEACE-KEEPING OPERATIONS  
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IN BRIEF ...

*Daily highlights of key peace-keeping and  
electoral developments, and related world events  
10 November 1994*

HIGHLIGHTS

- Rwanda will co-operate with an international genocide tribunal.
- On 10 November, Iraq formally recognized Kuwait.

**Former Yugoslavia**

On 09 November, local Serb forces in Croatia started co-ordinated shelling around BIHAC from ZEJAVA and MELINOVAC. The situation was further aggravated when a local Serb forces' aircraft fired two missiles which injured five civilians and caused severe damage. In the BIHAC pocket, fierce fighting in the BOSANSKA KRUPA area is expected to continue as both parties seem equally determined to control this region. On 09 November, the self-declared Bosnian Serb Parliament met to discuss declaring an all-out state of war in the face of a Government offensive, but failed to reach agreement and was to resume discussions on late 10 November. The session was reportedly called in response to recent territorial gains by Government troops in north-west and western Bosnia-Herzegovina. Bosnian Serb leader Karadzic told reporters before the meeting that a state of war throughout the Serb-controlled part of Bosnia would mean a general mobilization of all able-bodied men and the proclamation of martial law. On 09 November, President Izetbegovic charged that UNPROFOR in SARAJEVO is failing to do its job. He added that he would ask the Security Council to look into the matter. "We shall demand that the Security Council reconsider the work of UNPROFOR and the way in which UNPROFOR carries out its mandate," he told reporters.

**Rwanda**

On 09 November, Gen Kagame, in a major policy shift, told reporters that Rwanda will co-operate with an international genocide tribunal. Rwanda's Permanent Representative to the UN said that his government relied on the UN to assist in bringing the perpetrators of genocide to justice. UNAMIR reported that the weekly resupply convoy to troops in KIBUYE was unable to reach its destination due to poor road conditions as a result of heavy rains.

**Somalia**

In NORTH MOGADISHU on 09 November, in an address to a large group of elders and young men from the Murusade and Abgal clans, Ali Mahdi, Chairman of the SSA, stressed the importance of adhering to the recent peace agreement reached by the groups involved in recent interclan hostilities in the Bermuda District. A spokesman for the Murusade clan assured Mr. Mahdi of their willingness to avoid renewed hostilities. In other developments, a 12-member Committee (6-SSA, 6-SNA) met on 07 and 08 November. They are said to have discussed criteria for participation at, and the venue for a National Conference, including the possibility of a preparatory meeting for the conference. SNA delegates are said to have been receptive to SSA views on the issues, but that a definitive response is pending consultation with Gen Aideed, Chairman of USCISNA.

**Angola**

Government military engineers are repairing the runway of the HUAMBO airfield. CNAVEM reports that the international staff is still in HUAMBO, and may be flown out on 11 November. Press reports indicate that UNITA's military delegation did not return to LUSAKA as scheduled, due to the

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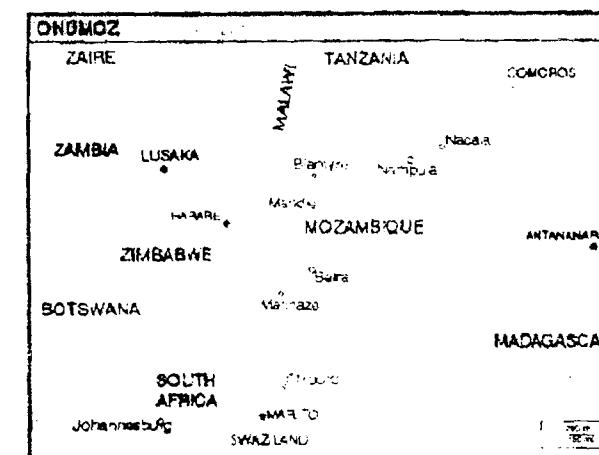
Government's "assault" on HUAMBO. In addition, initial and unconfirmed press reporting states that Savimbi will not go to LUSAKA on 15 November as scheduled, to sign a cease-fire agreement.

## Haiti

On 09 November, the media reported that Haiti's new cabinet took office at the national palace in PORT-AU-PRINCE and President Aristide extended an olive branch to the military. "I want to say again to all Haitian military officers, soldiers and interim police officers that I have come to bring you peace," President Aristide said in his most direct appeal for military co-operation.

## Mozambique

Mozambique's October election results are to be delayed for an extra four days, the National Elections Commission announced. It said delays in the counting procedure means that the official results of Mozambique's post-civil war elections will not be ready by the legal deadline of 12 November.



**Sri Lanka**

Commercial political analysts judge that Ruling People's Alliance (PA) leader Prime Minister Chandrika Kumaratunga's victory in Presidential elections on 9 November ensures the survival of policies introduced after the PA's victory in parliamentary elections in August. Kumaratunga will try to restart talks with the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam; these were suspended following the group's suspected involvement in the 23 October suicide bomb. However, her approach to the LTTE has prompted distrust in the army, which has been exacerbated by the suicide bomb.

iraq/Kuwait

On 10 November, the media reported that Iraq formally recognized Kuwait. The UN Security Council may formally take note of Iraq's recognition of Kuwait in the form of a declaration. The initiative for the declaration would come from council members favourable to an easing of UN sanctions against Iraq such as Russia, France, China, and Spain.

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Date : 17 November 1994

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**IN BRIEF ...**

*Daily highlights of key peace-keeping and  
electoral developments, and related world events  
17 November 1994*

**HIGHLIGHTS**

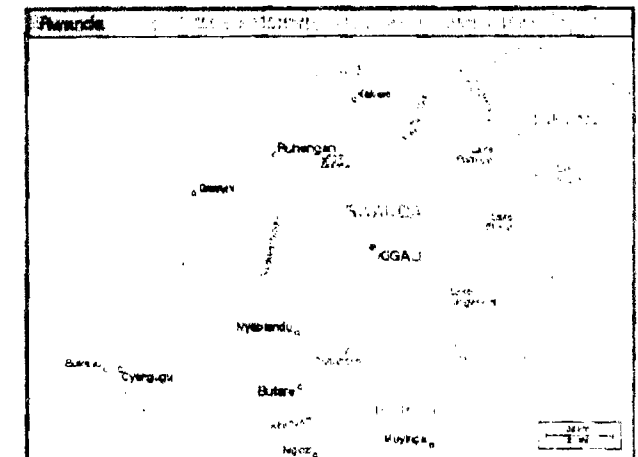
- ▶ BIHAC pocket attacked from north and west.
- ▶ Mozambique election results to be announced on 18 November.
- ▶ Angola Government forces seize UIGE.

**Former Yugoslavia**

On 17 November, the BSA fired mortar rounds from a weapons collection point at the BiH 4th Brigade Headquarters in HRASNICA. Fire was returned from the area of the Presidency in SARAJEVO. In a letter addressed to Mr Akashi, Dr Karadzic, the Bosnian Serb leader, stated that the establishment of a no-weapons zone around BIHAC would be unacceptable. An UNPROFOR spokesman reported that VELIKA Kladusa, north of BIHAC, was completely surrounded as the BSA, Croatian Serb forces and forces loyal to Abdic attacked into the area from the north and west. UNPROFOR condemned the attacks and stated that force would be used, including air strikes, if the attackers struck at the UN declared safe zone.

**Rwanda**

On 16 November, the military observer sub-sector commander met with the Prefect of BUTARE who expressed concern over the deteriorating security situation in the area and requested UNAMIR assistance to avert the total breakdown of law and order. NGOs operating in Sector 5 (GISENYI) expressed grave concern about the security situation in the RUHENGIRI area and requested UNAMIR protection at their places of work and residences and assistance with evacuation in the event of an attack.



**Somalia**

On 16 November, Mr Ali Mahdi, Chairman of the SSA, and Colonel Yusuf, Chairman of the SSDF, had a one-to-one meeting at UNOSOM Headquarters and discussed the convening of an all-inclusive National Reconciliation Conference. The Deputy SRSG, the Force Commander, and Deputy Force Commander met later with Mr Ali Mahdi and Colonel Yusuf to exchange views on recent developments. At a press conference on the same day, Mr Ali Mahdi gave an account of his group's attempts to hold a preliminary meeting with the SNA to discuss the convening of a reconciliation conference, but stated that all attempts had failed. Media reports indicate that the breakaway government of "Somaliland" has driven rebel militiamen out of the capital HARGEISA after two days of heavy street fighting, during which 30 people were killed. On 17 November, the situation in the city was reported to be calm.

**Sierra Leone**

Commercial threat analysts reported on 17 November that the UK has withdrawn 100 aid workers to the capital FREETOWN after the kidnapping, by suspected rebels, of two Voluntary Service Overseas (VSO) members on 8 November.

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**Angola**

UNAVEM confirmed, on 17 November, that Angolan Government forces seized UIGE, the last northern provincial capital held by UNITA. In a media report, UNITA accused government forces, supported by mercenaries, of pursuing their offensive in violation of the cease-fire accord. UNITA is also reported, by the media, to have withdrawn from the peace talks in LUSAKA; UNAVEM has not confirmed this.

**Haiti**

The Secretary-General has nominated Major General Schroeder of the USA as the next Force Commander of the UNMIH military component and Chief Superintendent Pouliot of France as the head of the police component.

**Tajikistan**

On 16 November, the press reported that the nationally elected President, Rakhmonov, who has pledged to uphold the constitution, was sworn into office at a meeting of the Supreme Soviet of Tajikistan.

**Cyprus**

On 16 November, Greek Cypriot protests continued for a second day along the buffer zone. On the same day, UNFICYP secured the release of five Greek Cypriots who had been detained by Turkish Cypriot police in northern Cyprus.

**Mozambique**

The electoral commission has announced that the results of the recent elections will be postponed until 18 November.

**Georgia**

On 16 November, in the GALLI area, a UNOMIG observation post (OP) reported that Abkhaz soldiers were threatening the inhabitants of the village of KHORA and that two bursts of machine-gun fire were heard. UNMOs were informed, by the commander of an Abkhaz battalion near OP3, that the Deputy Defence Minister would not allow the UN to man the OP. The matter is to be taken up by the Deputy Chief Military Observer.

**Nepal**

On 17 November, the media reported that with just over half of the Parliamentary seats from the elections on 15 November counted, the Communist Party Unified Marxist Leninist (UML) had widened its lead over the liberal Nepali Congress Party, the current ruling party.

**Indonesia/East Timor**

On 17 November, Indonesian security forces are reported, by the press, to have made house-to-house searches and arrested a large number of protesters after days of unrest in the East Timorese capital of DILI. An East Timor pressure group is reported to have written to the Secretary-General asking him to send a special envoy to East Timor and to establish a permanent presence in the territory. The letter also is reported to have asked for the unconditional release of East Timorese political prisoners and to involve figures, such as the jailed guerrilla leader Xanana Gusmao, in UN-sponsored talks with Indonesia on the future of the former Portuguese colony.

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Date : 14 November 1994

TO : AJELLO, ONUMOZ, MAPUTO  
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FURUHOFDE, UNIFIL, NAQOURA  
GALARZA, UNMOGIP, SRINAGAR  
GBEHO, UNOSOM II, MOGADISHU  
GORDON-SOMERS, UNOMIL, LIBERIA  
HVIDEGAARD, UNOMIG, SUKHUMI  
JENSEN, MINURSO, LAAYOUNE  
KHAN, UNAMIR, KIGALI  
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TER HORST, ONUSAL, SAN SALVADOR  
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FROM: *for* KOFI ANNAN *Deputy*  
UNDER-SECRETARY-GENERAL  
FOR PEACE-KEEPING OPERATIONS  
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NEW YORK

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1. Please find attached the DPKO Sitcen Daily "In Brief" prepared by the I&R Unit.

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IN BRIEF ...

*Daily highlights of key peace-keeping and  
electoral developments, and related world events  
14 November 1994*

**HIGHLIGHTS**

- UNITA forces retreat toward JAMBA; peace agreement will not be signed before next week.
- ICRC coordinates exchange of prisoners in Tajikistan.

**Former Yugoslavia**

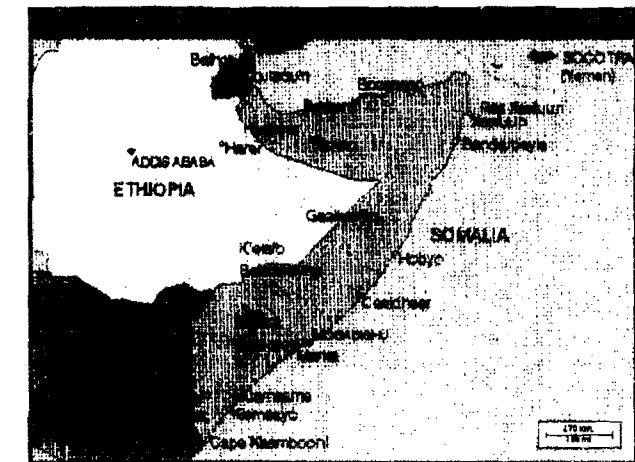
The USA has assured the other members of the Contact Group that it intends to abide by the terms of the UN arms embargo against the Bosnian Government even though it has cut funding for the enforcement of it. The Presidential Defence and National Security Council of Croatia denounced the Serbian paramilitary units which were waging war from the occupied territories of the Republic of Croatia against Bosnia and urged the UN to intervene. The Bosnian Serb leader, Mr Karadzic, stated that he no longer recognised the status of BIHAC as a UN mandated safe area.

**Rwanda/Burundi**

On 12 November, the President of Rwanda addressed a gathering of approximately 10,000 people at NTONGWE and appealed for all refugees to return home. On 13 November, the media reported that Rwanda has asked Belgium to extradite about 10 Rwandans suspected of leading the genocide which took place earlier this year. On 11 November, the Burundi media reported that gunmen shot and killed a prominent Tutsi in BUJUMBURA in a "copy cat" killing of a Hutu government official and his son who were killed 24 hours earlier.

**Somalia**

On 11 November, UNOSOM reported that the KISMAYO Zone Director met with an SNA delegation who indicated that they were not unduly worried about the planned departure of UNOSOM. In addition the Imam of ABSAME has indicated that unless UNOSOM "changes its attitude" he will attack it. The reason given is that he feels UNOSOM gives preferential treatment to General Morgan. Digil and Mirifle communities are planning to raise a 1000 strong militia for the defence of BAIDOA after UNOSOM's withdrawal expected by the end of November. The press has reported that clan leaders supporting General Aideed have pledged to cooperate during UNOSOM's withdrawal and that Pharmacie sans Frontiers is to take its staff out of Somalia.



**Angola**

UNAVEM officials report that the situation in HUAMBO is calm with the local population returning home after the retaking of the city by government forces. Press reports state that UNITA forces, who were routed on 12 and 13 November, have fled toward their former military headquarters at JAMBA and are being followed by government forces. Government forces have also captured the northern town of M'BANZA CONGO from the Front for the Liberation of the Cabinda Enclave (FLEC). UNITA's

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separatist ally. A UNITA spokesman has said that the signing of the peace agreement, due to take place in LUSAKA on 15 November, will not take place before next week at best. UNAVEM has not confirmed this.

**Haiti**

Three hundred USA troops left Haiti on 12 November. On 13 November, President Aristide announced that he would appoint a committee to investigate human rights violations. As part of the buy back programme 6,400 weapons of all types have so far been collected.

**Middle East**

Following the 11 November suicide bombing by a member of the Islamic Jihad which killed three Israeli soldiers, media reports indicate that Palestinian police raided the homes of suspected militants and gunfire was heard. On 12 November, Islamic Jihad said that it would seek dialogue with the Palestine self-rule authority in GAZA. PLO's executive committee will reportedly meet, for the first time in GAZA, on 15 November. King Hussein renewed Jordan's pledge to hand over control of Moslem shrines in JERUSALEM to the Palestinians once they have struck an accord with Israel over the final status of the city. Israeli warplanes struck at Hezbollah bases in southern Lebanon on 13 November.

**Tajikistan**

On 13 November, it was reported that a prisoner exchange took place under ICRC auspices at KHOROG airport. Twenty three opposition supporters were exchanged for twenty seven government soldiers, following an accord signed by both parties at recent UN-mediated peace talks in Pakistan.

**Iraq/Kuwait**

On 13 November the Kuwaiti government stated that the Iraqi recognition of its country was important, but added that the release of all Kuwaiti prisoners of war was equally as important and that strengthening of defences would proceed as planned.

**Liberia**

On 12 November, the leader of ULIMO, told reporters that there were now positive signs that the AKOSOMBO Accord would be implemented and the new government installed within the next ten days. Liberian civilian leaders at peace talks in ACCRA are reported to have made substantial progress towards ending the civil war, despite ending the talks without an agreement.

**Georgia**

The UN has announced that it will host a new round of Georgia-Abkhazia talks from 14 November in GENEVA aimed at returning refugees to Abkhazia and reaching a political settlement. Commercial political analysts judge that if these talks are successful the two leaders would probably meet in early December in GENEVA.

**Indonesia**

On 13 and 14 November, commercial political analysts reported that prior to the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) conference due to start in JAKARTA on 15 November, that rioting broke out in DILI, the capital of East Timor. Portugal is to give political asylum to the 29 East Timorese students who staged a sit-in demonstration inside the USA embassy compound in JAKARTA to draw international attention to their calls for independence and to demand the release of jailed separatist leader Xanana Gusmao.

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Date : 15 November 1994

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SASA FC CAO E/DIA

IN BRIEF ...

*Daily highlights of key peace-keeping and  
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15 November 1994*

HIGHLIGHTS

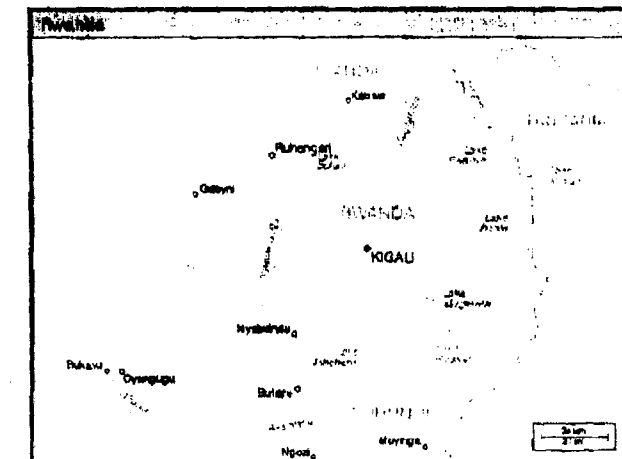
- ▶ Two major offensives continued in Bosnia; the BiH gained ground and the BSA used SSMS.
- ▶ MSF is withdrawing its remaining personnel from the Rwandan refugee camp of BUKAVU.
- ▶ RENAMO leader Dhlakama informed the Secretary-General that he accepts the election results.

**Former Yugoslavia**

The media has reported that the NATO Secretary-General will hold emergency talks in the USA later this week to try to resolve the differences between the USA and its European allies over policy toward Bosnia and that the Contact Group will meet in LONDON on 17 November. On 14 November, the Croatian representative at CSCE, stated that Croatia might be forced to intervene in the BIHAC area if Croatian Serbs continued their shelling of the town; this was reiterated by President Tudjman during his recent meeting with SRSG Akashi. UNPROFOR reported two major offensive operations continued in Bosnia on 14 November. In the central area around SAPNA, the BiH gained ground, while in the BIHAC area the BSA continued their counter-offensive and fired a number of surface-to-surface missiles (SSMs).

**Rwanda**

UNAMIR reported that the RPA intensified routine day and night patrolling and mounted roadblocks in major towns and villages throughout the country. Informed sources reported that the estimated number of landmines laid in Rwanda has been revised from 40,000 to between 300,000 and one million. An MSF spokesperson announced that their last three French staff would leave BUKAVU on 15 November. MSF stopped all operations in the refugee camps around the town on 14 November when sixteen staff members left. Deteriorating security is blamed for the withdrawals.



**Somalia**

UNOSOM reported that an SNA delegation failed to persuade General Morgan to cooperate with General Aideed in his unilateral attempt to form a national government, and that Mr Ali Mahdi received a letter from General Aideed asking the SSA and aligned factions to participate in the SNA Conference. The letter was in response to an earlier one from Mr Ali Mahdi calling for a National Reconciliation Conference to be attended by the 15 signatories of the ADDIS ABBA and NAIROBI Agreements.

**Angola**

The SRSG told reporters on 15 November that Angola's civil war foes would cease hostilities within a matter of hours. It was also reported that the peace accord would be signed in LUSAKA by President Dos Santos and UNITA leader Savimbi on 20 November and that South African President Mandela

will take part in talks involving the nine southern African countries that make up the Frontline States Grouping.

#### **Middle East**

On 14 November, according to the media, Israel and the PLO announced that they had asked Norway, Australia, Finland, Turkey, and the EU to send a total of 400 observers to GAZA to oversee autonomy. The press also reported that Mr. Arafat was planning to visit Jordan soon, following an invitation from King Hussein, to exchange views. Palestinian police reportedly arrested Sheik Abdullah Shami, the head of Islamic Jihad, and 20 other group members and have banned all demonstrations. This brings the total number of militants detained since the last suicide bombing to 180. UNIFIL reported engagements between armed elements and Israeli Defence Forces/De Facto Forces on the Lebanon/Israel border on 14 November.

#### **Iraq/Kuwait**

On 14 November, the UN Security Council voted to continue sanctions against Iraq, despite Iraq's official recognition of Kuwait.

#### **Mozambique**

On 14 November, the President of RENAMO, Mr Dhlakama, informed the Secretary-General that, although there had been irregularities in the conduct of the recent elections, he had accepted their results. He stressed that he was in favour of peace and reconciliation and would cooperate with the elected government of Mozambique. The Secretary-General recommended to the Security Council that the mandate of ONUMOZ be extended to cover the installation of the new government which was expected to take place by 15 December.

#### **Nepal**

On 15 November, the press reported that elections occurred amid scattered violence and concern that no clear majority would emerge. More than 1,250 election observers, including 130 foreigners from 28 countries, were posted in 205 constituencies for the kingdom's second election since pro-democracy protests ended an absolute monarchy in 1990.

#### **Indonesia/East Timor**

Press reports indicate that hundreds of East Timorese youths continued their protest on 15 November outside the university in DILI, in the third day of ethnic and anti government demonstrations. Meanwhile, East Timorese nationalists held an all night watch outside the USA embassy in LISBON in a show of support for the sit-in at the USA embassy in JAKARTA.

#### **United Nations**

- The UNHCR office in ASMARA announced that it has begun repatriating some 25,000 Eritreans from Sudan with the assistance of both governments.
- The media reports a Cuban Foreign Ministry spokesman as saying that the UNHCR representative who is visiting Cuba to examine the country's record on civil rights will have unrestricted access and the full cooperation of the Cuban government.

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Date : 1 November 1994

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UNAMIR KIGALI RWANDA  
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### IN BRIEF ...

*Daily highlights of key peace-keeping and  
electoral developments, and related world events  
01 November 1994*

#### HIGHLIGHTS

- The Angolan Government and UNITA initiated the LUSAKA protocol but hostilities continue.
- The Somali National Reconciliation Conference started in MOGADISHU.
- The Tajik Government and the opposition agreed to extend the ceasefire for three months.
- UN officials called the elections in Mozambique successful.

#### Former Yugoslavia

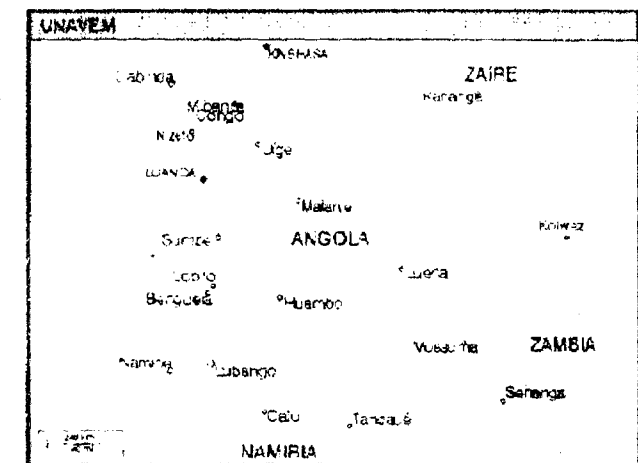
According to UNPROFOR, the military situation around BIHAC did not change in the last 24 hours. According to the press, Bosnian Serb leader Karadzic has threatened to inflict "enormous casualties" in a counter-attack on Muslim forces and film the bodies for use in a psychological campaign against his enemies. He told reporters that the BSA would realize it had made a "fatal mistake" in attacking Serbs around the BIHAC enclave.

#### Rwanda

UNAMIR reported that ten Australian soldiers, sent out in response to a request by a military observer, were stopped at an RPA checkpoint. After several minutes of unsuccessful negotiations, the UNAMIR soldiers attempted to get past the checkpoint. The incident was resolved as a result of talks between UNAMIR officials and RPA liaison officers in the UN headquarters in KIGALI. Press reports of the incident described the situation as being more serious than UNAMIR officials reported.

#### Angola

After more than a year of negotiations, the heads of the delegations of the Government of Angola and UNITA initialled on 31 October in LUSAKA a comprehensive peace agreement. The Secretary-General commended both sides for the important step they have taken in the search for lasting peace in Angola. The talks between high-ranking military representatives of the two sides, which are to begin shortly, must be brought quickly to a successful conclusion so there is no delay in the formal signing of the LUSAKA Protocol by mid-November. Despite the initialing, UNAVEM reported continued fighting in the HUAMBO area, where Government forces continued their offensive against UNITA. The Security Council has extended the mandate of UNAVEM II to 08 December.



#### Somalia

The Security Council renewed the mandate of UNOSOM II through 04 November and will wait for the report of the recent mission to Somalia to decide about the future of the mission. The National Reconciliation Conference started in MOGADISHU among Somali clans organized by Gen. Aideed, but was boycotted by his opponent Ali Mahdi. The Mursade President of the United Somali Congress was elected Chairman of the Conference taking place at the "House of Peace" in south MOGADISHU.

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A technical committee is due to be set up later this week. Several participants told reporters that the Conference could last for more than a month. UNOSOM did not send observers and will not provide any assistance because the conference is not considered "multilateral". However envoys from Ethiopia, Eritrea, Egypt, Sudan and Pakistan were in attendance.

### **Tajikistan**

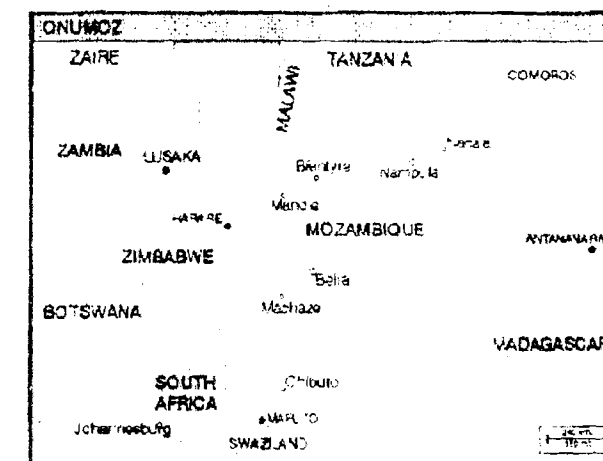
The Tajik Government and the opposition agreed on 01 November to extend the ceasefire for three months, enabling the presidential elections to go ahead as scheduled on 06 November, and to set up a joint commission to monitor it. This joint commission, composed of three representatives each from the two sides will be assisted by the sixteen UN observers already in the country. The parties will reportedly meet again in another round of talks in MOSCOW in early December.

### **Cyprus**

Both parties took part in a fifth informal dinner, hosted by the SRSG. None of the parties involved wanted to comment on the outcome of this meeting, but UN officials stated that there were no major breakthroughs in their points of view on a possible federation. When asked what the main obstacle preventing an overall solution to the island's division was, Mr. Feissel said: "Both talked about their perception of a federation...they have differences as to what a federation is or should be." He later added, "The efforts have to continue. We have to continue trying...where we are today is not the answer to the Cyprus problem."

### **Mozambique**

UN officials called the elections in Mozambique successful with few negative incidents. There have been some reports of troubles caused by election administrators asking for the money they were promised. According to ONUMOZ, about 90 % of the population participated. Official results will first be delivered to the provincial offices (which will take about seven days) before being sent to the election headquarters in MAPUTO where the national count will occur. Therefore, national results will not be publicized until about two weeks after the closing of the polls. After a meeting with Mr. Dhlakama, the SRSG stated that Mr. Dhlakama seemed "rather satisfied" with the conduct of the voting process and that the setting up of a special team with representatives of RENAMO to work closely on complaints, helped increase the RENAMO confidence. Preliminary reports indicate that a second round of presidential elections would be unlikely.



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Date 27 October 1994

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TER HORST, ONUSAL, SAN SALVADOR  
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FROM: *ja* KOFI ANNAN *W. Denney*  
UNDER-SECRETARY-GENERAL  
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### IN BRIEF ...

*Daily highlights of key peace-keeping and  
electoral developments, and related world events*  
27 October 1994

8

#### HIGHLIGHTS

- Bosnian Serb forces are becoming more aggressive against UNPROFOR.
- The Tajik opposition will accept an extension of the cease-fire, subject to conditions.
- Mozambique's multiparty elections started on 27 October, despite a boycott by RENAMO.

#### Former Yugoslavia

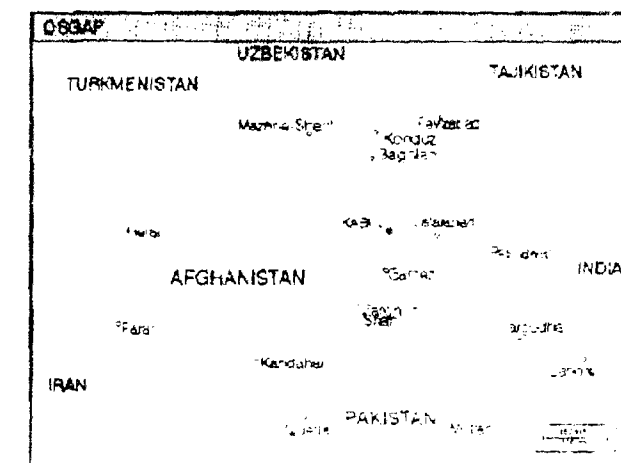
According to UNPROFOR officials, Danish Leopard tanks engaged in a firefight in the Posavina Corridor near BRCKO with Bosnian Serb units on 26 October after coming under fire from Serb tanks. According to UNPROFOR officials in SARAJEVO, the withdrawal of BiH troops from Mt. Igman was still progressing slowly while BiH local commanders threatened to stop any further withdrawal until UNPROFOR establishes permanent posts. UNPROFOR assesses that the BiH reluctance to withdraw could provoke BSA actions against the BiH and possibly against UNPROFOR.

#### Haiti

According to Multinational Force sources, the Haitian security situation has improved in the past five days although reports of sporadic violence, especially in the north of the country, continue. In PORT-AU-PRINCE, nighttime break-ins and looting have prompted town leaders to request protection if the paramilitary "attaches", who are being blamed, return. The Interim Public Security Force reportedly has made progress, especially in its working relations with the Multinational Force and the vetted Haitian Armed Forces members. Local citizens in CAP HAITIEN gradually are accepting the new security forces' efforts: the forces will be authorized to make arrests beginning on 27 October.

#### Afghanistan

Indonesian diplomatic sources told reporters in KABUL on 27 October that the Indonesian Government has invited the leaders of Afghanistan's warring factions to Indonesia for talks aimed at restoring peace and stability in the capital. There was no news of an extension to the 24-hour KABUL temporary cease-fire, which expired on 26 October, but according to the press on 27 October, the situation was quiet in the city. The SRSG reported on 27 October that talks with the different parties could result in a permanent cease-fire and the demilitarization of KABUL. He also announced the possibility of elections early in 1995 but that no final decision was made.

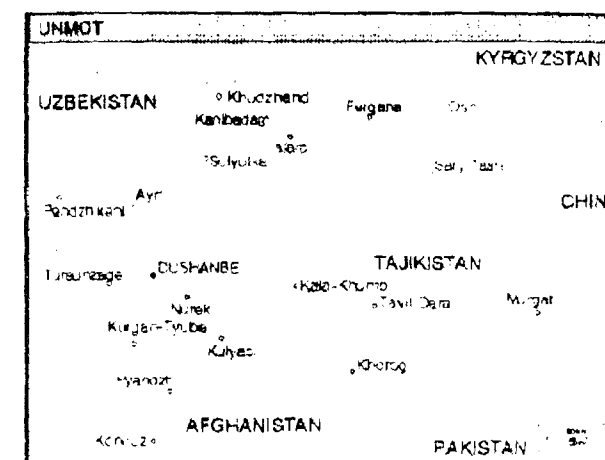


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### Tajikistan

UNMOI officials reported that the Special Envoy had intensive talks with the two Tajik delegations and as a result, the delegations of the Tajik opposition agreed in principle to extend the cease-fire for a three-month period until 06 February 1995. The opposition put forward a number of conditions, included the creation of a "security zone" in the Gharn Valley, a stronghold of the opposition, which would entail the withdrawal of Government troops and their replacement by CIS peace-keepers. The Government delegation has so far rejected the propositions.



### Cambodia

Cambodian military officials told reporters on 26 October that the three Western hostages held by Khmer Rouge guerrillas since July have been killed. Cambodian Government troops captured a Khmer Rouge base at PHNOM VOIR, where the hostages were believed to have been held, on 25 October.

### Mozambique

Former rebel movement RENAMO on 27 October boycotted the country's first multi-party elections just as polls opened. RENAMO leader Afonso Dhlakama has claimed that the UN is biased toward the ruling FRELIMO party. Despite the boycott, the election will proceed as scheduled until polls close on 29 October, according to the president of the National Elections Commission (CNE). UN officials are discussing possible solutions, including a one-day extension of the voting.

### Somalia

UNOSOM officials reported that members of the Security Council Mission to Somalia met with Mr. Ali Mahdi on 26 October. Members of the Mission were due to meet with Gen. Aideed and the SNA alliance on 27 October but no details were available.

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Date : 26 October 1994

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BUJOLD, UNTSO, JERUSALEM  
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**IN BRIEF ...**

*Daily highlights of key peace-keeping and  
electoral developments, and related world events  
26 October 1994*

**HIGHLIGHTS**

- The National Reconciliation Conference in Somalia has been postponed to 01 November.
- UNPROFOR and Bosnian officials agreed to new measures to clear BiH troops from the Mt. Igman DMZ.

**Former Yugoslavia**

According to UNPROFOR reports on 25 October, UNPROFOR and Bosnian Government officials agreed to new joint measures to clear BiH troops from the Mt Igman Demilitarized Zone (DMZ). Agreement was announced after a meeting between Bosnian President Izetbegovic and Lt Gen Rose. UNPROFOR officials assessed that improvements were still possible in Sector SARAJEVO and in the enclaves. The BiH started withdrawing troops from the Mt Igman DMZ; however, localized BiH resistance could delay the withdraw. The BSA has agreed to let fuel convoys cross their territory. UNPROFOR expects the situation in the area to improve. In Croatia, on 26 October, UNPROFOR officials reported a mine accident in Sector North with an UNPROFOR vehicle, injuring 2 of the 3 passengers.

**Haiti**

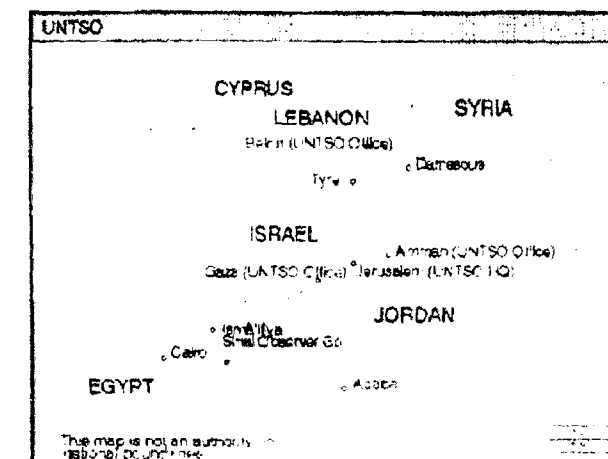
According to commercial threat analysts, President Aristide's Prime Minister-designate, Smarck Michel, is a compromise candidate, acceptable to both Aristide's left-wing supporters and the business elite. However, compromise on policy will be more difficult. With the elite and the black middle class determined to hold on to their position, and a countrywide network of community-based groups dedicated to radical social and economic reform, there is still potential for conflict.

**Somalia**

UN officials announced that a 7-member UN team arrived in MOGADISHU on 26 October to prepare for the withdrawal of UNOSOM forces. According to UNOSOM officials in KISMAYO, Gen Morgan informed the Zone Director on 25 October that the Darod Conference, which he and Imam Said Hussein had scheduled for 28 October, had been postponed until further notice. According to the press on 26 October, the National Reconciliation Conference was also postponed. In a statement, Gen. Aideed's Somali National Alliance (SNA) and 11 allied factions said they had postponed the conference from 27 October to 01 November since the UN team wanted to meet the SNA on 27 October.

**Middle East**

The Israeli-Jordanian peace treaty initialled on 17 October was signed on 26 October. The terms of the treaty include: The commitment to base their security relations on mutual trust, advancement of joint interests and cooperation, and to aim towards a regional framework of partnership in peace. Both Countries also agreed to work as a matter of priority and as soon as possible towards the creation in the Middle East



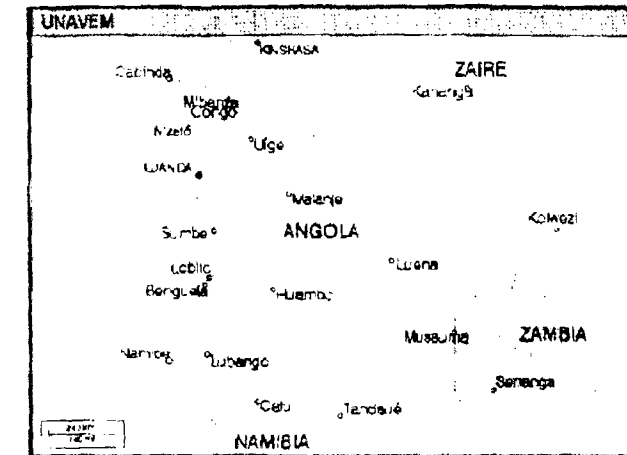
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of a region free from hostile alliances and coalitions, and the creation of a Middle East free from weapons of mass destruction, both conventional and non-conventional.

**Angola**

A senior Angolan negotiator said on 27 October that the government had told him to initial a peace accord with UNITA rebels on ending nearly 20 years of civil war. He said he was given the mandate to initial the protocol but that some issues still remained to be resolved like the calendar of implementation of the LUSAKA protocol and the security status of UNITA leader Savimbi. UN mediator Blondin Beye said in a statement on 26 October that the peace teams were expected to initial the accord soon after they returned to Zambia before 31 October. He added that the formal signing would take place in LUSAKA 15 days after the parties initial the agreement.



**Sri Lanka**

Sri Lanka's opposition United National Party (UNP) on 25 October chose Shrima Dissanayake, the widow of Gamini Dissanayake, to stand in the Presidential elections on 9 November. Dissanayake was killed by a bomb blast in COLOMBO on 23 October. Commercial analysts suggest that the choice of his widow as a candidate indicates that the UNP is appealing to sentiment in the aftermath of the bomb, which killed 56 people. Although she can expect a large sympathy vote, she is unlikely to defeat ruling Prime Minister Chandrika Kumaratunga, who is herself the widow of an assassinated politician. The general security environment in COLOMBO is assessed to be stable but the assassination has heightened political tensions and forced the suspension of peace talks with Tamil rebels.

**Outlook**

27 October : The French Defence Minister will fly to SARAJEVO at a time when France has aid it is reviewing its military presence in Bosnia.  
06 November : Presidential elections and referendum on a new constitution are scheduled in Tajikistan but negotiators are pressing for a postponement.

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TER HORST, ONUSAL, SAN SALVADOR  
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IN BRIEF ...

*Daily highlights of key peace-keeping and  
electoral developments, and related world events*  
25 October 1994

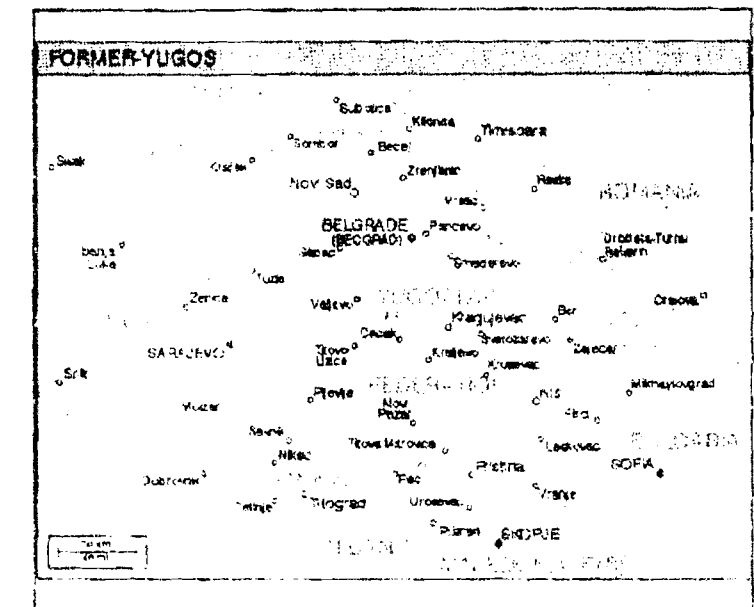
HIGHLIGHTS

- Observers are trying to convince the opposition in Macedonia not to boycott further elections.
- USA President Clinton began his trip to the Middle East and the Gulf region on 25 October.
- Tension is expected to remain high in Mozambique as elections draw closer.

Former Yugoslavia

Western election observers in the FYROM believe that the voting irregularities which occurred in the elections on 16 October are not serious enough to justify an opposition boycott. They are working on correcting these irregularities and are trying to convince the opposition to participate in the second round on 30 October. Academic analysts believe that the announcement on 24 October that Croatia's President Tudjman will meet his Serbian and Bosnian counterparts to discuss peace efforts in former Yugoslavia marks a significant change in Croat policy. They believe that it is also a harbinger of a broader shift in the focus of diplomatic efforts

in the region, which may henceforth concentrate less on the Bosnian conflict and more on the search for a global settlement on the Yugoslav succession. On 24 October, Bosnian Serb leader Karadzic agreed to allow UN fuel convoys access to the eastern enclaves. Military analysts assess that blockades of UN convoys could resume if the Bosnian Serbs become dissatisfied with the progress of agreements, such as the Bosnian Government pledge to withdraw forces from the Mt. Igman area. On 24 October, informed sources reported that Government forces fired on UNPROFOR soldiers preparing to take over Government-held positions on Mt. Igman. They reportedly opened fire on the UNPROFOR team with small arms, machineguns, and rocket-propelled grenades; no casualties were reported. Government troops began leaving the Mt. Igman DMZ about noon on the 24th; the latest reporting from UNPROFOR indicates no change in the status of forces has occurred since that time. Military analysts judge that failure to resolve the Mt. Igman DMZ issue may result in increased tensions and hostilities between the Bosnian Serbs and the Government, and could have a negative impact on security of UNPROFOR troops in the area.



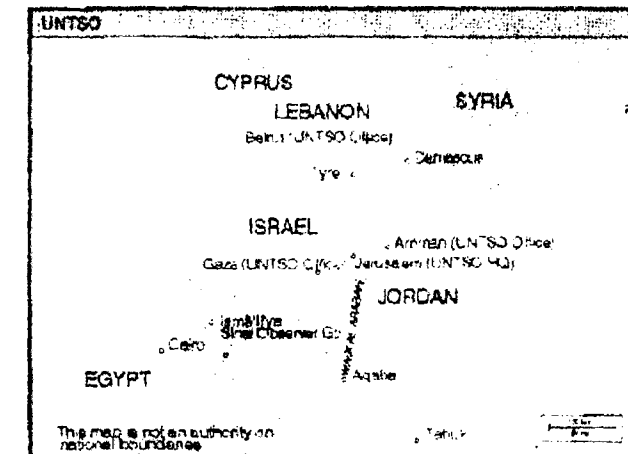
Mexico

The Zapatista guerrillas in CHIAPAS have suspended peace talks with the Government and threatened to renew armed actions if Robledo Rincon, the PRI Governor-elect, is installed in office on 08 December. The election of Rincon is reportedly surrounded by controversy and the rebels claim the result was fraudulent. Academic analysts believe, however, that both the Government and the rebels are likely to avoid armed confrontation. The guerrillas are aware of their military limitations, while

the Zedillo Presidency is unlikely to risk a confrontation which could lead to longer-term destabilisation in the region.

#### Middle East

Commercial threat analysts believe that protests against the Middle East peace process may occur near USA embassies in the Middle East and Europe to coincide with USA President Clinton's visit to the Middle East. Mr. Clinton will witness the signing of the Israeli-Jordanian peace treaty on 26 October. The chances of a successful attack against the signing ceremony or against Clinton during the visit are estimated to be low; security is tight and the visit has been deliberately arranged at short notice. The ceremony will take place in the valley of the Wadi al Arabah River, which forms the border between both countries. Political analysts assess that President Clinton's visit to the Middle East, which began on 25 October, could herald a breakthrough in Syrian-Israeli peace negotiations. Mr. Clinton is scheduled to meet Syrian President Hafez al-Assad in Damascus on 26 October for two hours. It is the first visit by a USA President to Syria in 20 years.



#### Sri Lanka

The Tamil separatist Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) on 24 October denied responsibility for the 23 October bomb attack in COLOMBO which killed about 50 people, including senior opposition United National Party (UNP) members. However, commercial threat analysts believe that despite the denial, the LTTE remains the principal suspect. COLOMBO remains calm after the bombing. The Government reacted on 25 October by suspending talks with the Tamil opposition and observers believe that the peace process may now be derailed. A decision on resuming peace talks with the LTTE will be postponed until after Presidential elections, which are scheduled for 9 November. According to political analysts, the attack is a critical blow to ruling People's Alliance (PA) Prime Minister Kutaramunga, who has wooed the electorate with open and honest politics since winning parliamentary elections in August.

#### Mozambique

Informed sources believe that tensions will remain high at least until mid-November, when the results of legislative and Presidential elections on 27-28 October are announced. Rival political supporters may stage demonstrations in main cities, and clashes are possible. Despite immediate tensions, the polls, which are expected to be free and fair, will herald a period of peace and stability, completing Mozambique's transition to democratic rule following the end of the civil war in 1992. Political analysts predict victory for President Chissano and FRELIMO, though the opposition group RENAMO may win up to 100 seats in the 250-seat Parliament. Political analysts believe that splits within RENAMO will not significantly damage its showing in the elections. Five RENAMO youth leaders announced on 12 October that they were quitting the movement to form a youth organization to be called the Youth Front for Salvation. None of the five dissident founder-members is a prominent public figure and their defection does not in itself present any serious political threat to RENAMO leader Dhlakama. In addition, a return to conflict in the event of a RENAMO defeat is not predicted.

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~~MISZTAL, UNDOF, DAMASCUS~~  
 TER HORST, ONUSAL, SAN SALVADOR  
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~~FEISSEL, UNFICYP, NICOSIA~~

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IN BRIEF ...

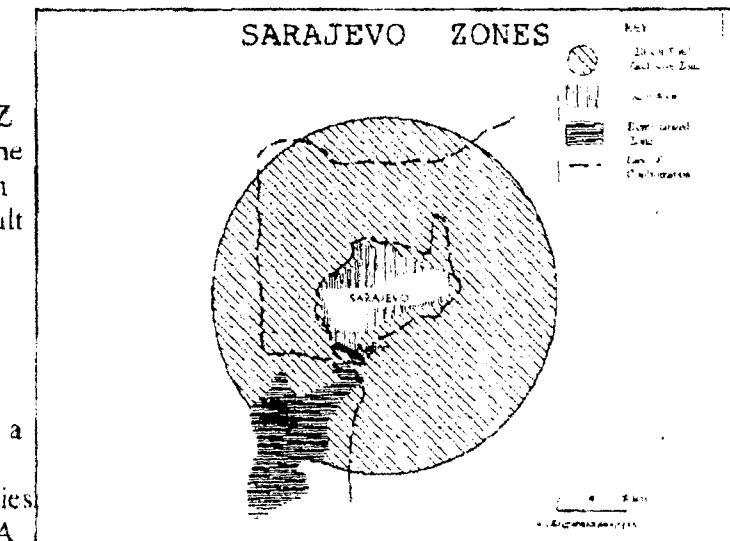
*Daily highlights of key peace-keeping and  
electoral developments, and related world events*  
21 October 1994

HIGHLIGHTS

- Bosnian Muslim troops reportedly remained in the Mt Igman area on 21 October in defiance of the Bosnian Serb ultimatum to vacate the area.
- President Aristide is successfully positioning his people throughout the Haitian Armed Forces (FADH). Violence in Port-au-Prince is tapering off but continues in outlying areas.

Former Yugoslavia

The Bosnian Serb ultimatum calling for the withdrawal of about 500 Bosnian Muslim troops from the Mt Igman DMZ area southwest of Sarajevo expired on the 21st. Nonetheless, the failure of Muslim troops to leave this area could soon result in an escalation of hostilities around Sarajevo. Bosnian Serb Army (BSA) infantry movement during the past 24 hours near where the 6 October attack took place has been described as reinforcement of BSA positions and not a massing of Bosnian Serbs preparing an imminent attack. In other military activities, increased fighting occurred between BSA and Bosnian Muslim forces northwest of Gradacac in the Posavina Corridor region. The BSA acknowledge territorial losses in this area.



Angola

Academic and security sources indicate that the breakthrough in the Lusaka talks could provide the basis for a lasting peace based on power-sharing. The current deal sets the scene for a workable power-sharing agreement. However, a definitive cease-fire has yet to be achieved. Unable to achieve a military victory, UNITA is now more willing to compromise, and the Government is confident it can achieve its objectives through political means. After eleven months of negotiations between the two sides in the Zambian capital, Lusaka, the peace accord --which has been agreed in principle-- may pave the way for an MPLA-UNITA coalition government. In the longer term, power-sharing could lead to a redrafting of the constitution in an attempt to decentralise the state and provide a lasting political solution after 19 years of civil war. The Lusaka deal came amid an escalation of violence in more than half of Angola's provinces. Fighting was especially fierce around the diamond centre of Canfufo (recently recaptured from UNITA) in Cuanza Sul province, and to the east and west of the strategic town of Huambo. It is likely that both the government and UNITA will prolong the armed conflict before any cease-fire takes effect.

Haiti

The US led multi-national force (MNF) reports that President Aristide told Maj Gen Jean-Claude Duperval, the acting CINC, that he intended to run the military through his CINC.

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However, Aristide immediately demanded many military and police promotions and assignments. According to MNF analysts the President intends to use his influence to reshuffle the entire Military (FADH) leadership from top to bottom, despite constitutional restrictions. Many officers and enlisted soldiers are distressed by what they see as illegal presidential meddling in FADH internal affairs but are powerless to do anything about it. Most Haitian Armed Forces officers with ties either to Lt Gen Cedras or Lt Col Francois were given assignments abroad on 19 October, which are being considered as an exile by those concerned. Anti-FADH violence is greatest in Haiti's northern sectors and could be increasing. In Quananthe and Port-de-Paix, anti-FADH sentiment is so high that some groups may be calling for Multinational Forces to leave, so Lavalas (Aristide supporters) can disarm the FADH. Only isolated incidents have been occurring in Haiti's southern areas. Aristide is expected to effectively control the military and police. He will accomplish this by directing reassignments and promotions and manipulating the selection process. It appears that instead of establishing a "praetorian guard" (as he was doing before the 1991 coup) to balance the military's power, he is installing persons loyal to him throughout the FADH. Power appears to be moving toward the office of President. USA analysts are stressing that if the paramilitary prohibition bill becomes law, if the FADH is infiltrated with Aristide supporters, and if population disarmament operations continue, the effect will be to remove all power counterbalances to the government's executive branch. This might create conditions that quite likely would entice the Aristide administration to disregard democratic principles of operations.

**Middle East**

Middle East security analysts report that security measures announced yesterday by the Israeli cabinet to combat the radical Palestinian group Islamic Resistance Movement (Hamas) are unlikely to prove effective. The measures have been introduced in response to the bombing of a bus in Tel Aviv on Wednesday which killed at least 20 people. The measures, which include the indefinite closure of the West Bank and Gaza Strip, are a standard response to guerrilla attacks and have not proved effective in the past.

**Tajikistan**

The media reported that Leaders of the Commonwealth of Independent states meeting in Moscow today will discuss the setting up of an Eurasian Union with closer economic, political and defence cooperation and a Defence Ministers proposal to extend the mandate of the Russian led peace-keeping force for six months.

**Iraq/Kuwait**

Informed security sources indicate that the Lebanon-based radical Shia group Islamic Iraqi Vanguard for National Salvation (IIVNS) have claimed responsibility for the bomb attack against the Ministry for Religious Affairs in Baghdad on 19 October. The group has said that the attack was aimed at the department responsible for countering religious movements. The attack demonstrates that groups opposed to President Saddam Hussein's regime are capable of well-planned and specifically targeted bombings. Further sporadic bombings are likely against government buildings, statues of Saddam and government owned economic targets, such as petrol stations.

**Outlook**

At the NATO summit on 21 October ambassadors debated changes to NATO demands for a tougher and swifter air strike policy in an effort to reach a compromise with UN requirements. The NATO delegation will return to New York on Tuesday 25 October.

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Date : 20 October 1994

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**IN BRIEF ...**

*Daily highlights of key peace-keeping and  
electoral developments, and related world events  
20 October 1994*

**HIGHLIGHTS**

European officials are not willing to change the International Peace Plan for Bosnia.  
Israel and the PLO resume peace talks, despite the 19 October bomb attack in TEL AVIV.  
Government and rebels in Guatemala resume peace talks after a three-month interruption.

**Former Yugoslavia**

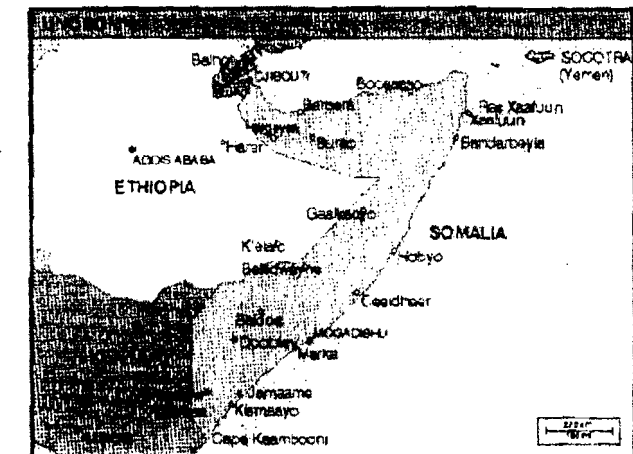
According to press reports, Macedonia's ruling party claimed an election victory for President Gligorov on 19 October, but opposition parties held a public rally to protest "vote rigging" and threatened to boycott a second round of voting. President Gligorov's challenger demanded the Government's resignation and a new election within two months. European powers on 19 October eliminated Bosnian Serb hopes of changing the International Peace Plan, as officials from France, Britain, and Germany insisted that the Bosnian Serbs had to accept the key territorial map without further alterations. With Bosnian Serb forces attacking UN troops in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and little prospect of peace as winter approaches, the major powers are trying to convince the Bosnian Serbs to accept the plan. Academic analysts assess that the USA and Russia will almost certainly take a similar line, and insist on Bosnian Serb acceptance.

**Rwanda/Burundi**

According to officials of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) in BUJUMBURA on 20 October, the OAU plans to increase its team of international observers in Burundi from 30 to 46. The additional officers are to help carry out confidence-building measures and assist in the humanitarian mission to reduce tensions that followed an attempted coup d'etat and ethnic massacres last year and help avoid an ethnic-based civil war.

**Somalia**

On 18 October, the Italian Defence Minister announced that his country will send forces to Somalia to assist the 15,000 UNOSOM troops in their withdrawal in March 1995. He did not say how many troops would be deployed, but he confirmed that the UN had asked Italy to send a contingent of naval, amphibious, and special forces. The Italian military Chief of Staff told reporters that the Italians were likely to be deployed in February or early March of next year.



**Haiti**

According to press reports on 19 October, President Aristide called for an end to the violent attacks against supporters of Haiti's former military regime, which have marred his return to power. Speaking at his first news conference since he returned to Haiti's National Palace from exile, he held out the promise of judicial reforms to aid the victims of widespread human rights abuse under Haiti's military rulers.

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President Aristide also said that he wants to include both rich and poor in a Government of reconciliation, as speculation grew that he would name Foreign Minister Werleigh as Prime Minister. The Dominican Republic said that it was resuming trade with Haiti, and at the same time asked the UN to reimburse an estimated 50 million dollars the country spent to prevent violations of the trade embargo on Haiti.

**Middle East**

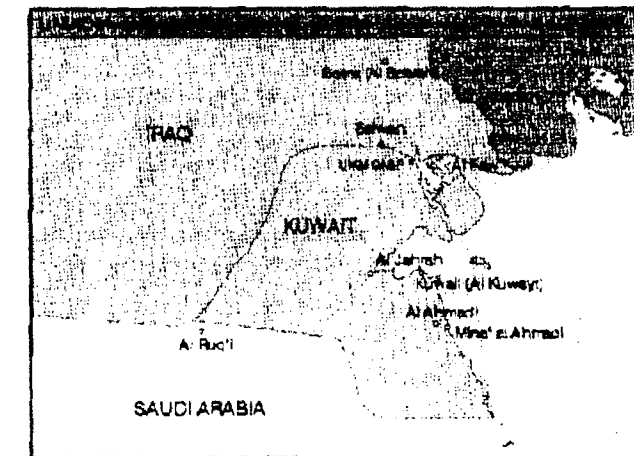
Threat analysts report that tensions are high following a Palestinian extremist bomb explosion in TEL AVIV on 19 October, which killed at least 22 people. They assess that clashes between Palestinian and Jewish extremists are likely in JERUSALEM and West Bank towns. In probable retaliation, Jewish settlers set fire to a Palestinian's house during a demonstration in JERUSALEM, and nine other settlers were arrested after marching through JERUSALEM's Old City brandishing hammers and metal bars. On 19 October, the PLO and Israel concluded a new round of talks on Palestinian legislative elections in the WEST BANK and the GAZA Strip. The talks dealt with fixing a date for holding the elections, the number of members for the elected Palestinian Council, and empowerment of the Legislative Council. The two sides decided to resume talks within a week. The reports on the explosion in TEL AVIV were believed to have affected the negotiations. The Palestinian Ambassador to the UN on 19 October urged President Clinton to include a visit to the GAZA Strip as part of his trip to the Middle East next week, stating that the Palestinian self-rule authority would do its utmost to guarantee his security.

**Guatemala**

The Guatemalan Government and left-wing rebels will reportedly resume talks on 20 October in MEXICO CITY. Negotiations broke down three months ago following rebel claims that the Government had failed to honour a human rights agreement. Academic analysts believe, however, that a resolution of the conflict will be hampered by military hostility to a Salvadorian-style Truth Commission and by the victory of the right-wing FRG in August's congressional elections.

**Iraq/Kuwait**

According to the press, the emergency meeting of the DAMASCUS Declaration member states ended on 19 October with a condemnation of the recent Iraqi threats to Kuwait. The participants agreed that those threats violated the principles of international legitimacy and relevant UN Resolutions. The ministers also demanded that Iraq fully and unconditionally recognizes Kuwait's sovereignty, and urged the UN Security Council to take all necessary measures to ensure that Iraq abide by all UN Resolutions concerned. On the other hand, the ministers called for maintaining Iraq's security and territorial integrity and demanded full implementation of UN resolutions on providing foodstuffs and medicine to the Iraqi people.

**Tajikistan**

Initial press reports indicate that a landmine explosion killed Tajikistan's Deputy Prime Minister on 20 October, the first day of a ceasefire between the Government and rebel opposition. He and his driver were killed when their vehicle ran over the mine in the GARM region, 230km east of DUSHANBE. It is unclear if this incident will affect the ceasefire agreement; Government authorities refused to comment.

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## IN BRIEF

*Daily highlights of key peace keeping and  
electoral developments, and related world events  
18 October 1994*

### HIGHLIGHTS

- ▶ A UN-escorted relief convoy was attacked just outside GORAZDE on 18 October.
- ▶ Tanzanian security forces arrest 50 armed members of the Rwandan Interhamwe militia.
- ▶ Israel invites USA President Clinton and Jordan King Hussein to JERUSALEM next week.

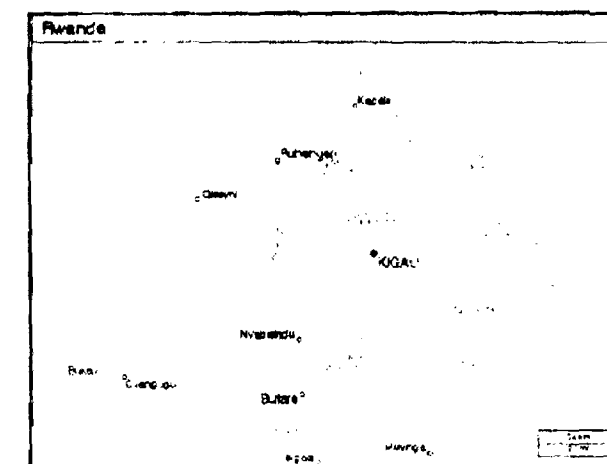
### Former Yugoslavia

Macedonian President Gligorov and his ruling party established a clear lead on 17 October in Presidential and Parliamentary elections, which were marred by low turnout and irregularities, according to unofficial returns. The electoral commission reported that 51.14 percent of the 1.4 million electorate turned out to vote. Monitors from the OSCE said they found serious irregularities, including the absence of eligible voters from electoral rolls. The press announced on 17 October that President Clinton, fulfilling a congressional mandate, would submit to the Security Council a proposal to lift the arms embargo on Bosnian Moslems. The proposal would not take effect until spring. It remained unclear whether President Clinton would go forward with the action in the resolution if it was vetoed in the Security Council. On 18 October, a UNHCR official reported that a UN-escorted relief convoy was attacked as it left the Moslem-held enclave of GORAZDE. In another incident, reported by a UN official, Bosnian Serbs near the SARAJEVO Airport have hijacked five lorries carrying medical aid.

### Rwanda

On 17 October, the Government of Rwanda stated they did not know the whereabouts of its Foreign Minister who left the country with a large but undisclosed sum of money. Press reports indicated that he had arrived in NEW YORK with funds destined for the Rwandan Permanent Mission. According to press reports on 17 October, Tanzanian security forces arrested 50 members of the Interhamwe militia who had been terrorizing people on the island of Mubali on the Kagera River between Tanzania and Rwanda. The people arrested had registered themselves as refugees and were carrying automatic rifles, submachineguns, and grenades.

Operation Homeward continued using transport from a variety of UN resources to make a total of 1269 displaced persons. UNAMIR reported that during Operation Homeward there were problems encountered with the RPA. Journeys which would normally take 3-4 hours were taking up to 9 hours due to RPA soldiers searching the vehicles at every check point.



### Angola

The SRSG for Angola announced on 17 October that an agreement in principle had been reached between the Government and UNITA, although further talks will take place in the next two weeks on military aspects of the accord. However, the agreement does not include either a time frame for a formal agreement or a date for a nationwide ceasefire. Government military sources have indicated

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their intention to press on with military operations. In the political aspects, UNITA is to have a junior role with four ministries and the right to appoint four state ministers. According to analysts, the agreement between the Government and UNITA is unlikely to bring an early end to the civil war.

#### Haiti

The USA has launched, with international support, a multi-million dollar recovery effort for Haiti that focuses heavily on education and jobs. But senior USA officials say it may be quite a while before foreign firms risk investment there. Informal sources report that the USA Overseas Private Investment Council, as part of the first-year \$555 million recovery plan, will make available \$100 million in political risk insurance for Haiti. The USA, working with the Pan American Health Organization, aims to inoculate all of Haiti's children against common childhood diseases within the first four months. It is also working with President Aristide to build schools and provide educational material. Other aspects of the programme plan include slowing Haiti's high population growth rate, reforestation, and reviving the agricultural sector, including the once-productive coffee industry. The USA has begun withdrawing its naval vessels from Haiti. The Defence Department said on 17 October.

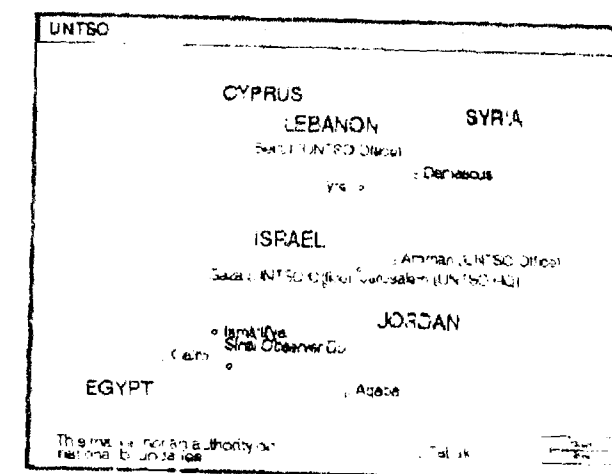
#### India/Pakistan - correction

The 11 October INBRIEF cited UNMOGIP officials as in possession of the information on India having reiterated its offer to resume bilateral talks with Pakistan. This was not correct; the source was a press report.

#### Middle East

Analytical reports say that the 17 October initialling by the Jordanian and Israeli Prime Ministers of a draft peace treaty will increase pressure on Syria and Lebanon to intensify peace talks with Israel, adding that many economic issues between Israel and Jordan will be settled relatively quickly. However, the resolution of political issues, which are sensitive to wider Arab concerns, will require more time. The agreement provides for a number of high profile infrastructure projects and co-operation in trade and tourism. The full peace treaty is expected to be signed before 28 October.

According to the press, Israel has invited USA President Clinton and Jordan King Hussein to address Parliament in JERUSALEM as part of the festivities to mark the peace treaty. According to a USA official, USA President Clinton accepted the offer. Talks between the PLO and Israel on Palestinian legislative elections in the West Bank and Gaza are scheduled to resume in CAIRO on 18 October. The two sides will also discuss outstanding issues such as a date for holding the elections, the number of legislative council members, election constituencies, and the redeployment of Israeli troops. According to a Palestinian delegate in CAIRO, the PLO has agreed that hardliners opposed to peace be barred from standing in self-rule elections. The same source stated that the PLO would agree conditionally to Israel taking part in a committee to supervise the elections.



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