

VDR

SECTOR SC, KIBUYE - CONFERENCES

12 JUNE - 20 OCT 1995

CONFIDENTIAL

PM/WG JUNE 2001

PLEASE RETAIN
ORIGINAL ORDER

UN ARCHIVES

SERIES S-1062

BOX 157

FILE 1

ACC. 1995/023

MILOB SECT COMMANDERS

CONF: 20 OCT

FROM: SOO

TO : ALL SECTS

DATE: 18 OCT 95

AGENDA

1. Agenda is forwarded herewith.
2. Best regards.

[Signature]

(SON Yadav)

Head

Ops offr.

*10R: 18 1205
Blmgh
chm*

FROM: SOO, MILOB CP HQ
TO : ALL MILOB SECTS

DATE: 18 OCT 95


**LIST OF PASSANGERS TO TRAVEL BY HELICOPTER ON 20 OCT 95
FOR MILOIB SECT COMMANDERS CONFERENCE IN KIBUYE**

SER	NAME	UN ID NO	FROM
1.	SRSG		KIGALI
2.	SA to SRSG		KIGALI
3.	SRSG's bodyguard		KIGALI
4.	DFC		KIGALI
5.	MA to DFC		KIGALI
6.	ADC to DFC		KIGALI
7.	DCMO		KIGALI
*8.	SO to DCMO		KIGALI
9.	LT COL AHSANULLAH	MO 7489	KIGALI
10.	LT COL SN YADAV	M 11244	KIGALI
11.	LT COL GK ADJEI	MO 7737	KIGALI
12.	MAJ HP ZIMBA	MO 2175	KIGALI
13.	LT COL TJ FOX, HAC		KIGALI
14.	MAJ SK PRASAD, HAC	M 11245	KIGALI
15.	COMMISSIONER CIVPOL		KIGALI
16.	OC, NICOY		NYUNDO/GISENYI
17.	RADIO UNAMIR		KIGALI
18.	ALL MILOB SECT COMMANDERS LESS KIBUYE	TOTAL 9	

TOTAL PASSANGERS : 26

Note

1. Above is the list of passengers to travel by helicopter on 20 Oct.
2. From Sects, only Sect Commanders will attend the conference. Ops Offrs / Hum Offrs are NOT required to attend.
3. Best regards.


(SN Yadar)
HAC
Ops Offr

Appx

SECT COMMANDERS CONF : OCT 95
AGENDA / SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

SER	TIME	EVENT	RESPONSIBILITY	REMARKS
1.	0830	Arrival of participants		By helicopters/ vehicles
2.	0845	Arrival of SRSG & DFC/CMO		By helicopter
3.	0855	All to be seated		As per seating plan
4.	0900	Introduction of MILOBs to SRSG		
5.	0905	Welcome address	Sect Commander SC	
6.	0910	Opening address	CMO/DCMO	
7.	0915	Remarks by SRSG		
	0930	DCMO's Opening Remarks		
0940-1300		Sect briefs	Each sect commander to brief regarding his sect for 15-20 mins. Tea Break for 30 min from 1100 to 1130 hrs.	
1300		Staff officers briefs	SOO, SMPO, SLOGO (5 mins each) .	
1315		Lunch.		

- 2 1415 HAC brief
13. 1435 CIVPOL brief
- 14 1450 DCMO 's Remarks
15. 1515 DFC/ CMO's Concluding remarks.
- 16 1545 Tea
- 17 1600 Dispersal.

SECTOR COMD'S CONF

20 OCTOBER 1995 - KIBUYE

OPENING REMARKS (SECTOR COMD)

1. THE SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UN SECRETARY GENERAL, AMBASSADOR SHAHARYAR M. KHAN, THE DEPUTY FORCE COMMANDER AND CHIEF MILITARY OBSERVER, THE DCMO, THE COMMISSIONER OF CIVPOL, SNR STAFF OFFICERS FROM MILOBS GROUP HQ AND ALL THE SECTOR COMMANDERS. ON BEHALF OF THE MILOBS IN THIS SECTOR I WARMLY WELCOME YOU ALL TO KIBUYE.
2. I PERSONALLY FEEL HAPPY TO HOST THIS IMPORTANT AND FIRST EVER MEETING IN KIBUYE JUST AFTER MY POSTING TO THIS SECTOR HARDLY A MONTH AGO. I FEEL PROUD THAT THIS SECTOR IS HOSTING THE UN SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE. I PAY SPECIAL TRIBUTE TO AMBASSADOR KHAN FOR HAVING TAKEN SOME OF HIS TIME FROM HIS BUSY SCHEDULE IN ORDER THAT HE ATTENDS THIS SECTOR COMMANDERS CONFERENCE. IT CLEARLY SHOWS THE IMPORTANCE THE UN SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE ATTACHES TO THE MILOBS EFFORT IN THE UN'S NEW MANDATE.
3. KIBUYE IS ONE OF THE REMOTEST PREFECTURES IN RWANDA. WE NORMALLY TAKE 4 HOURS TO DRIVE TO KIGALI. I MUST HOWEVER REPORT THAT WE RARELY GO TO KIGALI UNLESS WHERE NECESSITY DEMANDS. IN SPITE OF A FEW PROBLEMS WE FACE HERE WE FEEL PROUD THAT WE ARE ABLE TO EFFECTIVELY CONTRIBUTE TO THE NOBLE EFFORTS THE UN IS DOING TO NORMALIZE THE SITUATION IN RWANDA.
4. THE LAST SECTOR COMMANDERS MEETING WAS HELD ON 25 AUGUST IN GITARAMA. THIS MEETING IS A NORMAL FOLLOW UP MEETING AND IT IS HOPED THAT SOME ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS RAISED IN GITARAMA HAVE BEEN SUPPLIED.
5. WITH THE LIMITED RESOURCES, WE TRIED TO PUT UP THE BEST. I HONESTLY APPEAL TO ALL OF YOU, PLEASE, FORGIVE ANY FLAWS YOU NOTICE IN THE ORGANISATION OF THIS MEETING.
6. GENTLEMEN OFFICERS, YOUR STAY IN KIBUYE WILL BE SHORT AND CONFINED TO THIS HOTEL. WE WOULD HAVE WISHED THAT YOU WERE STAYING A LITTLE LONGER, THEN YOU WOULD HAVE HAD TIME TO VISIT OUR "PARADISE KIBUYE" WHERE WE RARELY GET RUNNING WATER AND ELECTRICITY.
7. WITH THESE FEW REMARKS IT IS NOW MY HONOUR AND PRIVILEGE TO CALL UPON THE DFC/CMO TO OFFICIALLY OPEN THIS CONFERENCE.
8. THANK YOU.

SECTOR COMMANDER'S CONFERENCE - 20 OCT 95
AGENDA/SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

SER	TIME	EVENT	RESP	PLACE	REM
1	0830	Arrival of participants		Helipad (ETO)	By heli/ vehicle
2	0845	Arrival of SRSG, DFC/CMO		Helipad (ETO)	By heli
3	0855	All to be seated		Conference Room	
4	0900	Introduction of MILOBS to SRSG		In front of Hotel	
5	0905	Welcoming Address	Sect Comd 5C	Conference Room	
6	0910	Opening Address	CMO/DCMO	Conference Room	
7	0915	Remarks by SRSG	SRSG	Conference Room	
8	0930	DCMO's Opening Remarks	DCMO	Conference Room	
9	0940	Drink (Juice)		Conference Room	
10	0940-0955	Sector Brief	Sect Comd 1A	Conference Room	
11	0955-1010	Sector Brief	Sect Comd 1B	Conference Room	
12	1010-1025	Sector Brief	Sect Comd 2A	Conference Room	
13	1025-1040	Sector Brief	Sect Comd 2B	Conference Room	
14	1040-1055	Sector Brief	Sect Comd 3A	Conference Room	
15	1055-1140	Tea Break		Hotel Restaurant	
16	1140-1155	Sector Brief	Sect Comd 3B	Conference Room	
17	1155-1210	Sector Brief	Sect Comd 4	Conference Room	
18	1210-1225	Sector Brief	Sect Comd 5A	Conference Room	

SECTOR COMMANDER'S CONFERENCE - 20 OCT 95
AGENDA/SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

SER	TIME	EVENT	RESP	PLACE	REM
19	1225-1240	Sector Brief	Sect Comd 5B	Conference Room	
20	1240-1300	Sector Brief	Sect Comd 5C	Conference Room	
21	1300-1305	Brief	SOO	Conference Room	
22	1305-1310	Brief	SMPO	Conference Room	
23	1310-1315	Brief	SLOGO	Conference Room	
24	1315-1415	Lunch		Hotel Restaurant	
25	1415-1435	Brief	HAC	Conference Room	
26	1435-1450	Brief	CIVPOL	Conference Room	
27	1450-1515	DCMO's Remarks	DCMO	Conference Room	
28	1515-1545	Concluding Remarks	DFC/DCMO	Conference Room	
29	1545-1600	Tea		Hotel Restaurant	
30	1600-1605	Group Photo		Hotel Patio	(NOTE)
31	1605-	Dispersal			

NOTE: The group photo will be taken when the SRSG intends to depart.

MILOB SECTOR 5C - SECT COMD'S BRIEFING

SECT COMD'S CONFERENCE : 20 OCT 95

1. **Prevailing Op Situation in Sect.** The general situation of the sector is that of an uneasy calm. Rumours are in the increase within the sector, especially along the costal belt, that the FRGF will be launching attack by infiltration in near future. **Rutsiro**, once a calm commune changed, after several incidents of mine explosions, into what appeared to be a death trap. After the civil war such incidents, especially mine explosions, did not occur in the Sector. Out of nine communes in the Sector, eight are more or less having stable situation. Arrests for the crime of genocide are constantly occurring, causing fear and apprehension in the general population, and an increase in the prison population. Moreover, in **Gisovu**, we are finding out that at this time there is an active campaign to arrest and kill the adult male population of this commune. Even one of our interpreters was arrested three weeks ago, accused of genocide. Human Rights representatives have yet to see him, even after several appointments which were all arranged then cancelled by the RPA.

2. **Important Developments since last Conf.** After the last mine explosion in **Rutsiro** commune, hardly any NGO's vehicle go in that area. MEMISA was providing all sorts of support to **Murunda Hospital** (QT 3088) located in **Rutsiro** commune, which could no longer continue with the same. Recently, little disturbance is going on in **Bwiza** (QT 3694) of the same commune, where two RPA soldiers were killed and one injured by a mine explosion on 13 Oct 95. During the last three months, this prefecture received 2,900 returnees and all of them were resettled in their home communes. UNHCR has provided seeds and hoes for 1,000 returnees family.

3. **Returnees.**

- a. Number of returnees since last three months. During the last three months, **Kibuye** prefecture received 2,900 returnees.
- b. Condition of Returnees. They are generally fatigued from travelling and have very low morale. They often suffer from dehydration, malnutrition, malaria, dysentery, measles and constantly suffering from shortage of food, water, blankets, medical supplies and the day to day required items. Some of them do not have adequate shelter. UNHCR is aware of their problems and is attempting to provide for them.
- c. Assistance being provided by NGO/UN agencies and its adequacy. NGOs are experiencing difficulty delivering sufficient quantities of food to meet the needs, due to insufficient truck lift and the poor quality of the roads in all areas of the prefecture. This is a main concern in **Rutsiro** commune where the mine incidents have deterred much aid from entering this commune by road.
- d. Integration of returnees in home communes. ICRC, UNHCR and UNAMIR encourage humanitarian efforts to assist those who can return to their homes as quickly as possible. A housing shortage here in our prefecture will force many returnees to live in temporary accommodation and cause a problem with IDPs in the future.

- e. Problems being faced by returnees. Food and shelter are the biggest problem for the returnees. Also, our prefecture suffered serious damage to basic infrastructure during the civil war, particularly in health and essential services, and is unable to support a large number of returnees till these problems are solved. Furthermore, due to poor road conditions in **Kibuye** prefecture, the humanitarian aid has encountered logistical problems, which have affected all the activities scheduled in support of the prefecture. This includes the transportation of the returnees from their commune centre to their home sectors, and the transportation of logistic supplies for them until they can be inserted into the agricultural cycle and reach at least one harvest. Another problem we face, that is **Kibuye** prefecture remains politically sensitive due to two main reasons:
- (1) The proximity of **Zaire** and the returnees that sometimes try to land along the coast line, causing the RPA to be ultra sensitive about security matters.
 - (2) The old caseload returnees belonging to the TUTSI ethnic group that harass the HUTU inhabitants in order to obtain lands and cattle, sometimes supported by the RPA soldiers.
- f. Discernable pattern and implications. Resettlement is developing a disturbing trend where returnees are concentrating in **Rutsiro** commune (Bwiza) because they have a good development plan. This is placing a disproportionate burden on this commune. This problem is exacerbated by a series of mine incidents which have caused aid by road to be greatly reduced and in some cases stopped. This will continue to be a problem.

4. **Communes.**

- a. General condition. The general condition of the commune is improving slowly. Normal life is slowly returning to its expectancy. The local population is going about their normal activities. Agricultural production has improved, especially in **Gisovu** and **Mwendo** commune. However, there never seems to be enough seeds available to meet the demand and this is hampering good agricultural production in the communes.
- b. Attitude of Prefect, Bourgmestres and other officials. Our relationship with the local authorities are good, even though some Bourgmestres and RPA soldiers use every means at their disposal to create barrier in gaining information.
- c. Assistance rendered by UNAMIR/MILOBS. During these past months, our Sector has provided fuel, water, accommodations and telecommunication support to Human Rights, UNHCR, and other UN tasks in our AOR. One such was an engineering task on **Mount Karongi** (QT 2768), which involved assisting an Indian Engineer Sect and a NICOY Infantry Sect. We have provided photocopy, telephone communication, transportation and fuel assistance the local authorities, the RPA, and the local school system.

d. Problems

- (1) Water. Availability of water in the prefecture is generally poor. Certain areas in some communes do not receive running water from taps, because pipes were destroyed during the war or due to lack of normal maintenance. Representatives in the Ministry of Social Affair and Rehabilitation have often indicated that lack of adequate funding is hampering repairs. ICRC continues to take the lead in improving water sources . MILOBS in **Kibuye** have identified 10 possible sites to be developed by UNAMIR; however, no time lines for completion of these projects have been given yet.
- (2) Medical. The state of medical services in **Kibuye** is generally poor. Some sectors in the communes have no medical centres and locals are often forced to carry patients long distances.
- (3) Accommodation. Availability of housing is a problem in all communes. The 1959/60 caseload returnees are occupying housing belonging to new returnees. This competition for a limited supply of housing is creating tension between these people and is expected to get worse as the number of returnees increases. The solution is a comprehensive housing plan which allocates new land and provides resources for building new houses and developing the agricultural and industrial sectors.
- (4) Education. The quality of education is poor. A lack of qualified teachers and teaching materials are the major problem to all schools in the communes. The expenditure for education is relatively high compared to the limited amount of money available in the overall prefecture budget for all services.
- (5) Property grabbing. Some theft of property occurs sporadically. This is usually blamed on **Interhamwe**; however, it is also alleged that sometimes TUTSIS or RPA soldiers are grabbing cows from HUTUS. This problem is worse in the **Gishyta** and **Rutsiro** commune.

5. **Prisons.**

- a. Current strength of inmates. The one prison here in **Kibuye** now houses 2,303 inmates.
- b. Conditions in prisons. This facility was built for 250 people so acute space problems occur. This is not thought to be any worse a problem than prisons in other prefectures.
- c. Transfers planned. There is a plan just started to develop another prison in **Gitesi** commune; however, costs, exact location and other details have not yet been announced.

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6. **Transit Camps in Sect.** Kibuye has one poorly developed transit camp in **Nyamishaba** (QT 258715). This abandoned complex of 10 buildings has a capacity to hold 2,500 returnees. It has limited facilities. There is one water pipe at the location. The buildings are empty and in need of repair. Toilet facilities exist; however, they do not have running water into them. Temporary poorly constructed pits are being used for toilets at this time. This prefecture does not as yet have a definite plan for expansion of these facilities. At this time returnees are housed for only one night in this camp (for vaccination and administration) then delivered to their communes the next day. This worked very effectively for the 1,447 returnees who arrived at one time when the camp in **Goma** was threatened to be closed in August.

7. **Progress in establishment of Judiciary system in the Prefecture.** The proper justice system is still not in place to begin the trials of prisoners accused of genocide. Prosecutors and defence lawyers are still required. The IPJ has produced between 300-400 case files to date. They are making progress but require more: trained staff, computers, telephones, vehicles and an increased budget to allow flexibility for incidents.

8. **Progress on Reconciliation in the Sect.** The reconciliation process has not changed. From our perception, it is not materializing, although the situation appears to be calm. The HUTU population honestly feel that reconciliation is not required because they anticipate that the FRGF will return and save them from persecution and harassment from TUTSI and RPA soldiers.

9. **Radio UNAMIR.** We have received clearly for the first time yesterday, 19 oct 95, the carrier wave and modulation of Radio UNAMIR, thanks to the activation of the rebroadcast antenna on **Mont Karongi**.

10. **Assessment of activities in refugee camps in neighbouring countries (where inputs available) and their impact on Rwanda.** Not applicable to this Sector.

11. **Problems being faced in Sect.**

- a. Vehicles. We have an unacceptably high percentage of vehicles which are off road at any given time. This is due to partly deplorable condition of the roads in the area as well as the lack of even the most rudimentary service or repair facilities available in Kibuye. The creation of a mobile repair team or the establishment of a forward repair element in Kibuye is recommended.
- b. ADP. One computer and a printer is available in the Sector HQ. However, this is not enough for Ops and Log/Pers matters. This sector needs two or more computers to carry out normal activities.
- c. Water. Water supply in the sector is not sufficient. The existing water tank is not enough to meet our requirements.

12. **Recommendations/suggestions**

- a. Operational. We are coping quite well within the operational conditions and circumstances which occur in our AOR. We recommend that MILOB GP HQ make every effort in acquiring for us another computer, and resolving our water problem.
- b. Humanitarian. Transport is critical to our ability to visit the communes. We have many visitors such as the ITC or NGOs who require fuel to get back to Kigali. We require additional fuel, batteries and spare tyres.

SECTEUR MILOB 5C - EXPOSÉ DU COMD DE SECT

CONFÉRENCE DES COMD DE SECT : 20 OCT 95

1. **Présente Situation Op dans le Sect.** La situation générale dans le Secteur, bien qu'à la surface tranquille, est plutôt tendue. Les rumeurs accroissent dans le Secteur, plus particulièrement dans la région côtière, que les forces armées de l'ancien gouvernement contre-attaqueront très bientôt par infiltration. **Rutsiro**, il n'y a pas si longtemps une commune tranquille, a beaucoup changé depuis plusieurs incidents d'écèlement de mine, donnant l'apparence que cette commune est devenue un danger mortel. Même après la guerre civile, de tel incident, spécialement les explosions de mine n'ont pas eu lieu dans le Secteur. Des dix communes de ce sector, huit jouissent d'une situation plus ou moins stable. Les arrestations pour le crime de génocide sont monnaie courante, ce qui induit la population dans la terreur et l'angoisse, et augmentent constamment le nombre de gens en prison. De plus, à **Gisovu**, nous nous apercevons qu'en ce moment se déroule une campagne d'arrestation et de meurtre de la population mâle et adulte de cette commune. Même nous ne sommes pas à l'abri de ces événements, car un de nos interprètes mâles a été accusé de génocide par l'APR qui l'on mit dans leur cachot de garnison il y a de cela depuis près de trois semaines. Les représentants des Droits de l'Homme ne l'ont pas encore vu, même après plusieurs rendez-vous arrangés, puis annulés, par l'APR.

2. **Développements importants depuis la dernière Conf.** Après la dernière explosion de mine dans la commune de **Rutsiro**, presque aucun véhicule des ONG ne vont dans cette région. MEMISA, qui était l'appui principal de **Hôpitale de Murunda** (QT 3088) située dans la commune de **Rutsiro**, y a cessé ces opérations. Dernièrement, il s'est déroulé des incidents à **Bwiza**(QT 3694) dans cette même commune, là où deux soldats de l'APR furent tués et un blessé par une explosion de mine le 13 oct 95. Depuis les trois derniers mois, notre préfecture a accueilli 2 900 revenants et tous sont maintenant ré-installés dans leurs foyers. UNHCR ont fourni des graines et des hoes pour 1 000 familles de revenants.

3. **Revenants.**

- a. Nombre de revenants depuis les trois derniers mois. Durant les trois derniers mois, la préfecture de **Kibuye** a accueilli 2 900 revenants.
- b. La condition des revenants. Ils reviennent généralement fatigués de leur voyages et leur morale est très basse. Ils souffrent souvent de dé-hydratation, malnutrition, malaria, dysenterie, varicelle. Ils manquent de tout, surtout de la nourriture, d'eau, de couvertures, de médicaments et des articles de tous les jours. Certains d'entre eux ne possèdent pas d'abris adéquats. UNHCR connaît ces problèmes et cherche à les régler.
- c. L'assistance fournie par les ONG/agences de l'ONU et leur performance. Les ONG ont des difficultés à livrer les quantités de nourriture suffisante pour leur besoin. Cela est surtout à cause du manque constant de transporteur lourd, et de la mauvaise condition et entretien des routes à travers toute la préfecture. Ceci est le souci principal dans la commune de **Rutsiro**, là où il y a eu des incidents de minage des routes sur lesquelles l'aide s'achemine.

- d. L'intégration des revenants dans leur commune d'origine. Le CICR, UNHCR et la MINUAR encouragent tous les efforts humanitaires qui faciliteraient le retour de ces gens le plus tôt possible dans leurs foyers. Une pénurie de logement dans notre préfecture forcera beaucoup de revenants à vivre dans des sites temporaires, ce qui causera peut-être plus tard des problèmes de PDI.
- e. Les problèmes qui affectent les revenants. La nourriture et le logement sont les plus gros problèmes des revenants. Aussi, les installations d'infrastructure de notre préfecture ont été endommagées durant la guerre civile, surtout ceux des services essentiels et sanitaires. La préfecture est présentement incapable de soutenir un grand nombre de revenants jusqu'à ce que ces services soient rétablis. De plus, à cause de la très mauvaise condition des routes de la préfecture de **Kibuye**, l'aide humanitaire rencontre des obstacles à la qui ont affectés négativement l'horaire des activités de soutien pour la préfecture. Ceci inclus le transport des revenants du centre communal à leur secteur d'origine, et le transport de matériel et d'approvisionnement nécessaires à les maintenir jusqu'à la prochaine saison, afin qu'ils rentrent au moins une récolte. Un autre problème est que la préfecture de **Kibuye** reste un endroit d'une certaine sensibilité politique dû principalement à deux raisons :
- (1) Sa proximité géographique du **Zaïre** d'où souvent reviennent, par bateaux, des gens qui tentent de revenir chez-eux par via le rivage de la préfecture. Ceci provoque une réaction sévère de la part de l'APR.
 - (2) Les revenants du cas 1959-60 appartenant à l'ethnie TUTSI qui harcellent les habitants HUTU, en vue d'obtenir gratuitement de ces derniers le bien, la terre et le bétail qu'ils possèdent. Cela se passe plus que souvent avec la complicité de soldats de l'APR.
- f. Tendances évidentes et leurs implications. Les revenants ont la tendance de préférer aller s'installer dans la commune de **Rutsiro** (voir : Bwiza) à cause de son bon plan de développement qui s'y trouve. Ceci provoque une concentration disproportionnée de gens vers cet endroit, et les problèmes d'infrastructure et de soutien qui en résulteraient. Ce problème est d'autant plus carabiné par la situation de sécurité dans cette région qui semble se dégrader. Cela réduira, certe à la longue arrêtera, l'aide acheminée par route vers cette région.

4. **Communes.**

- a. Condition en général. La condition de celles-ci semble, en général, s'améliorer petit à petit. Le courant de la vie y revient tranquillement à la normale. La population local cherche à poursuivre son petit train de vie. La production agricole s'améliore, particulièrement des les communes de **Gisovu** et de **Mwendo**. Par contre, il ne semble n'y avoir jamais assés de semences disponibles pour suffir à la demande, ce qui entrave la productions agricole des communes.

- b. L'attitude du Préfet, bourgmestres et des gens responsables. Notre relation avec les autorités locales est bonne, même si certains Bourgmestres et soldats de l'APR emploient tous les moyens à leur disposition pour nous empêcher d'obtenir quoiqu'information.
- c. Assistance offert par la MINUAR/MILOBS. Durant ces derniers mois, notre Secteur a fourni du carburant, de l'eau, du logement and des services en télécommunication pour appuyer UNHCDH, UNHCR et d'autres agences ou organisations des NU oeuvrant dans notre région. Un tel exemple est celui d'une tâche de génie le **Mont Karongi** (QT 2768), qui visait à donner de l'aide à une section Indienne d'ingénieur et une section Nigérienne d'infanterie. Nous aidons aussi les autorités locales, l'APR, et les services civiles de la localité avec des photocopies, télécopies et téléphone, transport et carburant.
- d. Problèmes
 - (1) L'eau. L'eau courante est peu commune dans notre préfecture. Il y a des endroits dans certaines communes qui ne reçoivent l'eau courante, parce que les tuyaux d'aqueduc ont été détruits ou endommagés durant la guerre, ou par abandon de maintenance routinière. Les représentants du Ministère des Affaires Sociales et de Réhabilitation ont indiqués que cela est dû à un manque de fonds nécessaires pour effectuer les réparations. Le CICR continue à prendre les devants dans le domaine de l'amélioration de l'eau. Les MILOBS de **Kibuye** ont identifié 10 sites capables d'être développés par la MINUAR. Par contre, aucun horaire n'a été fixé pour mettre ce projet à terme.
 - (2) Médical. Les services sanitaires dans la préfecture de **Kibuye** sont généralement en piteux état. Quelques secteurs dans les communes n'ont aucun centre médical, forçant la population à évacuer les malades par branquart de très longues distances.
 - (3) Logement. La disponibilité de logement est un problème commun dans toute la préfecture. Les revenants des cas de 1959/60 occupent souvent les maisons appartenant aux nouveaux revenants. Cette compétition pour le logement augmente la tension entre les gens, et cette situation devrait se dégrader plus le nombre de revenants augmentera. La solution serait la mise en action d'un plan complet de distribution de terre et logement, de constructions de nouvelles maisons, et de développement des secteurs agricoles et industriels.
 - (4) Enseignement. Ici, le système scolaire se porte très mal. Toutes les communes de la préfecture manquent d'enseignants qualifiés et, surtout, de matériel scolaire. Quand même, les fonds octroyés dans le budget de la préfecture pour l'enseignement sont relativement élevés à comparer aux autres services.

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- (5) Vol de propriété. Le vol de propriété est une activité que nous rapportons constamment dans nos rapports quotidiens. Certains vols sont perpétrés ou blâmés sur les **Interhamwe**; par contre, on nous informe que quelques fois ceci est l'oeuvre de TUTSIS ou/et de soldats de l'APR qui détroussent les HUTUS de leur bétail. Ce problème est très courant dans les communes de **Gishyta** et de **Rutsiro**.

5. Prisons.

- a. L'actuelle population sous-écrou. L'unique prison, ici à **Kibuye**, détient actuellement 2 303 prisonniers.
- b. La condition pénitentière. Cette bâtisse fut construite pour y maintenir que 250 personnes, voir un problème très important d'espace vital. Ceci n'est pas plus différent des institutions pénitentières des autres préfectures.
- c. Plan de transfère. L'on parle de créer une autre prison dans la commune de **Gitesi**; mais, le prix, l'endroit exact et d'autres détails de ce plan n'ont toujours pas été divulgués.

6. **Camps de transit dans le Sect.** **Kibuye** ne possède qu'un seul camp de transit à **Nyamishaba** (QT 258715). Celui-ci est un complexe de 10 édifices abandonnés dont la capacité d'hébergement est de 2 500 revenants. Comme site, c'est tout à fait rudimentaire. Il n'y a qu'un seul tuyau d'eau courante. Les édifices sont vides et en besoin de réparation. Il y a des toilettes; mais, il n'y a pas d'eau courante. En ce moment, on y a construit des fosses sceptiques temporaires en guise de latrine. La préfecture n'a à date aucun plan d'amélioration ou d'expansion de ce site. Présentement, les revenants n'y passent qu'une seule nuit (le temps d'y être vacciné et administré), suite à quoi ils sont acheminés le jour suivant vers leur commune respective. Ceci a fonctionné très efficacement lorsque 1 447 revenants sont arrivés à court avis lors de la menace de fermeture du camp de **Goma** au mois d'août dernier.

7. **Progrès du rétablissement du système judiciaire dans la préfecture.** Un système adéquat de justice visant à poursuivre les prisonniers accusés de génocide n'est toujours pas mis en action. L'on manque encore de procureurs et d'avocats pour la défense. L'IPJ a assemblé à date entre 300-400 dossiers. Ils progressent, mais ils ont grand besoin de: personnel qualifié, ordinateurs, téléphones, véhicules et un budget augmenté afin de suffir aux besoins normaux et de réagir aux incidents.

8. **Progrès de la Réconciliation dans le Sect.** Le processus de Réconciliation n'est pas, à notre avis, très évident ni avancé, Bien que la plupart du temps les choses paraissent tranquilles, de notre optique, cela ne se matérialise pas. La population HUTU croit honnêtement que la réconciliation ne vaut rien, car ils comptent sur le retour de imminent de l'ancien régime, et ses forces armées, qui les rescaperont de l'oppression TUTSI et de l'APR.

9. **Radio MINUAR.** Nous avons capté celle-ci clairement hier, le 19 oct 95, le fuseau de transmission et la modulation de fréquence, grâce à l'activation de l'antenne de retransmission sur le **Mont Karongi**.

10. **Évaluation des activités dans les camps de réfugiés des pays avoisinants (là où cela s'applique) et leur impact sur le Rwanda.** Ne s'applique pas à notre Secteur.
11. **Problèmes dans notre Sect.**
 - a. Véhicules. Nous accusons un niveau très élevé de véhicules hors-d'usages et confiés à l'atelier. Cela est partiellement dû à la très mauvaise condition des routes dans notre Secteur, et que nous sommes très éloignés des services de d'entretien mécanique, même rudimentaire, qui n'existe pas à **Kibuye**. La création d'une équipe mobile de réparation pour notre Secteur est recommandée.
 - b. Traitement automatisé des données. Un seul ordinateur et imprimante pour notre QG de Secteur. Par contre, ceci est insuffisant pour les besoins Op et les affaires Log/Pers et Humanitaires. Notre Secteur a besoin de deux ou plus d'ordinateurs pour suffir aux activités normales.
 - c. L'eau. Notre réserve d'eau potable est insuffisante pour les besoins de notre Secteur. Le présent réservoir d'eau n'a pas une capacité suffisante (trop petit).
12. **Recommandations/suggestions**
 - a. Opérationnel. Nous nous arrangeons assés bien, malgré certaines circonstances, pour agir et réagir aux événements opérationnels dans notre Secteur. Nous recommandons que le QG MILOB s'efforce de nous octroyer un autre ordinateur, et de nous obtenir un autre réservoir à eau.
 - b. Humanitaire. Le transport est essentiel à notre travail, qui consiste à visiter les communes. Nous avons aussi beaucoup de visiteurs de l' ONU, CTI et ONG, qui nécessitent du carburant pour s'en retourner à **Kigali**. Nous avons donc besoin de carburant supplémentaire, ainsi de batteries et de pneus de rechanges.

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

3. He covered the following points:

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

All Sect
Cdrs

ITEM 3. REMARKS BY THE SRSG

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

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

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

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

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HQ

ITEM 4. DCMO'S REMARKS

6. The DCMO introduced two of the Sector Commanders who were not present at the last conference, namely Cdr Sector 2B (Lt-Col Manz1) and Cdr Sector 4 (Lt-Col Akplor).

ITEM 5. REMARKS BY COMMANDER SECTOR 1A

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

8. Problems in the sector are:

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

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

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

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

- a. The repatriation of Milobs and posting early in August caused a lot of changes in key personnel in the Sector;
- b. The Sect Comd requested another six vehicles to be able to operate smoothly; and

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c. His new offices require some cooling system, toilet facilities closer than those at INDBATT and a fridge to store cold water.

ITEM 6. REMARKS BY COMMANDER 1B

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

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

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

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

16. The minister of the interior's announcement concerning the disbandment of "local defence forces", made on Radio Rwanda during the weekend 12 and 13 august 95, is not being followed in this prefecture. The prefet does not seem to want to make waves about the fact that the LDFs may have been disbanded *de jure*, but *de facto* they are alive and kicking. Citizens night

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

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

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

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

20. As requested, complete updated statistics concerning returnees were provided to Milob HQ. These numbers are being constantly reviewed everytime commune offices are visited. With regards to the upcoming wave

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of returnees, the local population shows mixed emotions, that is to say happiness of possible reunions but fears of reprisal. No major changes are reported on the situation of returnees, IDPs and rescapes.

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

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

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

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

25. The departure of all Mali Coy troops from sector 1B has been delayed with the 63 soldiers remaining in Kabgayi. The transition to the new perimeter, much

smaller, with the very walls of the Petit Seminaire, is going smoothly.

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

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

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

ITEM 7. REMARKS BY COMMANDER 2A

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

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

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

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

33. The only computer and fax terminals allocated to the Sector often break down and create serious delays in reporting. Three of the vehicles allocated to the sector have been in the workshop since April 95.

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Manpower shortage has also hit Sector 2A due to a large number of Milobs who have been repatriated without replacement.

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

ITEM 8. REMARKS BY COMMANDER SECTOR 2B

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

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

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

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

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

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

Cdr Sect
2B

ITEM 9. REMARKS BY COMMANDER SECTOR 3A

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

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

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

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

ITEM 10. REMARKS BY COMMANDER SECTOR 3B

45. The Acting Sect Cdr reported that the situation in all 20 communes is generally stable and calm. Milob teams still face problems with the RPA in performing

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their day to day duties. The security of material especially UN property transported out of SENBATT location on its departure is of concern.

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

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

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

ITEM 11. REMARKS BY COMMANDER SECTOR 4

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

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

51. Airspace violations continued during the period from 16 to 30 June where 19 sightings of unidentified aircraft violating the Rwanda airspace were reported. 15 other sightings were reported during the period 1-31 July. In August, there were seven sightings. All of these aircraft are of a grey metallic color and no clear markings have been observed.

52. On 9 August at Kirangira sector, the bodies of four suspected FRGF soldiers were photographed by UN personnel along the Rwanda-Burundi border and a joint

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UNAMIR/UNHCR investigation was launched. These soldiers are alleged to have been shot by the RPA.

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

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

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

ITEM 12. REMARKS BY COMMANDER 5A

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

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

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

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

ITEM 13. REMARKS BY COMMANDER SECTOR 5B

60. The Sect Cdr stated that the overall situation may be deemed as tense. Incidents include infiltration,

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patrol clashes, sabotage, mine explosions and killings of suspected FRGF by the RPA. The relations between Milobs and the RPA has remained at a distance and guarded.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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amount of ammunition available. Consequently, the chances for the FRGF to launch a massive organized attack across the border are very little.

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

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

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

ITEM 14. REMARKS BY COMMANDER SECTOR 5C

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

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

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

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

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

ITEM 15. DEPARTING REMARKS OF THE SRSG

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

a. Although transit camps are functioning but he needs the inputs from Milobs as regard to where new ones should be established or existing ones be enlarged;

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b. Bourgmestres and prefets may not be quite ready to accept the large number of returnees we can expect and that a "gentle pressure" could be the right action for Milobs to execute when dealing with these civilian authorities;

c. There is a need to review the situation of Milob sectors which are without formed troops, both in terms of security and resources available to cater for humanitarian needs.

d. Relations with local authorities seem to be relatively good throughout the country and this should actually spread to all NGOs operating in a given sector;

e. The penitentiary system needs a lot of attention, both in the short and the long terms. The expansion of prison should be preferred to the creation of new ones since the latter require a lot more personnel and efforts.

ITEM 16. REMARKS BY THE FORCE MEDICAL OFFICER

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

DCMO, All
Sect Cdrs

77. The DCMO noted that priority would be given according to the seriousness of the injuries, independently of the person who needs the evacuation. He also asked that the FMO review the situation of Milob group which operate away from formed troops. The discussion evolved towards the need of emergency first aid kits and Maj Fensom said she would look into the matter.

FMO

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ITEM 17. REMARKS BY THE CHAO

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

All Sect
Cdrs

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

All Sect
Cdrs

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

ITEM 18. REMARKS BY THE CIVPOL SUPERINTENDANT

All Sect
Cdrs

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

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

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

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

CIVPOL

ITEM 19. REMARKS OF THE SOO

85. The SOO informed the forum that Milob Group HQ is now located at UNAMIR HQ Ops Branch. He advised that all Milobs have to have an updated knowledge of current

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

All Sect
Cdrs

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

ITEM 20. REMARKS BY THE SMPO

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

All Sect
Cdrs

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

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

Cdr Sect
2B

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

ITEM 21. REMARKS BY SLOGO

91. The SLOGO stated that after the vehicle allocation meeting, the vehicle strength for Milobs was increased

from 89 to 107. The registered holding is 94 but only 55 are serviceable. He stressed the need to take more care of the vehicles in the sectors and encouraged Sect Cdrs to supervise closely the use and maintenance of vehicles. Accident reports are to be forwarded within 24 hours in Kigali and its neighborhood or, at the latest, within 48 hours in sectors further away.

All Sect
Cdrs

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

ITEM 22. REMARKS BY THE DCMO

All Sect
Cdrs

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

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

All Sect
Cdrs

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

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

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

DCMO

e. Col Nelson concluded the conference by requesting Sect Cdrs to brief their Milobs as soon as administratively possible and to have the minutes of the meeting available to all for their

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perusal. He then thanked all the participants and the hosts of the conference. The next two monthly conferences will respectively be held in Kibuye (Sector 5C) and Ruhengeri (Sector 5A).



(G Dube)
Major
Secretary

Distribution

1. Office of the SRSG
2. Force Commander
3. DFC/CMO
4. COS
5. DCMO
6. All MILOB Sects (10)
7. G3 PLANS
8. HAC
9. CIVPOL
10. FMO
11. SOO
12. SMPO
13. SLOGO
14. Office Copy(MILOBs OPS BRANCH)



TO : ALL MILOB SECTORS

FILE: OPS/CONF/71

FROM : OFFG SENIOR OPS OFFICER
MILOB GP HQ(OPS)

DATE: 05 OCT 95

INFO : OFFICE OF THE SRSG
OFFICE OF THE FC
DFC/CMO
COS
DCMO
CIVPOL
HAC
DCOS(OPS)
DCOS(SP)
SMPO
SLOGO
G3 AIR

SUBJECT: MILOB SECT COMMANDERS CONFERENCE

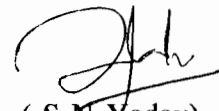
1. The next Sector Commanders Conference will be held at KIBUYE in Sect 5C on 20 Oct 95.

2. Movement and concentration.

(a) Request for two Helicopters will be submitted by this HQ. One will be used for conveyance of DFC/CMO, DCMO, CHAC, Commissioner CIVPOL and the SOs. The other one will be used for conveyance of Sector Commanders.

(b) Those Sect Commanders, who wish to use the above mentioned helicopter have to forward their request by 10 Oct 95. The other Sect Commanders will move in their own vehicles.

3. **Agenda/ Schedule of Events.** Agenda/ Schedule of Events is given at Appx attached.
4. **Sect 5C.** You are requested to organize the conference as discussed in the last conference. Problems if any can be discussed with this HQ well in advance. You are also requested to prepare the Minutes of the Conference and submit (on diskette and a draft copy) of the same to this HQ by 27 Oct 95 for approval and necessary distribution.
5. **French/English Translation.** All sect commanders will prepare their briefs in English and French. Adequate copies will be brought and circulated among the participants.
6. Best Regards.



(S N Yadav)
Lt Col
Offg S O O

SECT COMMANDERS CONF : OCT 95
AGENDA / SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

SER	TIME	EVENT	RESPONSIBILITY	REMARKS
1.	0830	Arrival of participants		By helicopters/ vehicles
2.	0845 0850	Arrival of DFC/CMO " " SRSG		By helicopter
3.	0855 -	All to be seated		As per seating plan
4.	0900	Welcome address	Sect Commander 5C	
5.	0905	Opening address (Serving Juice)	CMO/DCMO	
6.	0910- 1230	Sect briefs	Each sect commander to brief regarding his sect for 15-20 mins. Tea Break for 30 min from 1030 to 1100 hrs.	
7.	1230	Staff officers briefs	SOO, SMPO, SLOGO (5 to 10 mins each)	
8.	1300	Lunch.		
9.	1400	HAC brief		
10	1430	CIVPOL brief		
11.	1445	DCMO's Remarks		
12.	1515	DFC/ CMO's Concluding remarks. SRSG Special remarks.		
13.	1545	Tea.		
14	Introduction of milobs (5e) & group photo (1st group All sect C&R SRSG. 2nd group All milobs & guests)			
14.	1600	Dispersal.		

UNITED NATIONS
ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA



NATIONS UNIES
MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA
UNAMIR - MINUAR

TO : ALL SECTORS

FILE: OPS/CONF

FROM : SENIOR OPS OFFICER
MILOB GP HQ(OPS)

DATE: 17 Aug 95

INFO : SRSG
FC
DFC
COS
DCMO
CIVPOL
HAC
DCOS/OPS
DCOS/S.P.
SMPO
SLOGO

ATTN : SECT COMMANDERS

SUBJECT - **SECT COMMANDERS CONFERENCE**

1. The next Sector Commanders Conference will be held at GITARAMA in Sect 1B on 25 Aug 95.

2. **Movement and concentration.**

(a) Request for two Helicopters will be submitted by this HQ. One will be used for conveyance of DFC/CMO, DCMO, CHAC, Commissioner CIVPOL and the SOs. The other one will be used for conveyance of Sector Commanders.

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gimmg
CHM*

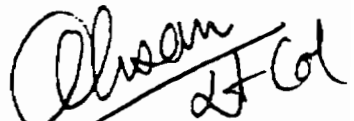
(b) Those Sect Commanders, who wish to use the above mentioned helicopter have to forward their request by 20 Aug 95. The other Sect Commanders will move in their own vehicles.

3. Agenda/ Schedule of Events. For Agenda/ Schedule of Events, please see Appx attached.

4. Sect 1B. You are requested to organize the conference as discussed in the last conference. Problems if any can be discussed with this HQ well in advance. You are also requested to prepare the Minutes of the Conference and submit the same to this HQ by 31 Aug 95 for approval and necessary distribution.

5. French/English Translation. All sect commanders will prepare their briefs in English and French. Adequate copies will be brought and circulated amongs the participants.

6. Best Regards.


MHD AHSANULLAH
LT COL
SOO

3

Appx

SECT COMMANDERS CONF : AUG 95

AGENDA / SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

SER	TIME	EVENT	RESPONSIBILITY	REMARKS
1.	0830	Arrival of participants	By helicopters/ vehicles	
2.	0845	Arrival of DFC/CMO	By helicopter	
3.	0855	All to be seated	As per seating plan	
4.	0900	Welcome address	Sect Commander 1B	
5.	0905	Opening address	CMO/DCMO	
6.	0910-1230	Sect briefs	Each sect commander to brief regarding his sect for 15 to 20 mins. Tea Break for 30 min from 1030 to 1100.	
7.	1230-1300	DCMO' Remarks		

4

8. 1300-1400 Lunch.
9. 1400-1430 Staff officers briefs SOO, SMPO, SLOGO (5 to 10 mins each) .
10. 1430 HAC brief.
11. 1500 CIVPOL brief.
12. 1515 DFC/ CMO' Concluding remarks.
13. 1545 Tea.
14. 1600 Dispersal.

UNITED NATIONS



NATIONS UNIES

ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA

MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - KINSHASA

Tele

TO : ALL SECTORS

FILE: OPS/CONF

FROM : MILOB GP HQ
(OPS)

DATE: 21 JULY 95

INFO : SRSG
FC
DFC
COS
DCMO
CIVPOL
HAC
DCOS/OPS
DCOS/S.P.
SMPO
SLOGO

ATTN : SECT COMMANDERS

SUBJECT - SECT COMDS CONFERENCE

1. The next Sector Commanders Conference will be held at GIKONGORO in Sect 3A on 28 July 95.

2. Movement and concentration.

(a) Request for two Helis will be submitted by this HQ. One Heli will be used by CHAC, Commissioner CIVPOL and the SOs. The second Heli will be used for picking up of Sector Commanders.

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chm


Distributed to all info off.
CO
22/67

(b) Those Sect Commanders, who wish to use the above mentioned Heli have to forward their request by 24 July 95. The other Sect Commanders will move in their own vehicles.

3. Agenda/ Schedule of Events. For Agenda/ Schedule of Events, please see Appx attached.

4. Sect 3A. You are requested to organize the conf as discussed in the last conf. Problems if any can be discussed with this HQ well in time. Also, you are requested to prepare the Mins of the Conf and submit the same to this HQ by 04 August 95 for approval and necessary distribution.

5. Best Regards.


MCHD AHSANULLAH
LT COL
SOO

Annex

SECT COMMANDERS BRIEFS

1. Prevailing Op/Security situation in Sect.
2. Significant developments in Sect since last conf.
3. Communes.
 - (a) General conditions.
 - (b) Problems.
4. Returnees(from outside & IDPs).
 - (a) Number of returnees in last three months..
 - (b) Condition of returnees.
 - (c) Problems being faced by returnees.
 - (d) Assistance being provided by various NGO and other agencies.
 - (e) Any discernable pattern and implications if any.....
5. Progress on reconciliation in the sect.
6. Assessment of activities in refugee camps in neighboring countries(if inputs available) and their impact on Rwanda.
7. Suggestions/Recommendations for more effective employment of MILOBS particularly in his Sect within the new Sector boundaries.
8. Problems being faced in Sector including administrative problems i.e., servicing, office accommodation, communication etc.
9. Any problems with the NGO's operating in respective Sector AOR.

- Notes.
1. A written brief covering above points will be handed over to SOO at the end of the conf.
 2. All points need not be covered if not particularly relevant to the Sect.
 3. The brief should not exceed 10 min.
 4. Additional points if relevant can be included.
 5. Discussion on reorganization will be held separately as indicated in the schedule. However points if any should be included in the written brief if not already submitted.

Appx

**SECT COMMANDERS CONF: 28 JULY '95
AGENDA / SCHEDULE OF EVENTS**

<u>SER</u>	<u>TIME</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>RESPONSIBILITY</u>	<u>RMK</u>
1.	0830	Arrival of participants	By heli/vehicles.	
2.	0845	Arrival of CMO/DCMO	By heli.	
3.	0855	All to be seated	As per seating plan.	
4.	0900	Welcome address	Sect Commander.	
5.	0905	Opening remarks	CMO/DCMO.	
6.	0910	Minutes of last Conf.	SOO	
7.	0920 - 1100	Sect briefs	Each Sect Commander to brief for 10 mins. For points to be covered see Annx attached.	
8.	1100 - 1130	Tea/ coffee break.		
9.	1130	Staff Offrs briefs	SOO, SMPO, SLOGO.	
10.	1150	HAC brief	HAC .	
11.	1200	CIVPOL brief	CIVPOL.	
12.	1210	DCMO' remarks.		
13.	1225	Concluding remarks by CMO.		
14.	1300	Lunch.		
15.	1400	Dispersal.		

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MINUTES OF THE SECTOR COMMANDERS' CONFERENCE

HELD AT SECTOR 1B GITARAMA

ON 25 AUGUST 1995

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

In attendance:

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

DISCUSSION

ACTION

ITEM 1. WELCOME ADDRESS BY COMD SECTOR 1B

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

ITEM 2. OPENING REMARKS BY THE CHAIRMAN

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

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

3. He covered the following points:

a. The situation in Rwanda is improving and the international community is paying a lot of attention to Rwanda;

b. The economy is picking up but inflation is felt;

c. The security situation is of concern but it is understandable when considering the war trauma syndrome;

d. The suspension for one year of the arms embargo has incited Zaire to threaten and to actually forcibly return refugees to Rwanda. The Chairman invited Milob to pay particular attention to the gathering of information related to this movement of population;

All Sect
Cdrs

e. The risk of an external attack has diminished;

f. The slow pace of reconciliation raises the specter of internal insecurity and the justice system is at the center of the challenge. The various actors of the judiciary are slowly moving into position and some international help is being made available to speed up the process; and

g. UNAMIR is doing its tasks according to its mandate.

ITEM 3. REMARKS BY THE SRSG

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

DCMO, all
Sect Cdrs
and Milob
Staff

a. The improvement of the penitentiary system;

b. The return of refugees (which he had discussed with the Rwandese President);

c. The delay in pledges made by the international community to assist the Rwandese government (not a point that Milob can influence);

d. The difficulties with the reconciliation process; and

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

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

DCMO, all
Sect Cdrs
and Milob
HQ

ITEM 4. DCMO'S REMARKS

6. The DCMO introduced two of the Sector Commanders who were not present at the last conference, namely Cdr Sector 2B (Lt-Col Manz1) and Cdr Sector 4 (Lt-Col Akplor).

ITEM 5. REMARKS BY COMMANDER SECTOR 1A

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

8. Problems in the sector are:

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

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

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

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

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

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

ITEM 6. REMARKS BY COMMANDER 1B

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ITEM 7. REMARKS BY COMMANDER 2A

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

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

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

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

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

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

ITEM 8. REMARKS BY COMMANDER SECTOR 2B

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

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

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

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

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

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

Cdr Sect
2B

ITEM 9. REMARKS BY COMMANDER SECTOR 3A

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

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

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

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

ITEM 10. REMARKS BY COMMANDER SECTOR 3B

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

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

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

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

ITEM 11. REMARKS BY COMMANDER SECTOR 4

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ITEM 12. REMARKS BY COMMANDER 5A

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

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

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

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

ITEM 13. REMARKS BY COMMANDER SECTOR 5B

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ITEM 14. REMARKS BY COMMANDER SECTOR 5C

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

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

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

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

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

ITEM 15. DEPARTING REMARKS OF THE SRSG

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

DCMO, All
Sect Cdrs

a. Transit are working but he needs the input of Milobs to determine which new one should be established or actual one be enlarged;

b. Bourgmestres and prefets may not be quite ready to accept the large number of returnees we can expect and that a "gentle pressure" could be the right action for Milobs to execute when dealing with these civilian authorities;

c. There is a need to review the situation of Milob sectors which are without formed troops, both in terms of security and resources available to cater for humanitarian needs.

d. Relations with local authorities seem to be relatively good throughout the country and this should actually spread to all NGOs operating in a given sector;

e. The penitentiary system needs a lot of attention, both in the short and the long terms. The expansion of prison should be preferred to the creation of new ones since the latter require a lot more personnel.

ITEM 16. REMARKS BY THE FORCE MEDICAL OFFICER

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

DCMO, All
Sect Cdrs

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

FMO

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

ITEM 17. REMARKS BY THE CHAO

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

All Sect
Cdrs

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

All Sect
Cdrs

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

All Sect
Cdrs

ITEM 18. REMARKS BY THE CIVPOL SUPERINTENDANT

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

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

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

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

CIVPOL

ITEM 19. REMARKS OF THE SOO

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

All Sect
Cdrs

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

All Sect
Cdrs

ITEM 20. REMARKS BY THE SMPO

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

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

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

Cdr Sect
2B

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

ITEM 21. REMARKS BY SLOGO

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

All Sect
Cdrs

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

All Sect
Cdrs

ITEM 22. REMARKS BY THE DCMO

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

All Sect
Cdrs

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

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

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

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

DCMO

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

Cdrs Sect
5C & 5A

G. Dube
Major
Secretary

18/18

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UNITED NATIONS
ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA



NATIONS UNIES
MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

TO : ALL MILOB SECTORS

File : OPS/SEC/CONF

FROM : MILOB GP HQ


DATE : 08 Aug 95


INFO : DFC
DCMO
SMPO
SLOGO, MILOB GP HQ
HAC
CIVPOL

SUBJECT: **MINUTES OF THE SECTOR COMMANDERS CONFERENCE
AT GIKONGORO ON 28 JULY 1995**

1. The subject minutes are attached for your action/information. Please ensure that the contents of the minutes are disseminated to all appropriate personnel.

2. Best regards.


C. Kafer
Maj
Ops Offr


Melnikov
Major
Acting Sector Commander

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MINUTES OF THE SECTOR COMMANDER'S CONF HELD AT SECTOR 3 A,
GIKONGORO ON 28 JULY 95

Present :	Col Maj	A Tomia	DFC/ CMO	Chairman
	Col	C A Nelson	DCMO	Member
	Lt Col	M Ahasanullah	SOO	"
	Lt Col	K Opong- Kyekyeku	SMPO	"
	Sqn Ldr	F A Ayamgha	SLOGO	"
	Lt Col	E A Mahachi	Comd, Sect 1A	"
	Lt Col	R V Blanchette	" " 1B	"
	Major	Opoku Adusei	" " 2A	"
	Lt Col	Hadji Kante	" " 2B	"
	Lt Col	E Castro	" " 3A	"
	Lt Col	I Abubakar	" " 3B	"
	Lt Col	V S Dadhwal	" " 4	"
	Lt Col	N Sianz	" " 5A	"
	Lt Col	V Belski	" " 5B	"
	Lt Col	Lt Col B Coulibaly	" 5C	"

In attendance:

Col H Osae Addae	CHAO
Col Diarra	CIVPOL
	Commissioner
Lt Col C Ahmed	MA to DFC
Lt COL A B Sibande	Sect 5A
Maj K Ruhul Munir	MILOB GP HQs

ITEM 1. WELCOME ADDRESS BY COMD SECTOR 3A

ACTION

1. Lt Col Castro welcomed all participants to the conference. He expressed his sincere regards to everyone and his happiness to the commanders in this forum.

ITEM 2. OPENING REMARKS BY THE CHAIRMAN

2. The chairman expressed his happiness and welcomed all in the conference. He passed on congratulations and words of encouragement from the Force Commander for the work being done in the sectors. Recalling the last meeting he presided over on 30 June 95, he said that he was still in the exploration phase but took note of all commanders concern and problems. He assured all that many of those problems have ended with good solutions and for the rest, it was only a matter of time.

3. The chairman explained that the general situation in Rwanda has been gradually improving while political situation experienced some normalization. He added that since the KIBEHO incident which was followed by reprisals from the international community, the Rwandan Government has not stopped showing its good

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intention and willingness to cooperate with the international community. In that vain, he assured that restrictions on heli flights have been lifted and there is scope for a lot of improvement. Acts of banditry and theft continue to be reported from different corners which demands caution for everyone. He referred to the lack of spontaneity in official encounters, for example, the refusal by the Rwandan Parliament to pass a law recruiting foreign magistrates and the slowness in appointing Supreme Court members are indicator of such caution.

4. He stated that the refugee situation remained confused and that there was not much information regarding FRGF strengths or intentions. As such, no large scale actions are expected. Referring to the UN mandate, he explained that it is oriented towards humanitarian assistance and close cooperation with the Rwandan Government with a view to installing and consolidating an atmosphere of confidence and security so that the people of Rwanda could reconcile with each other. He called upon the MILOBs to continue to report on the situation objectively and in a complete manner as they occur. For this MILOBs are required to use their willingness, initiative and professionalism. He also advised all the MILOBs to use their knowledge of the people, customs and traditions which would demonstrate one's integration into the local society and gain the confidence and acceptance of the local population. For this it is imperative to have good relations with the locals, the RPA, other UN agencies and NGOs. He also emphasized on increasing the numbers of patrols both by day and by night.

5. The chairman advised not to make any promises or commitments to the locals in terms of Aid. He explained that MILOBs have nothing to give them, but it is their duty to determine their needs and report them to the higher HQs. It is the HQs who will make assessment, decisions and arrangements. He also stressed on the point that the locals must be made aware of the fact that all the needs and request received by the HQs daily can't be met as UNAMIR does not have the wherewithal to do work like the construction of roads, bridges, etc. The essence of UNAMIR role is to orient the international community's efforts and to ensure that the humanitarian organizations are aware of the needs of the country. The question of needs must be dealt with on an urgency basis, he added.

6. At the end of his remarks the Chairman reminded every one to remain vigilant and take all active or passive measures to ensure safety and the security of personnel and UN equipment. All are expected to share

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6. At the end of his remarks the Chairman reminded every one to remain vigilant and take all active or passive measures to ensure safety and the security of personnel and UN equipment. All are expected to share the same military ethos and to keep up the image of UNAMIR.

ITEM 3. BRIEF FROM THE SECTORS

7. The Sector Commanders presented briefs on their activities:

a. Sector 1 A (Kigali)

(1) The Sector was fairly calm since the last conference. Reports of arrests continued to come in. A worrying phenomenon was that of people missing in the KAMUVU secteur of the NGENDA commune. The report was made to RPA to stress the trend of disappearance but nothing has been done. However efforts to investigate the reports were set in motion.

(2) With the revision of the MILOBs sector boundaries to the Rwandan prefecture administrative boundaries, the Sector inherited 10 more communes. Six of the new communes have been reconnoitered and operations commenced in them.

(3) General conditions in the town communes remained quiet. There was an continuous rise in population as some refugees flocked into the town regularly. There was also an increase in the price of fuel which resulted in instant rise in the bus fare. The Trade Union's call for the consumers to boycott the minibuses was met with a one day strike by the bus owners. Further to that economic related problem, sudden fall of the value of Rwf to Dollars caused a sharp price hike in commodities putting the price of consumer products out of the reach for most of the town dwellers. Salaries remained static. All these could call for more assistance in terms of food and clothing.

(4) The Kigali Prison was holding close to 10000 inmates instead of it's capacity of 2000. The overcrowding figures were not sufficient to describe those things lacking. The inmates were all suspected of genocide but they do not have a space to sleep. Some have chosen the toilet to sleep on. The

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hygiene situation is exceptionally bad. There are no vehicles to carry the sick persons to the hospital. There were not enough uniforms for the prisoners so that they could meet their relatives. Those who did not have clothing were not permitted to do so. On the other hand the problem of orphans continued to be serious. A large number of unidentified orphans were turning to crime in a desperate struggle to live.

(5) Explosive materials continued to claim victims, particularly the young who picked up objects and play with them. There were quite a few incidents reported where the young children were seriously injured. An awareness campaign for children to recognize those devices was recommended and which could be aimed at the school level.

(6) It was reported that most old caseload returnees were settled in NZENDA. That area became so saturated that the Bourgemester refused to take any more. The problem was that most of the returnees had found their houses occupied which forced them back to

the transit camps. If something is not done immediately NZENDA could become another IDP camp. Food distribution in that area has become almost unworkable. The food intended for the needy families found its way to the friends of the Bourgemester. UNHCR is planning to implement a new strategy in this regard.

(7) On the surface, reconciliation appears to be working however in following particular cases it was found that there was still the existence of some serious animosity between the two ethnic groups. Continuous cases of arrests followed by some reprisal attacks were evidence of this. It seemed all refugees in Burundi would eventually be repatriated sooner or later. This was as result of the Government's effort to lure those refugees home. It was reported that some refugees were taken back home to their communes then went back to tell others the situation. It also seemed that there is some pressure from the Burundi

Government to solve the refugee issue.

(8) The Sector should be able to perform a maximum of 7 patrols per day. This would mean a patrol would be able to visit each

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commune every third day.

(9) The sector suffers a serious transport problem with only three vehicles. Additionally, some areas within the sector have no radio communication with the HQs. It was recommended the area be surveyed and proper communication facilities be installed.

b. Sector 1B (Gitarama)

(1) In general the situation in the sector appeared calm but numerous killings, arrests and act of banditry have left a sense of insecurity throughout the Gitarama Prefecture. The RPA was most often linked to those actions.

(2) The most significant problem in the prefecture is the overcrowding of Gitarama prison. The movement of 225 prisoners to NYANZA prison on 14 Jul 95 was only a small fraction of what needs to be done. The sector Commander established an arbitrary goal of 3000 prisoners to be moved before

the condition could be deemed acceptable. A number of attempts to pressure the Director of Rwandan penitentiary services yielded no results. The RPA interestingly enough, seemed quite willing to allow the movement of the prisoners to NYANZA prison, which they said could host at least another 200 prisoners. This was probably their witnessing of the appalling conditions of the 225 prisoners who were almost crawling out of the prison. Discussion with Human Rights authorities revealed that the construction of temporary detention centers could shortly relieve the Gitarama prison situation. UNAMIR should consider this project a top priority.

(3) An interesting tendency seemed to be developing in the communes where the level of banditry is found to be high or in the communes where the Bourgemester shows a good sense of initiative. This tendency saw locals being organized at the cellule level to catch the bandits. This technique has

proved successful in some areas. The RPA in those areas have sanctioned these patrols as they themselves were no longer patrolling at night. This kind of initiative could potentially lead to abuse but for the time

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being, the results are quite positive.

(4) On the Humanitarian scene, it is quite obvious that all agencies were reaching a point where the supply could no longer meet the demands. This was of course always the case but there is a sense of frustration developing at the Bourgemester level. At the latest Humanitarian Prefecture coordination meeting many NGOs did not attend and it is indicative of weak organizational leadership. The sector commander recommended that a Coordination Center be established at the Prefecture level to ensure that no Communes are forgotten by NGOs.

(5) Most communes were complaining about shortage of seeds and agricultural material. This is a good sign in that they were not asking for food. Returnees and IDPs all faced problems of accommodation, water and farming tools. The sector commander appreciated the appointment of a full time representative from UNHCR. It would allow him to provide the organization with a clear

picture of what conditions the returnees could expect in the area.

(6) The question of reconciliation was difficult to assess and is based on "Gut Feeling". The level of tension in the population could easily be perceived through casual discussions. They have the impression that the worse days lay ahead of them. The Bourgemester's first priority of work should be the rebuilding the houses so that the returnees can move to the community where reconciliation can be given a chance to succeed.

(7) The UN Secretary General's visit has been perceived that the world community considers the main problem in the sub-region to be the Rwandese Government's lack of flexibility in improving the human rights situation in the country. The increasing pressure from the neighboring countries, real or perceived, and especially Zaire, added to the rumor of renewed fighting. Both

the FRGF and the Rwandese Government seem to be exaggerating the risk of invasion. This could result in a climate where both Hutu and Tutsi would hardly consider reconciliation when rumor of war were

looming.

(8) The departure of MALICOY, however would greatly affect the security situation throughout the prefecture. The Bourgemester of the Ruhengo Sous-Prefect requested to keep the Mali troops in his commune for security reasons. There are fears of atrocities being committed by RPA upon the departure of the formed troops. This has also created a security problem in the Petit Seminaire where the MILOBs Sector HQ is located. The concept of operation for the changes is that a new perimeter has to be formed. The plan was forwarded to the MILOB GP HQ.

(9) The separation of the Kibuye Prefecture from the Gitarama sector was long overdue. The merging of the Sector and Prefecture boundaries greatly helped MILOBs achieving their mandate. But the possibility of the rotation of 72% of MILOBs from the sectors was very disturbing. The need to consider the extension was of paramount importance.

c. SECTOR 2 A (Byumba)

(1) The sector remained relatively calm within the period. Relationship with government authorities and RPA in the prefecture appear to be cordial, however the intentions of RPA are still not clear. The security situation in the prefecture experienced tremendous improvement. Even though external threat is possible, it was quite remote through the sector. As a result of the conducive atmosphere in the sector, more people were coming back to their home communes. A few returnees from Zaire, who used the Gatuna boarder, confirmed RPA soldiers at the boarder accorded them a very warm reception. Commercial activities in the prefecture have increased; brisk market activities and intensive farming were noticed in all the communes. The transport situation continues to improve.

(2) The conditions in the communes remained deplorable since most of the infrastructure was destroyed during the war. A few NGOs have been assisting in development activities such as rehabilitation of the commune offices, schools and health centers

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as well as digging of wells, constructions and renovations of feeder roads. More of such assistance is required. There was strong general discontent at the ineffective UNAMIR and NGO assistance provided for improvement of roads, agriculture and schools in the prefecture. The officials are of the view that the problems have been repeatedly projected to UNAMIR but no concrete solutions or assistance have been given.

(3) IDPs returned from Kibehho and Gikongoro had been received and settled. Many of them have been settled in their original homes. MILOB patrols still visit them to assure security and help build their confidence. Returnees continued to cross into Rwanda from Uganda, Zaire and Tanzania through Gatuna, Kagitumba and Buziba boarder posts. The reconciliation programme of the prefecture is still on course. The youth have were organized reconciliation lectures in their respective communes.

(4) The Sector recommended to have an out post collocated at Nygatare with the NGOs. There should have been some improved vehicles holding for the speedy reaction.

(5) With the withdrawal of formed troops the sector considers that day and night watchman should be employed for security of UNAMIR property. The concentration of a large fleet of vehicles, a generator, fuel dumps, computers, etc presented MILOB locations as an attractive target to attacks by the misguided elements. The sector requested 2 x 25 KVA generator for security and office use. The MILOBs at Kageyo need potable water to be provided.

(6) The MILOB teams need sufficient vehicles to perform their duties.

d. SECT 2 B (Kibungo)

(1) The security situation in the sector has been generally calm. There have not been any reports of major incidents since

last conference. The rate of indiscriminate arrests and intimidation of the locals has reduced drastically. However the situation could be foreseen as continuing in the near future as the strengths of formed troops is

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reduced. RPA increased its deployment along the Southern Border with Burundi and Tanzania, apparently in response to the anticipated threat from the FRGF. Their new deployment had brought them into contact with the locals more than before. Again the attitude of RPA towards UNAMIR has improved considerably.

(2) Returnees for the last one month from Uganda, Burundi, Tanzania and Zaire were 2173. These figures included the old and new refugees. BARE transit camp has been dismantled and a new camp at BIRENGA is under construction. When completed it could accommodate over 2000 people. The overall conditions of the returnees are satisfactory. Two transit camps at NYAKARAMBI and at BIRANGA sponsored by UNHCR and run by AEE could be maintained and provided with the needs. When leaving the camps, the inmates are issued with one month rations, blankets, cooking utensils, etc. On return home communes however they faced problems of housing, employment, the lack of farming tools, drinking water, payment of

tuition fees for the students and transportation of critical patients.

(3) Reconciliation was going smoothly through out the sector. But of some hostile refugees in the camps were reportedly affecting the repatriation, especially in the Tanzania refugee camp. This will likely create suspicion among the locals and could affect the reconciliation progress.

(4) The check point at MUGESERA remained an obstacle to patrolling in the area. MILOBs were not allowed to cross without the written authority of the Bourgemester.

(5) To maintain the continuity in the sector it is considered that some of the old MILOBs can be retained from the scheduled rotations. The sector also suffers problems with MILOBs accommodation. The delay in the delivery of serviceable vehicles from the workshop greatly hindered the operational capability.

e. SECTOR 3 A (Gicongoro)

(1) The sector observed relatively calm situation except for isolated cases of

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banditry, arrests and demonstrations in some of the communes. This has created a lot of apprehension in those communes especially after they heard about the down scaling of UNAMIR operations and subsequent withdrawal in December.

(2) Some of the communes in the prefecture witnessed incidents of banditry and stealing. Some of the perpetrators were arrested by RPA and their cases were being dealt by the commune authorities. There was also a peaceful demonstration by the locals at MUSANGE commune (5347) demanding the dismissal of the Bourgemester for his inefficiency and mismanagement. The Prefect of Gikongoro intervened and the problem was resolved peacefully by replacing the Bourgemester with one of the Sector leaders.

(3) IDPs who have returned to their home communes after closure of the camps had gradually integrated themselves into their Sectors. Most of them have started farming. But IDPs from other communes who refused to

go back to their home communes were squatting in most of the sectors and creating security problem. They have undertaken banditry, stealing of farm produce and domestic animals in the areas. General living conditions have improved to a great extent and most of the returnees have found their shelter or joined their relatives. Reports on shortage of seeds, farming implements and fertilizer continue to come in from all the settlers.

(4) To assist in the achievement of the goal of new mandate, the Sector suggested that the MILOBs participate in seminars organized by local authorities.

(5) The Sector requires adequate vehicles and the authorized strength of 31 MILOBs to produce the results expected.

f. SECTOR 3 B (Butare)

(1) The situation in the sector's AOR was relatively stable and the area was returning to normalcy. MILOBs relation with the Prefecture authorities and the local RPA commanders have seen a tremendous improvement over the last one month. MILOBs

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teams have faced difficulties in two communes (ie. MUYAGA and MUYIRA) where the Bourgemester and the local RPA both demanded letters of authority from the Ministry of Internal Affairs to have access to the areas.

(2) At Kabilizi returnees transit camp approx 450 returnees were still waiting to be transported to their home communes in the Gikongoro prefecture. However the returnees were living in a deplorable state without any aid either from the Government or NGOs. UNICEF who was supporting the camp had ceased to do so for last one month hence living without water and food but with malnutrition being on the increase which sooner or later might result into death. The prefect of Butere alleged that the returnees problems was for the Ministry of rehabilitation since the returnees were those who let Rwanda a long time back and had no accommodation and land to settle.

(3) Security situation in most of the communes were stable apart from few cases of

banditry. Also acts of violence against IDPs as experienced soon after the closure of the camps were reducing gradually. It was observed all over the communes that agricultural activities had increased to an great extent. The IDPs though faced difficulties in some cases had managed to settle down well with other locals. Communes on border areas of KIGMI, KIBAYI, MUGANZA and MUYIRA who in the past experienced banditry activities, allegedly committed by the refugees from neighbouring Burundi, were organizing sector security schemes assisted by local RPA commanders with aim of countering future banditry activities. However the sector also received information to the effect that the Bourgemester of Ruhashya Commune was trying to lure young men to join the RPA but it could not be confirmed.

(4) A rehabilitation center for the children soldiers had been situated at Butare. The aim is to support the

reintegration of the children soldiers into communities through registration and tracing their families. The educational programme in the center will include basic literacy, numeracy, psychosocial support and

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recreational activities. The center is directed by Ministry of Defence and UNAMIR will provide logistical support, WFP provide food and UNICEF assist educational facilities for both students and the teacher.

(5) Like many others the Sector faced transportation problem in carrying out daily patrols. The Sector suggested at least a section strength of formed troops to be stationed in the sector to provide security to UN property and personnel.

g. SECTOR 4 (Cyangugu)

(1) Since the last conference the Sector experienced relatively calm situation until 10 Jul 95. Since then, the security situation has deteriorated. Acts of banditry are being committed ranging from household robberies, stealing livestock and farm products to selective killings. The focus of banditry activities appeared to be shifted to Bugarama Sub Sector and to a lesser extent, the Cyangugu Sub Sector.

Surprisingly, the Nyamasheke Sub Sector has been relatively quite for the month. In the Bugarama Sub Sector, the focus was on the traders and the returnees who returned with money and livestock. The reports on RPA involvement in banditry has stopped since the formation of unarmed "watch group" at the cell level. These groups proved to be one of the most effective measures for detecting banditry. However their efforts were reduced when some of the members were killed or seriously injured and the RPA refused some groups to carry even some clubs or stones as weapons. From the period 01 to 27 Jul 95, there have been 30 different incidents of robbery, killings, mine explosions and banditry. This is compared to June 95 when 50 such incidents were reported. The FRGF have not changed their political or military goals. Political killings were reported which were aimed at terrorizing the population and its leadership.

(2) During the period the Sector reported 15 sightings of unidentified aircraft violating Rwanda airspace. It was confirmed that none of the aircraft were UN. All of them were of an off-white to light gray

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color with no visible markings on any part of the aircraft. The RPA took no action to engage any of those aircraft.

(3) For the last period of 1-27 Jul 95, spontaneous refugees were entering Rwanda in greater number through entry points located on islands on Lake Kivu and 10 entry points manned by RPA in different communes. There were many other entry points used by the refugees which are unknown to UNHCR and MILOBs. Up to 1099 refugees have been accounted for to the date. Those refugees required blankets and food support on arrival and will continue needing support until the first crop is harvested in their communes.

(4) The Sector believes that the FRGF doesn't possess the Force or preparedness required to launch major offensive operations in the Cyangugu Prefecture. The level of training required to achieve adequate communications, command and control structure, in addition to individual and collective training with new recruits, new

equipments and new weapons was not possible less than one year. However a limited military aim could be possible before the next rainy season in November.

(5) The Sector suggested that UN strategy must be based on a dual approach to create a wedge between the extremist elements of the FRGF located in the camps and the refugees: firstly, to actively support and encourage the return of refugees by providing them with food, clothing and seeds in addition to close liaison with each commune which may require assigning permanent liaison officers to each communal office, as the influx of refugees gained momentum; secondly to exert intense international pressure on the Zairian Government to ensure and guarantee the security of all refugees within the camps and their orderly return to Rwanda, as Zaire openly supported the repatriation process. In doing so the Zairian government must be held accountable before the world community.

(6) All Communes appear to suffer the same problem of lack of potable water, electricity, poor hygiene, and lack of educational infrastructure. A population

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survey supposed to be conducted but no announcement to that effect was made by the Prefecture authorities. An overall decrease of population is expected. The prefecture severely lacks a sound justice system.

(7) An UNHCR repatriation meeting was held on 5 Jul 95. The Pqanzi camp incident of 12 Jul 95 and letter of protest from the Zairian government which followed was not seen as a serious obstacle or deterrent to the reconciliation process. The RPA appeared to be less intimidating at the various entry points and the message of reconciliation was getting through to the refugees who were still apprehensive about returning to their respective communes.

(8) MILOB Sector has already made suggestions and recommendations on the their future employment of MILOBs prior to the last conference added with the logistic support required for the sector. One thing the sector realized that an additional vehicles are most essential to accomplish the new assignment.

h. SECTOR 5 A (Ruhengeri)

(1) The operational situation in the Sector is reportedly calm except for a few cases of arrests. Rumor of FRGF invasion had considerably died down however there were still doubts among the NGO community regarding UN evacuation plan considering the reduction in the number of formed troops. In generally the relation with RPA in the sector remained normal.

(2) The sector observed that unconfirmed rumors among the locals and some RPA stated that a group of former Interhamwe (Approx 20) infiltrated into Ruhengeri. For the past two weeks RPA have intensified their patrols of their intelligence personnel in Ruhengeri. RPA continued patrols along the Volcanos Forest.

(3) The Sector MILOBs, UN agencies and NGOs were able to provide services in all the

communes. The Prefect of Ruhengeri held meeting with the NGOs every month in order to coordinate their activities with the local administrations. In the communes the locals were observed being busy harvesting

crops.

(4) Relatively low numbers of returnees have been reported in the last one month. Those returnees were transported by IOM and UNHCR to their respective communes. Problems being experienced were identification of land for resettlement and shortage of food. The Ministry of Rehabilitation and UNHCR were identifying resettlement areas in all of the communes.

(5) The Sector requested for new accommodation for the office as the number of MILOBS increased after the reorganization had been made. The shortage of vehicles also detracted from fulfilling operational requirements of the MILOBS.

i. SECTOR 5 B (Gisenyi)

(1) The operational situation in the sector remained relatively unchanged. The level of incidents have not changed, however the location had shifted from the area of the Zaire/Rwanda border to the general areas

bordering the eastern and western sides of the Gishwati forest and the coast line in the area of Kayove. The over all situation may be deemed as calm. The incidents of thievery, murder have remained at a constant level for the last one month.

(2) The general situation in the communes could be considered as average. The local commercial situation seems to have returned to almost pre-war conditions and there were noticeable increases in the number of private vehicle traffic. There is no problem with the availability of fuel. On the other hand the relations with the Prefect had significantly improved and could be considered quite good. In a recent speech the Prefect indicated that significant amount of the reconstruction could be attributed to the UN agencies and NGOS. The shortage of basic office supplies persisted and if it was possible a small amount of pen and paper could be procured and distributed to the prefecture. In addition it was also

felt that the prefect's vehicle wind shield, which was vandalized, could be replaced if one of the same could be obtained from the CTO.

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(3) The numbers of returnees in the sector had been relatively constant for past few months. The process used when they passed the border through the Rwandan customs and then on to the UNHCR compound where they received an initial issue of supplies and registration. The specific problem faced by the returnees passing through the sector areas ranged from robbery by the Zairian boarder officials to the lack of settlement land alluded to earlier. Lack of farming implements and seeds remains a problem.

(4) Reconciliation process in the sector is difficult at best. It appeared that the returnees were given the conditions of the country and other limitations and were well treated and incorporated into the society.

(5) The sector solicited an early replacement of the rotating MILOBs because it would suffer an effective strength of only 10 MILOBs by 01 Sept 95. Additionally, the delay in delivery of the vehicles from the workshop, even for the minor cases were also marked as an added problem. The

quality of the fuel being provided was found dirty and contaminated which rendered the vehicles unreliable.

(6) The sector suffers difficult communications with the HQ. As such it was requested by the sector install an INMARSAT as soon as possible.

(7) It appeared that the FRGF had built up there location in GISHWATI Forest, which directly effects the MILOBs patrol routes to the forest on both sides. Though they had not yet been harassed but presence of mines and hostile forces are strongly suspected.

j. SECTOR 5 C (Kibuye)

(1) The situation in the sector had not changed much. It continued to be calm but tense. There was an apprehension among the population due to harassment and arrests by the RPA. Majority of the sector reports and the thrust of the sector's efforts has been

in the area of killings. However the sector had undertaken some tasks of Humanitarian activities. During the period an undisclosed number of bandits landed by boat from Zaire in Rusebaya, Rwamatamu commune

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and took away food and property from the locals. The bandits were suspected to have come from GISHWATI Forest.

(2) The general condition in the communes had not changed at all. Normal was slowly returning. The local population were observed going about their normal activities, although they appeared apprehensive of the RPA. Agricultural products have improved. However, lack of seeds and farming implements remain a problem.

(3) During the last three months the Prefecture received nearly 1080 returnees and 560 IDPs have also returned. They were constantly short of food, blankets, drinking water, etc but the biggest problem was the need of permanent settlement. Also the Prefecture suffered serious damage to basic infrastructure during the last civil war, and it was unable to support large numbers of returnees until those problems were solved. Due to poor road condition in the Prefecture, the humanitarian aid program

continues to encounter logistical problems both for transportation of the returnees to their home communes and to supply their primary needs.

(4) The reconciliation process has not changed in the Sector. It was learnt that the Hutus honestly feel that reconciliation was not required because they anticipated that the FRGF would return and save them from persecution and harassment from the Tutsis and RPA.

(5) The Sector could improve its performance with an increase in the MILOBs strength and an increase of MOTOROLA hand sets with battery chargers. But the unacceptably high percentage of vehicles off-the-road and the absence of most rudimentary services or repair team/MRT is a genuine problem for the Sector which is surrounded with most poor roads.

(6) The departure MALAWI coy was felt like a blow to the Humanitarian support to the local community in the Sector because its heavy vehicles had played a major contribution in coordinating and assisting NGOs in various aspects.

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ITEM 4 BRIEFS FROM THE STAFF OFFICERS

8. The staff officers of MILOB GP HQ presented their brief seriatim.

a. S00 Referring to the last conference the S00 briefly touched upon the following points and requested concern of all the sector commanders.

(1) Some of the sector had shown remarkable improvement in initiating their sitreps accordingly however a definite improvement for others is expected.

ALL SECTOR

(2) All the sectors were requested to follow the laid down procedure for duties.

ALL SECTOR

(3) MILOB HQ must be kept in picture about the movement of the Sector Commander.

(4) All actions/information must be follow the channel of communication.

ALL SECTORS

(5) Delivery/receipt of official mail had become more regular for last one month.

ALL SECTOR

b. SMPO

(1) MSA for the month of July will be paid 10 Aug 95.

ALL CONCERNED

(2) With regard to the balance money contributed by the MILOBs, a team was set on working to find out a suitable commemorative plaques as soon as possible.

(3) Policy on MILOBs rotation for Sector 3A, Sector 4 and Sector 5C can opt to remain unchanged, but for others should be ready for re-deployment.

ALL SECTOR

(4) Planned rotations will be done considering posting of new arrivals and persons who had spent less than 4 months in the Sector.

ALL SECTOR

(5) To ensure security, deployment of formed troops should be done in location of MILOBs.

(6) LCol G.K. Aidjei was welcomed as the new SMPO at the conference.

c. SLOGO

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(1) All the Sector's returns on their holdings as well as the requirements of logistic support were received. These were carefully scrutinized by the SLOGO and necessary adjustments were made.

(2) Upon the outcome of the analysis made by the SLOGO, a letter was initiated to all the outlets that supported MILOBs logistically outlining the total requirements. This was treated with a lot of urgency because most of the outlets summoned to either discussions, clarifications or amendments of some of the requirements. All the agencies concerning MILOBs logistics have been put in picture about the requirements and working feverishly towards resolving them.

(3) A number of meetings have taken place between the SLOGO and SO (LOG), SO (SUP) and OC LOG OPS at 95 FLSG, which were all aimed at trashing out the requirements of MILOBs and working out methods of delivery. In addition those were also discussed in the COS's fortnightly conference. The DFC/CMO

had taken personal interest on the matter and in possession of a requirement chart with him in the office.

(4) In pursuit of some of the basic requirements the OC OPS 95 FLSG and the SLOGO undertook some recce of the 6 Sectors on 20 and 21 Jul 95 to determine water and fuel requirements. But the team did not visit three of the Sectors which were thought to be sufficiently covered by the troops in location. Sector 5B, which was originally in the list of recce, informed the HQ that they did not require the same because they were provided for by the NIBATT. 95 FLSG was willing to visit any other Sector which they think might have some problems. A message to that effect in the SLOGO's Br would be enough to arrange such visit.

(5) Communication has been a problem in the restructuring process which was looked at by the SLOGO, SOO and MILOBs Sig officer. The

sig officer had visited some of the sectors and was working on solving the communication problem.

(6) At the last conference it was decided

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that with the departure of formed troops, MILOBs might be able to inherit some of the returned vehicles. After consultation with the DCMO and CTM it was accepted that MILOBs vehicles strength would be increased to at least 95. An initial issue of 15 vehicles was in progress, where 3 vehicles were already issued to sector 5A.

SLOGO

(7) Security of UN property was discussed with great concern but there has been no concrete solution found since MILOBs were completely defenseless in an event of any hostile act.

(8) An arrangement for the issue of helmets, flack jackets and binoculars has been made, and all the logistics officer in the sectors were asked to collect those from the TRAFIPRO directly.

(9) Maj Zimba was welcomed by the chair as new SLOGO.

ITEM 5. BRIEF FROM HAC

9. The Chief Humanitarian Affairs Officer appreciated all the works done by the respective humanitarian officer of the Sectors and covered the following points:

a. No commitments or promise should be made by the MILOBs as UNAMIR ran recourse constraints. Only in case of magical cover some assistance would be possible.

b. All the commune details were being collected to assess and determine the priority of works and what could be done.

c. Most of the NGOs had been cooperating well, while some considered the UN as their rival. However, we must maintain good relations with all of them.

d. LCol T. Fox was welcomed as the new CHAO.

ITEM 6. BRIEF FROM CIVPOL

10. CIVPOL would remain responsible, like the MILOBs, for monitoring the situation.

11. Though they are not MILOBs but would remain under command of the Sector Commander when they were posted in the Sector for administrative and operational

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purpose.

12. The Rwandan Government had planned for a new Civil police Force and UN CIVPOL had been entrusted with their training responsibilities.

13. At the end of the mandate 1000 Gendarmerie and 750 communal police are expected to be trained.

14. For information CIVPOL HQ is expected to be shifted to TRAFIPRO shortly.

ITEM 7. DCMO's REMARKS

15. The DCMO appreciated the work being done by all the Sectors. It was obvious that we had to live with a lot of problems everyday. However the HQ are working to bring out good solutions concerning vehicle distribution and communication equipment. He gave assurance that MILOBS would have priority as far as vehicles distribution were concerned.

16. DCMO mentioned " Negative " remarks made by the Secretary General regarding the deployment of MILOBS in Zaire. It is not possible at this time.

17. Although the provision for an administrative channel were discussed in the last conference, the DCMO invited more suggestions reduce the administrative radio traffic on the operational channel.

18. The Prefect and other office staff, if possible, could be provided transport privilege occasionally by the MILOBS.

19. Everyone must remain extra careful during the process of thinning out of formed troops.

20. Any invitation concerning National Day Function or of common interest must be processed through MILOB GP HQ to facilitate coordination.

21. The CIVPOL commissioner was requested to provide more CIVPOL MILOBS to fulfill the Sector's requirements and until it could be implemented, all the Sector Commanders were asked to manage within their own resources.

ITEM 8. SUMMARY OF DECISIONS

22. The conference decided the following :

- a. The priority of the redistribution and maintenance of vehicles and communication

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equipments would be given to MILOBS.

b. MILOBS should carry out patrols on a daily basis, even during UN holidays.

c. MILOBS should not make any commitments or promises in terms of getting aid to the locals.

d. MILOBS should provide transport facilities to the Prefect or his staffs if possible or as required.

e. All invitations concerning National Day functions or of common interest must be made through MILOBS GP HQ.

ITEM 9. ARRANGEMENTS FOR NEXT CONFERENCE

23. Many sector Commanders who have not hosted the conference requested to be considered for the same.

24. Decision. The next conference will be hosted in Sector 1B. Details pertaining to the date and time of the conference will be disseminated as soon as possible.

ITEM 10. CLOSING REMARKS BY THE CHAIRMAN.

25. The Chairman, before concluding, reminded every one to remain vigilant and to take all active or passive measures to ensure safety and security of personnel and UN equipment. He also advised everyone to keep up a positive image of UNAMIR. Lastly the Chairman thanked all at the conference for the good job being done.

MD. KAMAL REZA
Maj
Secy

ALL

ALL

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SECT 1B

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Sector 3B (Butare)
UNAMIR

See Distribution

MINUTES OF SECTORS COMMANDERS' CONFERENCE HELD
AT BUTARE ON FRI 30 JUN 95

Present	: Col-Maj A Toumia	-DFC/CMO	Chairman
	Col CA Nelson	DCMO	Member
	Lt Col I Abubakar	Comd Sector 4B	"
	Lt Col GK Adjei	" " 1	"
	Lt Col M Ahsanullah	SOO	"
	Lt Col E Castro	Comd Sector 4A	"
	Lt Col T Fox	" " 3	"
	Lt Col A Jounitsyn	" " 4C	"
	Lt Col EA Mahachi	" " 6	"
	Lt Col K Opong-Kyekyeku	SMPO	"
	Lt Col AB Sibanda	Comd Sector 2	"
	Maj MK Carswell	Ag Comd Sector 5	"
	Sqn Ldr FA Ayamgha	SLOGO	"
	Maj L Adekagun	MILOBS Sector 4B	Sec
	Capt S Dubreuil	" " Asst Sec	
In attendance :	Col H Osae-Addae	CHAO	
	Lt Col C Ahmed	MA - DFC	
	Lt Col C Bakary	Dy Comd Sector 3A	
	Lt Col V Curren	G3 Med Ops	
	Lt Col VS Dadhural	Dy Comd Sector 4C	
	Lt Col H Kaute	Dy Comd Sector 2B	
	Lt Col SE Keita	Dy Comd Sector 4B	
	Mr Donald Stead	FSA Butare	

ACTION

ITEM 1 WELCOME ADDRESS BY COMD SECTOR 4B

1. The Comd Sector 4B welcomed all participants to the conference. He wished the conference had been scheduled for 2 or more days so that he could take participants round Butare city on sightseeing. He however counselled for short briefs which should not exceed 10 minutes in view of the limited time available.

ITEM 2. OPENING REMARKS BY THE CHAIRMAN

2. The Chairman expressed happiness to be at the conference even though he was not new to

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ACTION

the Mission but had just taken over as DFC/CMO barely one week from the outgone DFC/CMO(Brig-Gen Anyidoho). He stressed the calmness of the situation generally except for the increase in banditry acts while check points were on the decrease.

3.He intimated the conference that a paper had already been issued out on the new UNAMIR mandate and called for vigilance and keeping in place of all security measures. He stressed that more responsibilities had been added for the MILOBS which required more dedication, imagination and commitment. He cautioned against inadequate/destructive rumour peddling in the name of information gathering.

4.The Chairman noted that UNAMIR was set up for reconciliating assistance to Rwanda and not as a spying outfit. Been the field operatives of UNAMIR, MILOBS were enjoined to produce detailed and accurate information on which actions would be based. He promised more logistics support from defunct formed troops resources towards the enhancement of the duties of MILOBS.

ITEM 3. BRIEFS FROM THE SECTORS

5. The various commanders presented briefs on the activities of their sectors seriatim.

a. Sector 1

- (1) The sector experienced relative calm since the last sectors comds' conference till date while the negative propaganda against UNAMIR on Radio Rwanda seemed to have died down. The locals who fled the prefecture (Byumba) had been returning and presently engaged in various agricultural and commercial activities. However 45% of the prefecture were mine infested and this hampered agriculture.

(2) The prefecture seriously lacked essential services like portable water, electricity, adequate transportation and medical facilities which was consequent upon the aftermath of the war. The destroyed communes offices were yet to be rehabilitated. The government officials in the prefecture had since embarked on reconciliation campaigns for which a six-day seminar was held for the youths in May 95.

(3) The sector's duties could best be carried out with additional logistics support/facilities like an additional radio base station, fax machine, telephone, more vehicles, fuel dumps, electric generator, portable water supply among others.

b. Sector 2

(1) The operational situation within the sector had been quite satisfactory within the past month. Arrests of locals and returnees had considerably decreased. Except for the Mugesera Bourgmestre who gave instruction that UNAMIR vehicle should not cross a particular check point without his specific authorization, other RPA/militias at the check points were cooperative. RPA deployment at the border had been increased.

(2) Primary and secondary schools had since re-opened but they lack qualified teachers. The remuneration for the available teachers were inadequate and irregular. Some NGO had been providing infrastructural and other assistance to the schools.

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ACTION

(3) The prefecture lacked adequate social services of pipe borne water electricity and transport whilst the population had steadily been on the increase with the return of so many people including those that departed the prefecture since 1959/60. The number of returnees was put at 2,526 by UNHCR which MILOBS could not verify due to their denial of access to the border crossing figures with the government officials.

(4) No case of illegal occupation of peoples houses was reported within the period. The local authorities embarked on reconciliatory campaigns which yielded cordial living relationship among the locals including the returnees. However the ration usually doled out to these returnees at Transit camps hardly lasted more than a month. Farming implements should be supplied to them towards attaining self sustenance/sufficiency.

(5) The prefecture had 21,250 registered orphans scattered all over the communes including 9 orphanages that were been supported/ maintained by the NGOs.

(6) The sectors interpreters holding was reduced to one by Messrs Brown and Root which terminated their employments. An urgent provision of more interpreters would enhance the sector's performance.

c. Sector 3A

(1) The situation in the sector was calm but tense due to apprehension among locals of arrest and harassment by the RPA soldiers.

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Agricultural activities increased due to the support of the NGOs who provided initial food aid, tools and seeds to the locals.

(2) Inadequate social services was the main problem within the prefecture. The water supply system destroyed during the war were yet to be resuscitated. Inavailable teachers and teaching materials hampered education while no medical centres in some secteurs thereby compelled carriage of the sick to distant commune hospitals without transport facilities.

(3) The prefecture received over 2,000 refugees and ex-IDPs from Gisenyi and Kibeho respectively including those of 1959/60 cases with incidental accommodation problems. There were reported cases of forceful grabbing of other people's property with the active connivance of the RPA.

(4) There seemed to be mutual mistrust amongst the two main tribes which was not helpful to the expected reconciliation.

(5) The sector required some mentioned additional logistics support to enhance its duties.

d. Sector 3B

(1) The prefecture in which the sector is located had an estimated 775,400 people on a land mass of 2,339 square kilometres before the war of which about 200,000 died in the 1994 war. The reburial of the dead had since commenced throughout the secteurs.

(2) About 10,200 people of different categories returned to the commune within the last three months with the attendant accommodation problem. Those suspected of genocide acts resorted to banditry to survive while living as fugitives in the neighbourhood.

(3) The last sector cmd(Col Hassnain) built a good relationship with the RPA local Bde cmd which had been maintained as evidenced in the last week visit of the RPA Bde Cmd to the sector. This good relationship informed courteous attitudes from the RPA soldiers at the check points to all UN members.

(4) The prefect of Gitarama though a moderate Hutu, friendly and amiable had been exploiting his relationship with the sector for selfish ends. MILOBS in the sector had good working relationships with the NGOs and other UN agencies.

(5) The prisons were overcrowded with kids and babies among the inmates and of which 16 people died within the past one week.

(6) The so-much desired reconciliation could be achieved through education of the people and justice.

e. Sector 4A

(1) After the forceful closure of all the IDP camps in the sector, the activities of the sector changed drastically from monitoring IDPs in the camps to monitoring and assessing their general well being in their home communes. The local administrators had so far kept the

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communes under effective control but their efforts were hampered by lack of expertise and resources.

(2) The returnees experienced initial hardships due to loss of personal effects enroute and the consequential impact of food supply. Some NGOs had since come to their assistance with foods aid. However some of the NGOs who functioned at the camps had withdrawn their services.

(3) The President of Rwanda and the Prime Minister jointly visited the prefecture on reconciliation campaign within the period.

(4) Among the problems faced by the prefecture during the material time were lack of funds for civil servants salaries and poor or non-existing infrastructures.

(5) The sector's duties would best be facilitated with additional logistics support especially vehicles as five of the sector's vehicle had been in the workshop for a relatively long period.

f. Sector 4B

(1) The sector was pre-occupied with monitoring resettlements of ex-IDPs in their home communes after the forced closure of the IDP camps in Apr 95. The RPA and Commune officials were hostile to patrol teams for alleged spying against the government to the extent that an interpreter that accompanied a patrol team was detained sometimes ago. However, with the intervention of the minister of Internal

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Affairs, the situation had since normalized.

(2) The calm situation that prevailed in the sector was recently disturbed by robbery incidents by men dressed in RPA uniforms. NGOs (females) were the main targets.

(3) In line with the new mandate, the sector liaised with the NGOs to get desired aids material and even on occasions transported same to their respective destinations.

(4) The Force Engineer Company team was used to mend some of the bad roads within Butare town as requested by the local RPA Brigade Commander. This act was a right step in the right direction.

(5) A total of over 2,000 returnees from Burundi, Uganda and Tanzania, 518,623 ex-IDPs and a lot of orphans were received/registered in the sector within the last 3 months. Their problems were similar to those of the ex-IDPs and these were housing, farmland, tools, seeds etc. The NGOs had been assisting to resettle them. Initial hostilities to ex-IDPs had since died down.

(6) The returnees and ex-IDPs were reported fast settling down and this had been facilitated by commendable rehabilitation campaigns of most of the Bourgmestres.

(7) Most of the social services utilities had broken down and required rehabilitation. Some commune offices also required rehabilitation. Though schools had since re-opened but renumerations for teachers were inadequate and

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irregular.

(8) Unconfirmed report had it that some FRGF and militia organised themselves at the refugee camps in Burundi to stop refugees from returning home.

g. Sector 4C

(1) The sector experienced relative calm since the last conference, however banditry, robbery and killing incidents were on the increase with 50 reported cases of killings as against 40 of the previous month.

(2) The sector recorded 15 sightings of unidentified aircrafts within the airspace of the sector. The aircrafts were suspected to belong to either the FRGF or Zairean government and were on air recce/taking of air photographs missions. The aircraft always came from the direction of Zaire and returned there after some interval.

(3) The prefecture appeared to be a stronghold of FRGF and Interahamwe sympathizers even though its prefect enjoyed the trust and confidence of local RPA authorities. Rebuilding the prefectures damaged infrastructures did not appear to be given any attention yet.

(4) Two battalions of RPA soldiers were deployed within the prefecture while their uncooperative officers attempted stopping the locals and NGOs from giving information to MILOBS.

5. A total of 672 returnees were received at the Nyagatare transit camp in the prefecture within the past three months. The refugees came from Burundi and Zaire.

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Repatriation meetings were held on monthly basis by UNHCR representative. The prefect of Cyangugu and the Deputy Governor of South Kivu recently held a meeting to improve relations between them.

(6) Population survey would be conducted in the prefecture at a future date. The prisons at Kamembe and Cyangugu had more inmates than they were built for.

(7) Reliable and increased vehicle fleet would be a sine-qua-non to whatever tasks that would be assigned to MILOBS in the sector.

h. Sector 5

(1) The operational situation in the sector remained relatively unchanged since the last conference. Constant rumours of FRGF invasion, reduction of armed troops and unavailability of resources to perform duties created uncertainty within the NGO community.

(2) RPA deployment to forward positions in defensive posture had checkmated armed incursions from Zaire. However, elements of the FRGF were suspectedly operated in gang of between 13 to 30 persons to cause havoc. The sector however had good relationship with the RPA.

(3) The MILOBS were in constant liaison and cooperation with the NGOs. A combined MILOBS/WFP team went on a flight of the general area and it observed imminence of harvest of crops.

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(4) A total of 11,004 returnees were registered in the sector. Various NGOs were on hand to aid resettlement of these returnees. However, the commune offices did not are well in matter of stationery stock. HR and UNHCR conducted a seminar on arrest and detention of subjects last week. This was aimed at enhancing reconciliation. Similar informal programmes were conducted for the gendamerie by the CIVPOL on proper arrest and investigation procedures.

(5) The sector could not obtain independent information on happenings at the neighbouring country's refugees camps hence reliance was placed on what the NGO could provide. However their information were somehow contradictory with high suspicion of deliberate disinformation/distortion.

(6) The sector required additional 5 radio-equipped Toyota 4x4's vehicles and communication equipment to facilitate its duties. As at date the sector had no computer and photocopier.

i. Sector 6

(1) The situation in the sector was generally calm and fairly stable. Except for some minor incidents of robberies and harassment of locals at Kanombe commune, there were no major banditry acts reported. Though the arrest of genocide crime suspects continued but on a little scale.

(2) INDBATT and Australian EOD continued providing engineering and

disposal ammunition assistance creditably.

(3) RPA had been rehearsing for the National Day celebration fixed for 1 Jul 95 at the stadium. They intensified patrols and checkpoints which reduced the robbery on UN and members property.

(4) The population was on the increase but could not be monitored due to the cosmopolitan nature of Kigali. A number of returnees were received in the sector and settled in Kanombe. The locals in the city communes engaged in commercial activities while those in the rural communes engaged in agriculture. Damaged private buildings were observed been repaired just as new ones were springing up in the cities. Some houses were abandoned in the villages. However, no rehabilitation observed on damaged government buildings yet ostensibly due to lack of money.

(5) The prisons continued to be overcrowded and required urgent attention. The NGOs could not be easily tracked down for liaison due to the constant changes in their addresses. The available ones had been responding positively to issues taken up with them.

(6) Water supply was hampered by unstable electricity supply just as the rural roads were only motorable to 4 wheel drive vehicles. Nothing concrete seemed to have been done on the high number of orphans who out of neglect resorted to organising and fending for themselves.

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ACTION

(7) Reconciliation efforts were being hampered by property disputes. Returnees who fled the country in 1959 and now in occupation of other people's houses were not prepared to vacate same and this had become the main source of contention. Radio transmission continued hampering on genocide thus rekindled hostilities among locals especially after the April reburials.

(8) The main problem of the sector had been that of inadequate logistics support especially vehicles and lack of sufficient number of interpreters.

ITEM 4 REVISED MANDATE AND REORG OF MILOBS SECTORS

6. The new mandate of UNAMIR divested it of involvement in the security of the nation which should be left with the Rwandese government. The mandate resulted in the reduction of formed troops but increased responsibilities to MILOBS. Each prefecture would become a sector with emphasis on humanitarian and reconciliatory assistance. MILOBS GP HQ was in receipt of all sectors' inputs to the reorganisation exercise but verbal discussion thereon would be better.

7. Decision. It was decided that all sectors commanders should verbally discuss their recommendations for the reorganisation at this meeting.

All Sectors Comds

ITEM 5. SECTOR COMD'S COMMENTS ON THE REORGANISATION

8. The sector commanders presented various comments whose summary were as follows :

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- a. The exit of formed troops in some sectors would badly affect communication, fuel and water supply support for MILOBS since reliance was hitherto placed on the formed troops resources.
- b. The decision of Messrs Brown & Root on laid off interpreters would have adverse effect on sectors' activities.
- c. The severance of Kibuye from Gitarama was a saluted decision as the prefectures could now interact in a natural way.
- d. Almost all the sectors had inadequate logistics back-up especially vehicles, hand held radios etc.
- e. Special equipment like binoculars would be required to view happenings in Burundi from hill tops in Rwanda borders.
- f. The out post team of sector 4A colocated with the about-to-move Zambian troops in school building would be disadvantaged with schools imminent resumption.
- g. Proposed sectors 2A & 2B were big enough to have much formed troops and MILOBS.
- h. Each sector should deal with communes within its prefecture boundary.
- i. The sub sector in Rilima required immediate fold up just as the sector 4A (new 2A) outpost. Sector 4A required relocation for security reasons.

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ACTION

- j. A lot of indiscipline acts were observed on the radio for private and personal matters to the detriment of official messages. Necessity for separate administrative and operations net was stressed.
9. Decisions. The conference agreed that :
- a. Field services officials to relocate near sectors for possible logistics support. FSA
 - b. Available interpreters would be equitably distributed among sectors after the exit of formed troops. Two interpreters to a sector would be the minimum standard S00
 - c. Sector comds would personally check outposts if and when deployed as a result of absolute necessity. All Sectors Comds
 - d. Incoming GHANBATT would provide accommodation for sector 2 from its office building. DFC/CMO
 - e. The vehicles and other assets of defunct troops would be shared among sectors. DFC/CMO
 - f. Sectors would operate in conjunction with local officials and not in antagonism. All Sectors Comds
 - g. The outpost in sector 4A to be withdrawn after some time, thereafter patrols should be sent there on scheduled periods. Comd Sector 4A
 - h. Both the Forces HQ and UNO office in New York were informed of the unidentified aircraft activities. Possible enquiries were already on. DFC/CMO

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ITEM 6 BRIEFS FROM THE STAFF OFFICERS

10. The staff officers at MILOBS GP HQ presented their brief seriatim.

a. SOO

(1) Some sectors were used to forwarding their sitreps and other vital reports late.

(2) Some sectors sent letters to higher headquarters to the embarrassment of MILOBS GP HQ which was oblivious of such correspondences.

(3) Actions/utterances of some MILOBS portrayed ignorance of contents of official mails/directives.

(4) Some sectors evolved local methods of performing duty contrary to MILOBS GP HQ directive.

(5) MILOBS GP HQ was kept in the dark on the movement of sector commanders.

(6) Letters piled up for sectors at the MILOBS GP HQ uncollected.

b. SMPO

(1) The MSA for the month of Jun 95 would be paid on 5 Jul 95. Manpower problem militated against payment at sectors by the finance section.

(2) No favouritism intended with the latest redeployment, rather need to avoid destabilising MILOBS due for repatriation in Jul & Aug 95 necessitated it.

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ACTION

(3) Decision should be taken on what to do with the balance of money contributed by MILOBS and used to buy items in aid of Rwandese orphans.

(5) MILOBS needed not to procure more than basic necessities to facilitate their duties in Rwanda.

(5) Medical assistance for MILOBS needed to be worked out in view of moving out of formed troops in some areas.

c. S LOGO

(1) Over speeding and unauthorized parking cases had commendably declined.

(2) Delays on receipts back of vehicles sent to workshop were caused by inavailability of spare parts and other sundry problems.

(3) Programme for move of newly posted MILOBS already issued out.

(4) Some logistic officers of sectors failed to adhere to guidelines on requisitions and indenting.

11. Decisions. It was decided that :

a. Sitreps should be sent to MILOBS GP HQ at the latest 1800 hrs daily. Fax or even telephone could be utilised there for.

All Sectors Comds

b. Laid down procedures on sitreps should be followed. Occurrence reports should be promptly sent and be sufficiently detailed enough.

All Sectors Comds

c. Channel of communication should be adhered to. In case of absolute

All Sectors Comds

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ACTION

necessity for its breach, the MILOBS GP HQ should be sent information copies.

- d. All MILOBS should see all mails for adequate information. Furthermore each sector must have "daily prayers" at whatever time it chose.
- e. A three-man duty team should be established in every sector. The radio set should be manned round the clock while a MILOBS team should patrol 2 or 3 communes daily and this accounted for number of MILOBS deployed to each sector.
- f. MILOBS GP HQ should be informed of the absence of sector commander from the sector and an acting sector commander should be appointed and communicated to the MILOBS GP HQ.
- g. MILOBS were to be enjoined to check for both official and personal mails for their sectors at the HQs whenever they are opportuned to be around Kigali.
- h. Every MILOBS were now entitled to 100 kilograms of accompanied baggages on coming to the mission and 100 kilograms of unaccompanied baggages on repatriation from the mission at UN expense. (These excluded whatever the airlines offered)
- i. Balance from the money contributed to assist Rwandese orphans should be used to produce commemorative plaques as souvenirs and to be purchased by MILOBS.
- j. Information should be sent to MILOBS GP HQ on MILOBS admitted in the

All Sectors Comds

All Sectors Comds

All Sectors Comds

All Sectors Comds

All Sectors Comds

SMPO

All Sectors Comds

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ACTION

hospital so that he could be paid get-well visits by HQ staff which could lift morale and speed up recovery.

- k. NGO's in hospitals and available formed troops would continue to give medical cover to all MILOBS. ~~Availability of issuing first aid kits to MILOBS would be maintained.~~
- l. UN equipment with defunct formed troops would be shared among the sectors.
- ~~Recalcitrant~~ Recalcitrant logistic officers would be surcharged for indenting and collecting unauthorized items.
- n. Newly posted MILOBS would be moved with effect from Tue 4 Jul 95 as per programme already issued out. Necessary changes be timely communicated to MILOBS GP HQ.
- o. Sector commanders placed under obligation to take interest in the activities of their logistics officers.

G3 MED OPS

DFC/CMO
SLOGO

SLOGO

All Sectors Comds

All Sectors Comds

ITEMS 7. BRIEF FROM HAC

12. Receipt was acknowledged of daily sitreps on humanitarian affairs. Need for accurate, concise and unambiguous weekly reports stressed to avoid loss of confidence as some weekly report contained exaggerations. Patrols to schools, villages and medical centres to interview people directly involved could facilitate accurate reporting.

13. ~~Appointment of 2 MILOBS as Humanitarian~~ ~~in a sector suggested for~~ continuity sake because of inadvertent absences like CTO, leave or even repatriations. Inaccuracies in reports could

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be avoided if sector commanders had gone through them before despatch.

14. Establishment of good cordial working relationship with RPA local commanders, Bourgmestres, Prefects and even NGOs would yield good, positive and desired results.

15. Decision It was decided that special format proforma as desired by HAC be made for use by the Humanitarian Affairs Officers.

ITEMS 8. DCMO'S REMARKS

16. Every sector would face various insecurities consequent upon reduction of formed troops strength hence every MILOBS was enjoined to be prepared. MILOBS would continue to be the ears and eyes of UNAMIR even in neighbouring countries if UNO decided to extend UNAMIR mandate there after Special Envoy's report.

17. Notice was taken on observed change in some government officials attitudes. Need to be closer with these officials was emphasized.

18. Decision. It was decided that all sectors would operate closely and in liaison with governmental officials at whatever level notwithstanding the uncooperative attitudes of some.

ITEM 9. ARRANGEMENT FOR NEXT CONFERENCE

19. Every sector commander who had not hosted the conference wanted to be considered to be the next host who would take over the mantle of hostship from commander sector 4B.

20. Decision It was decided that the next conference would hold at Gikongoro and its date and other details would be communicated to all as soon as they were worked out.

21. Summary of decisions. The conference decided that :

ACTION

CHAO

All Sectors Comds

Comd=Sector 4A

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ACTION

- | | |
|---|-------------------|
| a. All sectors commanders should verbally discuss their recommendations for the reorganisation at this meeting. | All Sectors Comds |
| b. Field services officials to relocate near sectors for possible logistics support. | FSA |
| c. Available interpreters would be equitably distributed among sectors after the exit of formed troops. Two interpreters to a sector would be the minimum standard. | S00 |
| d. Sector comds would personally check outposts if and when deployed as a result of absolute necessity. | All Sectors Comds |
| e. Incoming GHANBATT would provide accommodation for sector 2 from its office building. | DFC/CMO |
| f. The vehicles and other assets of defunct troops would be shared among sectors. | DFC/CMO |
| g. Sectors would operate in conjunction with local officials and not in antagonism. | All Sectors Comds |
| h. The outpost in sector 4A to be withdrawn after some time, thereafter patrols should be sent there on scheduled periods. | Comd Sector 4A |
| i. Both the Forces HQ and UNO office in New York were informed of the unidentified aircraft activities. Possible enquiries were already on. | DFC/CMO |
| j. Sitreps should be sent to MILOBS GP HQ at the latest 1800 hrs daily. Fax or even telephone could be utilised there for. | All Sectors Comds |

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ACTION

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| k. | Laid down procedures on sitreps should be followed. Occurrence reports should be promptly sent and be sufficiently detailed enough. | All Sectors Comds |
| l. | Channel of communication should be adhered to. In case of absolute necessity for its breach, the MILOBS GP HQ should be sent information copies. | All Sectors Comds |
| m. | All MILOBS should see all mails for adequate information. Furthermore each sector must have "daily prayers" at whatever time it chose. | All Sectors Comds |
| n. | A three-man duty team should be established in every sector. The radio set should be manned round the clock while a MILOBS team should patrol 2 or 3 communes daily and this accounted for number of MILOBS deployed to each sector. | All Sectors Comds |
| o. | MILOBS GP HQ should be informed of the absence of sector commander from the sector and an acting sector commander should be appointed and communicated to the MILOBS GP HQ. | All Sectors Comds |
| p. | MILOBS were to be enjoined to check for both official and personal mails for their sectors at the HQs whenever they are opportuned to be around Kigali. | All Sectors Comds |
| q. | Every MILOBS were now entitled to 100 kilograms of accompanied baggages on coming to the mission and 100 kilograms of unaccompanied baggages on repatriation from the mission at UN expense.
(These excluded whatever the airlines offered) | All Sectors Comds |

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	ACTION
r. Balance from the money contributed to assist Rwandese orphans should be used to produce commemorative plaques as souvenirs and to be purchased by MILOBS.	SMPO
s. Information should be sent to MILOBS GP HQ on MILOBS admitted in the hospital so that he could be paid get-well visits by HQ staff which could lift morale and speed up recovery.	All Sectors Comds
t. NGO's in hospitals and available formed troops would continue to give medical cover to all MILOBS. Possibility of issuing first aid kits to MILOBS would be viewed.	G3 MED OPS
u. UN equipment with defunct formed troops would be shared among the sectors.	DFC/CMO SLOGO
v. Recalcitrant logistic officers would be surcharged for indenting and collecting unauthorized items.	SLOGO
w. Newly posted MILOBS would be moved with effect from Tue 4 Jul 95 as per programme already issued out. Necessary changes be timely communicated to MILOBS GP HQ.	All Sectors Comds
x. Sector commanders placed under obligation to take interest in the activities of their logistics officers.	All Sectors Comds
y. Special format proforma as desired by HAC be made for use by the Humanitarian Affairs Officers.	CHAO
z. All sectors would be visited by and liaison officers officials at whatever level notwithstanding the uncooperative attitudes of some.	All Sectors Comds

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ACTION

- aa. The next conference would hold at Gikongoro and its date and other details would be communicated to all as soon as they were worked out.

Comd Sector 4A/S00

ITEM 10. CLOSING REMARKS BY THE CHAIRMAN

18. The chairman thanked everybody at the conference for frank/genuine discussions and deliberation. He reiterated his earlier call for dedication for duty and promised solutions to the enumerated problems within available resources. He wished everybody 'bon voyage' back to their stations.


L ADEKAGUN
Maj
Sec

10 Jul 95
Butare - Rwanda

Distribution :

External :

Action :

DFC/CMO

DCMO

Sector 1A(Kigali)

Sector 1B(Gitarama)

Sector 2A(Byumba)

Sector 2B(Kibungo)

Sector 3A(Gikongoro)

Sector 3B(Butare)

Sector 4(Cyangugu)

Sector 5A(Ruhengeri)

Sector 5B(Gisenyi)

Sector 5C(Kibuye)

S00

SMPO

SLOGO

CHAO

G3 MED OPS

FSA(Butare)

RESTRICTED

RESTRICTED

Information :

SRSg

FC

COS

DCOS (OPS)

DCOS (SP)

CAO

CISS

Internal :

Action :

Sector 4B

Information :

Capt S Dubreiul

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RESTRICTED

Sector 3B (Butare)
UNAMIR

See Distribution

MINUTES OF SECTORS COMMANDERS' CONFERENCE HELD
AT BUTARE ON FRI 30 JUN 95

Present	: Col-Maj A Toumia	-DFC/CMO	Chairman
	Col CA Nelson	DCMO	Member
	Lt Col I Abubakar	Comd Sector 4B	"
	Lt Col GK Adjei	" " 1	"
	Lt Col M Ahsanullah	SOO	"
	Lt Col E Castro	Comd Sector 4A	"
	Lt Col T Fox	" " 3	"
	Lt Col A Jounitsyn	" " 4C	"
	Lt Col EA Mahachi	" " 6	"
	Lt Col K Opong-Kyekyeku	SMPO	"
	Lt Col AB Sibanda	Comd Sector 2	"
	Maj MK Carswell	Ag Comd Sector 5	"
	Sqn Ldr FA Ayamgha	SLOGO	"
	Maj L Adekagun	MILOBS Sector 4B	Sec
	Capt S Dubreuil	" " Asst Sec	
In attendance :	Col H Osae-Addae	CHAO	
	Lt Col C Ahmed	MA - DFC	
	Lt Col C Bakary	Dy Comd Sector 3A	
	Lt Col V Curren	G3 Med Ops	
	Lt Col VS Dadhural	Dy Comd Sector 4C	
	Lt Col H Kaute	Dy Comd Sector 2B	
	Lt Col SE Keita	Dy Comd Sector 4B	
	Mr Donald Stead	FSA Butare	

ACTION

ITEM 1 WELCOME ADDRESS BY COMD SECTOR 4B

1. The Comd Sector 4B welcomed all participants to the conference. He wished the conference had been scheduled for 2 or more days so that he could take participants round Butare city on sightseeing. He however counselled for short briefs which should not exceed 10 minutes in view of the limited time available.

ITEM 2. OPENING REMARKS BY THE CHAIRMAN

2. The Chairman expressed happiness to be at the conference even though he was not new to

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ACTION

the Mission but had just taken over as DFC/CMO barely one week from the outgone DFC/CMO (Brig-Gen Anyidoho). He stressed the calmness of the situation generally except for the increase in banditry acts while check points were on the decrease.

3. He intimated the conference that a paper had already been issued out on the new UNAMIR mandate and called for vigilance and keeping in place of all security measures. He stressed that more responsibilities had been added for the MILOBS which required more dedication, imagination and commitment. He cautioned against inadequate/destructive rumour peddling in the name of information gathering.

4. The Chairman noted that UNAMIR was set up for reconciliating assistance to Rwanda and not as a spying outfit. Been the field operatives of UNAMIR, MILOBS were enjoined to produce detailed and accurate information on which actions would be based. He promised more logistics support from defunct formed troops resources towards the enhancement of the duties of MILOBS.

ITEM 3. BRIEFS FROM THE SECTORS

5. The various commanders presented briefs on the activities of their sectors seriatim.

a. Sector 1

- (1) The sector experienced relative calm since the last sectors comds' conference till date while the negative propaganda against UNAMIR on Radio Rwanda seemed to have died down. The locals who fled the prefecture (Byumba) had been returning and presently engaged in various agricultural and commercial activities. However 45% of the prefecture were mine infested and this hampered agriculture.

2

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(2) The prefecture seriously lacked essential services like portable water, electricity, adequate transportation and medical facilities which was consequent upon the aftermath of the war. The destroyed communes offices were yet to be rehabilitated. The government officials in the prefecture had since embarked on reconciliation campaigns for which a six-day seminar was held for the youths in May 95.

(3) The sector's duties could best be carried out with additional logistics support/facilities like an additional radio base station, fax machine, telephone, more vehicles, fuel dumps, electric generator, portable water supply among others.

b. Sector 2

(1) The operational situation within the sector had been quite satisfactory within the past month. Arrests of locals and returnees had considerably decreased. Except for the Mugesera Bourgmestre who gave instruction that UNAMIR vehicle should not cross a particular check point without his specific authorization, other RPA/militias at the check points were cooperative. RPA deployment at the border had been increased.

(2) Primary and secondary schools had since re-opened but they lack qualified teachers. The remuneration for the available teachers were inadequate and irregular. Some NGO had been providing infrastructural and other assistance to the schools.

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ACTION

(3) The prefecture lacked adequate social services of pipe borne water electricity and transport whilst the population had steadily been on the increase with the return of so many people including those that departed the prefecture since 1959/60. The number of returnees was put at 2,526 by UNHCR which MILOBS could not verify due to their denial of access to the border crossing figures with the government officials.

(4) No case of illegal occupation of peoples houses was reported within the period. The local authorities embarked on reconciliatory campaigns which yielded cordial living relationship among the locals including the returnees. However the ration usually doled out to these returnees at Transit camps hardly lasted more than a month. Farming implements should be supplied to them towards attaining self sustenance/sufficiency.

(5) The prefecture had 21,250 registered orphans scattered all over the communes including 9 orphanages that were been supported/ maintained by the NGOs.

(6) The sectors interpreters holding was reduced to one by Messrs Brown and Root which terminated their employments. An urgent provision of more interpreters would enhance the sector's performance.

c. Sector 3A

(1) The situation in the sector was calm but tense due to apprehension among locals of arrest and harassment by the RPA soldiers.

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Agricultural activities increased due to the support of the NGOs who provided initial food aid, tools and seeds to the locals.

(2) Inadequate social services was the main problem within the prefecture. The water supply system destroyed during the war were yet to be resuscitated. Inavailable teachers and teaching materials hampered education while no medical centres in some secteurs thereby compelled carriage of the sick to distant commune hospitals without transport facilities.

(3) The prefecture received over 2,000 refugees and ex-IDPs from Gisenyi and Kibeho respectively including those of 1959/60 cases with incidental accommodation problems. There were reported cases of forceful grabbing of other people's property with the active connivance of the RPA.

(4) There seemed to be mutual mistrust amongst the two main tribes which was not helpful to the expected reconciliation.

(5) The sector required some mentioned additional logistics support to enhance its duties.

d. Sector 3B

(1) The prefecture in which the sector is located had an estimated 775,400 people on a land mass of 2,339 square kilometres before the war of which about 200,000 died in the 1994 war. The reburial of the dead had since commenced throughout the secteurs.

(2) About 10,200 people of different categories returned to the commune within the last three months with the attendant accommodation problem. Those suspected of genocide acts resorted to banditry to survive while living as fugitives in the neighbourhood.

(3) The last sector comd(Col Hassnain) built a good relationship with the RPA local Bde comd which had been maintained as evidenced in the last week visit of the RPA Bde Comd to the sector. This good relationship informed courteous attitudes from the RPA soldiers at the check points to all UN members.

(4) The prefect of Gitarama though a moderate Hutu, friendly and amiable had been exploiting his relationship with the sector for selfish ends. MILOBS in the sector had good working relationships with the NGOs and other UN agencies.

(5) The prisons were overcrowded with kids and babies among the inmates and of which 16 people died within the past one week.

(6) The so-much desired reconciliation could be achieved through education of the people and justice.

e. Sector 4A

(1) After the forceful closure of all the IDP camps in the sector, the activities of the sector changed drastically from monitoring IDPs in the camps to monitoring and assessing their general well being in their home communes. The local administrators had so far kept the

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ACTION

communes under effective control but their efforts were hampered by lack of expertise and resources.

(2) The returnees experienced initial hardships due to loss of personal effects enroute and the consequential impact of food supply. Some NGOs had since come to their assistance with foods aid. However some of the NGOs who functioned at the camps had withdrawn their services.

(3) The President of Rwanda and the Prime Minister jointly visited the prefecture on reconciliation campaign within the period.

(4) Among the problems faced by the prefecture during the material time were lack of funds for civil servants salaries and poor or non-existing infrastructures.

(5) The sector's duties would best be facilitated with additional logistics support especially vehicles as five of the sector's vehicle had been in the workshop for a relatively long period.

f. Sector 4B

(1) The sector was pre-occupied with monitoring resettlements of ex-IDPs in their home communes after the forced closure of the IDP camps in Apr 95. The RPA and Commune officials were hostile to patrol teams for alleged spying against the government to the extent that an interpreter that accompanied a patrol team was detained sometimes ago. However, with the intervention of the minister of Internal

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Affairs, the situation had since normalized.

(2) The calm situation that prevailed in the sector was recently disturbed by robbery incidents by men dressed in RPA uniforms. NGOs (females) were the main targets.

(3) In line with the new mandate, the sector liaised with the NGOs to get desired aid material and even on occasions transported same to their respective destinations.

(4) The Force Engineer Company team was used to mend some of the bad roads within Butare town as requested by the local RPA Brigade Commander. This act was a right step in the right direction.

(5) A total of over 2,000 returnees from Burundi, Uganda and Tanzania, 518,623 ex-IDPs and a lot of orphans were received/registered in the sector within the last 3 months. Their problems were similar to those of the ex-IDPs and these were housing, farmland, tools, seeds etc. The NGOs had been assisting to resettle them. Initial hostilities to ex-IDPs had since died down.

(6) The returnees and ex-IDPs were reported fast settling down and this had been facilitated by commendable rehabilitation campaigns of most of the Bourgmestres.

(7) Most of the social services utilities had broken down and required rehabilitation. Some commune offices also required rehabilitation. Though schools had since re-opened but remunerations for teachers were inadequate and

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irregular.

(8) Unconfirmed report had it that some FRGF and militia organised themselves at the refugee camps in Burundi to stop refugees from returning home.

g. Sector 4C

(1) The sector experienced relative calm since the last conference, however banditry, robbery and killing incidents were on the increase with 50 reported cases of killings as against 40 of the previous month.

(2) The sector recorded 15 sightings of unidentified aircrafts within the airspace of the sector. The aircrafts were suspected to belong to either the FRGF or Zairean government and were on air recce/taking of air photographs missions. The aircraft always came from the direction of Zaire and returned there after some interval.

(3) The prefecture appeared to be a stronghold of FRGF and Interahamwe sympathizers even though its prefect enjoyed the trust and confidence of local RPA authorities. Rebuilding the prefectures damaged infrastructures did not appear to be given any attention yet.

(4) Two battalions of RPA soldiers were deployed within the prefecture while their uncooperative officers attempted stopping the locals and NGOs from giving information to MILOBS.

5. A total of 672 returnees were received at the Nyagatare transit camp in the prefecture within the past three months. The refugees came from Burundi and Zaire.

9
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Repatriation meetings were held on monthly basis by UNHCR representative. The prefect of Cyangugu and the Deputy Governor of South Kivu recently held a meeting to improve relations between them.

(6) Population survey would be conducted in the prefecture at a future date. The prisons at Kamembe and Cyangugu had more inmates than they were built for.

(7) Reliable and increased vehicle fleet would be a sine-qua-non to whatever tasks that would be assigned to MILOBS in the sector.

h. Sector 5

(1) The operational situation in the sector remained relatively unchanged since the last conference. Constant rumours of FRGF invasion, reduction of armed troops and unavailability of resources to perform duties created uncertainty within the NGO community.

(2) RPA deployment to forward positions in defensive posture had checkmated armed incursions from Zaire. However, elements of the FRGF were suspectedly operated in gang of between 13 to 30 persons to cause havoc. The sector however had good relationship with the RPA.

(3) The MILOBS were in constant liaison and cooperation with the NGOs. A combined MILOBS/WFP team went on a flight of the general area and it observed imminence of harvest of crops.

(4) A total of 11,004 returnees were registered in the sector. Various NGOs were on hand to aid resettlement of these returnees. However, the commune offices did not are well in matter of stationery stock. HR and UNHCR conducted a seminar on arrest and detention of subjects last week. This was aimed at enhancing reconciliation. Similar informal programmes were conducted for the gendamerie by the CIVPOL on proper arrest and investigation procedures.

(5) The sector could not obtain independent information on happenings at the neighbouring country's refugees camps hence reliance was placed on what the NGO could provide. However their information were somehow contradictory with high suspicion of deliberate disinformation/distortion.

(6) The sector required additional 5 radio-equipped Toyota 4x4's vehicles and communication equipment to facilitate its duties. As at date the sector had no computer and photocopier.

i. Sector 6

(1) The situation in the sector was generally calm and fairly stable. Except for some minor incidents of robberies and harassment of locals at Kanombe commune, there were no major banditry acts reported. Though the arrest of genocide crime suspects continued but on a little scale.

(2) INDBATT and Australian EOD continued providing engineering and

disposal ammunition assistance creditably.

(3) RPA had been rehearsing for the National Day celebration fixed for 1 Jul 95 at the stadium. They intensified patrols and checkpoints which reduced the robbery on UN and members property.

(4) The population was on the increase but could not be monitored due to the cosmopolitan nature of Kigali. A number of returnees were received in the sector and settled in Kanombe. The locals in the city communes engaged in commercial activities while those in the rural communes engaged in agriculture. Damaged private buildings were observed been repaired just as new ones were springing up in the cities. Some houses were abandoned in the villages. However, no rehabilitation observed on damaged government buildings yet ostensibly due to lack of money.

(5) The prisons continued to be overcrowded and required urgent attention. The NGOs could not be easily tracked down for liaison due to the constant changes in their addresses. The available ones had been responding positively to issues taken up with them.

(6) Water supply was hampered by unstable electricity supply just as the rural roads were only motorable to 4 wheel drive vehicles. Nothing concrete seemed to have been done on the high number of orphans who out of neglect resorted to organising and fending for themselves.

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ACTION

(7) Reconciliation efforts were being hampered by property disputes. Returnees who fled the country in 1959 and now in occupation of other people's houses were not prepared to vacate same and this had become the main source of contention. Radio transmission continued hampering on genocide thus rekindled hostilities among locals especially after the April reburials.

(8) The main problem of the sector had been that of inadequate logistics support especially vehicles and lack of sufficient number of interpreters.

ITEM 4 REVISED MANDATE AND REORG OF MILOBS SECTORS

6. The new mandate of UNAMIR divested it of involvement in the security of the nation which should be left with the Rwandese government. The mandate resulted in the reduction of formed troops but increased responsibilities to MILOBS. Each prefecture would become a sector with emphasis on humanitarian and reconciliatory assistance. MILOBS GP HQ was in receipt of all sectors' inputs to the reorganisation exercise but verbal discussion thereon would be better.

7. Decision. It was decided that all sectors commanders should verbally discuss their recommendations for the reorganisation at this meeting.

All Sectors Comds

ITEM 5. SECTOR COMD'S COMMENTS ON THE REORGANISATION

8. The sector commanders presented various comments whose summary were as follows :

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- a. The exit of formed troops in some sectors would badly affect communication, fuel and water supply support for MILOBS since reliance was hitherto placed on the formed troops resources.
- b. The decision of Messrs Brown & Root on laid off interpreters would have adverse effect on sectors' activities.
- c. The severance of Kibuye from Gitarama was a saluted decision as the prefectures could now interact in a natural way.
- d. Almost all the sectors had inadequate logistics back-up especially vehicles, hand held radios etc.
- e. Special equipment like binoculars would be required to view happenings in Burundi from hill tops in Rwanda borders.
- f. The out post team of sector 4A colocated with the about-to-move Zambian troops in school building would be disadvantaged with schools imminent resumption.
- g. Proposed sectors 2A & 2B were big enough to have much formed troops and MILOBS.
- h. Each sector should deal with communes within its prefecture boundary.
- i. The sub sector in Rilima required immediate fold up just as the sector 4A (new 2A) outpost. Sector 4A required relocation for security reasons.

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ACTION

- j. A lot of indiscipline acts were observed on the radio for private and personal matters to the detriment of official messages. Necessity for separate administrative and operations net was stressed.
9. Decisions. The conference agreed that :
- a. Field services officials to relocate near sectors for possible logistics support. FSA
 - b. Available interpreters would be equitably distributed among sectors after the exit of formed troops. Two interpreters to a sector would be the minimum standard S00
 - c. Sector comds would personally check outposts if and when deployed as a result of absolute necessity. All Sectors Comds
 - d. Incoming GHANBATT would provide accommodation for sector 2 from its office building. DFC/CMO
 - e. The vehicles and other assets of defunct troops would be shared among sectors. DFC/CMO
 - f. Sectors would operate in conjunction with local officials and not in antagonism. All Sectors Comds
 - g. The outpost in sector 4A to be withdrawn after some time, thereafter patrols should be sent there on scheduled periods. Comd Sector 4A
 - h. Both the Forces HQ and UNO office in New York were informed of the unidentified aircraft activities. Possible enquiries were already on. DFC/CMO

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ITEM 6 BRIEFS FROM THE STAFF OFFICERS

10. The staff officers at MILOBS GP HQ presented their brief seriatim.

a. SOO

(1) Some sectors were used to forwarding their sitreps and other vital reports late.

(2) Some sectors sent letters to higher headquarters to the embarrassment of MILOBS GP HQ which was oblivious of such correspondences.

(3) Actions/utterances of some MILOBS portrayed ignorance of contents of official mails/directives.

(4) Some sectors evolved local methods of performing duty contrary to MILOBS GP HQ directive.

(5) MILOBS GP HQ was kept in the dark on the movement of sector commanders.

(6) Letters piled up for sectors at the MILOBS GP HQ uncollected.

b. SMPO

(1) The MSA for the month of Jun 95 would be paid on 5 Jul 95. Manpower problem militated against payment at sectors by the finance section.

(2) No favouritism intended with the latest redeployment, rather need to avoid destabilising MILOBS due for repatriation in Jul & Aug 95 necessitated it.

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ACTION

(3) Decision should be taken on what to do with the balance of money contributed by MILOBS and used to buy items in aid of Rwandese orphans.

(5) MILOBS needed not to procure more than basic necessities to facilitate their duties in Rwanda.

(5) Medical assistance for MILOBS needed to be worked out in view of moving out of formed troops in some areas.

c. S LOGO

(1) Over speeding and unauthorized parking cases had commendably declined.

(2) Delays on receipts back of vehicles sent to workshop were caused by inavailability of spare parts and other sundry problems.

(3) Programme for move of newly posted MILOBS already issued out.

(4) Some logistic officers of sectors failed to adhere to guidelines on requisitions and indenting.

11. Decisions. It was decided that :

a. Sitreps should be sent to MILOBS GP HQ at the latest 1800 hrs daily. Fax or even telephone could be utilised there for.

All Sectors Comds

b. Laid down procedures on sitreps should be followed. Occurrence reports should be promptly sent and be sufficiently detailed enough.

All Sectors Comds

c. Channel of communication should be adhered to. In case of absolute

All Sectors Comds

RESTRICTED

RESTRICTED

ACTION

necessity for its breach, the MILOBS GP HQ should be sent information copies.

- d. All MILOBS should see all mails for adequate information. Furthermore each sector must have "daily prayers" at whatever time it chose.
- e. A three-man duty team should be established in every sector. The radio set should be manned round the clock while a MILOBS team should patrol 2 or 3 communes daily and this accounted for number of MILOBS deployed to each sector.
- f. MILOBS GP HQ should be informed of the absence of sector commander from the sector and an acting sector commander should be appointed and communicated to the MILOBS GP HQ.
- g. MILOBS were to be enjoined to check for both official and personal mails for their sectors at the HQs whenever they are opportuned to be around Kigali.
- h. Every MILOBS were now entitled to 100 kilograms of accompanied baggages on coming to the mission and 100 kilograms of unaccompanied baggages on repatriation from the mission at UN expense. (These excluded whatever the airlines offered)
- i. Balance from the money contributed to assist Rwandese orphans should be used to produce commemorative plaques as souvenirs and to be purchased by MILOBS.
- j. Information should be sent to MILOBS GP HQ on MILOBS admitted in the

All Sectors Comds

All Sectors Comds

All Sectors Comds

All Sectors Comds

All Sectors Comds

SMPO

All Sectors Comds

RESTRICTED

ACTION

hospital so that he could be paid get-well visits by HQ staff which could lift morale and speed up recovery.

- k. NGO's in hospitals and available formed troops would continue to give medical cover to all MILOBS. Possibility of issuing first aid kits to MILOBS would be viewed.
- l. UN equipment with defunct formed troops would be shared among the sectors.
- m. Recalcitrant logistic officers would be surcharged for indenting and collecting unauthorized items.
- n. Newly posted MILOBS would be moved with effect from Tue 4 Jul 95 as per programme already issued out. Necessary changes be timely communicated to MILOBS GP HQ.
- o. Sector commanders placed under obligation to take interest in the activities of their logistics officers.

G3 MED OPS

DFC/CMO
SLOGO

SLOGO

All Sectors Comds

All Sectors Comds

ITEMS 7. BRIEF FROM HAC

12. Receipt was acknowledged of daily sitreps on humanitarian affairs. Need for accurate, concise and unambiguous weekly reports stressed to avoid loss of confidence as some weekly report contained exaggerations. Patrols to schools, villages and medical centres to interview people directly involved could facilitate accurate reporting.

13. Appointment of 2 MILOBS as Humanitarian Affairs Officers in a sector suggested for continuity sake because of inadvertent absences like CTO, leave or even repatriations. Inaccuracies in reports could

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be avoided if sector commanders had gone through them before despatch.

14. Establishment of good cordial working relationship with RPA local commanders, Bourgmestres, Prefects and even NGOs would yield good, positive and desired results.

15. Decision It was decided that special format proforma as desired by HAC be made for use by the Humanitarian Affairs Officers.

ITEMS 8. DCMO'S REMARKS

16. Every sector would face various insecurities consequent upon reduction of formed troops strength hence every MILOBS was enjoined to be prepared. MILOBS would continue to be the ears and eyes of UNAMIR even in neighbouring countries if UNO decided to extend UNAMIR mandate there after Special Envoy's report.

17. Notice was taken on observed change in some government officials attitudes. Need to be closer with these officials was emphasized.

18. Decision. It was decided that all sectors would operate closely and in liaison with governmental officials at whatever level notwithstanding the uncooperative attitudes of some.

ITEM 9. ARRANGEMENT FOR NEXT CONFERENCE

19. Every sector commander who had not hosted the conference wanted to be considered to be the next host who would take over the mantle of hostship from commander sector 4B.

20. Decision It was decided that the next conference would hold at Gikongoro and its date and other details would be communicated to all as soon as they were worked out.

21. Summary of decisions. The conference decided that :

ACTION

CHAO

All Sectors Comds

Comd=Sector 4A

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ACTION

- | | |
|---|-------------------|
| a. All sectors commanders should verbally discuss their recommendations for the reorganisation at this meeting. | All Sectors Comds |
| b. Field services officials to relocate near sectors for possible logistics support. | FSA |
| c. Available interpreters would be equitably distributed among sectors after the exit of formed troops. Two interpreters to a sector would be the minimum standard. | S00 |
| d. Sector comds would personally check outposts if and when deployed as a result of absolute necessity. | All Sectors Comds |
| e. Incoming GHANBATT would provide accommodation for sector 2 from its office building. | DFC/CMO |
| f. The vehicles and other assets of defunct troops would be shared among sectors. | DFC/CMO |
| g. Sectors would operate in conjunction with local officials and not in antagonism. | All Sectors Comds |
| h. The outpost in sector 4A to be withdrawn after some time, thereafter patrols should be sent there on scheduled periods. | Comd Sector 4A |
| i. Both the Forces HQ and UNO office in New York were informed of the unidentified aircraft activities. Possible enquiries were already on. | DFC/CMO |
| j. Sitreps should be sent to MILOBS GP HQ at the latest 1800 hrs daily. Fax or even telephone could be utilised there for. | All Sectors Comds |

RESTRICTED

ACTION

- | | | |
|----|--|-------------------|
| k. | Laid down procedures on sitreps should be followed. Occurrence reports should be promptly sent and be sufficiently detailed enough. | All Sectors Comds |
| l. | Channel of communication should be adhered to. In case of absolute necessity for its breach, the MILOBS GP HQ should be sent information copies. | All Sectors Comds |
| m. | All MILOBS should see all mails for adequate information. Furthermore each sector must have "daily prayers" at whatever time it chose. | All Sectors Comds |
| n. | A three-man duty team should be established in every sector. The radio set should be manned round the clock while a MILOBS team should patrol 2 or 3 communes daily and this accounted for number of MILOBS deployed to each sector. | All Sectors Comds |
| o. | MILOBS GP HQ should be informed of the absence of sector commander from the sector and an acting sector commander should be appointed and communicated to the MILOBS GP HQ. | All Sectors Comds |
| p. | MILOBS were to be enjoined to check for both official and personal mails for their sectors at the HQs whenever they are opportuned to be around Kigali. | All Sectors Comds |
| q. | Every MILOBS were now entitled to 100 kilograms of accompanied baggages on coming to the mission and 100 kilograms of unaccompanied baggages on repatriation from the mission at UN expense.
(These excluded whatever the airlines offered) | All Sectors Comds |

RESTRICTED

	ACTION
r. Balance from the money contributed to assist Rwandese orphans should be used to produce commemorative plaques as souvenirs and to be purchased by MILOBS.	SMPO
s. Information should be sent to MILOBS GP HQ on MILOBS admitted in the hospital so that he could be paid get-well visits by HQ staff which could lift morale and speed up recovery.	All Sectors Comds
t. NGO's in hospitals and available formed troops would continue to give medical cover to all MILOBS. Possibility of issuing first aid kits to MILOBS would be viewed.	G3 MED OPS
u. UN equipment with defunct formed troops would be shared among the sectors.	DFC/CMO SLOGO
v. Recalcitrant logistic officers would be surcharged for indenting and collecting unauthorized items.	SLOGO
w. Newly posted MILOBS would be moved with effect from Tue 4 Jul 95 as per programme already issued out. Necessary changes be timely communicated to MILOBS GP HQ.	All Sectors Comds
x. Sector commanders placed under obligation to take interest in the activities of their logistics officers.	All Sectors Comds
y. Special format proforma as desired by HAC be made for use by the Humanitarian Affairs Officers.	CHAO
z. All sectors would operate closely and in liaison with government officials at whatever level notwithstanding the uncooperative attitudes of some.	All Sectors Comds

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ACTION

- aa. The next conference would hold at Gikongoro and its date and other details would be communicated to all as soon as they were worked out.

Comd Sector 4A/S00

ITEM 10. CLOSING REMARKS BY THE CHAIRMAN

18. The chairman thanked everybody at the conference for frank/genuine discussions and deliberation. He reiterated his earlier call for dedication for duty and promised solutions to the enumerated problems within available resources. He wished everybody 'bon voyage' back to their stations.


L ADEKAGUN
Maj
Sec

10 Jul 95
Butare - Rwanda

Distribution :

External :

Action :

DFC/CMO

DCMO

Sector 1A(Kigali)

Sector 1B(Gitarama)

Sector 2A(Byumba)

Sector 2B(Kibungo)

Sector 3A(Gikongoro)

Sector 3B(Butare)

Sector 4(Cyangugu)

Sector 5A(Ruhengeri)

Sector 5B(Gisenyi)

Sector 5C(Kibuye)

S00

SMPO

SLOGO

CHAO

G3 MED OPS

FSA(Butare)

RESTRICTED

RESTRICTED

Information :

SRSG

FC

COS

DCOS (OPS)

DCOS (SP)

CAO

CISS

Internal :

Action :

Sector 4B

Information :

Capt S Dubreiul

24/06 '95 19:45 11235
22/06 '95 19:53 11255

GITARAMA
MILOBS HQ KGL

001

UNITED NATIONS
ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA



NATIONS UNIES
MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

AMT	SIG	DATE
SEC DEPT		22/6/95
OPS DEPT		22/6/95
PERIOD		
OUT-DEPT		22/6/95
ATTACH		

TO : ALL SECTORS

FILE: OPS/CONF

FROM : MILOB GP HQ
(OPS)

DATE: 22 JUNE 95

INFO : FC
DFC
CMO
DCMO
CIVPOL
HAC
SMPO
SLOGO

ATTN : SECT COMMANDERS

SUBJECT - SECT COMDS CONFERENCE

1. The next Sector Commanders Conference will be held at BUTARE in Sect 4B on 30 June 95.

2. Movement and concentration.

(a) Request for two Helis will be submitted by this HQ. One Heli will be used by DFC/CMO, DCMO, CHAC, Commissioner CIVPOL and the three SOs. The second Heli will be used for picking up of Sector Commanders from CYANGUGU, KIRUYE and GISENYI.

(b) Sect Commanders of Sect 1 & 2 will move to KIGALI on 29 June 95 and will move to

PRR 11235
JRR 24/953
H.C.


RIJTARE by road next morning.

(c) Other Sect Commanders will move in their own vehicles.

3. Agenda/ Schedule of Events. For Agenda/ Schedule of Events, please see Appx attached.

4. Sect 4B. You are requested to organise the conf as discussed in the last conf. Problems if any can be discussed with this HQ well in time. Also, you are requested to prepare the Mins of the Conf and submit the same to this HQ by 04 July 95 for approval and necessary distribution.

5. Best Regards.


MOHD AH SANULLAH
LT COL
SOD

DRAFT

Appx

**SECT COMMANDERS CONF : JUNE 95
AGENDA / SCHEDULE OF EVENTS**

<u>SER</u>	<u>TIME</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>RESPONSIBILITY</u>	<u>RMK</u>
1.	0830	Arrival of participants	By hepter/vehicles.	
2.	0845	Arrival of CMO/DCMO	By hepter.	
3.	0855	All to be seated	As per seating plan.	
4.	0900	Welcome address	Sect Commander.	
5.	0905	Opening remarks	CNO/DCMO.	
6.	0910 - 1040	Sect briefs	Each Sect Commander to brief for 10 mins. For points to be covered see Annx attached.	
7.	1040 - 1110	Tea/ coffee break.		
8.	1110	Revised mandate & proposed reorganisation MILOB sects.	SOC.	
9.	1115 - 1150	Comments/ Suggestions on reorganisation	Sect wise(max of 3-5 min per sect).	
10.	1150	Staff Offrs briefs	SOC, SMPO, SLOGO.	
11.	1200	HAC brief	HAC .	
12.	1210	CIVPOL brief	CIVPOL.	
13.	1220	DCMO' remarks.		
14.	1230	Concluding remarks by CMO.		
15.	1300	Lunch.		
16.	1400	Dispersal.		

DRAFT

Annex

SECT COMMANDERS BRIEFS

1. Prevailing Op situation in Sect.
2. Significant developments in Sect since last conf.
3. Communes.
 - (a) General conditions.
 - (b) Problems.
4. Returnees(from outside & IDPs).
 - (a) Number of returnees in last three months.
 - (b) Condition of returnees.
 - (c) Problems being faced by returnees.
 - (d) Assistance being provided by various NGO and other agencies.
 - (e) Any discernable pattern and implications if any.
5. Progress on reconciliation in the sect.
6. Assessment of activities in refugee camps in neighboring countries(if inputs available) and their impact on Rwanda.
7. Suggestions/Recommendations for more effective employment of MILOBs particularly in his Sect or in general.
8. Problems being faced in Sect.

- Notes.
1. A written brief covering above points will be handed over to SOO at the end of the conf.
 2. All points need not be covered if not particularly relevant to the Sect.
 3. The brief should not exceed 10 min.
 4. Additional points if relevant can be included.
 5. Discussion on reorganisation will be held separately as indicated in the schedule. However points if any could be included in the written brief if not already submitted.

3000.10 (OPS)

12 Jun 95

See Distribution:

MINUTES OF FC'S CONFERENCE WITH UNIT/SECTOR COMMANDERS
HELD AT UNAMIR HQ BRIEFING ROOM ON 31 MAY 95.

Present: FC - Chairman
DFC
COS
Unit/Sector Commanders -
UNAMIR HQ Staff Officers
SO2 OPS1 - Secretary

ITEM 1 FC'S OPENING REMARKS

SECURITY SITUATION

1. The FC welcomed all present and commended them for their good performance with their respective contingents. He informed them that he was proud to associate himself with UNAMIR's achievements under the current mandate. He cited some of the achievements UNAMIR has scored towards the RWANDAN government and its people as, ending of the mass killings, humanitarian support towards the IDPs and returnees, provision of security to those whose lives were endangered, repatriation of over 57,000 IDPs to their home communes; creation of a climate of confidence to the general public, transport assistance to the RWANDAN government, medical support to the locals, demining, repair of roads and bridges, communication support to RWANDA, water and electricity restoration to many parts of RWANDA. He emphasised that this success story will only be realised by the local authorities after UNAMIR had left RWANDA as they do not seem to appreciate it now.

2. On the security situation the FC explained that there has been an increase in violations in SOMA by the RWANDAN government. He cited some of the violations as:

- a. Checking of UNAMIR vehicles and personnel by government security agencies.
- b. Prevention of UNAMIR to enter certain areas where verification is required on certain reports.
- c. Hijacking of UNAMIR vehicles.
- d. Robberies.
- e. Restriction of Heli flights.

- f. Requirement of VISA and airport tax.
- g. Evacuation and vacation of UNAMIR posts.
- h. Restriction on freedom of deployment.
- i. Anti-UNAMIR propaganda.

NEW MANDATE

3. The FC said that the current UNAMIR mandate will expire on 9 June 95, and the Security Council in New York is to review the mandate as to whether to extend it or not. He mentioned that whether the mandate is renewed or not, UNAMIR will have to leave or stay in RWANDA with dignity. He informed the members that the RWANDAN government has shown signs that it would not like UNAMIR to remain in its present form if its mandate is extended. The government would like a monitoring orientated force to remain in place and of a likely force of 2,000 formed troops.

POLITICAL

4. The FC remarked that, there was a great division within the Broad Based Government of National Unity of RWANDA. He said that there were some extremists controlling the agenda within the government and as such Maj Gen Paul KAGAME was under intense pressure from the extremists, moderates and International Community.

MILITARY

5. The FC mentioned that, the RPA had serious problems with itself. He cited some of the problems as, lack of resources, lack of a credible force, retention problem, and the imminent serious threat from the FRGF which is being rearmed and retrained within camps in Zaire.

UNAMIR MANDATE AFTER 09 JUNE 95

6. The FC said that, he anticipates the new mandate will not involve security related tasks for UNAMIR. He said that the likely concept of operation in the revised mandate will put emphasis on own safety and security of all UN agencies, UNHR and International Tribunal. It will also involve monitoring and confidence building, Humanitarian assistance, safety and movement of refugees in safe corridors and transit camps in conjunction with government forces.

IMMEDIATE ACTIONS

7. The FC directed the contingent commanders/staff officers to put in place the following measures:

- a. Put additional facilities in transit camp in KIGALI.
- b. Concentration of contingents in respective sectors prior to reduction/repatriation.
- c. Workout load tables - containerise and list of stores to be moved by air, road and sea.
- d. Safety of UN and contingent equipments during transit.
- e. Carry out survey and handing over of UN assets.
- f. Increase the capability of own security and NGOs in respective sectors.
- g. Relationship with RPA to remain cautious.
- h. Accurate reporting of information to the HQ.
- i. Maintain good vigilance to oversee the local staff working with them so that no UN equipment is stolen.

ITEM 2 - SECTOR 1

8. The unit commander informed the FC that NIBATT 2 completed rotation on 15 May 95 with the arrival of the last batch of 15 soldiers. He said that the unit has continued to undertake tasks assigned to it by UNAMIR HQ, which include patrolling and humanitarian activities to the local population.

9. Operational Problems. The sector commander informed the FC that the unit was facing the following operational problems.

- a. Communication. Patrol teams and drivers go out without communication due to inadequacy of portable radio communication sets. The COS clarified that communication at unit level was a problem of the contributing nation and not UN.
- b. Transportation. Inadequate patrol and admin vehicles. The few vehicles available need batteries and tyres. He also cited lack of adequate storage facility for POL.
- c. Language Barrier. Lack of interpreters hampers information gathering in some cases.
- d. Engineer Tasks. Problems of repair materials, demolition accessories, manual mine detectors, unavailability of bailey bridge construction aids.
- e. Medical. The sector commander mentioned that there was shortage of drugs for both RAP and the humanitarian clinic,

lack of hand wash basins and benches for patients at humanitarian clinic and also lack of spraying machine and spraying gadgets like masks, aprons, etc for the health team.

f. Ration and Water. The unit commander said that sometimes, ration indented for are supplied in insufficient quantity or not supplied at all. He also mentioned that there was a requirement for water bladders for platoon locations.

g. Recreational Facilities. He mentioned that the unit lacked indoor game facilities and sports equipment such as footballs and volleyballs.

h. DFC's Comments. The DFC advised NIBATT Unit Commander not to overstretch the provision of medical assistance to the locals as this might not be met in future.

ITEM 3 - SECTOR 2

10. GHANBATT Commander informed the FC that the security situation in his area was generally calm. He said that he was facing the problem of accommodation since the accommodation his unit was occupying, UN has not paid the rent and he was threatened with eviction by the owners. He also mentioned that the local authorities in his sector were not happy about the use of the APCs on their roads.

ITEM 4 - SECTOR 3

11. General. The Sector Commander gave a detailed briefing about the security situation in Gitarama and Kibuye and also the Humanitarian situation and logistics aspects in his sector.

a. Security Situation in Gitarama. The sector commander informed the FC that the security situation was more stable than it was reported during the months of March and April. He said that the rate of arrests has declined. He further said that the process of rehabilitating the public prosecutor's office and semblance of the Judicial System has met substantial success and arrests are being documented with files opened on each prisoner.

b. IDPS The sector commander reported that there were 3,939 IDPs in the 4 major home communes of KIGOMA, MURAMA, MASANGO and NTONGWE. 15 of these have been arrested in the NTONGWE commune under pressure of the local TUTSIS. There is no evidence yet of disappearance of any IDPs out of fear of arrest.

c. RPA. The sector commander reported that 2 car thefts were experienced in the sector allegedly at the hands of RPA Brigades, within 48 hrs. He further reported that UNAMIR,

RPA relations came to an impasse as a result of intensified search of all UN agencies, which they claimed was a necessity in view of the alleged UNAMIR involvement with the FRGF.

d. Security Situation in Kibuye. The sector commander reported the situation to be more disturbed in this prefecture but not alarming. He cited the coastal belt as the area of tension due to repeated attempts by some HUTUS to escape from this area to the IJWI Island Complex in boats. Besides the outwards movement, at least 2 launchings per week are reported. The occupants of these boats have been observed to be wearing uniforms and armed.

12. Logistic Aspects

a. MALAWICOY. The sector commander said, having moved to its new rented location slightly before the tents were ready, the Coy was having a few logistic problems in the field of accommodation. He requested for some furniture items on priority specially cots, as the soldiers were under canvas. He also requested for a bigger generator to cater for security lights and refrigeration requirements.

b. MALICOY The sector commander informed the FC, that the major need for the Coy remained in the field of transport as their aged bedfords and UNIMOGS were in their last legs. He therefore requested for a few second line vehicles for the Coy to effectively undertake humanitarian work.

ITEM 5 - SECTOR 4A

13. General. The CO informed that the security situation in his sector was generally calm after the repatriation of all the IDPs. He however, said that there were some frictions between the RPA and his unit due to the evidence which was given to the International Commission by his officers over the KIBEHO incident. He said that RPA had alleged that, there was one ZAMBATT platoon commander who was giving locals some money so that they could provide him with information on the locations where RPA had buried some victims of the KIBEHO massacre.

14. Logistic Problems. The CO, informed the FC that his fleet of vehicles lacked spare parts and also lacked engineer materials especially in construction sector.

ITEM 6 - SECTOR 4B

15. General. The CO, informed the security situation in his sector was generally stable, but had three major problems he was facing and highlighted them as follows:

a. Non deployment of his Platoon. He said that due to the

hostile attitude by both local civilian and military authorities, he had been unable to deploy his platoon on the east of sector 4B, in Gisara going by the layout of the new sector boundaries with ZAMBATT.

b. Patrol Obstruction by RPA. The CO informed the FC that the local RPA Commander had obstructed his own patrol teams whenever they went on night patrols, insisting that security of the sector was RPA's responsibility. He said that following an instruction from UNAMIR HQ to cease night patrols in the area, the unit has discontinued night patrols and this has made the NGOs in Butare to be apprehensive about their security during the silent hours.

c. Brown and Root Local Employee. The CO informed that, the local employee for Brown and Root Company have rendered good services to his unit since March 95, but have never been paid their allowances to date. He requested that the Brown and Root authorities be contacted for them to honour their agreement with the local employees.

ITEM 7 - SECTOR 4C

16. General. The CO brought out some operational and logistics problems enumerated as follows:

a. Deployment. He said his troops deployment stretched along the ZAIRIAN border and were blocked from the rear by the NYUNGWE forest. He further mentioned that RPA has deployed 2bns along the border closer to his locations which might cause his troops being engaged by either RPA or FRGF in case of breakout fighting between the two warring forces.

b. Policy on Provision of Security to Civilian Population whose lives are at risk. The CO said the policy over this matter was not clear as it does not outline clearly how, when, from whom and under what circumstances protection should be rendered. He requested that the future mandate should be specific on this issue so that it suits UNAMIR to act appropriately to any situation.

c. Logistics Problem. The CO said, the unit lacked patrol vehicles and lacked trained personnel to handle the two Patrol Boats allocated to the unit.

d. Information. The CO mentioned that there was need to put up a special fund for gathering of forces surrounding them. The DFC mentioned that currently the UN has no such fund dedicated for gathering of information. He said the UN was depending on free information offered by volunteers.

ITEM 8 - SECTOR 5

17. General. The CO remarked that the relationship between RPA commanders and TUNBATT has not been very good but somehow cordial. He mentioned that he had received numerous letters from RPA Bde Comd asking him to shift his troops from GISENYI and BESEIGE. This was done in order to impose restrictions on movement of TUNBATT troops within the AOR.

a. Logistic Problems.

(1) Accommodation. The CO mentioned that following the order by RPA Comd to vacate BESEIGE and GISENYI, the third and fourth Company will move from BESEIGE and GISENYI respectively to NYUNDO. He explained that this will mean 3 Companies of 420 soldiers being accommodated in one place. He said that the buildings in which the two Companies were to move to had no electricity, water and had broken windows and without doors. He explained that the place was inadequate to accommodate all the soldiers.

(2) Transport. The CO said, of the 27 pick-ups, 05 land cruisers and 11 bedfords trucks only two trucks were serviceable and the rest were awaiting for spare parts.

(3) Kitchens. The CO mentioned that the unit had 05 old german field kitchens of which only 03 were serviceable. He remarked that they have started using firewood to prepare their meals.

(4) Medical. The CO informed the FC that the unit had not been supplied with dental and laboratory requirements despite the monthly indents that have been raised by the unit. He further mentioned that the quantities of other medicines issued to the unit was insufficient.

(5) Communications. The CO said the unit lacked spare parts for communication equipment.

(6) Welfare. The CO requested that the Welfare Officer be made to put in more efforts to secure some welfare amenities such as, video tapes, magazines, games etc for troops.

ITEM 9 - SECTOR 6

18. General. The CO informed the FC that the security situation in his sector was generally calm though there has been an increase in the number of hijacking of UNAMIR vehicles.

19. Security of UN Installations. The CO said that unit has continued to provide security to UN installations within KIGALI and has also continued to provide armed escorts to convoys. He

requested for a fast moving vehicle (Toyota) to be used by escort teams.

ITEM 10 - AUSMED

20. General. The CO informed the FC that, there has been a problem of meeting the medical supplies to contingents due to non supply of some of the medical requirements by the contractors. He however, assured contingent commanders that the situation would improve soon as AUSMED has been given a green light to secure its medical and dental requirements from anywhere in the world.

ITEM 11 - 95 FLSC

21. General. The CO thanked INDBATT and TUNBATT for provision of guards at TRAFIPRO. He said the troops deployed at this installation were carrying out their duties professionally.

22. The CO told the contingent commanders that his unit was capable to get their logistics requirements as long as the contingent logistic officers made demands correctly for their units. He assured them that if the unit has got what they want then they give them. He lastly informed the contingent commander that 31 Jul 95 will be CANADA day and a medal parade for 95 FLSC will be held on the same date.

ITEM 12 - FORCE ENGR COY

23. General. The OC requested contingent commanders to ensure that, whenever their Engineer Officers made demands for engr stores or works to provide enough information about their requirements. He informed the FC that the unit had only one serviceable grader and he requested that humanitarian task requests be reduced by contingents.

ITEM 13 - FSO

24. The FSO, informed that the signals company was now fully deployed on the ground. He said he was only able to provide communication links between FHQ and contingent HQS and thereafter, contingents are supposed to provide own communication links to their sub units.

ITEM 14 - DCMO

25. General. The DCMO, thanked the sector commanders for the cooperation that they rendered to him during his familiarisation tour to the sectors. He said, he was happy that contingents in most of the sectors shared office accommodation with MILOBS. He urged them to continue passing accurate information to the MILOBS in their respective sectors.

ITEM 15 - DCOS SP


26. General. The DCOS SP informed that, he was aware of the logistic problems contingents were facing. He assured them that there may be an improvement in the procurement of logistic requirements soon with a new change in the civilian administrative department. He informed that a civilian officer would be going to DAR - ESSA - LAAM to go and identify priority requirements from the 400 containers parked at the port of DAR.

27. German combat rations. The DCOS SP informed that the German combat rations packs held by contingents would be withdrawn from them as they were not fit for human consumption.

28. Sport Equipment. The DCOS DP assured the contingent commanders that he would meet the CAO over the lack of sports equipment by contingents so that the problem can be resolved.

ITEM 16 - FC'S CLOSING REMARKS

29. The FC concluded the meeting by thanking all the participants for having attended the meeting. He informed them that the meeting was not meant to alarm them but to inform and know exactly UNAMIR HQ's stand on the renewal of the mandate. He asked all the contingent commanders to give the best leadership to their soldiers in their respective contingents. He lastly paid tribute/compliments to the DFC Brig Gen HK ANYIDHO who was to leave the mission area on completion of his tour of duty. He requested all present to attend a farewell party for the DFC to be held on the 10 Jun 95, at CHEZ - LANDO Hotel. The meeting ended at 1215 hrs.


JK CHUMBU
Maj
Secretary (S02 Ops)

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