

UNAMIR

G3 UNIT - MILITARY INFORMATION

31 AUG - 17 OCT 1994

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Date : 7 October 1994

 TO : AJELLO, ONUMUZ, MAPUTO
 AKASHI, UNPROFOR, ZAGREB
 BEYE, UNAVEM, LUANDA
 BRAHIMI, UNMIH, PORT-AU-PRINCE
 BUJOLD, UNTSO, JERUSALEM
 FURUHOFDE, UNIFIL, NAQOURA
 GALARZA, UNMOGIP, SRINAGAR
 GBEHO, UNOSOM II, MOGADISHU
 GORDON-SOMERS, UNOMIL, LIBERIA
 HVIDEGAARD, UNOMIG, SUKHUMI
 JENSEN, MINURSO, LAAYOUNE
 KHAN, UNAMIR, KIGALI
~~MISZTAL, UNDOF, DAMASCUS~~
 TER HORST, ONUSAL, SAN SALVADOR
 THAPA, UNIKOM, UMM QASR
~~BEISSEL, UNFICYP, NICOSIA~~

 FROM: *for* KOFI ANNAN *Under-Secretary-General*
 UNDER-SECRETARY-GENERAL
 FOR PEACE-KEEPING OPERATIONS
 UNITED NATIONS
 NEW YORK

 NO. OF
 PAGES: 3 (INCLUDING THIS)

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

 G3 PLANS *11/10*
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CLM PLANS - *11/10*
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IN BRIEF ...

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

HIGHLIGHTS

- ▶ UNPROFOR warned the Bosnian leaders of military action if more DMZ violations occur.
- ▶ A preliminary amnesty bill was approved by the Haitian Chamber of Deputies.
- ▶ Iraqi troop movements toward Kuwait result in an emergency meeting of the Security Council.

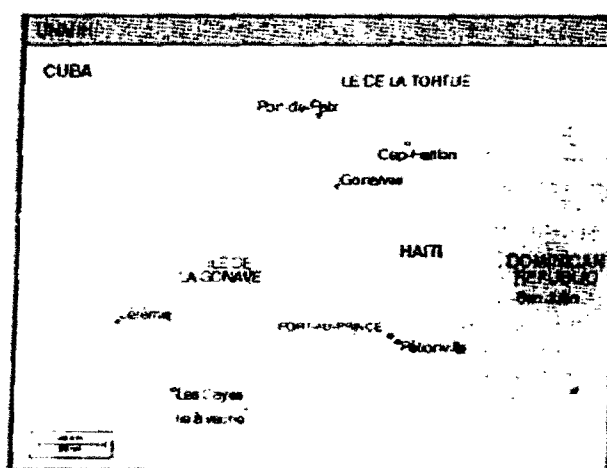
Former Yugoslavia

NATO Ambassadors on 06 October were expected to approve a letter to the Secretary-General urging him to agree to a tougher air strike policy in Bosnia. NATO said that the envoys were likely to decide to recommend swifter air strikes against a wider choice of targets in response to Bosnian Serb attacks on UN peace-keepers or violations of safe areas. Bosnian Serbs have threatened to return the SARAJEVO area to war, after UNPROFOR troops found the corpses of 16 Bosnian Serb soldiers and 4 female nurses thought to have been killed by Bosnian Government soldiers in an ambush. The incident occurred near the demilitarized zone (DMZ) in hills south of SARAJEVO and has jeopardized the resumption of the UN flights to SARAJEVO. The Bosnian Serbs are reportedly reconsidering their promise to reinstate security clearances for the airlift to SARAJEVO. The SRSG has appealed for restraint. UNPROFOR has warned the Bosnian Government to order its troops out of the Mount Igman area, stating that "if peaceful persuasion fails and the Bosnians refuse 'invitations' to be escorted out from the DMZ, other measures of military action would be considered to ensure that they comply with the agreement." By the end of 06 October, UNPROFOR troops had escorted 359 BiH soldiers out of the area. UNPROFOR officials stated on 07 October that UN forces may expel remaining Bosnian Army units by force from the DMZ. On 07 October, the Prime Minister of Slovenia, Mr. Drnovsek, said that progress had been made in settling a border dispute over the Istrian Peninsula with Croatia, but that a full agreement had not yet been reached.

Haiti

According to the press, the USA Senate and House of Representatives approved a resolution on 06 October, calling for a prompt and orderly withdrawal of USA troops from Haiti, but setting no date. The Haitian Chamber President stated on 07 October in PORT-AU-PRINCE that the Chamber of Deputies approved an amnesty law for "all crimes and offenses" linked to the overthrow of exiled President Aristide. He said that the measure, approved late on 05 October by 50 deputies out of the 52 present, primarily concerns the military leaders who lead the 1991 coup, but could be interpreted as a broad pardon for all the military. The bill did not call for a

"truth commission" to investigate the coup, or a "compensation fund" for the victims of the coup and subsequent repression. The amnesty bill needs to clear the Senate before both houses hold a joint session to agree on a final version to pass to Aristide for his signature, but so far no details of this session are available. Officials from the Dominican Republic stated on 06 October that their Government would not grant asylum to Haiti's two remaining military rulers. The Foreign Minister

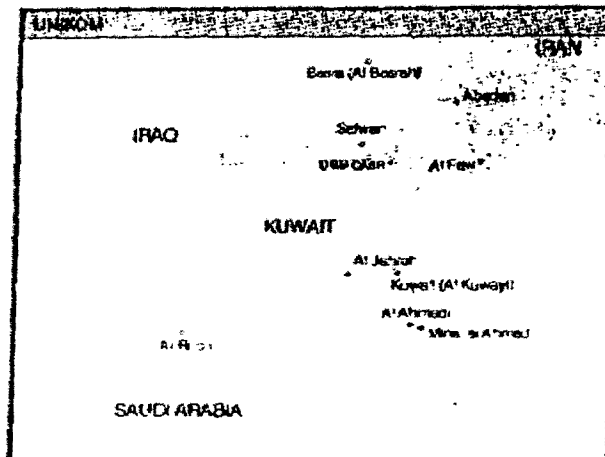


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stated that UN resolutions prevent any third country from granting refuge to coup leaders.

Iraq/Kuwait

On 07 October, the Iraqi National Congress, an Iraqi opposition group, alleged that Iraqi President Hussein had ordered a mobilization of his elite troops toward Kuwait. The INC said that large-scale troop movements had been reported in several parts of Iraq over the past two days. Unidentified USA officials told reporters on 07 October that the USA was aware of provocative Iraqi troop movements and that the USA was "prepared to do what is prudent and necessary to deal with the situation." Another USA official said that Iraqi troop movement toward the Kuwaiti border was "significant", but did not involve as big a force as the one that invaded Kuwait in 1990. A meeting of the Security Council has been called for the afternoon of 07 October to discuss the situation.



Papua New Guinea

Papua New Guinea's Prime Minister confirmed on 07 October that the other two leaders of the Bougainville Revolutionary Army (BRA) would attend the Peace Conference at ARAWA on 10 October, despite the threat of BRA commander Kauona to boycott it because of his discontent with the way the regional peace-keeping force is being set up. He reportedly accused the Government of failing to consult the BRA on the form and training of the peace-keeping force and arrangements for the peace conference, which was the result of the peace agreement reached between the PNG Government and the BRA in September.

Angola

According to UNAVEM officials on 06 October, UNITA conveyed to the SRSG a statement from the Standing Committee of its Political Committee, concerning an extraordinary meeting which is scheduled to be held in HUAMBO from the 10 to 12 October, to "ratify the LUSAKA Protocol". On 06 October, a local UNITA controlled radio station broadcasted a communique summoning all members of the Political Council to HUAMBO. The statement added that UNITA intends to declare a cease-fire throughout the country, pending a decision to be made by its Chief of Staff. UNITA also stated that it would stop its offensive throughout Angola; however, it would maintain its positions on the ground.

El Salvador

CORRECTION NOTICE: In the 06 October "In Brief", Mr. Villalobos was incorrectly referred to as "the leader of the armed faction of the FMLN". Mr. Villalobos should be referred to as "the leader of one of five FMLN factions, the ERP."

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UNITED NATIONS
ASSISTANCE MISSION IN RWANDA



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MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

File No 5000.2⁵⁵ (G3 PLANS)

To: Office of The SRSG

From: G3 Plans 3

Info: HAC
FMO
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BRITCON

Date: 29 Sep 94

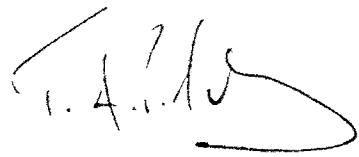
Subject: MASS GRAVES - HEALTH POLICY

Reference: 538-12-1 MED BR 78/94 dated 29 Sep 94 (attached).

1. The attached minute requires an urgent response. The matter is complex because:

- a. The BBGNU will need to provide direction on the balance to be struck between health and evidential/memorial issues.
- b. If UNAMIR is to provide a response, no military plan can proceed without this direction.

2. We would be grateful for your early advice on how to proceed.


T A P MULLARKEY
Maj

G3 PLANS -
✓ 2 - met 29/94
✓ 3 - a 29/94
✓ 4 -

HQ UNAMIR II



MINUTE

538-12-1
MED BR 78/94

HQ UNAMIR II (G3 Plans) A

For Information:

HQ UNAMIR II (Engrs)

Humanitarian Assistance Cell (HAC)

MASS GRAVES - HEALTH POLICY

Reference:

A. BRITCON Signal 280953z Sep 94 (attached)

1. Reference A is self explanatory, this branch would appreciate a directive policy on how this UNAMIR unit should proceed, noting the health risk to all personnel.
2. Please note those additional resources required at paragraph 2 (a) to (c) of Reference A, should the unit be instructed to make safe the grave site.
3. Your co-operation in this matter is much appreciated.

L.G. JOHNSON
MED OPS
BRITCON
Ext: 11115

27 Sep 94

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Message 017

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FOR OPS OFFR. SUBJ IS MASS GRAVES AT CAMP 4A/03 GR 5629,
ONE. EH DET AND ENGRS COMMENCED LIMING, LEVELLING AND BACKFILLING OF
SMALLER GRAVES WITH GROUND OF CYANIKA CHURCH. SUPERFICIAL LEVELLING
OF SITE REVEALED MORE HUMAN REMAINS THAN PREVIOUSLY ESTIMATED.
TWO. THE MAJOR PROBLEM IS A LACK OF SUFFICIENT TOPSOIL AND LIME TO
MAKE THE GRAVES SAFE. PFA GP CURRENTLY LACK THE RESOURCES TO
SUCCESSFULLY UNDERTAKE AND COMPLETE THIS TASK.
THREE. SHOULD BRITCON WISH PFA GP TO COMPLETE THIS TASK THE FOL
RESOURCES WILL NEED TO BE ALLOCATED:
ALPHA. LARGE QUANTITIES OF TOPSOIL
BRAVO. TIPPER TRUCKS.
CHARLIE. 100 X 30 LB DRUMS LIME -
FOUR. ACTION TAKEN AT PRESENT IS SUPERFICIAL AND COSMETIC, ALTHOUGH
PFA HAS BEEN WIRED OFF AND ACCESS DENIED TO TOPS. FURTHER WORK
REMAINS TO PREVENT THIS GRAVE BECOMING A HEALTH HAZARD.
GRAVE BECOMING HEALTH HAZARD.
FIVE. AS WE LACK RESOURCES WE PROPOSE TO TAKE NO FURTHER ACTION. PSE
ADVISE IF ADDL RESOURCES CAN BE MADE AVAILABLE AND IF SO WHEN WILL
THEY BE AVAILABLE
BT

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6 October 1994

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

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The present report is submitted in pursuance of paragraph 17 of Security Council resolution 925 (1994) of 8 June 1994, by which the Council requested me to report by 9 August and by 9 October 1994 on progress made by the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR) in the discharge of its mandate, the safety of populations at risk, the humanitarian situation and progress towards a cease-fire and political reconciliation.
2. Since my last report on the situation in Rwanda, dated 3 August 1994 (S/1994/924), the Secretariat has provided the Security Council with oral updates on relevant developments, especially with regard to the Mission's support for humanitarian operations, efforts to accelerate the return of refugees, progress made in the deployment of the expanded UNAMIR and the UNAMIR take-over from Operation Turquoise.

II. POLITICAL ASPECTS

3. As members of the Security Council are aware, since the cease-fire declared on 18 July 1994, the fighting in Rwanda has all but ceased. The Broad-based Government of National Unity (BBGNU), installed at Kigali on 19 July, has established control over the whole of the national territory. While over two million Rwandese refugees remain in the neighbouring countries, the Government has undertaken efforts, in coordination with my Special Representative and other United Nations officials on the ground, to encourage their safe and voluntary return to Rwanda. At the same time, there is steady progress in efforts to normalize the situation inside Rwanda, with the gradual re-establishment of such basic services as water, electricity and communications facilities, particularly at Kigali. The Government has also begun to put civilian administrative structures in place at the central, provincial

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and local levels. My Special Representative has circulated to donor countries, United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations, a Rwanda Emergency Normalization Plan, outlining the priority services for which both technical and financial assistance are required.

4. While initial progress has been made in normalizing the situation, the Government is faced with the arduous task of rebuilding a country where the social and physical infrastructure has been almost totally destroyed and where a deep mistrust continues to prevail between the various political and ethnic groups that make up Rwandese society. The Government has a difficult road ahead in establishing safety and security for all and in creating a climate where those who have participated in the genocide can be held accountable while others rebuild their lives without fear of revenge or retribution. Furthermore, the Government suffers from a severe lack of basic resources, including cash reserves to pay the salaries of its civil servants, banks having been looted during the fighting. This is a serious problem, as civil servants and the military may turn to other means of ensuring an income.

5. In order to create stability and lasting peace in Rwanda, the Government seems to recognize the need to include all its citizenry, regardless of ethnicity, within its administrative and security structures. The President of Rwanda has assured my Special Representative that efforts are continuing to make the Government more inclusive by inviting some members of the Mouvement republicain national pour le developpement (MRND), which is the only major political party not presently represented in the BBGNU, to join the Government. However, these efforts have not yet produced positive results.

6. In a further effort towards national reconciliation, members of the former Rwandese Government Forces (RGF) are being encouraged to join the new national army. These soldiers have the choice of registering at specified centres, set up by the Government, or with UNAMIR personnel deployed in the country. It seems, however, that the response to this government initiative remains limited.

7. In order to promote national reconciliation and assure the population that their civil and human rights will be respected, the Government has continued to organize mass rallies in several cities, including Ruhengeri, Kibungo, Byumba, Kibuye, Gikongoro, Cyangugu and Butare. Through these rallies, the Government has attempted to address the population's concerns with regard to such issues as property rights and the fair treatment by the Rwandese judicial system of those accused of crimes against humanity.

8. During the month of August, members of the Government made several visits to refugee camps in Zaire in an attempt to encourage the refugees to return voluntarily to their places of origin. Those efforts have caused some increase in the numbers of returning refugees. Some 360,000 refugees have returned to Rwanda spontaneously since the cease-fire on 18 July. The Government has expressed its concern about the presence in the camps of elements who continue to incite people to flee from Rwanda and to threaten those in the camps

from returning to their homes and farms in Rwanda. In September, reports and preliminary investigations pointed to the possibility that refugees returning to Rwanda might have been subjected to reprisals by government troops; further investigations are in progress (paras. 14 and 15 below).

9. The misinformation propagated during and after the hostilities is considered to have been a major factor in inciting the massacres and subsequent exodus of refugees into neighbouring countries. Information remains an important element in creating both stability in the country and a climate conducive to the safe and voluntary return of refugees and displaced persons. Rwanda has no newspapers or television, and radio is the only medium of information. UNAMIR, in association with concerned United Nations agencies, is therefore developing a broadcasting capability in order to provide the Rwandese people with factual information on the situation in their country, to assist in explaining UNAMIR's mandate and to disseminate information on humanitarian programmes. UNAMIR is currently installing at Kigali an FM broadcasting capability with a 20-kilometre range. Additional equipment, which would enable UNAMIR broadcasts to cover the whole country, is being procured and the necessary specialists recruited. UNAMIR has also asked the Rwandese authorities for formal authorization to begin broadcasting and for a frequency allocation. I hope the Government will respond positively to those requests in the near future.

III. HUMAN RIGHTS ASPECTS

10. A Commission of Experts was established on 26 July 1994 under Security Council resolution 935 (1994) of 1 July 1994 to examine and analyse information concerning grave violations of international humanitarian law committed in the territory of Rwanda, including evidence of possible acts of genocide. The Commission started its work on 15 August 1994 and visited Rwanda as well as Burundi, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zaire from 29 August to 17 September. In accordance with resolution 935 (1994), the Commission is to report its findings to me by 30 November 1994. I have, however, asked the Commission to expedite the preparation of its report. Accordingly, the Commission submitted to me on 30 September a preliminary report which I have made available to the Council (S/1994/1125).

11. During the Commission's visit to Rwanda, the Government urged the Commission to conclude its work expeditiously and also urged that an international tribunal, along the lines of that organized for the former Yugoslavia, be created. The Government expressed the view that the trial of those accused of serious breaches of international humanitarian law and acts of genocide by an external impartial body would help promote peace and reconciliation among the parties and contribute to the stabilization of the situation in Rwanda. The Government has given assurances that it will make every effort to prevent summary trials, revenge executions and other acts of violence and that it will arrest those accused of such crimes.

12. On 25 May 1994, the Commission on Human Rights, in its resolution S-3/1, appointed a Special Rapporteur to report on the root causes of the recent atrocities and on the ongoing

human rights situation in Rwanda. Under this mandate, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights has deployed human rights officers to Rwanda to assist the Special Rapporteur in the implementation of his functions. Following the establishment of the Commission of Experts, I reported to the Security Council, on 26 July 1994 (S/1994/879), that the Commission would be based at Geneva and benefit from the resources of the High Commissioner for Human Rights and, in particular, those already made available to the Special Rapporteur. Subsequently, it became apparent that a much larger number of human rights staff would be required to deal with the extremely complex situation in Rwanda. Therefore, the High Commissioner for Human Rights, on 2 August 1994, launched an appeal to the international community for voluntary contributions to expand human rights activities in the field. As at 30 September 1994, the High Commissioner had deployed 31 human rights officers to Rwanda. In accordance with an agreement reached with the Government during his second visit to the country on 19 and 20 August 1994, he intends to increase that number to 147 as soon as possible so as to cover each one of the communes in Rwanda.

13. The objective of the human rights field operation in Rwanda is to carry out investigations into violations of human rights and humanitarian law; to monitor the ongoing human rights situation and, through the presence of human rights officers, help redress existing problems and prevent possible human rights violations from occurring; to cooperate with other international agencies in re-establishing confidence and thus facilitate the return of refugees and displaced persons and the rebuilding of civil society; and to implement programmes of technical cooperation in the field of human rights, particularly in the area of administration of justice. Following a request from the High Commissioner, UNAMIR is providing assistance within its existing resources in order to enable the human rights officers already deployed to become fully operational. That assistance will continue as further human rights staff are deployed.

14. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees sent a mission to Rwanda in August to assess how far conditions existed for the safe return to that country of refugees who had fled to Burundi, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zaire. In the course of its work, the mission of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) obtained certain information that appeared to indicate that soldiers of the RPF might have been engaged in systematic killings of members of the majority community in Rwanda.

15. On 16 September, the High Commissioner briefed senior officials of the United Nations on the matter. On the basis of that briefing, I directed that the allegations should be immediately taken up with the Government of Rwanda. This was done by the Under-Secretary-General for Peace-keeping Operations, Mr. Kofi Annan, who was in Rwanda on mission at that time, and my Special Representative for Rwanda, Mr. Shaharyar Khan. The Government of Rwanda undertook to investigate the matter urgently and a team consisting of four government ministers, representatives of UNAMIR and UNHCR and

a United Nations human rights monitor, paid a visit on 23 September to some of the places where the killings were alleged to have taken place. Those allegations have been
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reported to the Commission of Experts and to the Special Rapporteur and arrangements are now being made for a thorough investigation to be carried out under the mandate of those two mechanisms.

IV. MISSION OF MY SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE TO

ZAIRE

AND THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

16. The presence of former RGF political leaders, military elements and militia in the Rwandese refugee camps, especially those in Zaire, have had a destabilizing effect on security in the camps and a number of violent incidents have occurred. Refugees suspected of favouring a return to Rwanda have frequently been attacked. The humanitarian agencies are reviewing how they can continue to deliver assistance in this insecure environment. There are also signs that ex-RGF troops located in the camps may be preparing to make incursions into Rwanda.

17. In view of that situation, I instructed my Special Representative for Rwanda to undertake a mission to Zaire and the United Republic of Tanzania to explore with the authorities of both countries ways in which the problem can be addressed. Mr. Shaharyar Khan visited Zaire from 12 to 14 September and the United Republic of Tanzania on 16 September. In Zaire, he met with President Mobutu and Prime Minister Kengo Wa Dondo. In the United Republic of Tanzania, he was received by President Mwinyi.

18. My Special Representative has reported that the Government of Zaire expressed its commitment to address the refugee crisis and to improve security in the camps. The Government of the United Republic of Tanzania had already undertaken to move certain unruly elements away from places where refugees were located. On the basis of his discussions with the Governments of Zaire and the United Republic of Tanzania, my Special Representative has recommended that attention be focused, as a matter of priority, on the camps in Zaire where the problems are significantly more acute than in the United Republic of Tanzania.

19. The population of the camps in Zaire fall into the following categories: (a) political leaders, estimated at approximately 50 heads of family; (b) uniformed military elements of the RGF, estimated at 16,000 and accompanied by their families, bringing the total to approximately 80,000; (c) militia, whose number is unknown since they have mingled with the refugees; and (d) ordinary refugees, estimated at about 1 million persons.

20. It was agreed with the Zairian authorities that the

effective way of ensuring the safety of the refugees and their freedom to exercise their right to return to Rwanda would be the separation of those in categories (a), (b) and (c) from the rest of the population of the refugee camps. The militia (category (c)) represent the greatest threat for the refugees. However, their separation from the others would be a difficult and complex undertaking, especially as they would be likely to resist, and incite others to resist, any attempt to relocate them. A strong security mechanism would be needed in order to protect both the refugees and those carrying out the operation. The separation of these persons is, however, the only means of providing security for the refugees and allowing them to choose freely to return to Rwanda.

21. While the Government of Zaire has indicated its desire to address these issues, it has also indicated that it would require substantial assistance from the international community both in financial and logistic support and in the provision of security for such an operation.

22. The Secretariat has examined my Special Representative's recommendations in consultation with UNHCR. In order to address more fully the problems of separating former RGF political leaders, military and militia from the others in the camps, and to evaluate the financial, logistic and security requirements, it was decided, during the visit of my Special Representative to Zaire, to establish a Joint Zairian/United Nations working group. The group, composed of representatives of the Government of Zaire, UNAMIR, UNHCR and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), has already begun its work. A technical team from UNAMIR has been sent to Zaire to join the working group and will submit a report to my Special Representative as soon as possible.

V. MILITARY ASPECTS

23. Since the 18 July 1994 cease-fire and the formation of the RSCNU a day later, the military situation in Rwanda has been relatively calm. At that time, the armed forces of the new Government, the Rwandese Patriotic Army (RPA), had established control over the entire country, with the exception of a "humanitarian protection zone" in the south-west. That zone was under the control of Operation Turquoise, the multinational operation launched by the French Government in pursuance of Security Council resolution 929 (1994) of 22 June 1994.

24. UNAMIR maintained close cooperation at all levels with Operation Turquoise and developed a detailed plan for taking over from it on 22 August, the date of its scheduled withdrawal. On 10 August, UNAMIR began deploying troops in the zone and on 21 August it assumed responsibility from Operation Turquoise. Arrangements were made with the French Government for the continuation of logistic support until UNAMIR could assume full responsibility. The French Government has submitted to the Security Council a final report, which has been circulated as document S/1994/1100.

25. UNAMIR troops established a presence throughout the zone, ensuring stability and security and providing support for humanitarian relief operations. The Government of Rwanda also launched a concerted effort to reassure the population.

As a result of those efforts, a major exodus of civilians to the east was averted.

26. The Government's civilian and military take-over of the south-western zone was fully coordinated with UNAMIR. The civil administration in the zone is being restored as a first priority and RPA troops are gradually being deployed there. The Government installed prefects at Kibuye, Gikongoro and Cyangugu on 6 and 7 September and in cooperation with UNAMIR deployed RPA platoons in each location. Through successive incremental deployments, those elements were increased to company- and battalion-size units. The gradual establishment of the Government's authority in the south-west zone has now been completed without incident.

27. At the same time, former RGF troops in the south-western zone are being encouraged to enlist in the new national army. In addition, a programme was started on 2 September to encourage elements of the local gendarmerie to surrender their arms voluntarily. UNAMIR has collected nearly 600 arms under the programme.

28. The RPA now operates throughout the country, conducting patrols and manning roadblocks and checkpoints to monitor personnel and vehicle movement. Occasionally, it conducts cordon and search operations for weapons or personnel checks. It also protects vital points, such as infrastructure and all major border crossings. Additionally, in the absence of a police force, RPA troops perform policing functions to the extent possible.

29. Relations between UNAMIR and the RPA have been cordial and cooperative. However, movement restrictions have sometimes been imposed on UNAMIR troops. The formal understanding between UNAMIR and the BBGNU, particularly with reference to the United Nations Status-of-Forces Agreement with Rwanda, is that there should be no restrictions on the movement or deployment of UNAMIR personnel and vehicles throughout Rwanda. However, as illustrated by the three-week delay in providing clearance to occupy accommodation and concurrently deploy troops in the north-east and south-east (sectors 1 and 2), as well as periodic, local limitations placed on movements of UNAMIR troops in the south and north-west (sectors 3 and 5), the reality on the ground is sometimes different. In addition, some local RPA commanders have sometimes indicated that they are under instructions to deny UNAMIR access to areas where RPA troops are deployed. When such incidents are brought to the attention of senior government officials, they are usually quickly resolved.

30. The rapid reinforcement of UNAMIR in early August has contributed significantly to the improvement of the security situation in Rwanda. In accordance with its mandate, UNAMIR has continued to provide security support to all humanitarian operations in Rwanda. It has also provided support in re-establishing basic services and in the provision of relief supplies. None the less, delays in reaching the full authorized force level are hampering UNAMIR's further efforts in that regard. As at 3 October, UNAMIR's troop strength consisted of 4,270 all ranks (out of its total authorized strength of 5,500). On 19 August, the new Force Commander,

Major-General Guy Tousignant (Canada), took over from Major-General Romeo Dallaire (Canada).

31. As noted above, the successful deployment of UNAMIR troops in the former humanitarian protection zone (sector 4) has provided the stability necessary to commence the gradual introduction of RPA forces to the south-west of the country. In order to facilitate that introduction, however, it has been necessary for UNAMIR to concentrate its efforts in this potentially volatile area. Accordingly, the requirement to extend UNAMIR presence throughout Rwanda is yet to be fulfilled.

32. As stability in Rwanda improves, emphasis in UNAMIR activities is shifting from purely military security-related tasks to the support of humanitarian operations aimed at assisting the population in need and facilitating the return of refugees and displaced persons to their homes.

33. In the expectation that the remaining troops committed to UNAMIR will be deployed during the coming weeks, the Force Commander plans to deploy the force in six sectors, as indicated on the map annexed to the present report. The current and planned deployment schedules are as follows:

Sector 1 (north-east)

Deployment of the Nigerian independent infantry company group is in progress.

Sector 2 (south-east)

Two platoon groups from Canada and Ghana currently operate in this sector (which presently includes Kigali). Planned deployment in the sector will consist of one infantry battalion (Ghana).

Sector 3 (south)

An independent infantry company from Malawi operates in the sector. Planned deployment will consist of two independent infantry companies, one each from Malawi and Mali.

Sector 4 (south-west)

Current deployment consists of the Ghanaian Battalion, a United Kingdom field ambulance capability, the Ethiopian battalion and the inter-African battalion, composed of troops from Chad, the Congo, Guinea-Bissau, the Niger and Senegal. Planned deployment will consist of three mechanized/motorized infantry battalions (Zambia, Ethiopia and the inter-African contingent).

Sector 5 (north-west)

Although not part of UNAMIR, a Canadian field ambulance capability is currently operating in this sector. Planned deployment will consist of one infantry battalion from Tunisia, which is scheduled to commence deployment in early October.

Sector 6 (Kigali City)

Planned deployment will consist of one composite infantry battalion from India. This battalion is scheduled to be fully deployed by the end of October.

The main objective of the UNAMIR deployment schedule is to restore security in all sectors and to create a climate conducive to the safe return of refugees and displaced persons, as well as to support humanitarian operations. The

ice Headquarters continues to operate from Kigali along with
specialized communications, logistics and medical support
End of Part 2 of 4
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PLANS 2 - 7/10/94
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G2 Cell
HQ UNAMIR

15 Oct 94

② G3 Ops

G3 Plans

CLO

G2/7000

See Distribution

VISIT REPORT - GAKO RE-ORGANISATION CAMP

INTRODUCTION

1. GAKO RE-ORGANISATION CAMP is a former RGF training establishment situated about 30 kms S of KIGALI at GR 200520. The RPA now use it a training camp for both officers and soldiers. The camp is approximately 400 m x 400 m and consists of about 15 single storey buildings surrounded by a large training area. A football pitch, 2 basketball courts and an assault course were all in or close to the complex - all showed signs of neglect. Some troops were living in large tents partially erected with the aid of the perimeter fence. An airstrip is shown on the local maps of the area but this could not be located on the ground. I visited the camp on 14 Oct 94 as part of the FC's entourage.

INTEGRATION OF FORMER RGF TROOPS

2. In addition to the basic training carried out at the camp officers and men of the former RGF are integrated into the RPA. The former RGF would not appear to be segregated from new recruits in any way and both receive the same instruction. The former RGF COS, 2 Cols and 2 Lt Cols were being instructed alongside officer cadets. All wore name badges with their ranks clearly displayed.

COMMENT The former RGF COS had a name badge which gave his rank as Col despite the fact that his previous rank was Brig Gen. It was explained to us by the RPA Col who was escorting the FC that the RPA only recognised those ranks held at the time of the ARUSHA agreement. **COMMENT ENDS**

3. Those RPA soldiers whom we talked to were keen that the integration of the former RGF soldiers continued and they expressed surprise that more of their former enemies had not taken up the BBGNU's offer of integration into the RPA. The general feeling appeared to be one of a genuine desire to work together.

EQUIPMENT

4. All of the officers under instruction wore the same E German pattern uniforms and belts but footwear varied from flip-flops to combat boots. The recruit soldiers wore predominantly civilian clothing with the occasional soldier wearing former RGF uniform.

5. None of the recruits or officers under instruction were armed but soldiers mentioned that there was a rifle range to the South of the complex.

NUMBERS

6. The daily parade state showed that there were a total of 77 officers under instruction. 3 were "on safari", 1 was sick and 1 was in hospital leaving a total of 72 on parade. Of the 72 on parade approx 50 were of obvious Tutsi origin and of the remaining 20 or so Hutus 2 were female.

7. The number of soldiers on parade was approx 450. The ethnic breakdown was approx 70% Hutu and 30% Tutsi. The RPA Col claimed that the camp was home to 2000 soldiers.


TRAINING

8. One of the trainee officers told me that all of the instruction in GAKO is conducted in English. This is despite the fact that about 65 of the 72 trainee officers claimed to prefer French to English. The RPA Col did not speak any French. There was a weekly training schedule for the week beginning 24 Sep 94 on the wall of a building used as a classroom. The training programme for every day was the same:

0600 - 0700	Master (sic) Parade
0700 - 0830	F I Drill
0830 - 0930	Breakfast
0930 - 1330	Lessons
1330 - 1430	Lunch
1430 - 1700	Sport/Admin Period
1700 - 1800	Supper
1800 - 1900	Discussion

REGIONAL ORGANISATION

9. The area is commanded by an RPA Maj and the camp commander is an RPA Capt. It is not known how many other training facilities or Bns operate in the area. There were a number of 2Lts and Lts who appeared to be platoon comds. Judging by the ratio of trained officers to soldiers it is estimated that a platoon consists of about 75 men commanded by a 2Lt.


S H MOORHOUSE
Capt
For FC

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Information:

FC through MA

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HQ UNAMIR
KIGALI

15 October 1994

Distribution List

FORCE COMMANDER'S DIRECTIVE ON MASS GRAVES AND
ALLEGED MASSACRE SITE REGISTRATION, INVESTIGATION AND HANDLING.

GENERAL

1. Instances of widespread killing during the recent civil war in RWANDA are well known. The development of a strategy to investigate these occurrences is in progress. However, a comprehensive database on mass graves is required to focus the Human Rights Committee investigation and to provide the BBGNU with limited assistance from NGOs and UNAMIR to deal with the situation in a dignified manner.

2. Additionally, it has been revealed in recent reports that a number of mass graves discovered to date present a health hazard to the neighbouring population.

AIM

3. The aim of this directive is to outline the UNAMIR policy on registration and handling of mass graves.

PROCEDURE

4. Reports of mass graves and alleged massacre sites are random and do not identify a trend. The recording of relevant data has been equally sporadic. Accordingly, a database is to be established at HQ UNAMIR by the MILINFO cell in Operations Branch.

5. Reporting. Action addressees are to report the discovery of mass graves to HQ UNAMIR. Reports are to include the following details:

- a. Location.
 - (1) map coordinates (8 figures).
 - (2) nearest town, village, commune or camp.
- b. General description.
 - (1) dimensions.
 - (2) condition.

- (a) sealed.
- (b) unsealed.
- (3) proximity to water source.
- (4) proximity to population concentration.
- (5) approximate age.
- (6) estimated number of persons buried therein.
- (7) cause of death where discernable.

c. Remarks.

6. Recording. MILINFO cell, HQ UNAMIR is to record mass grave reports in a format which will be useful to military, government departments, UN agencies and NGOs. Cooperation amongst all parties will ensure that maximum information is collectively made available. Accordingly, the MILINFO cell is to gather from and share information with all available sources.

7. Investigation. Investigation of all the circumstances surrounding mass graves and alleged massacres is the responsibility of Human Rights and the BBGNU of RWANDA. The involvement of UNAMIR personnel will be specifically ordered when necessary.

8. Handling. FMO staff is to inspect reported mass graves to ascertain the health risk if any. If a clear health risk to the civilian population and/or UNAMIR personnel is identified, the FMO inspection report, including recommendations to the Government on the appropriate procedure to effectively address the matter, is to be submitted to Operations Branch. Due to the limited resources currently at the government's disposal, UNAMIR is to be prepared to provide the resources and expertise required. Requests to provide such resources are to be approved by DCOS OPS in consultation with the FMO and DCOS SP.

CONCLUSION

9. The handling of mass graves has legal, moral and memorial implications which are properly the responsibility of the BBGNU of RWANDA to address. UNAMIR personnel are to treat mass grave issues with appropriate sensitivity and are to limit their involvement to the essential requirements of reporting unless specifically ordered otherwise.



G.C. Tousignant
MGen
Force Commander

Distribution List: (page 3)

Distribution List:

External:

Action:

CANCON
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BRIT CON
NICOY
MALICOY
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ZAMBATT
FRAFBATT
ETHIOBATT
TUNBATT
INDBATT

Information:

Human Rights Coordinator (UNDP)

Internal:

Action:

List A
List B

Information:

SRSB's Office
CC LOG O
File

TO: CHAO

FROM: Capt Demers

DATE: 10 Oct 1994

SUBJECT: REPORT ON THE MEETING ON DISPLACED PERSONS - 10 OCT 1994

1. On oct 10 1994, a meeting was held at the Ministry of Rehabilitation on the subject of displaced persons (DPs). The following persons were in attendance:

- a. Mr Gaspard Gapamayi, Ministry of Rehabilitation;
- b. Mr Emmanuel Mbubito, Ministry of Rehabilitation;
- c. Mr J.P. Leroy, WFP / TCU;
- d. Mr P. Howard, IOM;
- e. Mr C. Saunders, UNHCR;
- f. Mr M. Measday, UNHCR;
- g. Capt Karamba, RPA;
- j. Lt Cameron, RPA; and
- k. Capt A. Demers, UNAMIR HAC.

2. Mr Gaspard started the meeting by giving an overview of the present entry points into RWANDA that are being used by the majority of the DPs:

- a. KAGITUMBA: DPs from UGANDA;
- b. RUSUMO: DPs from TANZANIA and BURUNDI;
- c. KANYARU: DPs from BURUNDI;
- d. CYANGUGU: DPs from ZAIRE;
- e. GISENYI: DPs from ZAIRE; and
- f. ZONE "TURQUOISE": internal DPs.

2. The UNHCR then proceeded to indicate all of the reception centers presently operating inside of RWANDA:

- a. Axis GISENYI / RUHENGIRI : presently 3 reception

1/3

② G3 Plans 3 a 12/10
1. FYI
2. Pls pass to Tac HQ for info.
Col
Dcos ops
12-10

centers with a capacity of 10-15 000 DPs / day. '3 more centers are ready to be opened on 24-48 hrs notice if need be along this axis;

- b. 1 reception center in BUTARE;
- c. 1 reception center in CYANGUGU (1000 DPs/day);
- d. 1 reception center in KIGALI; and
- e. plans for opening new centers in KIBUNGO, GITARAMA, KIBUYE, BYUMBA.

3. Mister Gaspard indicated that he was pleased that these center were working but he indicated the need to concentrate on the reception center of BUTARE (because of the high numbers of DPs coming from BURUNDI and from the TURQUOISE zone) and KIGALI (because of the need for a better control on the DPs in the area of the capital). He also indicated the urgent need to set up reception centers in KIZIGURO (for the KAGITUMBA entry point) and in KIBUNGO (for the RUSOMO entry point). A joint recce party (UNHCR, IOM, UNAMIR, RPA, Ministry of Rehabilitation) will conduct visit of these location on the 13 and 14 oct 1994 in order to identify proper location for reception centers.

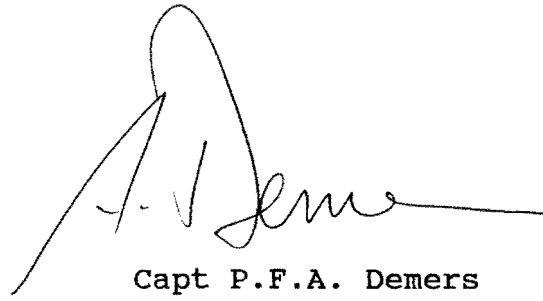
4. Mr Gaspar also indicated that the reception centers would be under the responsibility of the Minister of Rehabilitation with the help of various NGO / UN agencies and that the majority of the staff at each of these centers should come from the local population.

5. The Ministry of Rehabilitation restated its willingness to provide LOs for each convoy of DPs. The RPA also agreed, in principle, on the concept of searching and screening the DPs only at the start and end of each convoy. They would also be willing to provide escorts for each convoy in order to ensure security and safe passage at each check point along the route.

CONCLUSION

6. The point made by the RPA and the Ministry of Rehabilitation at para 4 and 5 should be monitored closely as these new measures would facilitate the movement of convoys. This would also implicate the government in the decision making process for the movement of DPs. A full report on the joint recce will follow once the location of the new reception centers have been identified.

7. For your information.



Capt P.F.A. Demers
HAC Ops/LN

cc
Give copies to PC and DCOS OAS for info

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FILE MIL INFO

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G2 Cell
HQ UNAMIR

11 Oct 94

G2/A200/B

THREAT ASSESSMENT - SECTOR 2B

1. We have received reports of INTERAHAMWE activity in Sector 2B since the deployment of CANCON elements at the beginning of Oct 94. This does not suggest an increase in activity, merely the first reporting of such activity.
2. The interior portion of the NW of the Sector (NKAMBA-KABARONDO-RUTONDE area) is reported to be home to a number of INTERHAMWE. Some still live in their villages and others hide out in the countryside. The poor condition of the tracks in the area help INTERAHAMWE to conceal their presence and hinder attempts to locate them. Many bridges and tracks are impassable to vehicles.
3. The village at GR 493893 reports that a number of INTERAHAMWE posters and leaflets were distributed in late Sep 94 stating that the killings would begin again soon. Locals in the area say that they are afraid to travel because they fear attack from INTERAHAMWE.
4. Canadian OPs have seen a number of men crossing the Akagera river between TANZANIA and RWANDA. They generally cross in groups of 3 or 4 and carry machetes. The crossings take place after dark in canoes and the men return to TANZANIA before morning.
5. To date there has been no evidence of any INTERHAMWE activity in the area other than the reports from the locals. No leaflets or posters have been discovered and the men seen crossing the border at night could well be thieves stealing the local crops. The general view among the population in the area is that INTERAHAMWE are active, especially in the NW of the Sector. ~~Based on this information it is assessed that the threat to UNAMIR personnel in Sector 2B is higher than that which exists in the country as a whole.~~

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UNAMIR
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PART ONE OF TWO PARTS

6 October 1994

DAILY PRESS BRIEFING OF OFFICE OF SPOKESMAN FOR
SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Spokesman for the Secretary-General, Joe Sills, began today's noon briefing by informing correspondents that the Secretary-General had met today with the International Women's Forum. The text of his remarks was available in the Spokesman's Office. The Secretary-General had then held meetings with the Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), Vladislav Jovanovic; the Prime Ministers of Guyana, Samuel Hinds; and Antigua and Barbuda, Lester B. Bird; the Foreign Minister of Viet Nam, Nguyen Manh Cam; and the Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Cho Su Hun. He was now meeting with the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), Salim Ahmed Salim. He would be meeting shortly with the Foreign Minister of Cuba, Roberto Robaina Gonzales, and the Deputy Prime Minister of Iraq, Tariq Aziz.

This afternoon, the Secretary-General would receive the President of Rwanda, Pasteur Bizimungu, and the Sultan of Brunei Darussalam, Hassanah Bolkiah Mu'izzaddin Waddaulah, with whom he would then meet. He would also hold meetings with the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation of Sierra Leone, Abass Chernor Banda; and the Foreign Ministers of Afghanistan, Najibullah Lafraie; Bangladesh, A.S.M. Mostafizur Rahman; Madagascar, Jacques Sylla; and Kazakhstan, Kanat B. Saudabaev; and the Prime Minister of Slovenia, Janez Drnovsek. The Secretary-General's schedule was available in the Spokesman's Office.

On Haiti, Mr. Sills said he had been informed that the 28 vehicles and 30 observers bound for duty in Haiti had arrived at the Dominican Republic-Haiti border at 3 p.m. yesterday without incident, arriving in Port-au-Prince at about 6 p.m. The convoy had been warmly welcomed along the way and in the capital, with cheering crowds waving at them. The three senior people of the team were Colonel William Fulton, of Canada, Head of the advance team; Chief Superintendent Neil Pulio, also of

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SRSG (FC) [Signature] E/DIR DCOS ops

Canada, with the police team; and Colonel Guy Starke of France, the chief military observer. Colonel Fulton and Mr. Pulio were expected to meet this morning with the multinational force unified command. At 1 p.m., all three would hold a press conference in Port-au-Prince to discuss the mandate of the advance team during the multinational force phase. He would try this afternoon to get a read-out of the press conference.

Asked if an audio feed would be available, Mr. Sills said he did not believe that such a set-up existed yet in Haiti, but correspondents could check with his office.

Continuing, Mr. Sills said that the Secretary-General's Special Representative for Haiti, Lakhdar Brahimi, was in Washington to meet with the Clinton Administration foreign policy team dealing with Haiti.

In other announcements, Mr. Sills said that today's United Nations Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM II) briefing notes were available in the Spokesman's Office. At 2:30 p.m., on in-house channels 6 and 23, a World Chronicle television programme would be shown, featuring the Chairman of the Preparatory Committee for the World Summit for Social Development, Juan Somavia, the Permanent Representative of Chile.

Also, the update on outstanding contributions was now available in the Spokesman's Office, Mr. Sills continued. As of 30 September, the United Nations was owed an overall total of \$2.3 billion by Member States. Of that amount, \$912 million was for the regular budget and \$1.5 billion was for peace-keeping operations. The update included additional information on recent payments, such as that made by the United States to the peace-keeping budget, allowing the United Nations to make payments to a number of troop-contributing Member States.

In response to a question he had received previously about the situation in Baku, Azerbaijan, Mr. Sills said that the United Nations position was that that situation was an internal matter. Although there was a United Nations Resident Coordinator stationed there, there was no United Nations observer force to report on developments. Although there had been tragic incidents such as the assassinations of the Deputy Speaker and the head of the Presidential Guard, the United Nations was not involved in that situation. On negotiations on Nagorno Karabakh, he said that under the agreement between the United Nations and the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE), the CSCE was the primary vehicle for those negotiations, and in fact, the CSCE Ambassador handling the matter was the former Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs, Jan Eliasson.

To a question that he received previously on East Timor, Mr. Sills said that three days ago in Luxembourg, the Foreign Minister of Portugal had met with a group of Timorese who favoured integration with Indonesia. And, today, in New York, the Indonesian Foreign Minister was meeting with a group of Timorese who favour independence. The United Nations had facilitated the meeting within the framework described in the Secretary-General's report on East Timor. The United Nations did not have any representatives in Luxembourg, and would not have any at the meeting in New York, therefore information on

the meetings would come from the Missions.

To a question he had received on Myanmar, Mr. Sills said that General Assembly resolution A/46/150 on human rights in Myanmar asks the Secretary-General to assist in the implementation of the resolution and report back to the Assembly's forty-ninth session. The Secretary-General had sent a letter to the Government in February, proposing discussions to implement the resolution, to which he had received a response in August, with the Government agreeing to those talks. The Secretary-General would be meeting with the Foreign Minister next week. Thus, the process had begun so that the Secretary-General could report to the Assembly. Mr. Sills said that he could not predict what the outcome would be.

The Secretary-General's Special Representative for Cyprus, Joe Clark, would be at Headquarters on Monday, 11 October. Mr. Clark would meet with senior officials, including Marrack Goulding, Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs, and would brief members of the Security Council.

Speaking on peace-keeping operations, Fred Eckhard, of the Spokesman's Office, said that bad weather yesterday in Bosnia and Herzegovina had delayed the arrival into Sarajevo of the Secretary-General's Special Representative for the former Yugoslavia and Chief of Mission of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR), Yasushi Akashi. Therefore, he had only an abbreviated meeting with the Vice President of Bosnia, Ejup Ganic, although today he had been able to have a full meeting with both President Alija Izetbegovic and the Vice-President. After the short meeting at the Presidency last night, Mr. Akashi and his party had travelled to Pale, where they had a long and tough meeting with the Bosnian Serb leadership, including Dr. Radovan Karadzic, General Ratko Mladic, Mr. Koljevic and Mr. Krajisnik.

As a result, he continued, the necessary security guarantees had been received to resume flights into Sarajevo airport today. The first fixed-wing aircraft arrival was likely to be an UNPROFOR plane that would take Mr. Akashi and his party back to Zagreb tonight. A complex string of agreements that had been reached last weekend between the Bosnian Government and the Bosnian Serbs continued to be implemented today, resulting in: thirty-six people being medically evacuated from Gorazde to Sarajevo; a total of six convoys reaching Gorazde over the last several days; and 201 prisoners of war being exchanged over the Brotherhood and Unit, Bridge in Sarajevo, the bridge which linked the Government- and the Serb-controlled parts of the city. In addition, although not part of the agreements, also crossing the bridge were more than 100 Muslims, ethnically cleansed by the Bosnian Serbs from the area around Rogatica, between Gorazde and Sarajevo.

END OF PART ONE OF TWO
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FROM DFIDS

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DAILY HIGHLIGHTS FOLLOW, 7 October 1994, PANA,

PART 2 OF 2

Noble Othman of Djibouti told the General Assembly yesterday that the prospect of a functioning civil society in Somalia was now more remote than ever. Meaningful inter-faction talks had ceased, security had evaporated, and the dream of national reconciliation was fading. Meanwhile, the United Nations Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM II) was focusing on the process of national reconciliation, with possible departure scheduled for 31 March 1995. For too long, the United Nations had sought voluntary disarmament, conferences on national reconciliation, and a government elected by the people. However, the warlords wanted the political process to end with them, without passing through to the people. They wanted the United Nations to withdraw so that they could settle scores among themselves.

What had been absent from the whole process in Somalia was the voice of the people in selecting legitimate leadership, he continued. Instead, power had been abdicated to bands of gun-holders. A way must be found to give the people a voice, leading to a legitimate government. Leaving Somalia with nothing in place and so many lives at risk would be abhorrent and unacceptable -- a case where a "failed State" had been abandoned by the United Nations. Walking out on a society before restoring it as a functioning entity would set a precedent in United Nations history. Such an action would be far from the hopes, promises and commitments of the Charter.

The Sultan of Brunei Darussalam, Hassanal Bolkiah Mu'izzaddin Waddaulah, told the General Assembly yesterday that the world needed stability to increase economic cooperation through trade and investment. Trends towards protectionism must be resisted; States must be encouraged to open up their economies and reward liberalization. He said regional organizations could ease the burden on the United Nations, in line with the Charter. Organizations such as the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) could use preventive diplomacy and promote regional economic cooperation.

ASEAN, of which Brunei was a member, offered a vision of regional cooperation and development, he continued. It did not aim to establish institutions and legal undertakings like the

(2) G3 Plans 1/2
 G3 Eps. 1/2
 G2
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 12
 Dec 1994

of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the tragedy in Bosnia would have been even worse, but humanitarian assistance alone could not be considered a substitute for effective policy. The continued militant behaviour of the Bosnian Serbs pointed to the need to reconsider the option of lifting the arms embargo against Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Jaine Marchan, Ecuador's Acting Foreign Minister, expressed support for the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights. The General Assembly should commit the necessary resources to enable the High Commissioner to carry out his duties. Ecuador believed in the fundamental right to life, and would not accept the implementation of programmes for population control which allowed abortion. He appealed to the international community to undertake generous humanitarian action in favour of the victims of the Rwandan tragedy.

All States should join forces in safeguarding and restoring the environment, he continued. Rules and conventions were being formulated, and resources and technical efforts should be directed to putting solutions into practice. It was important to develop a greater linkage between the World Bank, the Inter American Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF), on the one hand, and the programmes of the United Nations and the Global Environmental Facility, on the other. He condemned the resumption of atomic tests for military ends. Those practices damaged the environment, endangered countries in the test area and ignored the right of all peoples to live in peace and security. Ecuador supported the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) and the declaration of non-nuclear-weapon free zones. It also supported the creation of an international authority, as proposed by the NPT, to reduce trade in conventional weapons and reach the goal of total prohibition of all kinds of weapons.

Namibia's Foreign Minister, Theo Ben Gurirab, informed the General Assembly that diplomacy had triumphed over confrontation on 1 March this year, with the reintegration of Walvis Bay and the Offshore Islands into his country. That had created an enormous opportunity for regional economic integration, community-building and prosperity. The southern African region presented a good example of transformation from conflicts, instability and suppression to peace, democracy and hope. Namibia was particularly gratified to welcome the new South Africa into the community of nations, as the two countries had struggled together during the apartheid era.

The transformation of the former Southern African Development Coordinating Conference into the Southern African Development Community (SADC) would boost regional economic cooperation and development, he continued. It would also be a step towards the realization of the goals of the African Economic Community, especially in the field of trade, investment and human-resource development. The SADC could augment the mechanism of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) for conflict resolution. Its first major success was peaceful resolution of an attempt to overthrow the democratically elected Government of Lesotho. Africa needed similar successes in other conflict situations, such as in

Angola, Liberia and Somalia. Namibia was also an active member of the Zone of Peace and Cooperation of the South Atlantic and would continue promoting trade in that area, including the development of fisheries and marine resources, and tourism.

Seyoum Mesfin, Foreign Minister of the Transitional Government of Ethiopia, said deteriorating economic and social conditions in developing countries posed the world's greatest challenge. Action to address concerns such as peace and security and the environment would be misdirected if developing countries were allowed to wallow in poverty. Each conflict in Africa arose from an impossible economic and social situation. The traditional notions of preventive diplomacy, peace keeping and peacemaking were not enough. The agenda for peace was not sufficient without the agenda for development.

The Organization of African Unity (OAU) mechanism for the prevention, management and resolution of conflicts required effective assistance from the international community, he said. No African country was immune to the political and social consequences of economic decline. That decline could only be arrested through international economic cooperation and development partnership. The transitional Government in Ethiopia had been working to restore peace and stability, democratize the political process and revitalize the economy. The key to the success of Ethiopian democracy was sustainable economic growth and development. Notable gains had already been made in the economic sector, and cooperation with international financial institutions had been encouraging. Due to the challenges that lay ahead, Ethiopia continued to count on the support of the international community.

French peacekeepers serving with the United Nations Protection Force (unmanned) today carried out an aggressive sweep in the Sudjoro demilitarized zone using armored vehicles and foot patrols, according to a spokesman for the Organization. They drove out some 350 Bosnian Government soldiers who had been in the zone in violation of the demilitarization agreement, and destroyed some bunkers and emplacements.

Yesterday, a French patrol discovered the bodies of 20 Bosnian Serbs who had been camped on Mount Igman, on the edge of the demilitarized zone. They had been killed by a Bosnian Government commando unit which had carried out a raid from inside the zone. Four of the Bosnian Serbs had been sentries, and their throats had been slit. Another four were unarmed female nurses. There was some evidence of a firelight, but some of the bodies had bullet wounds to the back of the neck. Some were found in a tent which had been set on fire.

END OF HIGHLIGHTS
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DATE HIGHLIGHTS FOLLOW, 7 October 1994, FARA,

PART 1 OF 2

Secretary General says he is closely following reports of Iraqi troop movements towards Kuwait, reiterates that any threat to peace and security in region violates Security Council resolutions.

Iraqi leader Saddam Hussein, it is complying with Security Council resolutions despite persistent obstruction by United States, Britain, France, Germany, Japan, Canada, San Marino and Mexico and speak in general debate.

United States says Iraq is violating Security Council resolutions that any member state in history of United Nations, warns that it will soon come resolve as Iraq is Iraq repeats past mistakes.

Djibouti says United Nations must not abandon Somalia, citing promises and commitments in Charter, Statute, Amman, Slovenia, Madagascar, Ecuador, Namibia and Ethiopia among other speakers in general debate yesterday.

Yugoslavia carries out aggressive sweep in Sarajevo demilitarized zone, says Bosnian Government and killed 20 Bosnian Serbs on Mount Igman in said demilitarized zone.

Secretary General Boutros Boutros-Ghali today said he was closely following news reports of Iraqi troop movements towards Kuwait. He reiterated that any threat to peace and security in the region was a violation of Security Council resolutions.

The Secretary General underlined, as he did yesterday, during his meeting with the Deputy Prime Minister of Iraq, Tariq Aziz, the importance of continued Iraqi cooperation with the United Nations Special Commission and with its Chairman, Rolf Ekeus, as well as compliance with Council resolutions.

The Deputy Prime Minister of Iraq, Tariq Aziz, today told the General Assembly that his country was ready to comply with Security Council requirements, despite the cruel and extraordinary nature of resolution 687 (1991). The embargo against Iraq represented the most comprehensive regime imposed by the Council. The freezing of assets in foreign banks denied Iraq the resources to purchase food and medicine, while the methods adopted by the Sanctions Committee was negative.

consequences on the flow of humanitarian goods. It was clear that the application of the embargo was a vindictive process aimed at depriving the Iraqi people of the simplest constituents of human life.

The United States had made various false accusations about Iraq in order to indefinitely delay the lifting of sanctions, he said. It pretended to care for the rights of the Kurds, but had prevented their leaders from honouring an agreement freely reached with Iraq in 1991. President Saddam Hussein had expressed a sincere desire to establish relations with neighbouring Arab States based on the Charters of the League of Arab States and the United Nations. The United States had obstructed those efforts and pressured the States of the region to reject dialogue. Despite the nobleness of the resolutions, Iraq had already implemented many of their provisions. It continued to implement the remaining ones legally and correctly. However, the United States persistently obstructed any step towards the correct legal application of the resolutions, and conducted itself on the basis of biased political motives. The Security Council, the General Assembly, and the international community should look into that inequitable and illegitimate situation.

Said Koumbou, Chairman of the Council of State of the National Transitional Government of Liberia, told that said that now conflicts within States were so complex that peace makers were forced to debate the merits of peacemaking or peace keeping, when the main issue should be saving lives. As a result, he told the General Assembly, the international community sometimes reacted with short-sighted measures. Attempts to resolve some conflicts unwittingly overlooked the intricacies of the national situation.

The situation in Liberia had evolved into a deadly stalemate, he continued. The overriding principle of the 1993 Cotonou Accord was disarmament and demobilization of the warring factions, but the number of armed groups had multiplied. The subsequent fighting had created a mass exodus of frightened Liberians to neighbouring countries. The stalemate was the result of the intransigence of the warring factions and their refusal to disarm and demobilize. The Liberian people were ready for peace, which could be realized given the right mix of initiatives. Recent events, including a failed coup and the renewed fighting, reinforced the need for effective action towards disarmament and demobilization. He appealed for greater support for the Economic Community of West African States' Monitoring Observer Group (ECOMOG). The international community must take the high moral ground and provide the resources needed to end the human misery and suffering in Liberia.

Boumba Allassouma, Togo's Minister for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, said Africa must shoulder its own responsibilities for conflict resolution. In June, the President of Togo had proposed to the Organization of African Unity (OAU) the creation of an African peace force to serve as a buffer while peaceful solutions to conflicts were sought. The United Nations must also encourage the peaceful settlement of disputes. The organization's effectiveness was sometimes

diminished by the refusal of some Member States to commit to peace, despite their special responsibilities under the Charter. The Security Council should be broadened to adapt to the current reality.

The elimination of poverty should also be a major United Nations objective, he said. The forthcoming World Summit for Social Development should give adequate attention to that problem. The economic situation in Africa had led to widespread poverty, aggravated by social adjustment programmes. The Agency for Development had a timely initiative and offered the opportunity to begin a dialogue on fair development. The transition from the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) to the World Trade Organization should include a system of compensation for developing countries adjusting to the new arrangement. There should be an increase in the volume of official development assistance, and more debt alleviation and write-offs. Other forms of capital, including direct investment, should be promoted.

Canada's Minister for Foreign Affairs and Foreign Trade, Jean Robitaille, said no country could control environmental degradation, transnational migrations and diseases such as AIDS by itself. Multilateral solutions had also to be found to such problems as the debt burden, inadequate flows of official development assistance (ODA), the social costs of structural adjustment, and the protectionist measures of industrialized countries. The contribution of the United Nations and its agencies remained vital in maximizing the productive potential of developing countries.

It was time to reassess the role of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank, which needed to quickly adapt to the current global economic system, he said. Jamaica supported an open, non-discriminatory trading system governed by development rules, and wanted the implementation of the conclusions of the Uruguay Round of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) and the establishment of the World Trade Organization. On military matters, he said the United Nations had a legitimate role in providing assistance to developing and other countries to shift their human and material resources from military to civilian use. He noted, even, that the permanent members of the Security Council were also the world's leading exporters of conventional weapons.

Gabriele Gatti, San Marino's Secretary of State for Foreign and Political Affairs, said the decisions taken at the International Conference on Population and Development were only a small step forward. However, it was encouraging that the Conference had recognized that all problems relating to the issue of rapid population growth should be addressed. Human rights and dignity must be respected, including the right to make free choices and the rights to development, democratic progress and equality. The family represented the last hope for mankind. All family issues were of the utmost importance, and San Marino had recently adopted new measures for the protection of motherhood and fatherhood.

Development and equitable distribution could only be achieved if the environment were safeguarded, he continued. Too often, environmental protection was sacrificed in the name

of economic and political development, which damaged the interests of other people and the common well-being. The rich and industrialized countries were regularly despoiling the underdeveloped nations and outside their borders. On this basis had created a "Foundation for the Development" with a very ambitious programme, and hoped for the collaboration and support of the United Nations.

During the session, several foreign ministers, said there was a need to restructure the United Nations based on equilibrium between the forces of centralization and decentralization. Certain provisions relating to the environment, population and development might require coordinated international action and centralized authority. Others, including the maintenance of public order and social justice might be better served by regional action, decentralization and approaches.

The discussion in the main of the day, although important, was too broad and superficial, in scope. The regional approach was discussed with many more and more detail than it deserved in the past. Several of the main subjects of the day, including those concerning the environment, population and development, were not discussed in detail. The discussion was too broad and superficial, in scope. The regional approach was discussed with many more and more detail than it deserved in the past. Several of the main subjects of the day, including those concerning the environment, population and development, were not discussed in detail.

United States Representative Maurice Stansbury said that the General Assembly had many more to be done in the area of security. Several resolutions had been adopted by the General Assembly in the past, but they were not being implemented. The day's agenda was too broad and superficial, in scope. The regional approach was discussed with many more and more detail than it deserved in the past. Several of the main subjects of the day, including those concerning the environment, population and development, were not discussed in detail.

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"The day is not the future. The day is the day," said Stansbury. It was suggested that the General Assembly should be more active in the area of security. Several resolutions had been adopted by the General Assembly in the past, but they were not being implemented. The day's agenda was too broad and superficial, in scope. The regional approach was discussed with many more and more detail than it deserved in the past. Several of the main subjects of the day, including those concerning the environment, population and development, were not discussed in detail.

END OF PART 1 OF 2
DISCUSSION

#1000340005GRT

1000340005GRT

UNITED NATIONS



NATIONS UNIES

ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA

UNAMIR - KIGALI

MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

G3 Plans
7/10

G3 PLANS 2 Muk 10/10
3 10/10
4 11/10

Kigali,
October, 1994

3000.15(Ops)

Dear Minister,

Subject: MASS GRAVE HEALTH RISK AT CYANKA

I wish to draw your attention to a serious health problem which has been identified at the Displaced Person Camp at CYANKA, UNAMIR No 4A/03 at Grid Reference 5629. Within the camp, and adjacent to the drinking water supply, there is a mass grave site which is a serious potential health risk. I seek your authority to resolve the matter speedily.

The British military medical staff who are providing humanitarian aid to the camp have established that the site will contaminate the water supply with typhoid and cholera if the bodies are not properly dealt with soon. They believe that the only way to effectively deal with the problem is to lime the area and cover it with a large amount of topsoil, which will have to be brought in by vehicle. Inevitably, this will mean that the bodies will be neutralised and they will decompose at a much faster rate than if they had been left in their current condition.

I realise that this may pose legal, moral and memorial questions for you to resolve. Equally, I have no wish for a precedent to be set and would hope that this matter could be dealt with as a unique case. However, the urgency with which a response is needed and the potential risk of not taking action soon, means that I must seek your early advice on how the problem should be resolved. Should you wish for the grave site to be properly contained, UNAMIR will undertake to coordinate the necessary work.

Shaharyar Khan
SHAHARYAR KHAN
SRSG
UNAMIR

MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR
BROAD-BASED GOVERNMENT
NATIONAL UNITY OF RWANDA
KIGALI

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FROM DPIIDS

Security Council
3435th Meeting (FM)

SC/5912
8 October 1994

SECURITY COUNCIL EXPRESSES GRAVE CONCERN AT IRAQI TROOP
MOVEMENTS TOWARDS BORDER WITH KUWAIT
Presidential Statement Says Iraq's Implied Threat
To Not Cooperate with Special Commission Completely Unacceptable

The Security Council this afternoon expressed grave concern at reports that substantial numbers of Iraqi troops, including units of the Iraqi Republican Guard, were being redeployed in the direction of the border with Kuwait.

In a statement read out on behalf of the Council by its President, Sir David Hannay (United Kingdom), the Council requested the Secretary-General to ensure that the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission (UNIKOM) redoubles its vigilance and reports immediately any violation of the demilitarized zone established under resolution 687 (1991) or any potentially hostile act.

The full text of the statement, which will be issued as document (S/PRST/1994/58), reads as follows:

"The Security Council notes with grave concern the statement issued on 6 October 1994 by the Revolutionary Command Council of Iraq. It underlines the complete unacceptability of the implication therein that Iraq may withdraw cooperation from the United Nations Special Commission. The Security Council emphasizes the necessity of full implementation of all its relevant resolutions, including full cooperation by Iraq, without interference, with the United Nations Special Commission's vital mission.

"The Security Council has also received with grave concern reports that substantial numbers of Iraqi troops, including units of the Iraqi Republican Guard, are being redeployed in the direction of the border with Kuwait.

"The Security Council, therefore, requests the Secretary-General to ensure that the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observer Mission (UNIKOM) redoubles its vigilance and reports immediately any violation of the demilitarized zone established under resolution 687 (1991) or any potentially hostile act.

G3 PLANS - 10/10
2- 11/10
3- 11/10
4- 11/10

PLANS -

G3 Ops
G3 Plans
FC

Desq
10-10

"The Security Council reaffirms its commitment to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Kuwait. It underlines Iraq's full responsibility to accept all the obligations contained in all its relevant resolutions and to comply fully therewith."

The text of the 6 October statement of the Iraqi Revolutionary Command Council is contained in a letter from the Permanent Representative of Kuwait to the President of the Security Council (document S/1994/1137). Kuwait's representative cites the statement, which was broadcast on Radio Baghdad, as a "clear and unequivocal threat" directed not only at Kuwait but also at the relations between Iraq and the Security Council.

The Iraqi statement asserts that the United States Administration, assisted by the Chairman of the Special Commission, Rolf Ekeus, is determined to harm Iraq. The United States "and its collaborators in the region, particularly the rulers of Kuwait, are determined to prolong the embargo as long as they can in order to kill the largest number possible of Iraqis through the policy of starvation and deprivation". Their policy is to deprive Iraqis of medicines and the basic needs of life and human rights, it states.

The statement goes on to say that the Iraqi leadership has no alternative but to "reconsider a new stand which will restore justice and relieve the Iraqi people from the distress imposed upon it" and that "we shall wait until 10 October 1994, and after that, every party will assume the responsibility of its own position".

In his covering letter, the Permanent Representative of Kuwait warns that the Iraqi regime may be seeking to carry out another act of aggression against Kuwait and its threats must be taken seriously by the Council. He calls upon the Council to respond to those threats, condemn them and ask Iraq to fulfil all its obligations under Council resolutions dealing with Iraqi's aggression against Kuwait.

The Council meeting was convened at 1.05 p.m. and adjourned at 1.08 p.m.

END OF STATEMENT
SIDOROVA

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G3 Plans - AB 8/10
2 - 7/11 8/10
3 - 2 8/10
4 - 4 8/10
G2 Cell
HQ UNAMIR

6 Oct 94

G2/1000

See Distribution

MILINFOSUM FOR THE PERIOD 050600-060600B OCT 94

1. SUMMARY The situation throughout the country remains calm.

2. MOVEMENT OF REFUGEES/DPS

a.

CROSSING POINT	INTO RWANDA	OUT OF RWANDA
SECTOR 1		
SECTOR 2	67	
SECTOR 3	29	15
SECTOR 4A		
SECTOR 4B		
SECTOR 4C	282	3
SECTOR 5	746	
TOTAL	1124	18

3. RGF/INTERAHAMWE ACTIVITIES

a. No RGF/INTERAHAMWE activities were reported for the period.

4. RPA ACTIVITIES

a. MILOBS in Sector 4B report that a local doctor from the town of BIRAMBO (GR 4763) was arrested on the night of 04 Oct 94 for treating a wounded man who had allegedly been shot by the RPA.

b. MILOBS report that 3 sections of RPA were deployed to the communal office in KIVU (GR 408052). There are now approximately 220 RPA soldiers deployed in the southern part of Sector 4B.

c. The RPA in SAVE (GR 7419) have arrested 29 people on alleged charges of looting. The RPA have said that they intend to move the guilty parties involved to BUTARE.

d. MILOBS went to KIZI (GR 6120) to investigate allegations that the RPA had kidnapped a boy. The mother of a 19 year old boy claims that her son was kidnapped by the RPA on 27 Aug 94 and that she believes that he is now in KIGALI prison.

5. MASS GRAVES

b. MILOBS on patrol in KIBUYE yesterday were shown a total of nine alleged mass grave sites around the town. The total number of bodies contained within these sites is not known but local people in the town claim that the largest contains 7000 bodies.

C. A MILOB team from BUTARE went to PEPINIERE (GR 8338) and discovered a mass grave of approximately 1000 bodies.


C E KAMANGE
Maj
G2

Distribution:

External:

Information:

TAC HQ
MILOB GP HQ
BRITCON
1 CDHSR
AUSMED
GHABATT
ETHIOBATT
FRAFBATT
MALAWICOY
ZAMBATT
TUNBATT
NIGBATT
CIVPOL

Internal:

Information:

FC
DFC
UNDP (Attn Mr G Le Claire)
DCOS Ops
DCOS Sp
FMO
G3 Plans

G3 PLANS - 20 5/10
 2 - 17 5/10
 3 - 22 6/10
 4 - 10 6/10
 CLK PLANS - 10 6/10
 FILE MILINFO

G2 Cell
 HQ UNAMIR

5 Oct 94

G2/1000

See Distribution

MILINFOSUM FOR THE PERIOD 020600-030600B OCT 94

1. SUMMARY The situation throughout the country remains calm.

2. MOVEMENT OF REFUGEES/DPS

a The figures below show the movement of refugees for the period.

CROSSING POINT	INTO RWANDA	OUT OF RWANDA
SECTOR 1		
SECTOR 2	84	38
SECTOR 3	133	
SECTOR 4A		
SECTOR 4B	52	
SECTOR 4C	649	61
SECTOR 5	1353	
TOTAL	2271	99

b. TAC HQ report that 500 DP's left their camp near KIBEHO (GR 5007) on 26 Sep 94. They were heading through the NYUNGWE forest for BURUNDI when they were stopped by the RPA and returned.

3. RGF/INTERAHAMWE ACTIVITIES

a. Locals in the northern part of Sector 2B have reported INTERAHAMWE activists operating in the AKAGERA National Park. The population around the town of KANYOZA (GR 5686) reported hearing a lengthy firefight in the area on 26 Sep 94. A Canadian patrol was refused access to the area on 04 Oct 94 by the RPA.

b. On 03 Oct 94 a woman was injured by an AP mine in the GISOZI area of KIGALI. A vehicle which came to her assistance also activated another mine but no additional casualties were reported. The incident happened at GR 073868 on a road leading to an RPA barracks.

4. RPA ACTIVITIES

a. The RPA at the GATUNA border post in Sector 1 are demanding written authority from the Rwandan minister of Defence for the deployment of UNAMIR troops at the border post to check to movement of foodstuffs across the border.

b. Firing was heard at the Southern end of KIBUNGO (GR 603611) at 021445B Oct 94. Approx 20 shots were heard and

2 explosions. The RPA claimed that they had been testing their weapons.

c. In Sector 5 MSF has reported that the RPA took 2 patients and their nurses from the hospital in GITARE to BYUMBA. The patients were suffering from dysentery and the RPA claim that they should not be in GATARE. MSF have expressed their concern for the welfare of their patients.

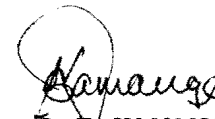
5. MISCELLANEOUS INCIDENTS

a. The recent reports of clandestine radio stations transmitting from BURUNDI and ZAIRE would appear to be based on the activities of the AGATASHYA radio station. This radio station is neither clandestine nor hostile and broadcasts on 92.0 FM and 6120 KHz (49m band SW). It is run by Reporters Sans Frontiers with funding from the Swiss Govt and support from UNHCR, UNICEF and the ICRC. AGATASHYA are presently negotiating with the Rwandan Govt for broadcasting frequencies in the KIGALI area.

6. ASSESSMENT

a. The INTERAHAMWE activities reported at para 3a are believed to be carried out by INTERAHAMWE operating from TANZANIA. There have been unconfirmed reports in the past of INTERAHAMWE armed with machetes and clubs crossing the Akagera river in Sector 2 from TANZANIA. The reports speak of groups of 3 or 4 men crossing in boats at night and then returning before the following morning.

b. The mines reported at para 3b were assessed by EOD to have been planted recently. The path on which they were laid is well used and the mines would have been activated before now had they been in position for any length of time. The path on which the mines were laid leads to an RPA barracks. It is assessed that the faction most likely to have laid the mines is INTERAHAMWE and this is the second such incident to have occurred in the last 4 weeks.


C. E. KAMANGE
Maj
G2

Distribution:

External:

Information:

TAC HQ
MILOB GP HQ
BRITCON

1 CDHSR
AUSMED
GHABATT
ETHIOBATT
FRAFBATT
MALAWICOY
ZAMBATT
TUNBATT
NIGBATT
CIVPOL

Internal:

Information:

FC
DFC
UNDP (Attn Mr G Le Claire)
DCOS Ops
DCOS Sp
FMO
G3 Plans

HQ UNAMIR II



MINUTE

775-2-1
HQ UNAMIR II 91/94

①

G3 OPS

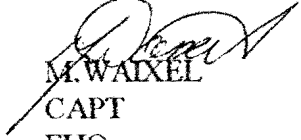
MASS GRAVE SITE AT 4A/03

Reference:

- A. 23 PARAFDAMB SIG 19B DATED 020820Z OCT 94
- B. 23 PARAFDAMB MINUTE 1390/13 DATED 2 OCT 94

1. After examining the sig at Reference A., and the minute at Reference B., the following actions are required to prevent the spread of disease and the bodies being washed out of the graves located at 4A03:

- a. the three grave sites be covered with 20mm of lime;
 - b. the graves then be covered with 900cm of top soil, and the top soil compacted;
 - c. all sites to have dug at the leading edge and side of the graves a surface water runoff channel;
 - d. a sump to be dug at the lowest edge of the grave; and
 - e. all sites to be wired off to prevent access to the site by wildlife.
2. It is estimated that approximately 10000 kgs of lime will be required for the task.
3. It is imperative that the lime and tasks outlined above are undertaken immediately to prevent the spread of disease to UN troops and the local populace.
4. A detailed inspection of the site will be conducted by the FHO to determine the long term solution to the problem.


M. WAXEL
CAPT
FHO

4 Oct 94

② G3 Plans 3

- 1. As per your current endeavours.
 - 2. Pls see DCOS Sp/64 re Supplies and FEO re eqpt. Sp.
- DCOSOPS
4-10

9800.16 (OPS)



(UNAMIR)

TO: Dr. A.H. Kabia
Executive Director

①

DATE: 1 October 1994

FROM: Ike Minta *KSC*
Legal Adviser

SUBJECT: Mass Graves - Health Policy

Reference: 538-12-1 MED BR 78/94 Dated 29 September 1994

1. Under the circumstances, I think that health considerations should prevail.
2. As far as possible, any health safeguards should still preserve the evidence as to the number of graves, their location, and contents.
3. All graves must thus be properly identified and secured, and, if possible, estimates made as to the number of persons buried therein.
4. Any health safeguards taken now should allow future exhumation of the graves if considered necessary pursuant to any investigations.

③ G3 Plans

This is a BBGNU task with NGO assistance and limited advice from G2 re lcs etc and FMO re health considerations. UNAMIR does not wish to become involved in this issue to any extent. unless UNAMIR pers exposed to health risks.

DCOS Ops
4-10

② G3 Plans 3

Below is in response to your request for advice
24 2/10

3000/14 (P2)

UNITED NATIONS



NATIONS UNIES

ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

Kigali,
October, 1994

3000.15(Ops)

Dear Minister,

Subject: MASS GRAVE HEALTH RISK AT CYANKA

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The British military medical staff who are providing humanitarian aid to the camp have established that the site will contaminate the water supply with typhoid and cholera if the bodies are not properly dealt with soon. They believe that the only way to effectively deal with the problem is to lime the area and cover it with a large amount of topsoil, which will have to be brought in by vehicle. Inevitably, this will mean that the bodies will be neutralised and they will decompose at a much faster rate than if they had been left in their current condition.

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SHAHARYAR KHAN
SRSG
UNAMIR

MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR
BROAD-BASED GOVERNMENT
NATIONAL UNITY OF RWANDA
KIGALI

UNITED NATIONS



NATIONS UNIES

ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

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SHAHARYAR KHAN
SRSG
UNAMIR

MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR
BROAD-BASED GOVERNMENT
NATIONAL UNITY OF RWANDA
KIGALI

MA TO FC

UNITED NATIONS
INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM



NATIONS UNIES
MEMORANDUM INTERIEUR

(UNAMIR)

①

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Executive Director

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[Signature]
DCOS ops
4.10

②

G3 Plans 3

Below is in response to your request for advice
22 2/10

HQ UNAMIR II



MINUTE

775-2-1
HQ UNAMIR II 91 /94

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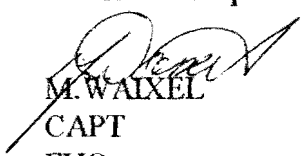
G3 OPS

MASS GRAVE SITE AT 4A/03

Reference:

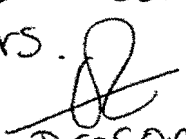
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- B. 23 PARAFDAMB MINUTE 1390/13 DATED 2 OCT 94

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M. WALXEL
CAPT
FHO

4 Oct 94

② G3 Plans 3

1. As per your current endeavours.
 2. Pls see
DCOS Sp/G4
re Supplies
and FEQ re
- 
DCOSOPS
4-10

G3 PLANS - 103/10
 2 - Hut 3/10
 3 - 2 4/10
 4 - AD 3/10
 CC - 8h 4/10
 G2 Cell
 HQ UNAMIR
 02Oct 94

G2/1000

See Distribution

MILINFOSUM FOR THE PERIOD 010600-020600B OCT 94

1. SUMMARY The situation throughout the country remains calm but TAC HQ report growing apprehension between UN/NGO and the RPA. Since 28 Sep 94 the RPA have become obstructive towards the UN. TAC HQ also report that the civilian population in certain areas remains wary of the RPA.
2. REFUGEE AND DP ACTIVITIES
 - a. It is reported that the incident in KATALE refugee camp which appeared in a media report yesterday began with two rival militia gangs fighting for control of a road junction. Reports speak of between 6-12 casualties. ICRC were informed of the existence of a "hit-list" containing the names of NGOs. It was decided that NGOs should evacuate the camp and the evacuation began at approx 1500hrs on 30 Sep 94.
 - b. A total of 593 refugees are reported to have returned to RWANDA during the reporting period. 340 came through Sector 4C and 253 came through Sector 5. 20 refugees are reported to have left RWANDA through Sector 2.
3. FACTIONAL ACTIVITIES.

RPA. Continued to man road blocks and check points in KIGALI and in many parts of the country. Conducted patrols along RWANDA-ZAIRE AND RWANDA-BURUNDI borders.

 - a. The RPA held a number of parades and celebrations yesterday to mark the fourth anniversary of their invasion of RWANDA. Parades were held in KIGALI, RUHENGARI, GISENYI and BYUMBA and an evening celebration was held in KIBUYE.
 - b. A money changer in GIKONGORO had a large amount of FRW extorted from him by an RPA soldier. The RPA LO attached to GHANBATT helped to retrieve the money.
 - c. Also in GIKONGORO a local reported that his life had been threatened by an RPA lieutenant who wanted a better exchange rate for his US dollars. RPA LO was called to assist in investigation. The LO and IO of unit concerned assured UNAMIR that the local man's security will be guaranteed by them.
 - d. Info has been received from a former customs officer to indicate that RPA and Burundian soldiers move freely across the border for R & R. RPA soldiers have been seen crossing in civilian clothing.

e. GHANBATT retrieved 15 cows and 2 sheep seized by rpa soldiers at MBASA Checkpoint (GR 5411) from 5 locals from KIBEHO (GR 5007).

f. RPA soldiers at KIZI check pt (GR 6021) refused a MILOB team from BUTARE access to monitor the check up and registration of returnees. The RPA soldiers ordered the MILOB team to move away. This is the third time that the RPA at this checkpoint have failed to cooperate with the MILOBs.

RGE NSTR.

MILITIA NSTR.

4. MISCELLANEOUS INCIDENTS


a. A robbery was reported at the Fraternite Sainte Dominique in KIGALI on 30 Sep 94. Two men dressed like RPA soldiers entered the building and forced the 8 civilian workers to hand over money at gunpoint. The house was also looted. A third soldier stood outside and guarded the robbers vehicle. The incident has been reported to the gendarmerie who have agreed to guard the house for a day or two and also to investigate the incident.

b. The GOMA/GISENYI crossing point remains closed to UNAMIR personnel. All personnel crossing into TANZANIA will require a visa and may not cross in uniform. All UNAMIR personnel approaching the BURUNDI/RWANDA border are required to obtain clearance from the RPA.

c. The body of a man aged 20-25 was found on the rubbish dump outside KIGALI at approx 0830 hrs this morning. The man appeared to have had his hands tied behind his back and his throat cut. He was lying on his back.

5. ASSESSMENT

a. The find of the body on the tip is the fourth reported body in the last 3 weeks. All had had their hands tied behind their backs before being killed with machetes or clubs. The circumstances of the deaths imply that the motive was not simple murder and that executions are being carried out in KIGALI and the bodies dumped on the rubbish dump. No effort has been made to conceal the bodies and this would tend to suggest that INTERAHAMWE are responsible and that this is part of their plan to show the occupants of KIGALI that they are still in the area.


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Maj
G2

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G3 PLANS - ~~AB~~ 3/10

SS(Plans)

2 - MEK 02/10

3 - A 4/10

4 - ~~1~~ 3/10

CC - ~~8~~ 4/10

G2 Cell
HQ UNAMIR

1 Oct 94

G2/1000

See Distribution

MILINFOSUM FOR THE PERIOD 30/0600B SEP 94-010600B OCT 94

1. SUMMARY The situation throughout the country remains calm. The RPA are making efforts to reassure the population of Sector 4A.
2. REFUGEE AND DP ACTIVITIES
 - a. 80 refugees were reported to have returned to RWANDA through Sector 1. Sector 4A reports 50 refugees leaving RWANDA for BURUNDI.
 - b. 520 refugees are reported to have returned to RWANDA through Sector 4B and a further 200 through Sector 5.
 - c. The total number of refugees reported to have entered the country during the reporting period is 800 with 50 reported to have left.
3. RGF/INTERAHAMWE ACTIVITIES
 - a. There are 3 differing reports on the whereabouts of the RGF formerly based in the GOMA area. They are reported to have moved further into ZAIRE to qualify for humanitarian aid, they are reported to have left GOMA to join their compatriots in BUKAVU and they are reported to have taken off their uniforms and joined the population of the camps.
 - b. In KATALE refugee camp (near GOMA) it is reported that 2 rival militia gangs fought for control of a road junction. The exact casualty figure is not known but it is believed that between 6 and 12 people were killed. ICRC were told of the existence of a "hit-list" in the camp which contained some names of NGOs to be executed by the militia. NGOs began to evacuate from the camp at approx 1500 hrs yesterday.
 - c. There are reports of small groups of INTERAHAMWE infiltrating into Sector 2B at night. The groups generally consist of 3-4 people and return to TANZANIA at the end of the night. Those reported to date have only been armed with machetes.
4. MISCELLANEOUS INCIDENTS
 - a. The border crossing point GISENYI-GOMA remains closed to UNAMIR personnel. The crossing points into all other neighbouring countries are open.

b. A UNHCR vehicle was stopped and searched at an RPA checkpoint just to the East of GIKONGORO (Sector 4A). The vehicle was allowed to proceed after the search. The RPA LO in TAC HQ will speak to his higher formation in GIKONGORO in an attempt to clarify the situation regarding the RPA searching of UNHCR vehicles.

c. At approx 0300 Hrs on 01 Oct 94 about 12 shots were reported to have been fired in the vicinity of the prison in BUTARE (Sector 3). The RPA claim that they foiled an attempted break out and that there were no casualties.

d. The RPA have reported that the RUHENGARI (Sector 5) area is not completely secure. They are arresting about 15 former RGF troops every week. To date 2 RGF soldiers have been killed when they offered armed resistance to their arrests.

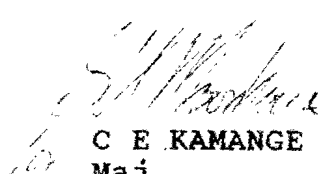
e. GHANBATT report that the RPA have held meetings with camp leaders in KIBEHO (Sector 4A, GR 5007) and the townsfolk of MUGANZA (Sector 4A, GR4303).

5. ASSESSMENT

a. The whereabouts of the former RGF who used to occupy camps in the GOMA area is now believed to be close to the town of SAKE in ZAIRE. The move was probably carried out to entitle the former RGF troops to humanitarian assistance. Reports that the troops have moved to BUKAVU or entered the camps in GOMA without their uniforms are likely to have their origins in the actions of a small number of individuals.

b. It is assessed that although the former RGF retain the capability to mount small scale insurgent attacks they are not organised enough to mount a conventional attack on the town of GISENYI as claimed by a clandestine radio station in ZAIRE.

c. The meetings held by the RPA in Sector 4A are almost undoubtedly aimed at persuading DPs to return home and also at persuading local people to remain in the area. The actions of the RPA have been "heavy handed" to date and they will need to orchestrate a coordinated campaign to reassure the population that they are genuinely concerned more with re-establishing the country than revenge.


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(UNAMIR)

TO: Dr. A.H. Kabia
Executive Director

DATE: 1 October 1994

FROM: Ike Minta 
Legal Adviser

SUBJECT: Mass Graves - Health Policy

Reference: 538-12-1 MED BR 78/94 Dated 29 September 1994

1. Under the circumstances, I think that health considerations should prevail.
2. As far as possible, any health safeguards should still preserve the evidence as to the number of graves, their location, and contents.
3. All graves must thus be properly identified and secured, and, if possible, estimates made as to the number of persons buried therein.
4. Any health safeguards taken now should allow future exhumation of the graves if considered necessary pursuant to any investigations.



G2/4000
19 SEP 94

RGF DATABASE

C3 PLANS - 1/10
2 - 2 - 7/10
3 - 3 - 27/9
4 - 4 - 3/10
CLIC

1. NUMBERS AND LOCATIONS

a. There are reports of approximately 20000 former RGF troops in camps in ZAIRE. The troops are based around the towns of GOMA and BUKAVU. It is estimated that a further 10000-15000 troops are located in BURUNDI and TANZANIA. GOAL reports that approx 10000 RGF troops are in the MUGUNGA refugee camp (30000 if families are included). They are described as extremely disorganised and are reportedly killing each other for food.

2. WEAPONS/AMMUNITION

a. The former RGF troops are thought to have about 50% of their personal weapons with them in the camps. Weapons from the RGF and former gendarmeries have been steadily surrendered to UNAMIR troops in Sector 4. Reports have been received that the ammunition state is very low. It is not possible to verify these reports.

b. The number of heavy weapons in the hands of the RGF is not known. Several RGF helicopters were seen in a camp in the BUKAVU area immediately after the war. Their present location is not known and there are rumours (from the Americans) that these helicopters may have been handed to the ZAIRIAN government in return for the assistance of that government in harbouring the RGF.

c. Former RGF forces are reported to have had the following weapons at their disposal as at 06 Apr 94:

WEAPON TYPE	NUMBER
Armoured Cars	
Panhard AML-60(mm Cannon)	25
AML-90(mm Cannon)	12
AML-245(Machine Guns)	25
Arty/Mors	
D30 122mm How	6
105mm How	6
BM21 120mm MBRL	5
120mm Mor	24
82mm Mor	75
81mm Mor	50
60mm Mor	100+
Air Defence Weapons	
M1939, 37mm AAA	10
ZU-23/4, 23mm AAA	11
ZPU-4, 14.5mm AAMG	24

20mm AAA	1
Some SA-7 family systems	N/K
MISTRAL AAM Missile	15
Anti-Tank Weapons	
75mm Recoilless Rifle	50
Helicopters	
SA-342 Gazelle, Assault	3
SA-355 Dauphin, Utility	1
SA-318 Alouette II, Utility	2

Some helicopters may be armed as gunships.

3. TRAINING

a. It has been reported that approximately 2/3 of the former RGF were recruited during the war and have only received the most rudimentary training. Their have been reports that the RGF have been receiving training from the ZAIRIAN army. At this stage it is not possible to confirm these rumours but it is considered possible as the ZAIRIAN was supportive of the former regime.

4. PRE-WAR ORGANISATION

a. The source of the following information is not known but is believed to be American.

MAJOR TACTICAL UNITS	STRENGTH	LOCATION
25 Infantry Bns	13000	7 Op Sectors
	(600-800/Bn)	
2 Cdo Bns	2000	Ruhengari/ Gisenyi Sectors
Para Cdo Bn	1000	Kigali
1 Armd Recce Bn	690	Kigali
Presidential Gd Bn	600	Kigali
HQ/Supp Units	4770	Kigali
Trg Bn	600	Butare
 SUB TOTAL	 23460	
10 Gendme Ter Gps	5300	1/Prefecture
1 Gendme Ter Coy	400	Kigali
2 Gendme Intervention Bns	920	Kigali
1 Route Sy Coy	200	Kigali
1 Gendme Air Asslt Coy	200	Kigali
1 Gende HQ	200	Kigali
 SUB TOTAL	 7200	
 MAJOR UNIT TOTAL	 30660	
 TOTAL FORCES	 Approx 39000 (includes militia)	

5. POSSIBLE ORGANISATION AS AT 01 SEP 94

MAJOR TACTICAL UNITS	EST STRENGTH	LOCATION
12 Inf Bns	8400	Goma Area
2 Cdo Bns	2000	Goma Area
Para Cdo Bn	1000	Goma Area
1 Armd Recce Bn	600	Goma Area
Pres Gd Bn	600	Goma Area
HQ/Supp Units	4000	Goma Area
1 Gende Ter Coy	400	Goma Area
2 Gende Intervention Bns	900	Goma Area
1 Route Sy Coy	200	Goma Area
2 Gende Ter Gp	1000	Goma Area
1 Gende HQ	200	Goma Area
 SUB TOTAL	 15000-20000	
6 Inf Bns (less Organised)	4200	Bukavu Area
1 Gende Air Asslt Coy	200	Bukavu Area
Supp Tps	700	Bukavu Area
 SUB TOTAL	 5000-7000	
3 Inf Bns (less Organised)	2100	Nyungwe Forest
3 Gende Ter Gps	1500	Sector 4
Militia	1400	Nyungwe Forest
 SUB TOTAL	 5000	
1-2 Inf Bns (less organised)	1400	Akagera Camp
2 Inf Bns	1400	Benaco Camp
2 Gende Ter Gps	1000	Benaco Camp
Militia	1000	Benaco Camp
 SUB TOTAL	 3400	

TOTAL FORCES AVAILABLE Approx 34000-37000 incl Militia

It is assessed that the 5000 tps believed to be in Nyungwe forest/Sector 4 on 01 Sep 94 have withdrawn to the BUKAVU area.

6. INTENTIONS

a. It is assessed that the former RGF have the capability to mount small scale insurgency operations at the moment. Little evidence of such a campaign has been seen apart from isolated incidents described as "banditry". There would not appear to be a coordinated campaign on behalf of the RGF and this is probably down to the disorganisation of the army and the command and control difficulties faced by the hierarchy at the present time. The RGF are assessed to be undergoing a reorganisation process at the moment and can be expected to mount small scale insurgency operations in the near future - probably within 6 months. The risk of such operations increases as time progresses. The size and

effectiveness of future RGF operations will depend on the level of outside assistance available to them.

b. Reports of ZAIRIAN help in the training of the RGF have not been confirmed but, if true, indicate a desire on the part of the RGF to continue the struggle. Weapon caches are reported to have been discovered and are another pointer that the RGF intend to return to recover their weapons.

c. It is unlikely that the bulk of Hutu refugees in ZAIRE and TANZANIA will return to RWANDA within a year (unless the ZAIRIAN authorities decide on a policy of forcible repatriation). This population in exile provides a potential political support base for a sustained and large scale insurgency unless immediate steps are taken by the international community, including repatriating refugees and demobilising the RGF.



DATE: 1 October 1994
REF: 1000.7(DFC)/G/8

①

TO: Force Commander
Executive Director

INFO: DCOS OPS

FROM: MA to DFC/COS *[Signature]*

SUBJECT: DETAILS OF TELEPHONE CONVERSATION WITH DFC/COS
SATURDAY, 1 OCT 1994

1. Yesterday, 30 Sep 1994, the DFC and his delegation visited Mungaga refugee camp in Goma. The population of Mungaga camp is estimated to be 200,000, including an undetermined number of RGF soldiers and their families. The RGF commanders were not present in the camp at the time of the DFC's visit. However, the delegation did meet with the young men who are acting as the Prefects of the camp.

The delegation held discussions with the Prefects lasting about two and a half to three hours. Issues discussed related to the general security of refugees in the camp and the possibility of repatriation to Rwanda. The Prefects informed the delegation of the following:

- a. They do not want the RGF soldiers in the camp to be separated from the civilians;
- b. If there is any repatriation, both civilians and soldiers should be repatriated together;
- c. Schools have been opened in the camp;
- d. A Security Commission, comprising the young men in the camp, has been set up to protect the inmates.

3. The Prefects also told the delegation that the refugees would remain in Zaire until the situation in Rwanda changes. They stressed that the RPF is an invading force and therefore expects the international community to take care of it. UNAMIR in general, and Gen Dallaire in particular, were held responsible for the overthrow of the former legitimate Rwandan Government. UNAMIR was branded as being pro RPF. The Prefects further requested that the UN place an embargo on the present BBGNU in Rwanda and pursue the Arusha Agreement. The delegation, in response to this request, reminded the Prefects that, despite the existence previously of the Arusha Agreement, the Civil War had still broken out. They questioned whether the terms of the Arusha Agreement would now be viable for Rwanda and be acceptable to all factions.

② G3 Ops
G3 Plans *[Signature]* 1/10
G2
For Info
PLANS 27 Oct 1/10
3 Oct 1/10
4 Oct 1/10
CLK PLANS
FILE MILINFO
DCOS 1/10

4. Yesterday evening, the delegation met with General Bizimungu, the exiled RGF Chief of Staff. During their discussions, Gen Bizimungu appeared to take a hard line, declaring that the war was by no means over, nor was the RGF defeated. When asked about the possibility of his returning to Rwanda, the General replied that that would be dependent on the present personal security situation of two other RGF generals who had previously returned, one of whom was Brig Gasenzi, RGF leader for the tripartite cease-fire talks. General Bizimungu then asked for information regarding the personal security of the two generals.

G3 PLANS - LB 30/9
✓ 2 - MAK 28/9
✓ 3 - C 28/9
✓ 4 - W 28/9

G2 Cell
HQ UNAMIR

27 Sep 94

G2/1000

See Distribution

MILINFOSUM FOR THE PERIOD 260600-270600B SEP 94

1. SUMMARY The situation throughout the country remains calm.

2. REFUGEE AND DP ACTIVITIES

a, There are 467 refugees repatriated from Zaire through check points 1,2 and 3 and Cyanica on 26 Sep 94 in Sector 5.

b, There are however some people who are crossing the border to collect their families.

3. RGF/INTERAHAMWE ACTIVITIES

a, There are reports from Sector 4C that RGF members are spreading propaganda that they will attack Bugarama City sometime in october this year inorder to capture Rwanda.

b, In Sector 3 Tac HQ has reported that locals around Muyira area (GR 8629) reported that RGF soldiers (approx 400 in number) on 14 Sep 94 attacked from Burundi along the border areas and killed 17 people. Escorts who went to the same area yesteday were tasked to spend a night inorder to verify the information and the general situation of the area.

4. MISCELLANEOUS INCIDENTS

a, It has been reported from Sector 4A that a strong Radio Station emminating from Burundi is urging people not to come back to their homes in Rwanda and they should stay in Burundi instead. //

b, It has been reported from Sector 5 that the border to Zaire has been reopened to UNAMIR since yesterday.

5. ASSESSMENT

a. The propaganda by RGF to attack Bugarama is believed to be aimed at detering refugees from coming back to Rwanda. It may also indicate their future plans to be launched when they get more organised.

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G3 PLANS -- *LD 30/9*
L - 2 - *Mek. 27/9*
L - 3 - *a 27/9*
L - 4 - *to 27/9*
CLK -

G2
HQ UNAMIR
26 Sep 94

G2/100

See Distribution

MILINFOSUM FOR THE PERIOD 240600-260600B SEP 94

1. SUMMARY The situation in Rwanda is generally stable.

2. REFUGEES AND DPS ACTIVITIES

a. There are 232 refugees repatriated from Zaire through Rusuzi and Bugarama in Sector 4C on 24 Sep 94 and 205 on 25 Sep 94.

b. There are further 557 refugees who have entered through check points 1, 2 and 3 and Cyanika in Sector 5 on 24 Sep 94 and 1348 refugees on 25 Sep 94.

c. There are however 229 refugees who crossed the border to Zaire through Rusuzi on 24 Sep 94.

3. RGF/INTERAHAMWE ACTIVITIES

RPA vehicle was ambushed in Sector 2B (Grid 854388) at 240610B Sep 94. Three (3) RPA soldiers were injured. It is alleged 2 Interahamwe members are responsible for the shooting.

4. RPA INCIDENTS

There is no significant RPA incident to report.

5. MASS GRAVES

Mass graves have been located at Gishoms (Grid 8212) containing 12 old dead bodies. Several other located in Cyangugu (Grid 7725) believed to contain a total of 250 dead bodies. More details are yet to be furnished by MILOBS.

ASSESSMENT

The shooting of RPA soldiers by Interhamwe is an isolated incident which may indicate the beginning of different phases of Interahamwe activities.

C. E. Kamunge
C.E. Kamunge
Major
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G3 Plans

G2 PLANS - 30/9

2 77ek

3 29/9

4 30/9

G2 Cell
HQ UNAMIR

30 Sep 94

G2/1000

See Distribution

MILINFOSUM FOR THE PERIOD 270600-280600B SEP 94

1. SUMMARY The situation throughout the country remains calm.
2. REFUGEE AND DP ACTIVITIES
 - a. 301 refugees are reported to have been repatriated from ZAIRE through RUSUZI and BUGERAMA in Sector 4C on 27 Sep 94.
 - b. No figures were received from Sector 5.
 - c. It has been reported that DPs are moving out of camps in RWAMIKO (GR 4913) and RURAMBA (GR 4716). They are reported to be heading south towards BURUNDI.
3. RGF/INTERAHAMWE ACTIVITIES
 - a. There have been several reports that the former RGF troops in the GOMA area of ZAIRE have disappeared. Efforts are being made to verify these reports and a definitive answer will be forthcoming shortly.
 - b. Reports have been received of a radio station broadcasting from ZAIRE that the former RGF intend to launch an offensive into RWANDA from the GOMA area.
4. MISCELLANEOUS INCIDENTS
 - a. There are continued reports of arrests by the RPA in Sectors 3 and 4.
 - i. Mr Lauvrien Kubwirama, acting manager GATARE Agriculture Project was arrested at GATARE (GR 3535). He is reported to have been taken to WISUMO.
 - ii. In Sector 4C, on 26 Sep 94 Cordon and Search Operations in CYANGUGU (GR 7724) and KAMEMBE (GR 7825) resulted in the arrest of 14 men and 1 woman.
 - iii. In RWAMIKO on 22 Sep 94 a Burghermeister was arrested and in KIBEHO, on the same day, a teacher was also arrested. The reasons for the arrests are not known.
 - b. In MUGANZA (GR 4305) a woman is reported to have been shot by an RPA soldier at 272200 B Sep 94. The victim received medical attention from the British Medical team at RUNYOMBYI (GR 4893). An investigation is underway.

5. ASSESSMENT

a. The reported move of the RGF from the GOMA area combined with reports of radio broadcasts saying that the RGF intend to launch an offensive from the area imply a deception plan. The RPA are reported to have 4 Bns in the area which suggests that they believe the RGF to be still in GOMA. Should the reports of the RGFs move prove to be true then the possibility of them having moved to BUKAVU with the intention of beginning hostilities cannot be discounted.

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CTB PLANS - AB 30/9
L L 2 - 7/12/94
L L 3 - 02/9
L L 4 - 1/10
CLK -

G2
HQ UNAMIR
24 Sep 94

G2/1000

See Distribution

MILINFOSUM FOR THE PERIOD 230600B - 240600B SEP 94

1. SUMMARY The situation in Rwanda is generally stable.

2. REFUGEE AND DP ACTIVITIES

a. There are 585 refugees repatriated from Zaire through Rusuzi and Bugarama in Sector 4C on 23 Sep 94.

b. There are further 974 refugees who have entered through check points 1, 2 and 3 and Cyanika into Sector 5 on 23 Sep 94.

c. There are however 100 refugees who have crossed to Zaire through Rusuzi 1 in Sector 4C.

3. RGF/INTERAHAMWE ACTIVITIES

There was no significant RGF/Interahamwe activity to report. Confirmation is however still being awaited from Sector 5 on the movement of RGF members from Goma southwards.

4. RPA SIGNIFICANT INCIDENTS

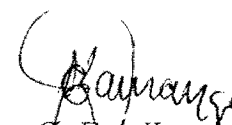
It is reported that in Gikongoro Sector 4A on 23 Sep 94 an RPA soldier threw a grenade which exploded and killed 2 people and 4 were seriously injured. It is alleged that it was an act of reprisal after the soldier was showed people responsible for the death of some members of his family. The RPA soldier is detained at RPA HQ in Gikongoro for questioning.

5. MISCELLANEOUS REPORTS

It has been reported from Sector 5 that Zairian authorities have closed the border to Zaire for UNAMIR personnel. Reasons for the closure are not known.

6. ASSESSMENT

The killing of 2 people and wounding 4 in a grenade incident by RPA indicates the acts of reprisals are being carried out which will worsen security situation. The closure of the border to UNAMIR may be means of deterring UNAMIR personnel from some information possibly involving RGF activities.


C.E. Kamunge
Major
G2

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D COS G1/G4
G3 Plans

22 Sep 94

G2/1000

See Distribution

MILINFOSUM FOR THE PERIOD 200600-220600B SEP 94

1. SUMMARY The general situation continues to be stable. There are reports of increased RPA activities.
2. REFUGEE AND DP ACTIVITIES
 - a. 550 refugees were repatriated from ZAIRE through RUSUZI and BUGARAMA in sector 4C on 20 Sep 94 and another 865 reported on 21 Sep 94.
 - b. 1130 refugees entered Sector 5 through check points 1, 2 and 3 and CYANIKA on 20 Sep 94 and a further 958 on 21 Sep 94.
3. RGF/INTERAHAMWE ACTIVITIES

INTERAHAMWE activities at GOMA reported by RPA - more details to follow.
4. RPA ACTIVITY
 - a. RPA conducted Cordon and Search Ops in GIKONGORO (sector 4A) from 200300B-201000B Sep 94. Their aim was to locate any military arms, ammunition or clothing. Inhabitants reported hostile searches and losses of personal property. A medical doctor, Mr Celestin HIGIRO, was reported to have been arrested by RPA.
 - b. At KIBUYE sector 4B, RPA troops were reported to have arrested the Burgermeister, Mr Faustin KARERA, at about 192000B Sep 94. His whereabouts and reason for arrest are not known. Efforts are being made to contact the local RPA Bn Comdr for further details.
 - c. NICOY reported that 2 RPA soldiers came to their camp and were asking for UNAMIR berets and insignia. When NICOY soldiers tried to bring the RPA soldiers to a NICOY offr the RPA soldiers departed on a motorbike.
5. MASS GRAVES
 - a. At a catholic church near GAFUNZO (Sector 4C) two mass graves are reported to have been located. One reportedly contains 800 bodies and the other 200.
 - b. To the south of GAFUNZO another 33 bodies were found partially buried.
 - c. Dwellers around Musheke have promised to give

information on another mass grave where 684 (680 Tutsi and
4 Hutu) are believed to have been killed and buried.
FRAFBATT are investigating.

Kamange
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Distribution:

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Information:

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NICOY
CIVPOL

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Information:

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DFC
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DCOS Ops
DCOS Sp
FMO
G3 Plans

CLK PLANS - 19/9
2-7/1000 20/9
3-
4-
CLK PLANS - 19/9

G2 Cell
HQ UNAMIR

20 Sep 94

G2/1000

See Distribution

MILINFOSUM FOR THE PERIOD 190600-200600B SEP 94

1. REFUGEE AND DP ACTIVITIES

- a. 752 refugees were reported to have repatriated through RUSUZI 1 and BUGERAMA into Sector 4C.
- b. Sector 5 reports a total of 1577 refugees repatriated through checkpoints 1, 2 and 3.
- c. A further 60 refugees were reported to have returned to RWANDA through CYANIKA (GR 7152).
- d. The RPA are reported to have closed down the DP camp at MABAZA (GR 3473, Sector 4B). The DPs were ordered to return home.

2. RGF/INTERAHAMWE ACTIVITIES

- a. There were no RGF/INTERAHAMWE activities reported for the period.

3. MISCELLANEOUS INCIDENTS

- a. ETHIOBATT have reported that a women was arrested and imprisoned in BUGARAMA (GR 8902). The reason for the arrest is not known.
- b. RPA soldiers are reported to have fired their weapons into the air near the town of GAFUNZO (GR 9035, Sector 4C). The RPA claimed that they were test firing their weapons. The noise of the firing was reported to have greatly concerned the inhabitants of the town.
- c. A section of RPA was deployed on the border post at RAMERA (GR 4192, Sector 4A). UN forces have observed that since this deployment the flow of returning refugees from BURUNDI has decreased. Figures are not available.
- d. It is reported that all of the unoccupied houses in CYANGUGU have been taken over by the RPA.

4. ASSESSMENT

a. The population of Sector 4 remain wary of the RPA. RPA actions such as the arrest of the woman in BUGARAMA with no reason given and the test firing of weapons in GAFUNZO do nothing to reassure the population that they are in safe hands. The incidents could be a show of strength by the RPA to demonstrate that they are firmly in control of the area or alternatively they could show that the RPA is unaware of the effect their actions have upon the population in the area.


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DCOS Sp
G3 Plans

19 Sep 94

G2/1000

See Distribution

MILINFOSUM FOR THE PERIOD 180600-190600B SEP 94

1. REFUGEE AND DP ACTIVITIES

- a. Sector 4 reports that 260 refugees have returned through RUSUZI 1 and 2 and BUGARAMA checkpoints.
- b. Sector 5 reports 900 returning refugees through checkpoints 1, 2 and 3.

2. RGF/INTERAHAMWE ACTIVITIES

- a. There were no RGF or INTERAHAMWE incidents reported throughout the period.

3. MISCELLANEOUS INCIDENTS

- a. In GAFUNZO (Sector 4C) a husband and wife were taken by the RPA to unknown destination. It is not known what the couple are alleged to have done.

4. ASSESSMENT

- a. The taking by the RPA of the husband and wife from GAFUNZO has made the population in the area afraid of the RPA and wary of their intentions. It is assessed that this feeling will continue in the immediate future as the RPA attempt to secure the area by confiscating illegally held weapons and searching for those whom they believe guilty of war crimes. Despite the reported fear of the RPA in the area there has been no significant increase in the number of refugees reported in the area.

G3 PLANS - 19/9
2 - 17/9
3 -
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CLK PLANS - 19/9


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For FC

Distribution:

External:

Information:

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DCOS Sp
G3 Plans

G2 Cell
HQ UNAMIR

17 Sep 94

G2/1000

See Distribution

MILINFOSUM FOR THE PERIOD 170600-180600B SEP 94

1. SUMMARY The situation is generally stable, however, in GIKONGORO (Sector 4A) 6 murders are reported to have been committed by unknown, uniformed men.
2. REFUGEE AND DP ACTIVITIES
 - a. The flow of refugees returning through Sector 4 continued yesterday with a total of 609 reported to have been repatriated through RUSUZI and BUGARAMA. 27 refugees are reported to have left RWANDA to go to ZAIRE.
 - b. No information has been received from Sector 5.
3. RGF/INTERAHAMWE ACTIVITIES
 - a. In GIKONGORO (Sector 4A) a man was killed and another seriously wounded on the night of 16 Sep 94. The incident happened in front of the MILOB HQ. The perpetrators were reported to be in uniform. An investigation is ongoing.
 - b. Again in GIKONGORO on the same night 5 people were killed and 2 children wounded in a separate attack. Witnesses could not identify the assailants but reported that there were about 15 of them. They were reported to be wearing military uniforms and armed. The assailants spoke Kinyarwanda and stole about 16000 Rwandan Francs from the victims before killing them with machetes and knives. An investigation is ongoing.
4. ASSESSMENT
 - a. The murders in GIKONGORO can not be confirmed as having been committed by the RGF but the reports that the murderers were armed and wearing uniforms would suggest that this is the case. This is the first reported sighting of such a large number of RGF troops in this area and it considered very strange that they are able to conceal themselves from the RPA, MILOBS and GHANBATT. More information is required in order to assess the situation properly.

G3 PLANS - SB 19/9
2 - 77EC 19/9
3 - 2 12/9
4 - 10 19/9
CLK PLANS -

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DCOS Sp
G3 Plans

G3 PLANS - 28/8/9
2 - JPK 19/09
3 - A 19/9
4 - ID 19/09
CLK PLANS - M 19/9

G2 Cell
HQ UNAMIR

17 Sep 94

G2/1000

See Distribution


MILINFOSUM FOR THE PERIOD 160600-170600B SEP 94

1. SUMMARY The country continues to return to normal with more water and power being reconnected day by day.
2. REFUGEE AND DP ACTIVITIES
 - a. Yesterday it was reported that elders from the MURURU DP camp (GR 7622) had met with the RPA to discuss their concerns for the safety of the camp. They would appear to have failed in their mission as 164 people left the camp for ZAIRE yesterday.
 - b. Refugees continue to be repatriated from ZAIRE to RWANDA. No figures are available for Sector 5 but 534 were repatriated through RUSUZI and BUGARAMA.
3. RGF/INTERAHAMWE ACTIVITIES
 - a. ETHIOBATT report rumours that the RGF intend to buy UNAMIR uniforms in order to assist them in their insurgency campaign.
4. MISCELLANEOUS INCIDENTS
 - a. The body of an unidentified male was found at the rubbish dump in KIGALI (GR 155844). The man had his hands tied behind his back and was gagged. He had been shot in the side of the chest. HAC, RPA and MILPOL were all informed. There was nothing to indicate the identity of the perpetrators.
 - b. NGOs report that the RPA are making an effort to reassure the population of DP camps in Sector 4 by waving at them as they pass. The area is described as less tense than previous weeks.
 - c. Sector 4B report that the population of the area are unhappy about the RPA carrying out house searches. The RPA arrested a number of people when searches of their homes discovered weapons, ammunition and uniforms. The amount of equipment discovered is unknown.
5. ASSESSMENT
 - a. It is assessed that the RPA will make a considerable effort to win the hearts and minds of the population of Sector 4 in order to persuade them to remain in the country. The house searches that the RPA are currently

carrying out in the area are a legitimate tactic especially in the light of the discoveries of arms and ammunition. It would make sense for these searches to continue in the immediate future until the RPA are confident that they have the area secured.

b. It is not possible to attribute blame to any organisation or individual for the murder of the unidentified male in KIGALI. There have been several rumours of continued INTERAHAMWE activity in the city and this may be an INTERAHAMWE attack as the circumstances of the victim's death (ie bound and gagged) do not suggest a purely criminal motive.

c. If the report about the buying of UNAMIR uniforms by the RGF proves to be true then it would result in mistrust between RPA and UNAMIR forces and would almost undoubtedly reduce the freedom of movement presently enjoyed by UNAMIR. Until there is any corroboration for this report it is considered to be just a rumour.

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C's Plans - 17/9
2 - 7/9 17/9
3 - 17/9
4 - 17/9
C's Plans - 17/9

G2 Cell
HQ UNAMIR

16 Sep 94

G2/1000

See Distribution

MILINFOSUM FOR THE PERIOD 150600-160600B SEP 94

1. SUMMARY The situation throughout the country remains stable.
2. REFUGEE AND DP ACTIVITIES
 - a. ETHIOBATT report that 40 refugees have left sector 4C for Zaire. The overall trend in refugee movement continues to be into the country with 613 refugees returning to Sector 4C through RUSUZI 1 alone.
 - b. It is reported that people in the MURURU displaced persons camp (Sector 4C, GR 7622) are afraid of the RPA forces in the area and have sent some elders to gain assurances from the RPA for their safety.
 - c. MILOBs report that local people in the KIBUYE (Sector 4B, GR 2771) area are reported to be afraid of the RPA.
3. RGF/INTERAHAMWE ACTIVITIES There have been no reports of any RGF/INTERAHAMWE activity during the period.
4. MISCELLANEOUS INCIDENTS
 - a. In GIKONGORO (Sector 4A, GR 5127) the RPA is occupying former government quarters and forcing the occupants (former government employees) to leave. The occupants were not allowed to take any personal possessions with them.
5. MASS GRAVES
 - a. Two mass graves have been discovered in the area of KAYUMBA (Sector 2). One consists of bodies lying on a hillside at GR 094698 and the other is a covered pit at the rear of a petrol station at GR 096635. Both graves are estimated to contain about 100 bodies each. More graves are believed to be in the area and efforts are being made to locate them.

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5. ASSESSMENT

a. The RPA are failing in their aim of attempting to reassure the population of Sector 4 that they mean them no harm. Many Hutus still fear reprisals for the earlier atrocities committed in the war. It is assessed that the flow of refugees from Sector 4 will not stop completely and may actually rise in the short term until the RPA change their tactics and approach.


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DCOS Sp
G3 Plans

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MEMORANDUM

RWA

Date: 16 August 1994

To: DFC/COS

Copy to: FC, COO, COP, Maj Maczka, Capt Hurlston

From: Paddy Blagden

MAP APPRECIATION OF MINE THREAT

1. I am concerned at the lack of mine data currently available. Unfortunately most of the mine data made available at my last visit was taken from the RGF, who can no longer supply it. In addition, fresh mines have been laid since the start of the war on 5 April 1994. The mine intelligence cell has sent out questionnaires to UN units, UN agencies, hospitals and NGOs, and this may give some warning of where these mines may be.

2. There is some evidence that the more recent mines were probably laid as close protection for RGF defensive positions. I would therefore be grateful if your staff could prepare a map appreciation for Maj Maczka and Capt Hurlston of where the RGF defensive positions were taken up, in their retreat to the West. This may give a good indication of areas of probable mine threat; the exact nature of the threat can be confirmed at a later stage either by the mine intelligence cell or the mine/EOD clearance contractor, who can investigate the area and talk to the local population.

3. On the basis of this and other information, the mine intelligence cell can then issue a map denoting areas which at this stage should be avoided when planning operational or humanitarian deployments.

P.M. Blagden

PM Blagden
UN Demining

500055 (Paddy)
MIL INFO

G3 PLANS - AB 12/9
2 - 744-12/9
3 - a 16/9
4 - ID 16/9
CLL PLANS - 16/9

G2 Cell
HQ UNAMIR

14 Sep 94

G2/1000

See Distribution

MILINFOSUM FOR THE PERIOD 130600B-140600B SEP 94

1. SUMMARY The overall situation throughout the country is stable. The reporting period was very quiet.
2. REFUGEE AND DP ACTIVITIES
 - a. There were 581 refugees repatriated from ZAIRE through RUSUZI and BUGARAMA.
 - b. Sector 5 report a further 1097 refugees have returned from ZAIRE through checkpoints 1,2 and 3.
 - c. Sector 3 reports that approximately 1500 refugees have returned from BURUNDI over the course of the last 3 days.
3. RGF/INTERAHAMWE ACTIVITIES
 - a. ETHIOBATT reported that 4 weapons were surrendered by former RGF Gendarmes in Sector 4C.
4. MISCELLANEOUS INCIDENTS
 - a. ETHIOBATT reported that RPA soldiers fired about 20 rounds into the air around RUSUZI 1 during the night of 12 Sep 94. Fire was returned from the ZAIREAN side from, it is believed, ZAIREAN soldiers. No casualties were reported.
 - b. A murder suspect was arrested at MUNINI (GR 3624). He is alleged to have killed 3 members of the same family. Nothing is known about the motivation for the attack or when it occurred.
5. ASSESSMENT
 - a. Extended exposure to the poor conditions in the camps around GOMA and the deteriorating security situation in the area are undoubtedly playing their part in persuading some refugees to return, however, their return indicates that they consider RWANDA to be safer than the area around GOMA. The fact that refugees are returning may well indicate to the RGF that their policy of trying to de-stabilise the region is not working. This may well encourage them to step up their attempts to discourage the return of refugees by increasing the number of armed incidents in RWANDA.

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Distribution:

External:

Information:

MILOB GP HQ
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FRAFBATT
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DCOS Ops
DCOS G1/G4
G3 Plans

G3 Plans
13/9

G2 Cell
HQ UNAMIR

17 Sep 94

G2/1000

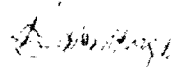
See Distribution

MILINFOSUM AS AT 120600B SEP 94

1. SUMMARY The country remains calm with the gradual normalisation of conditions continuing.
2. REFUGEE AND DP ACTIVITIES
 - a. Refugees continue to return from ZAIRE to RWANDA through Sectors 4 and 5. It is reported that about 1500 refugees crossed from GOMA with a further 1000 reported to have returned from BUKAVU through RUSUZI 2.
3. RGF/INTERAHAMWE ACTIVITIES
 - a. There was no significant RGF/Interahamwe activity to report.
4. MASS GRAVES
 - a. Another mass grave has been located at SAVE (GR 746193). It contains approximately 1750 bodies. These people are believed to have been killed by the RPA during the war.
 - b. AUSMED staff have reported that the local population in the area of NYUMBA (GR6405) claim that about 20000 bodies are buried in the area of NYUMBA and NYIKIBANDA (GR6502). The exact locations of the graves are not yet known and MILOBs have been tasked to verify the accuracy of the information and to identify the graves.
4. MISCELLANEOUS INCIDENTS
 - a. In KIBOMBA refugee camp (N of GOMA in ZAIRE) it was claimed that Zairian soldiers had opened unaimed fire. It is believed that some refugees were shot. Details of the incident are vague and Sector 5 are looking into the matter.

5. ASSESSMENT

a. The total number of refugees reported to have returned from ZAIRE is the highest number yet reported. It is encouraging and indicates that the refugees consider that it is preferable to return to RWANDA rather than to remain in ZAIRE. Long exposure to the poor conditions in the camps, the deteriorating security situation and possibly pressure from the Zairian authorities have probably played their part in the decision making process. The RGF campaign to pressurise people into staying by convincing them that RWANDA is too dangerous to return to would appear to be failing.


C E KAMANGE
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Distribution:

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Information:

MILOB GP HQ
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DCOS G1/G4
G3 Plans

G3 PLANS - ~~12/9~~ 12/9
2 - MKK 12/08
3 - OL 12/09
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G2 Cell
HQ UNAMIR

// Sep 94

G2/1000

See Distribution

MILINFOSUM AS AT 110600B SEP 94

1. SUMMARY The situation throughout RWANDA continues to be calm.
2. REFUGEE AND DP ACTIVITIES
 - a. Sector 5 reports that up to 80000 refugees have returned to RWANDA from the GOMA area in ZAIRE. Approximately 1000 refugees are returning every day through checkpoints 1 and 2.
 - b. Sector 5 reports that the RPA checkpoint at CYANIKA (GR 710521) claims that between 60 and 100 refugees are returning to RWANDA daily.
 - c. In Sector 4C approximately 550 refugees have been repatriated from ZAIRE through RUSUZI 2. The refugees were repatriated on 9 Sep 94.
3. RGF/INTERAHAMWE ACTIVITIES
 - a. In Sector 4C the former RGF Gendarmerie surrendered 4 small arms, 1460 rounds of ammunition and 2 hand grenades to ETHIOBATT.
4. MASS GRAVES
 - a. Another mass grave has been located in sector 1 at RUKARA (GR2001). The number of bodies contained in the grave is not known.
4. MISCELLANEOUS INCIDENTS
 - a. Two military policemen were killed in GOMA on 09 Sep 94. Local inhabitants hanged the men for trying to extort money from them. No Refugees were believed to have been involved in the incident.
 - b. A large crowd demonstrated in front of the government offices in GOMA at 1200 hrs yesterday. Zairian officials stated that the matter was internal to ZAIRE and that the demonstrators were expressing "their fear" and were demanding better protection from the Zairian authorities.
5. ASSESSMENT
 - a. Extended exposure to the poor conditions in the camps around GOMA and the deteriorating security situation in the area are undoubtedly playing their part in

persuading some refugees to return, however, their return indicates that they consider RWANDA to be safer than the area around GOMA. The fact that refugees are returning may well indicate to the RGF that their policy of trying to destabilise the region is not working. This may well encourage them to step up their attempts to discourage the return of refugees by increasing the number of armed incidents in RWANDA.

b. The hanging of the two military policemen and the demonstration in GOMA are both indications that the security situation in the area is worsening. This may result in the increased deployment of Zairian security forces in an attempt to calm the situation. As the worsening situation around GOMA is due in no small part to the number of Rwandan refugees in the area it would be a logical step for the Zairian government to attempt to persuade the refugees to return to RWANDA as quickly as possible.

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Distribution:

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Information:

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DCOS G1/G4
G3 Plans

G2/1000

See Distribution

MILINFOSUM AS AT 100600B SEP 94

1. SUMMARY The situation throughout the country is generally calm, however reports of isolated attacks are on the increase.
2. REFUGEE AND DP ACTIVITIES
 - a. There is a continual stream of refugees moving from BURUNDI and TANZANIA into Sector 2. One RPA checkpoint reports that approximately 200 refugees/day are moving through their position. The refugees are mostly Tutsis returning home after an absence of about 30 years.
 - b. In RUKODO DPs camp a GHANABATT patrol recovered 1 x small arm and 2 x hand grenades.
3. RGF/INTERAHAMWE ACTIVITIES
 - a. A shooting incident was reported in CYANGUGU which lasted from 0500-0700 hrs yesterday. Ten "bandits" are reported to have been killed. Two boys were wounded and are being treated in the hospital. The incident was reported by MSF staff working in the hospital.
 - b. Former RGF soldiers are reported have been firing across the border from the area of BUKAVU. They were targeting the Hydro-electric facility at RUSUZI 2. ETHIOBATT report that the RGF forces have stated that they intend to destroy the power station.
4. MISCELLANEOUS INCIDENTS
 - a. Two people were killed and one seriously injured in an attack in KIGALI. The incident happened on a rubbish tip by the road to RWAMAGANA (GR172832). The survivor is being treated at the King Faisal hospital in Kigali. HAC are conducting an investigation into the incident.
5. ASSESSMENT
 - a. The report from ETHIOBATT that the RGF have stated that they intend to destroy the hydro-electric facility at RUSUZI 2 is significant. It implies that the RGF may well be moving out of their re-organisational phase into a more active stage of their campaign. It is assessed that the RGF only have the capability to mount a small scale insurgency campaign at this point in time, however, as they become better organised and equipped they could pose a significant threat to the new regime.

G2 Cell
HQ UNAMIR

10 Sep 94

b. The shooting incident in CYANGUGU in which 10 bandits are reported to have been died could well be tied into the overall RGF campaign to de-stabilise the region in order to deter refugees from returning.


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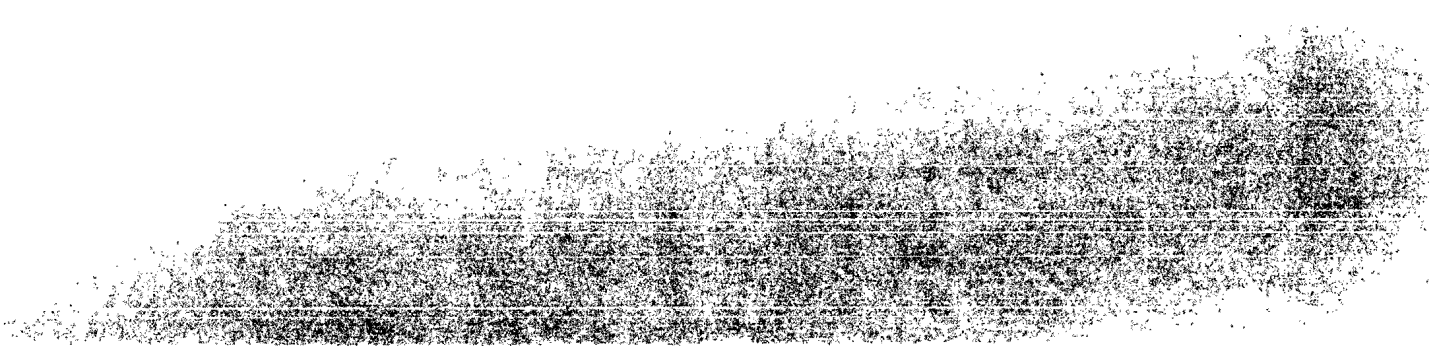
Information:

MILOB GP HQ
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Information:

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G2 Cell
HQ UNAMIR

9 Sep 94

G2/1000

See Distribution

MILINFOSUM AS AT 090600B SEP 94

1. SUMMARY The situation throughout the country remains calm.
2. REFUGEE AND DP ACTIVITIES
 - a. Refugees continue to be repatriated through Sectors 4 and 5.
 - b. Displaced persons in Sector 4B are becoming more confident with the situation and are eager to return to their homes in the KIGALI area.
 - c. A large number of weapons are being seized from displaced persons in Sector 4B. Checks for weapons are to intensified on road blocks.
3. RGF/INTERAHAMWE ACTIVITIES
 - a. Two former gendarmaries have surrendered themselves to UNAMIR forces in GISHYITA (Sector 4B). They are to be handed over in accordance with laid down instructions.
4. MISCELLANEOUS INCIDENTS
 - a. A man was killed and his wife wounded in SOVU (Sector 4A). The investigation is ongoing with six suspects being held in NYESAYU.
 - b. The local populace in Sector 5 are locating mines and munitions almost daily. EOD has been requested to send a mine field recce team to survey the Northern part of the Sector which is believed to be heavily mined.
 - c. In RUHENGARI (Sector 5) a grenade explosion was heard but no casualties were reported.
 - d. In NYUNDO (Sector 5) 2 x mines were located. The type is not yet known and EOD has been informed.

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5. ASSESSMENT

a. The munitions located by the populace in Sector 5, combined with the arms caches reported previously may well indicate that the former RGF plan to mount some sort of offensive action in the future. It is assessed that they have the capability to mount only limited insurgent action at the moment but the threat from hardline elements in the former RGF will grow as time goes on and they become better organised.

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UNAMIR G2 BRIEF 1 SEP 94

GOOD MORNING SIR, INFORMATION CONTAINED WITHIN THIS BRIEFING COVERS THE PERIOD 30-31 AUG 94

SITUATION; THE GENERAL SITUATION IN RWANDA CONTINUED TO REMAIN CALM. REFUGEE/DPS TRAFFIC CONTINUES.

REFUGEE MOVEMENTS: IT IS REPORTED THAT IN THE CYANGUGU AREA THERE ARE SOME REFUGEES WHO ARE AFRAID OF BANDITRY IN THE NYUNGWE FOREST. THEY CAN NOT WALK IN THE WOODS OR FOREST. THEY ARE NOT AFRAID OF THE RPA.

THERE CONTINUES TO BE REPORTS OF REFUGEES BEING ROBBED BY ZAIRIAN SOLDIERS AS THEY CROSS THE BORDER. THEY ARE BEING CHARGED \$80 PER VEHICLE.

ETHIOBATT REPORTED THAT FEW REFUGEES WERE REPATRIATED AT KIRAMBO AREA. THE REFUGEES OR RETURNEES CARRIED HOUSE HOLD MATERIALS.

THERE IS A SPECULATION THAT SOME OF THESE BEING REPATRIATED MAYBE MILITARY PERSONNEL DRESSED IN CIVILIAN CLOTHES.

RGF/INTRAHAMWE ACTIVITIES: CANADIANS REPORTED THAT IN KIBUNGO (SECTOR 2) INTERAHAMWE ACTIVITIES IS IN THE INCREASE. SIX (6) PEOPLE(3 SOLDIERS,3 INTERAHAMWE) WERE KILLED IN GUN FIGHT LAST WEEK-END.THERE ARE MANY INSTANCES OF BANDITRY VIOLENCE BEING REPORTED. THIS WAS CONFIRMED BY RPA.

GHANABATT REPORTED THAT THERE WERE GUN SHOTS ON THE NIGHT 29/30 AUG 94 AT KIRARO AREA. THEY ALSO REPORTED ON A MURDER CASE AT GIFURWE AND TWO (2) SUSPECTS HAVE BEEN ARRESTED. ANOTHER MURDER CASE IS REPORTED IN MUNINI AREA WHERE THERE WAS A FIGHT BETWEEN TWO (2) FAMILIES.

LOCATION OF MASS GRAVES: NO FURTHER INFORMATION AT THIS TIME

RPA ACTIVITIES:

8 Sep 94

G2/1000

See Distribution

MILINFOSUM AS AT 080600B SEP 94

1. SITUATION The general situation throughout the country continues to be calm.
2. REFUGEE AND DP ACTIVITIES
 - a. The repatriation of refugees from ZAIRE, through Sector 4 is on the increase. There is also a general increase in the amount of refugee and DP traffic in Sector 4.
 - b. The number of refugees in the NYARUSHISH camp, east of CYANGUGU, has risen to an estimated 14000.
3. RGF/INTERAHAMWE ACTIVITIES
 - a. INTERAHAMWE meetings are reported to be held in the MUDASOMWA refugee camp in Sector 4A. At least 1 INTERAHAMWE member from RWAMIKO Camp (GR 4913) regularly attends these meetings.
 - b. Air Recce has surveyed NYUNGWE National Forest for signs of RGF/Bandit activity. No indications of such activity was found.
 - c. 2 people were reported to have been killed in KAGARAMA (GR 9244). It is believed that a hand-grenade was used in the attack.
4. LOCATION OF MASS GRAVES There is a report that an additional mass grave has been discovered at RUGOGWE in Sector 3 near RUHANGO.
5. MISCELLANEOUS INCIDENTS
 - a. NGOs in GYSENYI (Sector 5) have reported that their NGO counterparts in KIGALI have said that the Rwandan Minister of Defence has signed a paper authorising the closure of roads in the GYSENYI area. An RPA liaison officer is trying to verify this report.
 - b. Unexploded Ordnance (believed to be a mortar bomb was located at TUBA RWANDA (near Coca-Cola Company in KIGALI). EOD was informed.

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Distribution:

Internal:

Information:

FC
DFC
DCOS Ops
G3 Plans

UNAMIR G2 BRIEF

INFORMATION CONTAINED WITHIN IN THIS BRIEFING COVERS THE PERIOD 29-30 AUG.

SITUATION:

REFUGEE MOVEMENTS: SECTOR 4 MILOB HQ REPORTS THAT MOST REFUGEE TRAFFIC CONTINUES TO MOVE OUT OF ZAIRE, ALTHOUGH SOME ARE STILL LEAVING RWANDA.

A HELICOPTER FLIGHT OVER SE IJWI ISLAND FOUND APPROX 4000 DPS, IN THE AREA. CHOPPER REPORTS 8 LARGE BOATS FULL OF PEOPLE MOVING TO RWANDA. THIS IS A REVERSAL FROM 29 AUG.

REFUGEE TRAFFIC IN GISENYI AREA CONTINUES TO TRICKLE BACK SLOWLY INTO RWANDA.

RGF/INTRAHAMWE ACTIVITIES: A 57 YR OLD MAN WAS ADMITTED TO 2 FD AMB HOSPITAL IN MARERU YESTERDAY WITH SEVERE MACHETE WOUNDS. HE HAD TO HAVE HIS LEFT ARM AND LEFT CHEEK BONE AMPUTATED. THIS IS THE SECOND OCCURRENCE OF A MACHETE ATTACK IN THAT AREA SINCE LAST WEEK.

ETHIOPIAN BN REPORTS THAT A MAN IN RUSAYO WAS KILLED BY THREE ARMED MEN. ASSAILANTS NOT YET CAUGHT.

SECTOR 4 MILOB HQ REPORTS THAT A LOCAL DOCTOR WAS SHOT IN THE BACK IN THE AREA OF KIRAHU ON 30 AUG, WITNESSES ARE RELUCTANT TO SAY ANYTHING OUT OF FEAR OF REPRISAL.

ASSESS THAT THIS TYPE OF ACTY WILL INCREASE IF INHABITANTS CONTINUE TO PERCEIVE A LACK OF LAW AND ORDER IN THE AREA.

RPA ACTIVITIES: NOTHING SIGNIFICANT TO REPORT AT THIS TIME.