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1996 FEB 19 P 2

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SUBJECT: Secretary-General's Draft Report on Rwanda - Rev.I

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1. On Friday 16 February, the first draft of the Secretary-General's Report to the Security Council was sent to Headquarters. This report required up-dating and editing. Accordingly, a revised draft is being sent {Revision I}. Please note the following comments:

(a) It is proposed that the lengthy report from the High Commissioner for Human Rights may be added as an annex to the report. In our draft we have reflected the essential elements of the report.

(b) Some figures in the draft have been left blank and would need to be up-dated before the report is issued.

Best wishes.

CCS

For info pl.

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REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE UNITED NATIONS  
ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The present report is submitted pursuant to resolution 1029 (1995) of 12 December, by which the Security Council adjusted and extended the mandate of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR) for a final period until 8 March 1996 and requested me to gradually reduce its troop level. Since the adoption of the resolution, I have reported to the Council and the General Assembly on the situation in Rwanda on 30 January (S/1996/61 and A/50/868). The present report describes the activities carried out by UNAMIR in implementation of resolution 1029 (1995), provides an update of the situation as of 4 March and contains recommendations regarding the United Nations role after the conclusion of the mandate of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda on 8 March.

II. POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS

2. Since my last report, relative calm and stability continue to prevail throughout Rwanda, with the exception of areas bordering Zaire where the situation is tense due to an increase in the level of insurgent activities by elements of the former Rwandan Government Forces (RGF). The process of normalisation is apparent from the following statistics: agricultural produce has reached 82% of pre-war output, child immunisation, sanitation, urban water supply and healthcare 80%, industrial production 75%, public transport, primary schools and university education are above 60%. In terms of security and crime-rate, Kigali is the safest capital in the region. Considering the fact in 1994, Rwanda had been devastated by genocide and civil war with the result that there was no administration, no economy, no judiciary system, no schools, no water, no electricity, no transport and a population that was traumatised, the achievements of the Rwandan Government and people are highly creditable.

3. On the negative side, there are outstanding issues that are a source of concern and need to be addressed with the full cooperation of the international community. These include the return and resettlement of 1.6 million refugees, meaningful progress towards national reconciliation, the revival of the national judicial process, improvement in prison conditions, the equitable disbursement of aid and effective measures to curb sabotage and destabilisation by armed infiltrators from refugee camps. Although UNAMIR is no longer responsible for security in Rwanda, its phase-out on March 8 has also led to concern among members of the

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international community in Rwanda about their treatment, particularly after the abrupt expulsion of 38 NGOs and an incident, albeit isolated and immediately denounced by the Government, in which three members of the International Tribunal were ordered out of their car and assaulted by an RPA guard unit. The offending RPA soldiers were arrested and are being tried.

4. The months of January and February have seen a marked increase in insurgent actions carried out by former RGF elements who infiltrated Rwanda, particularly in the north-western Prefecture of Gisenyi. The most important of these actions was the sabotage on the night of 2 February of the electricity power line and water intake to the local brewery in Gisenyi. According to statements made to the RPA by captured infiltrators, a large number of infiltrators have been sent into Rwanda to coordinate insurgent activities. As a result, RPA has increased its patrolling and its questioning of suspected collaborators in the belt adjacent to the Zairian border.

5. As I mentioned in my last progress report on UNAMIR (S/1996/61 and A/50/868), the allegations of sale or supply of arms to the former Rwandan government forces continue to be a matter of concern. The International Commission of Inquiry established pursuant to resolution 1011 has continued its activities and presented to the Council its interim report (S/1996/67). The President of the Council informed me in her letter dated 13 February 1996 (S/1996/103) of the decision taken by the Council that the Commission shall continue its work and submit its final report in due course. This decision also reflects the position of the Rwandan Government, as expressed in the request put to the President of the Council by the Permanent Representative of Rwanda to the United Nations (S/1996/84). I urge the assistance of all Member States in resolving some of the difficulties encountered in the past by the International Commission so as to enable it to successfully carry out its mandate.

6. Rwanda's relations with Zaire and Tanzania have continued to show an improvement. With Zaire, bilateral visits have been exchanged which Vice-President Kagame has characterized as working towards normalization of relations between both countries. The hand over by Zaire on 13 February of some military equipment belonging to Rwanda that was taken to Zaire by former Rwandan government forces is seen as a step forward in the improvement of bilateral relations and in the implementation of the recommendations of the Cairo summit. In receiving the equipment on behalf of the Government of Rwanda Foreign Minister, Dr. Anasthase Gasana stated, inter alia, that the equipment returned constituted only a few of the assets of the Rwandan government in Zaire, and that this gesture should be viewed as a symbol, though a significant one.

7. Rwanda's contacts with Tanzania have intensified as apparent from the four-day visit paid to Tanzania from 6 to 9 February by a Rwandan delegation led by the Prime Minister which focused on measures to accelerate the return of Rwandan refugees. The Rwandan Prime Minister met with the Prime Minister of Tanzania and addressed the Tanzanian Assembly to explain the current situation facing Rwanda. The Rwandan Prime Minister then visited the refugee camps in Ngara and Cyabalisa. During these visits, the Prime Minister was informed of the refugees' concerns with regard to the prompt return of their lands and houses. The Prime Minister explained that the Government had devised a plan which includes the assistance by the international community for the construction of new houses to relocate those (mainly refugees from 1959 and subsequent migrations) who are currently occupying properties which do not belong to them. Over the past weeks, there has been a marginal increase in the voluntary return of refugees from Tanzania.

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8. In accordance with its mandate, UNAMIR has focused its activities on facilitating the safe and voluntary return of refugees. It is evident that the UNHCR and the affected countries namely, Rwanda, Zaire, Burundi and Tanzania have made a concerted effort to achieve a significant repatriation of refugees. The response to these efforts has not been uniform. From Zaire, despite the Zairian Government's decision to deploy additional troops to induce a camp-by-camp closure, the return of refugees has, so far, been negligible. On the other hand, refugee returns from Burundi have increased dramatically and movement is also discernible from Tanzania. The overall figures [at annex A] indicated that from an average of around 5000 per month from March 1995 to November, the past three months have shown an increase to 13,500 in December 1995, January and 16,000 till mid February. These efforts need to be sustained and encouraged with a view to finding durable solutions. In this context, I feel that a well prepared, regional conference which provides for an opportunity for meaningful discussion of these and related issues needs to be convened in co-operation with UNHCR and OAU.

9. One of the factors which discourages refugees from returning to Rwanda continues to be non functioning of the justice system. Although, some constitutional changes have been introduced to allow the adoption of special procedures to deal with the cases of those suspected of crimes related to the genocide, no trials have yet taken place. The Minister of Justice has recently declared that the first trials will start in April. Meanwhile, the population in detention in Rwanda has reached the figure of 65,515 detainees by the end of January. Despite over-crowding, conditions in prisons have improved through the construction of new detention centres. No maltreatment of prisoners has been reported. Overcrowding in prisons can be expected until the justice system resumes its normal functioning.

10. On 19 February, the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda [ICTR] announced two further indictments. The Tribunal is expected to commence trials from March 1996. Temporary arrangement are being made for the detention of prisoners in Arusha pending, the construction of ICTR's own detention cells. ICTR has also been informed that after the termination of UNAMIR's mandate, on March 8, security for the Deputy Prosecutor's office would be the responsibility of the ICTR itself.

11. Relations between the Government of Rwanda and UNAMIR have been stable. There are, however, a number of issues which remain to be resolved. Paragraph 7 of Security Council resolution 1029 (1995) requested me "to examine, in the context of existing United Nations regulations, the feasibility of transferring UNAMIR non-lethal equipment, as elements of UNAMIR withdraw, for use in Rwanda". Both my Special Representative in Rwanda and Mr. Gharekhan, my Special Advisor, have recently briefed the Council on this issue. I have taken note of the request of the Security Council members contained in the letter addressed to me by the President of the Council on 13 February to exert flexibility in the disposition of UNAMIR equipment. Taking into account the above, I have instructed my Special Representative to submit his recommendations regarding UNAMIR equipment which, in the context of the liquidation process and conforming to existing regulations, can be released for use in Rwanda. As regards other categories of equipment for which current regulations prevent me from making a final decision, the Secretariat will submit its recommendations to the competent legislative bodies. I wish once again to express my hope

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that, in the meantime, there will be no obstacles to the transfer of equipment to other peace-keeping operations.

12. As mentioned in my last progress report, I dispatched a team of experts to Kigali to discuss with Government officials other issues of common concern to the United Nations and the Government of Rwanda, such as payment of corporate taxes by United Nations contractors operating in support of UNAMIR. Following a series of exchanges, both the Government and the United Nations have shown flexibility in their respective positions. I am confident that satisfactory solutions will be found by the Government and the United Nations to this and other issues of contention in a spirit of mutual cooperation and understanding.

13. In anticipation of UNAMIR's closure, co-ordination meetings have taken place with Agencies with a view to replacing the facilities being provided by UNAMIR. These include medical, security, air transportation, communications for which alternative arrangements are being made. It is proposed that Radio UNAMIR should continue to be utilized as an independent, non-political mouthpiece of the UN in Rwanda and that all UN Agencies participate and share in the cost of running "Radio UN-Rwanda".

### III. HUMAN RIGHTS

14. A full report on the Human Rights Field Operation in Rwanda HRFOR is attached at Annex 'B'. For the purposes of this report, HRFOR has established a presence in all but one of Rwanda's eleven prefectures, and has developed relationship with the authorities, including the security forces, which contribute to the prevention of human rights violations and to appropriate investigation and action. It presents information regarding reported human rights violations systematically to the competent ministries. The Ministry of Defence, which is responsible for the National Gendarmerie as well as for the RPA, has established formal liaison channels with HRFOR at national and local levels. The information resulting from HRFOR's own investigations, together with the Government of Rwanda's response, is reported to the High Commissioner for Human Rights and made fully available to the Special Rapporteur on Rwanda.

15. Conditions of detention are one of the most serious aspects of the current human rights situation. They form an important part of HRFOR's overall monitoring, dialogue with the authorities and reporting. In seeking to redress violations of the human rights of detainees and to improve conditions of detention in accordance with international human rights standards, HRFOR coordinates its work with that of the ICRC. HRFOR plans to give high priority, as the judicial system becomes operational, to promoting the processing of cases of detainees according to the law and with a view to progressive reduction of the numbers of those detained without charge or trial.

16. HRFOR assesses the state of readiness of home communes to receive returnees, and assists those communes in the resettlement process. UNHCR has expressed its concern that the presence of human rights field officers in the receiving prefectures and communes should be maintained and strengthened so that HRFOR can continue providing its important information and evaluation on the state of readiness in communes that may receive returnees and assist in their resettlement and reintegration.

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17. Following the appointment of a new Chief of HRFOR in October 1995, the High Commissioner for Human Rights has reviewed the priorities of the operation for 1996. The conclusions have been shared with the Government of Rwanda and with those governments which have provided voluntary contributions to the Trust Fund for HRFOR. The Government of Rwanda has made clear its wish to have the presence of HRFOR maintained after UNAMIR's mandate expires. I believe that HRFOR must continue to constitute a most important element of the U.N. presence in Rwanda, beyond March 1996.

18. Unfortunately, the High Commissioner has faced great difficulties in securing sufficient voluntary contributions to fund HRFOR. In his report of 13 November 1995, he drew these difficulties, and their adverse implications for the management of the operation, to the attention of the General Assembly. In its resolution 50/58L of 22 December 1995, the General Assembly recognized the valuable contribution that the human rights officers have made, and requested me to take appropriate steps to ensure adequate financial and human resources and logistical support for HRFOR.

19. The request for regular budget funding for HRFOR had unfortunately not been approved by the last session of the General Assembly. HRFOR's financial difficulties have therefore continued. The High Commissioner therefore then appealed to donors in January, and so far had received pledges of some USD 2.5 million, available to fund HRFOR beyond its current financial allotment covering the period to 31 March 1996. However, the High Commissioner is committed to reimburse a \$3 million loan received from the Central Emergency Revolving Fund to start operation in September 1994, and the financial requirement for 1 April - 31 December 1996 is estimated at approximately \$7 million. This is based upon a staffing of 120, of whom 80 would be United Nations Volunteers. Additional administrative, logistical, communications and security needs may have to be separately funded if in the event that a peace-keeping operation no longer provides them.

20. The High Commissioner has therefore asked me to draw to the attention of the Security Council and the General Assembly that, unless sufficient voluntary funds can be secured in the very near future, he will not be able to maintain a field operation with human rights officers deployed throughout the prefectures of Rwanda and will have to close down HRFOR in its present form. I share his view that it would be most regrettable if this closure had to occur before the major return of refugees has taken place, the Rwandan justice system is functioning adequately, and national institutions are better able to promote and protect human rights. Accordingly, I have proposed in paragraph 41 that HRFOR may be included as part of UN's successor entity to UNAMIR.

#### IV. MILITARY AND SECURITY ASPECTS

21. In accordance with the provisions of the current mandate, the reduction of the UNAMIR force level to 1,200 formed troops and 200 military observers and headquarters staff was achieved by early February. Some adjustment had to be made to the original projections of reduction of personnel due to the decision taken by Canada to withdraw its contingent with effect from 2 February. The result of the removal of the force logistics support unit at this late stage of the Mission has placed some strain on the Mission, and the functions this unit had been performing have had to be contracted out or deleted from the capability base.

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22. As stated in my last progress report, in order to maintain the ability of UNAMIR to assist UNHCR in the refugee repatriation process, two logistic bases of about 40 personnel each have been deployed at Nyundo, near Gisenyi, and Shagasha, near Cyangugu, which allow UNAMIR to provide the necessary logistic support to move refugees from border crossing points to transit camps in Sectors 4 and 5. All other formed troops are deployed in Kigali, although some elements were provided to ensure security at the communications site on Mount Karongi and for the protection of members of the International Tribunal working on the site of Kibuye, in Western Rwanda. The troops stationed in Kigali continue to be tasked to contribute to the security of the Tribunal, the provision of humanitarian assistance, the protection of United Nations property and assets, construction works and assistance in rehabilitation and the repair of infrastructure. Military observers are deployed in five sectors, with their regional headquarters at Kibungo, Gitarama, Butare, Cyangugu and Gisenyi, which allow UNAMIR to monitor the return of refugees and their subsequent resettlement in their home communes.

23. UNAMIR's troops have continued to assist the Government of Rwanda in facilitating the safe and voluntary return of refugees to their home communes. When Burundi authorities closed the camp of Ntamba in the first week of February, UNAMIR troops and military observers, working in support of UNHCR and other agencies, provided assistance to resettle in a smooth manner returnees to their home communes. Work continued throughout the period under review to provide assistance in the construction and improvement of transit camps, to provide transportation on behalf of United Nations agencies and other partners, and engineering capabilities to develop new projects and repair roads and bridges. When some military assets belonging to Rwanda were returned by Zaire, UNAMIR assisted the RPA in transporting a number of weapons systems and major pieces of equipment into Rwanda. Military observers have continued to patrol and monitor the situation. Although the relationship with the RPA remains amicable, as manifested by the exchange of information on incidents within the country in the interest of mutual cooperation, the reduced numbers of military observers have severely curtailed UNAMIR's reporting and investigation activities.

24. In implementation of resolution 1029, which requires that the Mission be closed within six weeks of the end of the mandate, a liquidation plan has been drawn up. It envisages the departure of the last military element on 14 April, with staff officers departing on 19 April. During the closure phase, an adequate level of security troops will be maintained until 14 April, at which time all installations should be closed or turned over to other United Nations agencies for their use.

## V. HUMANITARIAN DEVELOPMENTS

25. During the period under review, the number of refugees returning to Rwanda has considerably increased as a result of actions taken in countries of asylum to prompt the return of refugees. An estimated 1.8 Rwandans are still in refugee camps in neighboring countries: 1,100,000 in Zaire, 600,000 in Tanzania and 100,000 in Burundi. Regrettably, countries of asylum have continued to refole Rwandan refugees. Tanzania forcibly sent back to Rwanda 119 persons and Burundi 26 persons during the month of January. Figures indicate that the return of refugees from Burundi is assuming significant proportions. There is an increase of refugees returning from Tanzania though not yet significant while new case-load refugees from Zaire remain at a trickle despite major efforts by UNHCR and the Zairian Government.

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26. On 24 January, UNHCR and UNDP convened a technical meeting of donors in Geneva in which they proposed a US\$ 70.5 million programme to contribute to the repair of damage to the environment and infrastructure in countries hosting Rwandan refugees. The proposed portfolio of projects was designed for rapid implementation over a short period and would complement projects already underway. They involve efforts to stop environmental damage, including an end to unregulated wood cutting by refugees outside the camps; reforestation; rehabilitation of roads, ports and communication facilities and sanitation, health and education services; and poverty alleviation and income generating activities.

27. Following the abandonment of Ntamba camp in Burundi by some 14,000 refugees fearing the spread of ethnic fighting, as described in my last progress report, on 27 January a delegation from the Government of Rwanda led by Mr. Patrick Mazimpaka, Minister for Rehabilitation and Social Integration, in an unprecedented move to encourage voluntary repatriation, visited Ntamba camp to urge the refugees which had returned to the camp to go back to Rwanda. The visit of Minister Mazimpaka was followed by the visits of the members of the Burundi/Rwanda/UNCHR Tripartite Commission and of a second delegation from the Government of Rwanda. As a result of those visits to the camps, a total of 4,476 refugees decided to repatriate on 1 and 2 February and the camp was subsequently closed by the Burundi authorities. Ntamba became the third refugee camp in Burundi to close after Majuri in November 1995 and Mugano in early January.

28. During its fourth meeting in Bujumbura on 29 and 30 January, the Burundi/Rwanda/UNCHR Tripartite Commission decided to have the remaining camps in Burundi progressively closed, starting with those nearest the border with Rwanda. The Commission expressed the hope that all remaining Rwandan refugees in Burundi would have repatriated by July, and all the camps closed. Those refugees who decide not to return will be transferred farther away from the border areas inside Burundi.

29. The deteriorating security situation in the Masisi region in Zaire has prevented UNCHR from organizing the repatriation of some 5,500 "old caseload" refugees. Meanwhile, some of these refugees are crossing spontaneously into Rwanda through the Gisenyi entry point, in the North-west of the country, on a daily basis. The Government of Rwanda has designated Nasho in the prefecture of Kibungo (South-east) as a settlement site for those returnees. However, some of them, claiming they hold Zairian citizenship, are unwilling to go to Kibungo and wish to stay in the communes bordering Zaire hoping that they can return to Masisi as soon as the unrest is over. The Government of Rwanda has decided that those claiming Zairian citizenship will be granted asylum as refugees and a camp will be set up for them in either Gisenyi or Ruhengeri, prefectures bordering Zaire.

30. The expulsion of 38 NGOs, as mentioned in my last progress report, is being felt throughout the country. The provision of medical services to the population is the sector which has been most affected, causing in certain areas of the country a shortage of medicines and medical equipment.

31. The percentage of people receiving food aid through targeted distributions in Rwanda remained low during the reporting period as WFP's emphasis is now on food-for-work (FFW) directed toward rehabilitation and development programmes. At present FFW represents 62% of all food aid distributed, much higher than one year ago when the country still had internally displaced persons' (IDP) camps and a large vulnerable population in

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urban and rural areas. WFP continues to regularly provide food for most of the children placed in Rwandan institutions for unaccompanied minors. During January, over 7,500 such children benefited from WFP's assistance.

32. UNICEF, through its Trauma Recovery Programme began recruiting 11 new trauma advisors to collaborate with 11 others already working in the prefectures. In 1996 training will be focused on teachers and medical workers as they have the most direct contact with traumatised children.

33. The ICRC has continued to operate the Red Cross Message (RCM) service, which is an integral part of re-establishing links between family members. More than 124,000 Red Cross Messages were distributed and 133,000 collected during the month of January. As of 15 February the exchange of RCMs between Rwanda and Burundi remained suspended due to the general insecurity prevailing in Burundi.

## VI. REHABILITATION, RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

34. On the first anniversary of the Geneva Round Table conference disbursements by donor countries reached US\$ 404 million, representing nearly 70% of pledges made by donors in January 1995. Donors' disbursements have accelerated over the last quarter of 1995, which has contributed to a stabilisation of the exchange rate, reduced price inflation and a significant increase in foreign exchange reserves, bringing Rwanda's import coverage in mid-February to 5.1 months. Preparations are underway for the 1996 Round Table, due to be held on 2 and 3 May in Geneva. Three working groups have been established to focus on the Government's three priority areas: justice and security, capacity building, and the transition from humanitarian assistance to development. Support documents outlining their strategies on each of these topics are being prepared by various Ministries, with the support of UNDP, UNICEF and WFP.

35. Progress is being made regarding rehabilitation of the justice system. The Ministry of Justice has communicated its revised plan for UNDP's "Rehabilitation of the Justice System" project. The plan proposes the recruitment of ten legal advisors to assist in the establishment of "special chambers" to handle genocide cases, which must be viewed in light of the recommendations made by the Conference on Genocide held in Kigali from 1st to 5th November, as mentioned in my report S/1995/1002. The plan further contemplates providing enhanced remuneration for over 1,000 judicial personnel in order for the Ministry of Justice to attract qualified staff. The project will also provide equipment for the public prosecutor's office and tribunals in the prefectures.

36. The total number of detainees in Rwanda's prisons rose during the reporting period, with the largest increases seen in Kibungo and in Kigali Central Prisons. By the end of January, 65,515 detainees were registered by the ICRC in 262 places of detention. Transfers of prisoners were carried out from communal detention centres in Butare and Kibungo Prefectures to the Nyanza and Kibungo Prisons. An extension to Cyangugu prison, a site experiencing acute overcrowding, will be financed through a project recently approved by the Government and UNDP. ICRC began installing water/sanitation and kitchen facilities in two warehouses in Byumba and Kibungo that will serve as temporary detention sites. UNDP is constructing security perimeters at these same sites. Construction work continued on three other temporary detention sites in Kigali and Byumba. Despite these improvements,

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overcrowding in several prisons and most other places of detention remains a matter of serious concern.

37. Capacity building activities have continued during the reporting period. Phase II of the Rwandan Communal Police Training Programme signed by the Ministry of the Interior and UNDP on 18 January will fund training for a third group of 750 cadets at the training facility in Gishari and provide for the construction of living quarters for police in 100 communes. In a joint programme with UNDP, WFP is providing food for communal police trainees and continues to assist the training centre for Gendarmes in Ruhengeri.

38. In the health sector, various efforts were undertaken by WHO and UNICEF to provide equipment and supplies to hospitals and to rehabilitate health centres. Work on two hospitals in Gikongoro and Cyangugu and three health centres in Butare is expected to begin in early March. These efforts concentrated on Training and Education regarding preventive measures on contagious diseases, epidemic diseases and nutrition. To improve the quality of teaching in primary schools, UNICEF has been financing the in-service training of 5,600 under-qualified teachers. The programme, which also includes instruction in land mine and cholera awareness, is now in its final stages. UNICEF also continues to provide technical assistance and logistical support to the Government of Rwanda in its efforts to assist children in especially difficult circumstances. The Ministry of Justice, in collaboration with UNICEF, has decided to expand the "Children in Conflict with the Law" Project to include legal defence for children claiming property left by their deceased parents. UNICEF and UNESCO-PEER are collaborating with various Government ministries in the elaboration of strategies for reintegrating child detainees into the Rwandan school system.

39. As reported in December (S/1995/1002), agricultural production in Rwanda is recovering beyond initial estimates. According to the FAO/WFP crop survey for the 1996-A season and food-needs assessment report published in January, the area under cultivation in Rwanda increased by 14%, as compared to the 1995-A season. The report estimates the aggregate food production for the 1996-A season 24% higher than in the 1995-A season. The total production represents 82% of the average for 1989-1993. The largest problem facing farmers remains the low availability of inputs.

## VII. FINANCIAL ASPECTS

*Input from Headquarters.*

## VIII. CONCLUSIONS AND OBSERVATIONS

40. As UNAMIR's final mandate draws to its conclusion, it is important that careful consideration should be given to the shape and form, of UN's presence, if any, in Rwanda after March 8. Obviously, any alternative, successor presence would have to be willingly accepted by the Government of Rwanda with whom discussions have been held on this issue through my Special Representative. Basically, the following three broad options were under consideration.

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Option A: To phase out altogether and to entrust the UN's Specialized Agencies, the International Tribunal and High Commission for Human Rights to carry out UN's agenda in Rwanda.

Option B: To have a successor political mission that would co-ordinate UN activities and would address the outstanding issues referred to in para. 3 of this report.

Option C: To have a successor mission which would, in addition to responsibilities of Option B, assume a regional role.

These Options need to be evaluated in further detail.

41. With regard to Option A, it can be argued that having assisted in achieving the present level of normalcy, stability and security, UN can hand over its future responsibility to the specialized UN Agencies. On the other hand, it can be reasoned that the outstanding agenda (para.3 above) requires a continuing political, co-ordinating successor presence to UNAMIR, {Option B}. Option C represents a laudable objective but is fraught with practical difficulties of location and relationship with my Special Representative's responsibilities in Burundi. On balance, I believe Option 'B' to be the most viable, and I note from the President of the Security Council's letter dated 13 February 1996 (S/1996/103), the Council emphatically shares this conclusion.

42. Examining Option B in greater depth and developing the concept of a successor entity to UNAMIR, it is necessary to take into account the consistent stand taken by the Government of Rwanda during previous negotiations on this issue. In a nutshell, the Government has insisted on a phase-out of the military component of UNAMIR, and the need for a UN assistance mission to provide technical assistance (engineers, doctors, experts, etc.) to address Rwanda's immediate needs of post-conflict, socio-economic infrastructural restoration. These objectives of the Security Council, on the one hand and the Rwandan Government, on the other, can be met through one of the following two formulations:

#### B(1) The Civilian Office

A UN civilian office [UNOR] to succeed UNAMIR with the following formulation and mandate:

(a) A civilian office headed by an SRSG which would retain the civilian element of the current UNAMIR with an appropriate scaling down of numbers based on the phase-out of the military. The SRSG would be given an enhanced co-ordinating role related to the operations of the UN Agencies, International Tribunal and HRFOR especially with a view to supervising the direction and timing of expenditures and implementation of major projects. An appropriate Trust Fund should be placed at the disposal of the SRSG and all existing Trust Fund dispensations may be made only with the approval of the Special Representative.

(b) A mandate that would entrust UNOR with achieving objectives stated in paragraph 3 above.

(c) A change in the nomenclature so that UNAMIR is succeeded by the UN Office for Rwanda (UNOR).

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- (d) UNOR may include, specifically, HRFOR as part of its operation.
- (e) Retention of Radio UN as a facility to be shared with other UN Agencies.
- (f) UNOR would retain helicopter as also a fixed wing (Beechcraft) facility to be shared with Specialized Agencies, HRFOR and the Tribunal.
- (g) International Tribunal and Deputy Prosecutor's Office would coordinate closely with UNOR but would continue to operate independently. The security of the International Tribunal and the Deputy Prosecutor's office would be the responsibility of the Tribunal.

B(ii) The Confidence Restoration Formula {UNCREMIR}

43. The second formula for a successor UN presence for UNAMIR aims to respond to the Government's consistent stand that the UN should provide direct support for socio-economic, structural restoration that bridges the gap between the end of civil war and normal development programmes by UN Agencies, World Bank, etc. In effect, this direct support aims to address peace-preservation tasks with a view to preventing a break-down of fragile stability. Consequently, the second formula envisages an expansion of the formula B(i) outlined in paragraph 42 with the following additions/amendments:

- (i) The nomenclature for the successor presence would be changed to UN Confidence Restoration Mission for Rwanda (UNCREMIR).
- (ii) The mandate, in addition to items (a) through (e) in paragraph 42 above would include:
  - (a) Employing logistic/construction units [engineers, logistic, communications units] whose tasks would be to provide a rapid response to construction/logistics projects in support of the Government, UN Agencies and NGO in their rehabilitation and socio-economic infrastructural restoration efforts.
  - (b) Transporting material for returnee housing and social infrastructure such as schools, clinics.
  - (c) Preparation of returnee transit camps and commune level resettlement camps.
  - (d) Providing assistance to support survivors of genocide in rural areas and towns.
  - (e) Monitoring resettlement programs.
  - (f) Repairing of roads and bridges, water, power and communications.
  - (g) Assisting in the improvement of prison facilities.
  - (g) Assisting in de-mining and de-mobilization projects.

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44. In order to achieve this objective that would aim to respond to Rwanda's expectations, the ideal solution would be to introduce civilian engineering, logistic units to perform the tasks outlined in paragraph 43. However, funding for such an operation would come from voluntary contributions and, in any case, it is unlikely that civilian units would be available from member States to take over these functions. Thus, for practical reasons of finding time and space, a civilian component cannot realistically be expected to fulfil this task.

45. The alternative to a civilian unit is for the existing military component of UNAMIR, consisting of engineers, logistic and communications units, supported by a minimum number of support troops, to take over the responsibility for the expanded mandate outlined at paragraph 43 above. Should this formulation be acceptable to the Government of Rwanda, it is necessary to point out that the new mandate would be carried out with the revised nomenclature (UNCREMIR), a new mandate as at paragraph 43 with no security tasks except its own protection and with the existing component of UNAMIR's military contingent which has a total of 1400.

46. In my assessment the first formula at paragraph 42 represents the minimum common denominator of the objectives aiming to be achieved by the UN, the Security Council and by the Government.

47. The second formula at paragraph 43 would need to be accepted, in writing, by the Government of Rwanda as it has previously firmly opposed the continued presence of any UN military contingent in Rwanda. It would also need to have the acceptance of the Security Council as a peace-keeping operation financed by assessed contributions. In this context, I would like to add that similar post-conflict peace-preservation operations have been carried out by UN armed contingents in Somalia, Haiti, Salvador etc. funded by UN Peace-Keeping budgets.

48. As regards the issue of equipment. I shall recommend to the appropriate legislative body of the UN that in consonance with Paragraph 7 of Security Council Resolution 1029(1995) and the President of the Security Council's letter dated 13 February 1996 (S/1996/103) that within the prescribed regulations of the UNGA, as much non-lethal material as possible may be left behind by UNAMIR for use in Rwanda.

49. The Security Council may wish to ensure with the cooperation of the Government of Rwanda, that the equipment to be transferred out of Rwanda is transported smoothly. Also that the remaining issues of tax dues from contractors, amendments to SOFA and other administration issues are resolved in a spirit of cooperation and flexibility.

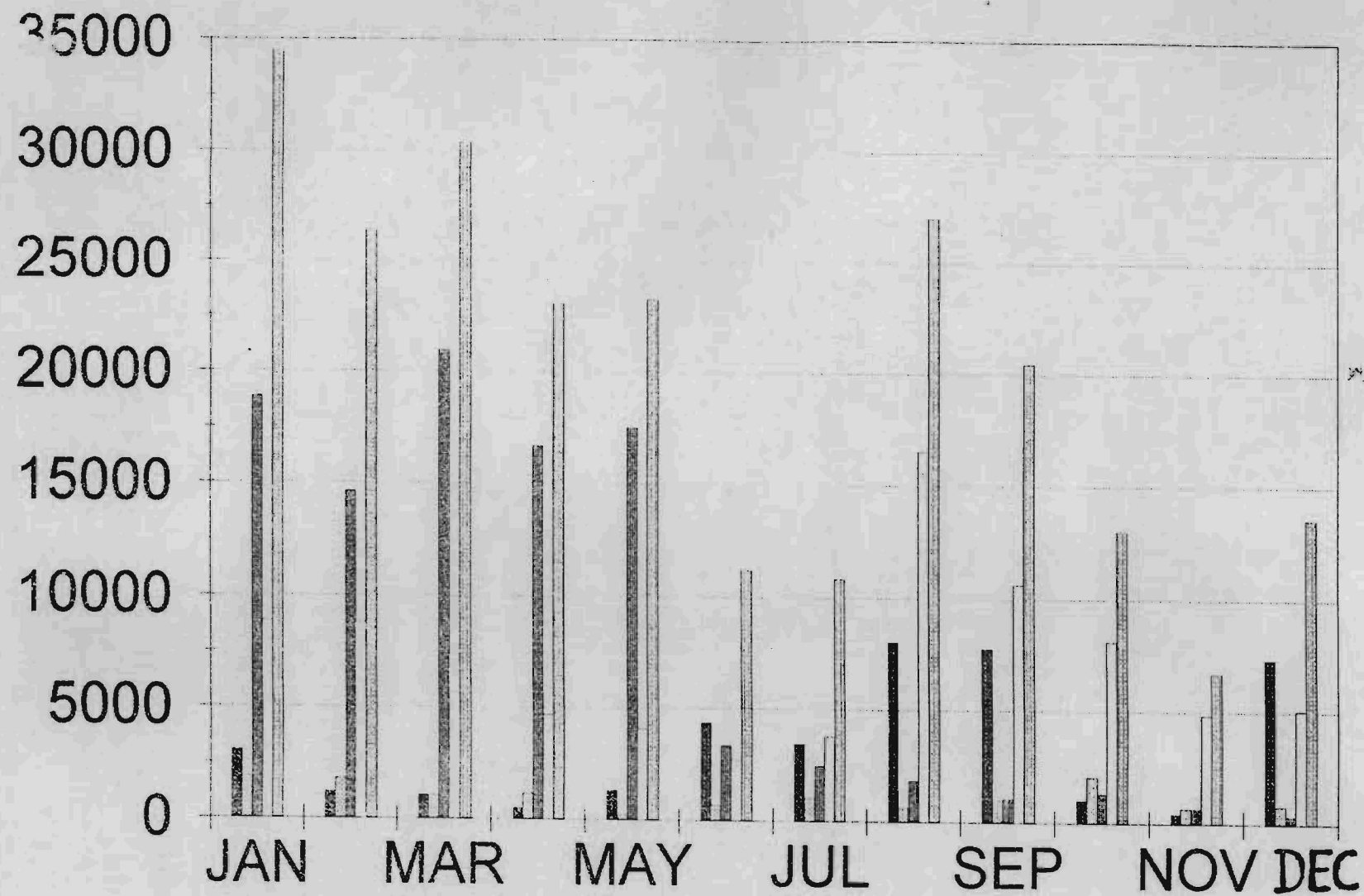
50. I would also recommend that measures to prevent armed infiltration into Rwanda from neighbouring refugee camps may be supported as recommended by the International Inquiry Commission in its final report to be submitted later this month.

51. As regards the voluntary return of refugees, the current efforts of the UNHCR and member states deserve to be encouraged and supported. Development projects aiming at the resettlement and rehabilitation of returning refugees deserve to be given full support.

52. I welcome the International Tribunal for Rwanda announcement of further indictments and that trials are expected to start in March 1996. I hope that the national judicial system will also begin holding trials from April, as stated by the Rwandan Minister of Justice. Both the international and national systems of justice deserve to be supported not only with a view to banishing the climate of impurity and providing transparent justice to 65,515 detainees in

Rwandan prisons but also to encourage the process of reconciliation at all levels of society in Rwanda.

53. I also welcome the improvement in relations between countries of the Great Lakes Region. I believe that durable peace in the region would be assisted by the holding of a well prepared regional conference that has the support of all member states.



BURUNDI TANZANIA UGANDA  
ZAIRE TOTAL



UN RESTRICTED

To: Milobs GP HQ

Date: 17 Feb 96

From: HQ Sect 1

File: CONF/01

SECURITY PROTECTION  
SECTOR COMMANDERS CONFERENCE

Reference:

Milob/Ops/37 dated 16 Feb 96.

Given the important dignitaries who will be attending the above mentioned conference, it is considered necessary to provide maximum security at this Sector HQ and at the helicopter pad. This will require the deployment of armed troops.

2. It is, therefore, requested that arrangements be made for either Ghancy or Indbatt to provide a section of armed troops for the task. They should report at the Sector HQ by 0600 hrs Wed 21 Feb 96 for briefing and deployment. They would be required to stay up to 1800 hrs same day and must therefore carry necessary rations and other necessities.

Use submitted for necessary action.

*GA BIAH Maj*  
GA BIAH  
Maj  
for Sect Comd

UN RESTRICTED

UN RESTRICTED

TO : OFFICE OF THE COS

①

FILE : MILOB/OPS/35

FROM : MILOB GP HQ(OPS BRANCH)

DATE: 14 FEB 96

**SUBJECT : SECTOR COMMANDERS CONFERENCE**

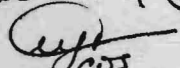
1. The next Sector Commanders Conference takes place at KIBUNGU on 20th February 1996. It would be very much appreciated if a representative of the HQ Staff attends.
2. Attached is a copy of the tentative Programme of the Conference.



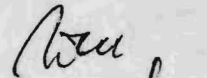
WM CHOMBA  
Lt Col  
SOO

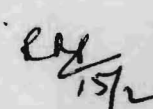
② DCOS OPS

1. A/FC will be in Nairobi.
2. Might I suggest either you or A/DCOS SP attend.
3. Please advise SOO of your decision.
4. Thx.

  
COS  
14 Feb 96

cc  
RBF 15/0000hrs

  
15/2

cos is attending  
the conf.   
15/2

UN RESTRICTED

UN RESTRICTED

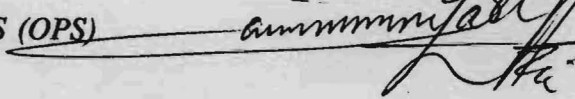
**SECTOR COMMANDERS CONFERENCE**  
**KIBUNGO - 20 FEB 96**

**AGENDA/SCHEDULE OF EVENTS**

SRL	TIME	EVENT	RESPONSIBILITY/REMARKS
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
1.	0900	Arrival of Participants	By Hel/Vehs
2.	0915	Arrival CMO	By Hel/Veh
3.	0925	Arrival SRSG	By Hel
4.	0930	Welcome Address	Sector 1 Comd
5.	0935	Opening Remarks	CMO
6.	0945-1120	Sector Briefs (Incl Tea Break 1020-1150)	10 mins brief by each Sector Comd
7.	1120	HAC Brief	HAC
8.	1130	Staff Briefs and Comments	SOO, SMPO, SLOGO (5 mins each)
9.	1150	CMO's Concluding Remarks	
10.	1210	SRSG's Remarks	
11.	1230	Lunch	
12.	1330	Dispersal	

UN RESTRICTED

UN RESTRICTED

FROM : DCOS (OPS)   
TO : A/FC  
COS  
DATE : 14 FEBRUARY, 1996  
SUBJECT : MILITARY INPUT TO DRAFT SG'S REPORT

Seen  
OK  
15p

1. Further to our last report, the current deployment of the military component is as follows:

- a. Nicoy - 133 deployed into 2 Log Bases at Nyundo Gisenyi (Sector 5) and Shagasha (Sect 4) respectively.
- b. Ghancoy - 135 deployed in Kigali and Kibuye for the guarding of UN Installations and ICTR duties in Kibuye respectively.
- c. Malawicoy - 85 concentrated in Kigali as Force reserve and guarding of UN Installations.
- d. Indbatt - 540 deployed in Kigali (Sector 1) performing security guard duties.
- e. Engr and Sigcoy with strs of 202 and 90 respectively concentrated in Kigali and performing Engineering and Communication tasks respectively.
- f. Milobs 146 and Military Police 30 are deployed into the 5 (five) sectors and Kigali respectively for monitoring and Military Police duties respectively.

2. Progress of Downsizing

- a. The total military component str as at date is 1402.

b. *The withdrawal schedule for the forces to the end of the liquidation is as below:*

- (1) *Nicoy - 133 to repatriate on 14 Mar 96.*
- (2) *Ghancoy - 135 to repatriate on 14 Mar 96.*
- (3) *Malawicoy - 85 to repatriate on 13 Mar 96.*
- (4) *Indbatt - 504 to repatriate on 14 Apr 96.*
- (5) *Engr Coy - 202 to repatriate on 16 Mar 96.*
- (6) *Sig Coy - 90 to repatriate on 26 Mar 96.*
- (7) *MP Coy - 30 to repatriate on 14 Mar 96.*
- (8) *Staff - 27 to repatriate by 19 Apr 96.*
- (9) *Milobs - 146 to repatriate by 16 Mar 96.*
- (10) *95 CMSG' - (Canadians) withdrawn since 02 Feb 96 leaving only 4 Staff Officers.*

#### *Return of Refugees*

3. *Log Bases 1 and 2 continue to be deployed in support of UNHCR in the Western Sectors 4 and 5. Since 01 Jan 96, 25200 refugees have returned to Rwanda from the neighbouring countries.*

#### *Humanitarian Activities*

4. *Even though humanitarian activities by UNAMIR does not form part of the present mandate, UNAMIR formed tps continue to render humanitarian assistance to the Rwandese in the form of attending to orphanages, construction of bridges and roads, distribution of food and provision of transport for varied humanitarian duties.*

#### 5. *Over all Security Situation*

a. *Infiltration, Banditry and Assassinations are on the increase in the Gisenyi prefecture in Sector 5 where as the same activities have decreased in the other sectors.*



b. Sabotage activities also continue with the blowing up of two bridges, power supply pylons to the Gisanyi Brewery and a water pipe which serves the same Brewery.

c. Mine incidents are also on the increase mostly with anti personnel mines which have affected quite a number of pers including the RPA with their legs being amputated. This is also mostly in Sector Five (5).

d. There have been a number of confrontations and gun battles between the FRGF/Interhamwe and RPA recently resulting in a number of casualties for the RPA and the FRGF/Interhamwe.

e. As a result of the infiltrations by the FRGF and its resultant sabotage activities and killing of some RPA and civilians, curfews have been imposed in some communes especially those of Sector 5 (Gisenyi Prefecture). There have been a number of arrests and sometimes killing of persons suspected to be collaborators with the FRGF.

F. With the mandate getting to an end as usual there has been increase in thefts of UNAMIR Property especially communication equipment and vehicle parts.

#### Security Assessment

6. Even though serious threat has been posed to the security of persons and essential services infrastructure, the RPA is up to the task in ensuring that these are kept to the minimum and make the populace have confidence in the Govt. If the infiltrations and the Armed raids into Rwanda from the East of Zaire with the target as the Western part of Rwanda stop, relative peace will be achieved in Rwanda.



Lt Col NdiayeG3 OPS

This report has to be  
rewritten. It should be done  
by Lt Col Ndiaye.

MINUTES OF OPS OFFRS  
CONFERENCE HELD ON 31 OCT 95  
AT NICOY 2 LOCATION NYUNDO

I should have even  
seen the draft.

bsu  
16/11

PRESENT

COL KATTAH	-	DCOS OPS	-	CHAIRMAN
LT COL NDIAYE BIRAMBA	-	G3 OPS	-	MEMBER
LT COL LADIMIR BALSKE	-	COMD SECTOR 5B	-	"
MAJ RO NNODI	-	NICOY 2IC	-	"
MAJ BD PANDEY	-	FEO	-	"
MAJ SK ADETI	-	OPS OFFR GHANCOY	-	"
MAJ MK AJITH-KUMAR	-	OPS OFF INDBATT	-	"
MAJ HCL PARKU	-	OC TRIBUNAL COY	-	"
CAPT AM YARIMA	-	OPS OFFR NICOY	-	"
MAJ A CISSE	-	OPS OFFR MALICOY	-	"
MAJ LC MHANGO	-	OPS OFFR MALAWICOY	-	"
CAPT SA SIEBER	-	OPS OFFR 95 CMSG	-	"
LT JO OCHAI	-	Secretary	-	

OPENING ADDRESS REMARKS

1. The Chairman welcomed everybody present to the maiden Ops Offrs conference outside Kigali. He wished the conference would be brief and straight to the point. He also wished all members a fruitful deliberation.

WELCOME ADDRESS

2. The 2ic NICOY welcomed the DCOS OPS and all offrs present on behalf of the Comd who was unavoidably absent.

DCOS OPS BRIEF

3. The chairman said he was impressed by the conducted tours he carried out throughout the whole sectors on assuming office as the DCOS OPS. The tours provided him first hand knowledge of the working conditions within the various contingents. He said efforts were made to resolve those issues addressed during the tours

04. He said the information we received about the closure of the mission has been cancelled. He said the closure of the mission would be based on whether the mandate is extended or not, however if the mandate is extended we will be informed. He went further to say that preparation for packing should start in all Contingents. Mission closure report should also be prepared to cover such areas as Admin, logistics, Ops, problems and lesson learnt.

ACTION

NICOY  
2IC

Chairman

Reduction  
in force size

## UN RESTRICTED

## ACTION

5. The chairman said there is information received about an impending forceful repatriation of refugees. he said everything has been put in place to support the UNHCR.

6. The chairman stated that insurgency is being carried out in sectors 4 and 5. He emphasised that everybody should be at alert and advised that every sector be adequately protected. He added that every sector must have a rough evacuation plan and every soldiers must be conversant with it. He has also directed that all units should continue with training and concentrate on specific areas of interest as regards the mission.

7. The chairman said that traffic accident is still on the increase and directed that drivers must be more careful on the roads as the roads have become more dangerous as a result of the rains.

8. The chairman stressed the importance of security and that personal security is most important. We should carry out necessary protective measures against our property as domestic workers may start pilfering our properties in view of the closure of the mission. Equipment and stores should be well protected from falling into wrong hands.

MILOB SECTOR 5 COMD BRIEF

9. The MILOBS sector 5 Comd thanked DCOS OPs for giving him the opportunity to attend the conference. He briefed the conference on the general security situation in sector 5B. He said the local population in the sector is about 90 - 94% Hutu this has made the security situation tense as there is the likelihood that they may harbour some militia. He said the border with Zaire remain prone in spite of RPA efforts. He said there is a training camp for the militia in Ijwi Island. The Militia use boats to cross the lake and land on the Rwandan bank regularly which they use as their operational base. Recently RPA captured 1 prisoner, 2 were killed, and the rest escaped. He received a report of mine explosion in Inshira at the boarder with sector 5A. He said a lot of killings and kidnapping have been going on in the sector. About 100 FRGF crossed the border into Rwanda. The situation in the refugees camps in Zaire influences the general security situation in the sector. He stated that after the Kanama incident the RPA Comd was replaced and our

MILOBS  
COMD  
SECT 5

## UN RESTRICTED

relationship with the new Comd has been good. The Comd said they have a very reliable source of information in the sector mainly through the NGO's and Human rights.

10. The chairman thanked the sector Comd for his detailed brief on sector 5B in spite of the short notice of the conference given to him.

G3 OPS BRIEF

11. The G3 Ops said the situation in all sectors remain stable except sector 4 and 5. He said all the sectors have been carrying out humanitarian activities as per the current mandate such as medical care and rehabilitation by Force Engineers.

12. The G3 Ops said that all sectors should be ready to transport refugees, as approximately 20,000 refugees would be expected daily when the forced repatriation commences. He said Mobutu Seseseko, the President of Zaire has requested that the refugee camp should be moved far inside Zairian territory. He said the expected repatriation of the refugees would commence on the 1 st of Nov and instructions have been issued to all concerned.

13. He said the Kanobe airport has been closed due to the fact that UN personnel are obliged to go through customs check. Shagasha is being used as an alternative Airport. From the 1st of Nov only 2 or 3 helicopters would be available for use.

14. He talked about the increasing rate of Robbery incidence in Kigali and urged all to be careful.

15. He went further to say that MALICOY should give details of patients treated in their Humanitarian clinic in their daily sitrep as this information is needed in UN HQ in New York.

16. Finally the G3 Ops said there has been some tempering on IMERSAT C and this is not permitted. The FSO would send in technicians , if there is any problem. He concluded by saying that the next sector Comd conference would hold on 15 Nov in Gikongoro.

FORCE ENGINEER OFFICER'S BRIEF

17. The FEO outlined the areas where the UNAMIR

3

UN RESTRICTED

ACTION

G3 OPS

FEO

## UN RESTRICTED

ACTION

Force Engineer is involved, these among others includes:

- a. Rehabilitation of schools in Butare for demobilised Children formerly in RPA. The water and electricity problem has been improved.
- b. Rehabilitation of prisons in Ruwamagana and Kigali.
- c. Levelling of the Nkamira refugee camp.
- d. Digging of pit for sanitary condition and rehabilitation in the last few months.
- e. Construction of Bride at Kibungo (Ghanbatt 11) location.
- f. Improvement of refugee site, levelling of the area, construction of roads and water supply.

18. The FEO said lectures on mine awareness were delivered in all the sectors to Contingents, MILOBs and NGO's. He said the supply of Engineer equipment to Contingents has been hampered by lack of trailers. He said any Contingent that carry out EOD tasks should let him know. He said a lot of Engineer equipment for operations and humanitarian used has been received and any Contingent in need can put in request for the items.

19. He said all the Contingents are reasonably accommodated, the only complaint was from NICOY at Nyundo, but they have not got any feedback from them. He said stores for improving roads and Bridges are in short supply. Contingents should source for materials within their locality. Finally the Force Engineer Officer said any Contingent that needs packing materials should put in request for them.

OPS OFFR 95 CMSG BRIEF

20. She said there would be mini activity by 95 CMSG on 11,16 and 17th of Nov as they would be celebrating their remembrance day. Contingents should take note in view of any request they would want to make.

OPS OFFR  
95 CMSG

## UN RESTRICTED

## ACTION

21. She said they have a heavy duty recovery truck and any Contingent in need can demand for its use.

OPS OFFR INDBATT'S BRIEF

22. He said there has been acts of banditry and extortion by RPA. Some RPA Bn have been moved within the last one Month. The security situation within Kigali remains safe from violence. \$500 stolen from the home of the manager of the PX shop.

On 24 Oct 5000 Francs stolen from a shop in Kigali when it was raining. In Kigali town there was a reported case of 10 people killed in two families.

23. Medical treatment was given to about 15,000 locals in the Month of Oct. Within the month also there were about 2,160 returnees. Indbatt offered transport assistance to RPA for the transport of 55 tonnes of ration from Kigali to Butare. Transport assistance was offered to WFP, salvation Army and Food for the Hungry from Kigali to Gitarama weighing about 45 tonnes.

24. The President of Ireland visited Kigali and was briefed by the Force Comd and a guard of honour was mounted by Indbatt. Gen Fred Rwigyema was reburied during the month in Kigali. The 50th Anniversary of the UN was celebrated in Kigali, the sports activities brought about much interaction between UNAMIR and the local populace.

OPS OFFR GHANBATT'S BRIEF

25. The Ops offr Ghanbatt briefed the conference about the overall security situation in sector 2. He said the sector remains calm. He said vehicles were provided for transport of refugees. There has been a slight increase in patients treated in the humanitarian clinic, especially Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays. They now treat an average of 150 patients daily as against 100 patients in the past.

26. He said the Coy has been concentrating on training of soldiers. They concentrate on areas like Geopolitical vent likely to have effect on situation in Rwanda, Road accidents and mode of recovery, search and locate procedure incase MILOBs and NGOs might need help. He said some officers and soldiers from the Coy visited Contingents within UNAMIR.

OPS  
OFFR

INDBATT

OPS  
OFFR  
GHAN  
BATT

## UN RESTRICTED

locations and he is grateful for the various sectors on behalf of his Comd for the reception offered them.

ACTION

27. He said the lecture on mine awareness was conducted in the sector and it was beneficial to all. He said the task order for the repatriation of refugees has been received and action is being carried out on it.

28. The RPA has scalped down the no of road blocks between Kigali and Kibungo. Now there is only 1 located at Ruwamagana. This is as a result of incidence of extortion by RPA in one of their road blocks and witnessed by the RPA Bde Comd by way of assessment he hopes sector 2 will remain calm that is if and only if there is no harassment from RPA and local authority.

29. Finally, he said the Force Comd delivered a lecture to them in Kibungo on 16 Oct and all officers benefitted tremendously from the lecture. They are grateful to the FC for honouring their invitation to give the lecture.

TRIBUNAL COY OC BRIEF

30. The tribunal COY OC said the investigators who are all civilians are going round the Country carrying out their investigations. About 9 of them went to Kibuye and have so far interrogated 57 people. Whenever they are going to any location, the COY informs the MILOBs so that they can arrange for their security. If they travel with Armed escort it might jeopardise their source of information.

OC  
TRIB  
COY

OPS OFFR MALICOY BRIEF

31. The Ops officer said sector 3 remains calm, and they have good relationship with the RPA. His COY escorts fuel and water to Cyanguu and Shagasha. He said they are still waiting for Engineer team for the fencing of their location. He said the rules of engagement cards are needed in his COY. At this stage the G3 plans said they have been ordered from Nairobi and as soon as they are available they will be sent to them.

ops  
Offr  
MALI-  
COY

32. On the 27 Oct 95, mine awareness lecture was delivered at Gikongoro, MILOBs, and NGO's were in attendance. On the humanitarian aspects he said transport assistance was given to CARITAS, SOS,



## UN RESTRICTED

## ACTION

Save the Children. They also transported food and stores for the Prefect of Gikongoro. Malicoy medical staff treated about 1000 locals up till the 28 Oct 95.

OPS OFFR MALAWICOY'S BRIEF

OPS  
OFFR  
MALA-  
WOY

33. There have been increased incidents of sabotage, assassinations, ambushes and Robbery within, the sector. The security situation in the sector is not good due to the location of the sector most of these activities are carried out by the Militia from Ijwi Island. (in Zaire)

34. There have been two acts of sabotage this month on 10 and 25 Oct. These acts were directed at electricity poles at Cyangugu and communication lines. On the 10th a pole on the distribution line to Bugarama cement factory was blown. The supply line to the juice factory within Cyangugu was disrupted. On 25 Oct 95, RPA made use of locals as guards to the poles, the Militia caught some of the locals, tied them together and threw grenade at them, one died and some were injured. Apart from these there are other incidents which show that they are following a pattern towards Bugarama.

35. Assassinations and shootings are carried out randomly the most recent is in Nyamasheke on 25 Oct. On oct 8, an officer and 3 others were killed in Chimbogo area on 14 Oct, there was exchange of fire between RPA and FRGF from Ijwi Island. No casualty was reported. One Mr Harimana and wife were killed in their bedroom, the previous day they had assisted the RPA in looking for FRGF. On 4 Oct the house of the councillor of Nyamasheke sub sector was attacked, they did not meet him at home but met the wife whom they beat up.

36. On 21 Oct in the forest RR 08338 workers of IOM were ambushed and shot at but no lives was lost. At the Kanambe airport a mine was exploded by a 16 year old girl. Another 40 year old man stepped on an antipersonnel mine.

37. On 4 Oct, at about 2300 hrs a robbery attempt was made on ICRC. On 6 Oct, some bandits took 21 fishing boats from fishermen and made away with them to Ijwi Island. On 10 Oct 7 additional boats were robbed from some fishermen. Same day some bandits from Burundi stole 30,000 Francs and some Logs. On 11 Oct 3 fishing boats were stolen and taken to Ijwi Island and 2 fishermen were missing. On 28 Oct a robbery incident took place at KRC office and \$4,000 worth of equipment was stolen. An ICRC vehicle with money and building materials was hijacked near Gitarama.

## UN RESTRICTED

ACTION

38. Treatment of locals by Maliwicoy has been reported on a weekly basis. Treatment has also been given to 93 workers in a nearby tea plantation. Transport assistance was also provided for ICRC and RPA.

39. The Ops officer Malicoy concluded by informing the conference that they have been carrying out some form of training within the COY. The mine awareness lecture was well attended and everybody gained tremendously. Areas concentrated on during their training includes CASEVAC exercise, the UN mandate and UNAMIR SOP.

OPS OFFR NICOY'S BRIEF

40. He welcomed everybody to Nyundo camp and thanked the DCOS Ops for giving NICOY the opportunity of hosting the maiden conference outside Kigali. He said as per the security situation within the sector the MILOB sector 5 Comd has said almost everything during his brief however he mentioned some few points.

OPS  
OFFR  
NICOY

41. He said NICOY has been attending morning briefing with MILOBs sector 5B on a daily basis less sundays to keep abreast of all the happenings in the sector. Training has been going on smoothly within the camp and morning PT and evening games are compulsory for all.

42. RPA has been concentrating its troops along the border with Zaire. The RPA Bn at Nkamira rotated with the one in Butare. Relationship between NICOY and RPA cordial same goes for the Gendarmerie. The Ops officer stated that the killings in Kanama commune on 11 Sep is well known to everybody. After the Kanama incident 2 people were killed in a separate incident it is suspected that the Militia were responsible. On the 16th Sep RPA took a civilian to the border to show them the Boundary between Zaire/Rwanda but the person was taken away by Zairian soldiers, RPA could not react because they were fewer number Human Right were informed. On 19 Sep a teacher was killed by Armed men in Kayove commune. On 24/25 six RPA soldiers were shot at during patrol but there were no casualties. On 26 Sep at about 1600 hrs the Burgermaster of Kayove and 1 other were ambushed and murdered. Each person received about 5 bullets. On 17 Oct 6 infiltrators were intercepted in Rubavu commune one was shot dead and 5 were arrested. On the 23 an anti tank mine was found near Kabilira.

43. On the humanitarian aspect, our relationship with the NGO's cordial. We maintain a mobile clinic at Kayove

## UN RESTRICTED

ACTION

twice a week and at the Mbabazzi Orphanage in Mutura. 143 patients were treated on 30 Oct 95 by own medical personnel. We also assist Nyundo maternity whenever the request is made. This morning own medical doctor left for Kigali with 2 RPA Soldiers, one was seriously wounded by mine and the other had a motorcycle accident. NICOY also assist RPA and locals in terms of transportation and other amenities. The unit assisted in the decongestion of Gisenyi prison by transporting some inmates to Ruhengeri prison.

44. On the 20 Oct mine awareness lecture was delivered at own location, MILOBs, NGOs and own troops attended the lecture. He suggested that there should be more participation to include the locals and also it would be advisable if there is an interpreter in the local language. The Ops offr used the opportunity to put in request for a truck for the Contingent in view of our engagement in Mt Karongi and the humanitarian request put in by MILOBs sector 5C.

DCOS OPS CONCLUDING BRIEF

45. The DCOS Ops concluded the conference with two final points which he said were for emphasis and highly important. He said when any Contingent is providing transport for movement of prisoners, they must insist RPA provide security. Secondly he said with the increasing number of patients in the humanitarian clinics contingents should be cautious not to over stretch their medical resources. He said locals should not be treated at the detriment of own personnel.

CHAIR  
MAN

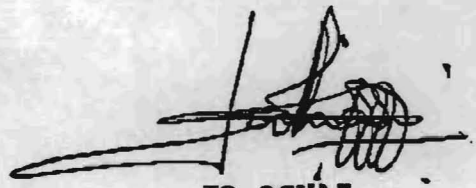
46. The DCOS Ops thanked all present for their contribution and for NICOY for hosting the conference. He also thanked the MILOBs Sector 5B Comd for his attendance and contribution. He said the next conference would be held in Shagasha Malawicoy location on the 24 Nov. He then declared the conference closed.

NICOY 2IC CLOSING REMARKS

47. The 2ic NICOY on behalf of the Contingent Comd thanked all present and wish them safe journey back to their respective locations. He said NICOY is ready to host such a conference any time it is called upon to do so.

NICOY  
2IC

UN RESTRICTED

JO OCHAI  
Lt  
Secretary

5 Nov 95

Distribution

External:  
Action:DCOS OPS  
G3 OPS  
INDBATT  
CHANCOY'S  
MALAWICOY  
MALICOY  
MILOB SECTOR 5BInternal:  
Information:CO NICOY  
OPS OFFR

**CONFIDENTIAL - RELEASABLE TO UN  
(UNCLASSIFIED WITHOUT ENCLOSURE)**

9000-1 (G2)

26 Dec 95

Distribution List

**MORNING BRIEFING**

**Ref:** UNAMIR HQ Morning Prayers, 26 Dec 95

Enclosed please find a copy of the briefing that we presented this morning.



R.L. Johnson  
Maj  
Force G2  
11254/11821

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25 December, 1995

**Weekly Information Summary for 17 - 24 December 1995**

**Military**

This past week has been a fairly active one in Rwanda. On 18 December 1995, an RPA battalion led by Lieutenant-Colonel Augustin Munyakazi, himself a former ex-FAR officer, conducted a cordon-and-search operation in a commune in Ruhengeri Prefecture. The purpose of the operation was to capture or kill an ex-FAR Captain by the name of Sirilio. He was known in the area by the codename "Soudi". He considered himself the ex-FAR Sector Commander for Ruhengeri Prefecture, and had been taxing the local population to support ex-FAR and Interahamwe operations in the area. "Soudi" opened fire on the RPA during the operation, and was killed.

The RPA has taken a hard look at itself after the killings in the unauthorized IDP camp in the Nyungwe Forest on 25 November. On 18 December Major-General Kagame announced that military courts-martial would be convened soon to try soldiers accused of killing civilians, and that if convicted they would be executed. The first court-martial began on 21 December. We also learned that four soldiers had been arrested pending further investigation into the killings in the Nyungwe, and that a crackdown had begun within the RPA to restore discipline and improve their public image.

The first evidence of the crackdown may have come on 19 December. Two soldiers entered a bar in Gikongoro Prefecture with two women. They drank for a while, then demanded a room from the woman tending the bar. She refused, and the soldiers physically abused her. When the rest of her family came to her assistance, her husband was murdered by one of the soldiers. Several hours later, the RPA arrested the two soldiers. One of them was jailed. The one who had done the killing was taken back to the bar and executed by the RPA.

The ex-FAR have been busy as well. On the night of 19 December two power pylons were damaged by explosives in Gisenyi, and an attempt was made on a third. Early on 22 December, the ex-FAR blew up two bridges on the main coastal road in Cyangugu Prefecture within a minute of each other. Twenty minutes later another explosive went off on a power pylon in the Bubyiro area. Because of the proximity of the three targets in both time and space, it is a virtual certainty that the attack was coordinated. The results of the attacks were mixed. Both bridges were badly damaged, but by 23 December the two bridges had been repaired with logs and the road re-opened. The attacks on the power pylons in Gisenyi did not succeed in cutting the power lines.



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At approximately 0845 hours on 23 December, an anti-personnel mine was detonated in the public market at Vunga, in Gisenyi Prefecture. A total of six people were injured, with one woman losing her right leg. Later in the day three more anti-personnel mines were discovered in the same market. The mines, Italian TP-20s, were removed by RPA engineers.

### **Assessment**

What we are witnessing is the continuation of the struggle by both sides in this conflict for the political support of the people of Rwanda. The RPA knows that it must earn the respect of the public, and is willing to use harsh measures against soldiers who, through their actions, bring the army into disrepute. The ex-FAR is attempting to prove that the RPA is incapable of providing for their security through military means, hoping to force the Government of Rwanda into making political concessions. It is a risky strategy, though. The bombings on 19 and 22 December proved that the ex-FAR can still launch a coordinated attack in Rwanda. It also demonstrated how resourceful the Rwandan people are, as they restored use of both bridges within only two days. Attacks on civilians in markets are a terrorist tactic that could easily backfire on the ex-FAR, as it could induce the public to turn in infiltrators when they discover them, making operations in Rwanda extremely dangerous for the ex-FAR and Interahamwe.

Although the ex-FAR has been active this past week, we must still keep the level of conflict in perspective. The Government of Rwanda is firmly in control. For an idea on what a conflict out of control looks like, we need look no farther afield than Burundi.

### **Political**

The Government of Rwanda has suffered several embarrassing setbacks this month. They denied agreeing to an extension of UNAMIR's mandate in Cairo, and had to be publicly reminded by President Museveni of Uganda of their commitment. The President of Rwanda's Collective League of Human Rights Associations, Jean-Baptiste Barambirwa, was arrested after he made a speech critical of the government. This attracted unfavourable international attention, and Barambirwa was released 48 hours later. The government ordered a number of NGO's to leave the country, and then froze their bank accounts. This triggered a strong reaction from the diplomatic community, which forced the government to back down on the timings of the expulsions and the issue of money. It also showed that the expulsion of NGO's had been poorly planned and executed by the government. In this past week, rumours circulated in Kigali that Vice President Kagame was under house arrest, a rumour that we believe is false.



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**Assessment**

The Government of Rwanda may be experiencing problems in communicating their program within their own bureaucracy. Many of their people are inexperienced, and coupled with a poor telecommunications system, it is conceivable that problems in coordination could be occurring. These problems give the impression of a government under siege, and lead to speculation about the leadership. As the bureaucrats within the government gain experience, and when the telephone system improves, we expect that there will be fewer such embarrassments.

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