

UNAWAR

BRIEFINGS

11 SEPT 1993 - 5 MAR 1994

PLEASE RETAIN
ORIGINAL ORDER

CONFIDENTIAL
PH/NG JULY 2001

UN ARCHIVES

SERIES 51002

BOX 181

FILE 4

ACC. 1993/0183

CMO/009

①
Dunn
5/7
File
Secy

B R I E F

TO
THE

C H I E F

M I L I T A R Y
O B S E R V E R
(CMO)

A R E A W E S T
KISORO

UNOMUR

AREA WEST HQ
KISORO
19 January 1994

BRIEF FOR THE CMO

INTRODUCTION

1. I on behalf of all members of UNOMUR AREA WEST welcome you to the CP of the Area. In next 20 minutes or so I along with my staff are going to brief you on the activities of the Area West. During the brief if you have got any query or if you want to clarify anything, you can interrupt or at the end we will be at your disposal for such clarification. As you know that West Area has got 3 teams with CP staffs with total 23 UNMOs. The Area 2IC Capt CORREA is working as Information and Operation Officer, Maj SAIF is working as Senior Duty Officer and Signal Officer and Capt NTHOKGO is performing the task of G1 and G4. We have got a Medical Assistant also.

INFORMATION

2. As you know that we do not have any information gathering agency or system. However, we collect information through ground reconnaissance and patrolling. Sometimes we get information from the Mission HQ also. During last 3 months of so we could collect the following information:

a. Terrain . The border area is mostly hilly. The area between Mt SABINIO and CYANYKA is quite high with number of isolate hills. The area between CYANYKA and LUGENDABARE is generally flat. From LUGENDABARE to KASIRU there is a high chain of hills named VUGAMBA RANGE which summits on the border line. From KASIRU to KABALI RIVER it is also hilly terrain with thick Bamboo Forest.

b. Location of NRA . The 25th NRA Battalion is deployed in this area with the following:

- (1) Battalion HQ - KISORO.
- (2) One Coy - In the Bamboo Forest to take care of the natural reserve located beside the road between KISORO-KABALE.
- (3) One Platoon at CYANIKA.
- (4) One Platoon at NKURUNGURU.
- (5) One Platoon at LAKE CHAHAFY with one section each at LUGENDABARE and VUGAMBA RANGE.
- (6) One Platoon at KASHASHA.

c. Rwandese Patriotic Front (RPF) . A camp may be of Platoon strength at LUGENDABARE with an Observation Post on the hill top.

d. Rwandese Government Forces (RGF) . A camp is seen between Mts MUHAVURA and GAHINGA

e. Border Crossing Points

- (1) The main crossing point is through CYANYKA.
- (2) Other crossing points are:
 - (a) Between Mts SABINIO, GAHINGA and MUHAVURA.
 - (b) At NKURUNGURU.
 - (c) At LAKE CHAHAFY.
 - (d) At LUGENDABARE.
 - (e) At KANABA.
 - (f) At KASHASHA.

All these crossing points are foot tracks.

f. Other information .

- (1) During our patrols we have found following things:
 - (a) LUGENDABARE - Old defensive position.
 - (b) Mt MUHAVURA and Mt GAHINGA - Empty cartridges of small arms.
 - (c) NKURUNGURU - Empty cartridges of small arms and recoilless rifles.
 - (d) LAKE CHAHAFY - On the way to LUGENDABARE we found mines.
- (2) Some Accidents.
 - (a) In the month of October a boy of about 6-8 years old was killed and a boy of about 10-12 years old was injured from a mine explosion near CYANYKA, inside RWANDA.
 - (b) On 2nd November 93 a boy of about 12 years old lost his both legs below the knee in a mine explosion at VUGAMBA RANGE.
 - (c) On 14 December 93 a boy of about 16 years old lost parts of his hand fingers and sustained injury in his abdomen and face from a mine explosion near Mt MUHAVURA.

OPERATION

3. Our Operation Area has been divided in 4 zones and further into 11 sub-zones. We have got total 3 teams to cover this whole area. One of these teams is permanently at CYANYKA for 24 hours. The team at CYANYKA is changed every after 14 days. We patrol^{the} rest of the area with 2 teams. Everyday alternatively with one team we cover the border crossing points at LAKE CHAHAFY, LUGENDABARE, VUGAMBA RANGE and NKURUNGURU. With another team we cover other sub-zone once, twice or three times a week. We carry out night patrols also. Since we are yet to have direct communication with HQ and there is no facilities for quick evacuation. Therefore, we have restricted our night patrols only to better accessible areas, for example BUNAGANA, KABINDI, LAKE CHAHAFY and NKURUNGURU. Recently we have received Night Vision Devices which performance are quite good with some limitations to use while walking and during the rain or cloudy weather.

PERSONNEL

4. As you know that in our area we have got total 23 UNMOs from 8 different countries. All of them are lodged on 3 different locations; the Bangladeshis, Brazilians, Dutch, Hungarians, Zimbabwens and Slovak are located near by the CP; the Botswanans and Senegalese officers are staying in a house about 5 minutes drive from here. The main points of the G1 section are as follows:

(a) Most of UNMOs have already availed their Leave and CTO and met their families at their home in the last few months.

(b) Some UNMOs have availed their CTO inside UGANDA and neighboring countries.

(c) We have already made a draft Leave plan for the next three months, that means up to March 94. It is planned in such a way that all UNMOs will be able to avail their Leave/CTO and will be able to meet their families by the end of said schedule.

(d) In regards to other activities we have so far played two friendly football matches against the St FRANCIS HOSPITAL team and one match against KISORO DISTRICT COUNCIL team. We have also played a friendly volleyball match against the Hospital team. In the month of December a mixed team led by the Area Commander went to NGAHINGA GORILLA NATIONAL PARK to see some gorillas.

(e) Our paramedic is working in the St FRANCIS HOSPITAL every Tuesday and Thursday to assist in the Operation Theater. We have so far taken the 1st and 2nd dose of Tetanus, Meningitis, Hepatitis and Typhoid vaccines or oral doses.

LOGISTICS

5. The logistic support in West Area consist of the following:

(a) Transport . We have 5 Toyota Landcruisers with VHF radio equipment. One of them is petrol fuel. The others are diesel fuel.

(b) Communication . Two base stations, one in the HQ and another in CYANYKA within VHF radio set. One telephone set in the HQ. Six walkie talkies.

(c) General .

(1) 4 generators - 2 for CP and 2 for CYANYKA.

(2) 5 light tents, some water and fuel jerrycans.

(3) One PC with monitor and printer.

(4) One photocopy machine.

(5) 5 packs of meal-ready-to-eat for emergency cases but having expired their dates in last Oct.

(d) Maintenance . For maintenance still we are dependent on KABALE. The local workshops and garages are able to the minor repairs only (like flat tires). For which we pay in cash and later on that is refunded by logistic officer.

(e) Resupply of Fuel . Still we are dependent on SHELL KABALE for resupply. We have made a verbal agreement with the local SHELL STATION so that we can preserve our fuel there. Now the system is such that. We get fuel in bulk from SHELL KABALE and put some in the local station and later on we collect it from there.

But the problem with this system is that the owner of local SHELL STATION have consumed about 200 liters of diesel and 200 liters of petrol in the plea of topping up the minimum base level, and sometimes he sells off the fuel from our stock without our permission.

PROBLEMS FACED BY THE AREA AND RECOMMENDATIONS

8. Problem Regarding Information . Although an UN MISSION is not a military operation, but we feel that it would be very useful, if we can establish an information channel. The problem with the present system of collecting information is that, initially the village people used to come and talk to us freely in English, but nowadays we get seldom positive response from them. About talking to the people through NRA soldiers, we don't think that we are getting anything valuable.

9. Regarding Operations . As per our evaluation the most important part of the border in our area is the area between LUGENDABARE and KABALI RIVER which is controlled by the RPF. Because of the hilly terrain and thick Bamboo Forest, we think that some kind of aerial surveillance would prove to be useful.

10. Personnel .

(a) The poor lodging facilities compared to the high prices.

(b) The lack of running water, electricity, good sanitation and cooking facilities.

(c) The lack of a good and effective evacuation plan in case of any emergency. ✓

11. Logistics .

(a) The lack of transport. We need minimum 3 more vehicles for the smooth conduct of the HQs and the teams.

(b) Resupply of fuel - some official arrangement should be made with the local SHELL STATION so that we can get fuel without any problem. ✓

(c) The lack of emergency medical evacuation plan.

(d) The lack of tools and fire extinguishing equipments or accessories in the vehicles. ✓

(e) The lack of some medicine items in the First Aid Kits. ✓

(f) Replacement of meal-ready-to-eat packets.

(g) The tires of the vehicles should be changed in to military ones.

CONCLUSION

12. To conclude I can proudly tell you that the working atmosphere here is very good and the UNMOs here are really enthusiastic in discharging their duties. I can assure that, with your able guidance and dynamic leadership, we will put in our best and will not keep any stone unturned to fulfil your desire and make the mission a success. Finally I thank you and everyone present here for giving us a patient hearing and specially you for your valuable comments.

Thank you, Sir.

FIN 255

UNAMIR FORCE HQ
OUTGOING FACSIMILE

KMF 0227

Misc 0166

1 MAR 1994

TO: COL ASRAR, A/CMO, UNOMUR, KABALE, UGANDA	FROM: GEN LADLAIRE, FC KIGALI, RWANDA
FAX: 00 (256) (486) 23816	FAX: 84265
SUBJECT: CONTACTS WITH AMBASSADORS OF US, UK AND FRANCE	
NUMBER OF PAGES, INCLUDING THIS COVER: 1	

1. SHOULD, ON OCCASION, THE AMBASSADORS OF US, UK OR FRANCE TO UGANDA WERE TO CONTACT YOU FOR INFORMATION ON THE SITUATION, YOU ARE AUTHORIZED TO REPLY TO THEIR QUERIES AND INFORM ME ACCORDINGLY.
2. REGARDS

①

②

Lear

[Signature]
100
5/3

CMO

cr01009

UNOMUR



MONUOR

United Nations Observer Mission Uganda/Rwanda
La Mission d'observation des Nations Unies Ouganda/Rwanda

OUTGOING FAX NO: 279
24 FEBRUARY 1994

TO: TESHOME RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE UNDP KAMPALA <i>MISC 255</i>	FROM: <i>[Signature]</i> MATIWAZA A/CMO, UNOMUR KABALE
FAX NO: 041-244801	FAX NO: 256 486-23816
SUBJECT: INTRODUCTIONS	

1. WISH TO RESPECTFULLY INFORM YOU THAT MY CONTINGENT AND I, WILL BE ROTATED IN THE FIRST WEEK OF MARCH 1994.
2. MY REPLACEMENT IS A FULL COLONEL FROM BANGLADESH, REDEPLOYED FROM UNAMIR KIGALI, ARRIVED ON 22 FEBRUARY 1994.
3. COMMAND HAND OVER/TAKE OVER PACKAGE ENTAILS CONDUCTING INTRODUCTIONS FOR THE INCOMING COLONEL AND ON MY PART FAREWELL.
4. KINDLY REQUEST YOU MAKE APPOINTMENTS FOR THE 3/4 MARCH 1994 TO MEET WITH THE FOLLOWING AMBASSADORS/HIGH COMMISSIONERS (USA, G.B, FRANCE, NIGERIA, RWANDA TANZANIA, KENYA AND EGYPT, LAST BUT NOT LEAST, WE WISH TO CALL ON YOU FIRST AT YOUR OFFICE, ON 02 MARCH 1994 AT 1500 LT.
5. REGARDS.

CMO

MONITOR REPORT

THIS DOCUMENT WAS CONFIRMED

STORE # 1
SEND # 1

SEND

NO.	REMI	TIME	DURA	PAGE	MOD	TYPE	RSLT
1	256 041 244801	2-24 11:53	1'01"	1/ 1	G3		OK

TOTAL 0'01'01" 1

NOTES:

EC : ERROR CORRECT

R : RESEND

PD : POLLED BY REMOTE

MB : SEND TO MAILBOX

PB : PARTIAL BATCH

SF : STORE & FORWARD

PG : POLLING

EB : END OF BATCH

RI : RELAY INITIATE

MP : MULTI-POLLING

RD : REMOTE DIAG

RS : RELAY SEND

RM : RCV TO MEMORY

XEROX Telecopier 7033

UNITED NATIONS OBSERVER MISSION
UGANDA/RWANDA
F/out 275 (U N O M U R)

REFERENCE NO: UNOMUR/MILPERS/044

DATE: 24 FEBRUARY 1994

PAGE 1 OF 2

TO: DALLAIRE, FC UNAMIR, KIGALI	FROM: <i>[Signature]</i> COL MATIWAZA, A/CMO UNOMUR
FAX NO: (07) 84265 <i>MISC 251</i>	FAX NO: 256 41 23816 TEL NO: 256 41 23012
ATT:	FILE:
SUBJECT: MEETING OF DCMO WITH BELGIAN REPRESENTATIVE	

THE DCMO UNOMUR HAD A FRUITFUL MEETING WITH A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE BELGIAN GOVERNMENT. THIS MEETING TOOK PLACE ON THE 22ND OF FEBRUARY IN KAMPALA.

PLEASE FIND ATTACHED THE DCMO REPORT ON THIS MEETING

REGARDS

CMO

MONITOR REPORT

THIS DOCUMENT WAS CONFIRMED

STORE # 17

SEND # 17

SEND

F10 277, 273, 274, 275, 276, 280

No.	REMT	TIME	DURA	PAGE	MOD	TYPE	RSLT
1	UNAMIR RADIO ROOM	2-25 5.15	11' 25"	17/ 17	EC		OK

TOTAL 0:11' 25" 17

NOTE:

EC : ERROR CORRECT

R : RESEND

PD : POLLED BY REMOTE

MB : SEND TO MAILBOX

PB : PARTIAL BATCH

SF : STORE & FORWARD

PG : POLLING

EB : END OF BATCH

RI : RELAY INITIATE

MP : MULTI-POLLING

RD : REMOTE DIAG

RS : RELAY SEND

RM : RCV TO MEMORY

XEROX Telecopier 7933

Kabale, 23 February 1994

Conversation with the Belgian representative,

1. On 22 February 1994, on request of the first secretary of the Belgian Embassy, I had a meeting with General Scheltema. The General is chef cabinet of the Minister of Landsverdediging (Defence) and as a military specialist connected to the staff of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr W. Claes. The general was handicapped because his health was not quite well.
2. I first gave him a copy of the same briefing we held for the DFC.
3. With the help of a map I gave him a terrain orientation. I also gave him some more detailed information about our operation.
4. I explained to him the problems which we had with the start of the operation till sofar. For example the fact that we still have no helicopters. Some more examples of our other logistic problems were also given.
5. The General gave me some information about his experiences from his visit to Kigali.
6. We discussed in general the rotation system used by the Belgians and the Dutch.
7. We talked about some experiences of the UN operation in former Yugoslavia



B.J.C.M. van Rijckevorsel
Lieutenant Colonel
DCMO UNOMUR

UNOMUR



MONUOR

*United Nations Observer Mission Uganda/Rwanda
La Mission d'observation des Nations Unies Ouganda/Rwanda*

OUTGOING FAX NO: 240
18 FEBRUARY 1994

TO: THE BELGIAN HONORARY CONSUL. IN KAMPALA KAMPALA <i>Misc 220</i>	FROM: <i>[Signature]</i> COL MATIWAZA A/CMO, UNOMUR
FAX NO: 041-250304	FAX NO: 256 486-23816
SUBJECT: BRIEFING	

REFERENCE: THE LETTER OF MR. MARE TRENTESAU FIRST
SECRETARY OF THE BELGIAN EMBASSY.

HEREBY I INFORM YOU THAT MY LIEUTENANT COLONEL JAN CEES VAN
RIJCKEVORSEL WILL BE AVAILABLE FOR THE BRIEFING OF YOUR MINISTER OF
FOREIGN AFFAIRS MR. WILLY CLAES. ON MONDAY 21 FEBRUARY 1994 HE WILL
CONTACT YOUR CONSULATE TO CONFIRM THE EXACT DATE AND PLACE.

REGARDS.

CMO

32	212 963 0363	12:10	5' 35"	5/	5	EC	OK
33		12:20	0' 39"	0/	1		
34	TREASURY DIV.	12:22	4' 05"	5/	5	EC	OK
35	UNAMIR RADIO ROOM	12:27	3' 41"	5/	5	EC	OK
36	FOD-PERSONNEL	12:49	0' 10"	0/	1		OP 73
37		12:41	1' 12"	1/	1	03	OK

UNOMUR



MONUOR

*United Nations Observer Mission Uganda/Rwanda
La Mission d'observation des Nations Unies Ouganda/Rwanda*

FAX NO.: 256 486-23816
P.O.BOX 906
KABALE

DATE: 08 February 1994

GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT UGANDA AND UNOMUR

I. INFORMATION

a. Physical Features

1) Location

Uganda is bordered by Sudan to the North, Tanzania and Rwanda to the South; Kenya to the East and Zaire to the West. Has an area of 236,036 SQKm, 12% consists of lakes, swamps and rivers.

2) Topography

- a) 84% of the land forms a plateau at 900/1500m above sea level.
- b) 9% of the land area is lower than 900.
- c) Mountains over 2100m occupy 2% of the land area.
- d) The highest point is Mt Margherita (5110m) at the Zaire border.
- e) The remaining 5% of the land area lies at an altitude of 1500/2100m.
- f) Our area has a height between 1500/2100m; near Kisoro lies Mt Muhavura (4127m).

3) Climate

Since Uganda is located near the Equator line, temperature varies a little throughout the year, giving the country an equatorial climate, modified by the altitude. Rainfalls are biggest bordering lake Victoria and mountains.

4) **Vegetation**

a) Different kinds of vegetation: highland heath; forest; wet savanna, dry savanna and swamps.

b) In South area we can find wet and dry savannas and forest.

5) **Hydrography**

a) Lakes Victoria, Edward, Albert, Bunyonyi and Mutanda.

b) Kagera river is at the border with Rwanda.

b. Political Features

1) The republic of Uganda became an independent state, within the Commonwealth, in October 1962.

2) According to the constitution of 1967, Uganda has an executive president who is head of state, leader of the Government and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces. Following the military coup of July 27, 1985, the Constitution was suspended and the National Assembly was dissolved. In February 1989 President Museveni appointed a commission to review the Constitution. In the same month, national elections to an expanded National Resistance Council took place. A new Constitution was to be drafted and elections were to be held by January 1995.

3) President and Minister of Defence: Lt Gen Museveni (there is a Cabinet with 17 ministers; 1 Vice-President and one Prime Minister).

4) The Legislature is formed by NRC; its mandate is extended until January 1995.

5) In March 1990, the political organizations were ordered to suspend active operations for further 5 years.

6) The Judicial system is formed by Courts of Judicature, the Supreme Court, the High Court and Magistrates' Court.

c. Economical Features

1) **Currency:** Uganda Shilling

2) **Exchange rate:** US\$ 1 = 1200UGSH gaining as of now US\$1 = 850UGSH.

3) **Agriculture:** It is the most important sector of Uganda's economy. It accounts for 76% of the country's export earnings, 72% of gross domestic

product. Coffee is, by far, the most important export crop, followed by cotton, tea, tobacco and bananas (Matoke is the principal type of banana).

4) Industry: The main industries are processing of cotton, coffee, tea, sugar, tobacco, edible oils and manufacture of textiles, steel metal products, cement, soap, shoes, animal feeds, fertilizers and so forth.

5) Minerals: Uganda mines copper and apatite.

6) Power: Based on hydroelectric stations.

7) Tourism: The third most important foreign exchange earner after coffee and cotton.

d. Demography

1) Population: According the last censurs (1991), Uganda has 16.6 million, giving a density of almost 69 inhabitants per square Km. The population is predominantly rural (89%). About 50% of the people are below 16 years old.

2) Language: English is official; Luganda and Swahili are spoken too. In the mission area Kabale-Lukiga, Kisoro-Kifumbira (very similar to Kingarwanda) are spoken.

3) Religion:

a)	Christian	-	84%
b)	Moslem	-	10%
c)	Other	-	6%

d. Other

1) Radio and TV: Only one channel each.

2) Int airport: Entebbe.

II. OPERATIONS

a. Introduction

The Operational Plan that we made is based on an initial estimative on situation recce conducted by the technical commission by Maj Gen Baril DPK0, United Nations, New York.

b. situation

The Advanced Party arrived at Kabale on August 25, with 04 Dutch and 13 Brazilian officers (03 from UNAVEM). The first phase of the operations was to conduct a series of reconnaissance patrols, primarily to familiarize with the

ground and the area in general. The task was possible but not easy because the normal teething problems of setting up a mission did not spare us.

c. Mandate

UNOMUR shall monitor the Uganda/Rwanda border to verify that no military assistance reaches Rwanda, focus being put primarily in this regard on transit or transport by roads or tracks which could accommodate vehicles of lethal weapons and ammunition across the border, as well as any other material which could be of military use.

d. Concept of operations

The concept of UNOMUR operations is to deploy Static OPs/CPs which are manned for 24 hrs daily. Presently this is the case with OPs/CPs 1 and 3 at Kyanika and Katuna. The other three at Bigaga, Kafunzo and Lubirizi are not yet occupied. A variety of random patrols is also carried out to effectively cover the whole area. These operations are coordinated by the mission HQ (Kabale) through the sub-ordinate HQs at Kabale and Kisoro. More details are contained in the main operational brief.

e. Distances (Km) of Key places in the mission area

◆	Kabale - Mbarara	-	140
◆	Kabale - Kisoro	-	78
◆	Kabale - Katuna	-	21
◆	Kabale - Lubirizi	-	49
◆	Kabale - Bigaga	-	44
◆	Kisoro - Bigaga	-	83
◆	Kisoro - Kyanyika	-	10
◆	Kabale - Kafunzo	-	22,7

f. National Resistance Army (NRA)

The NRA's Commander in Chief is, as mentioned earlier, the President. The NRA which includes the Army and Air Force is commanded by an Army Commander who is a major general, headquartered in Kampala. he exercises his command through Divisions and my area falls under 2nd Division based in Mbarara, with subordinate 309 Brigade located in Kabale. As you will get to know later the NRA supports UNOMUR in providing escorts, guides, search parties and provide security for UNOMUR personnel.

I hope that this background information will give you a picture of what is happening in Uganda and UNOMUR in general, a comprehensive brief has been arranged for you.

You are most welcome, Sir, hope you will enjoy your short staff visit with us.

UNOMUR/HQ

17 Jan 94

MINUTES OF FC BRIEFING - MIO

1. POLITICAL SITUATION

The situation inside the country remains calm; the election campaign for the National C.A. is going on as scheduled. Some political meetings and assemblies are being performed by local aspirants to the C.A.

The government and the NRA seemed to be very proud about the sending of NRA troops to join the ECOMOG forces in LIBERIA. A first contingent of 170 men is already there and the plans are to sent 1,000 soldiers. This is the first time that Ugandan troops take part into an international peacekeeping force.

2. MILITARY SITUATION

a. NRA

The NRA troops inside UNOMUR operational area are still the same. We feel that the commander of the 203NRA Bn at KAMWEZI is a bit reluctant to support our requests in a proper way. The MP personnel designed to sustain our operations are working well. thought there are still some language difficulties between them and the locals while on patrol.

b. RPF

We had a lot of RPF troop movement last week, already reported. We hope that those displacements are according to UNAMIR planning for phases 2 and 3. The incident between the RPF and RGF at LUBIRIZI is not connected with any others facts that we know.

3. BORDER CROSSINGS

a. Cvanika (CP/OP1)
No movement

b. Katuna (CP/OP2)

The figures for analysis of Katuna crossings are attached bellow:

SUBJECT	DATA	TRENDS
Cars that crossed the most (round trip)	TRUCK UPN 394 (15) PUp UAB 048 (10) PUp UAB 049* (11) TRUCK UPF 918 (12) PUp UPB 304 (24) PUp UPG 980 (10)	Transport Vehicles with food (mostly beans). UAB049 - Pass
Days with more crossings	26Dec, Sunday 20Nov, Saturday	
Average time of resupplying	4 Hrs for the pick-ups	Resupply post could be around 1 to 1.5 Hrs driving from KATUNA.
No of crossings	533	224 to Rwanda
Crossings from 1800 to 0600	158	34 from 0000 to 0600
No of crossings in/out without out/in.	45	Mainly on 19/20th Nov.

The list of vehicles shows that some cargo trucks stopped or are seldom passing through the CP/OP, maybe just to save time from the unloading/loading process. Some of those vehicles were seen at LUBIRIZI. Also a lot of cars and jeeps crossed the border for the first time and the time/date of these crossings seems to indicate they were going to attend the RPF ceremony at MULINDI/HQ on the 27th Dec.

c. Lubirizi (CP/OP5)

The last happenings at LUBIRIZI-KASHEKYE area lead our attention to reinforce our activities there ASAP. The detailed plans will be reported by the DCOO. Some relevant facts are:

- 1) Some trucks that usually passed through KATUNA were seen crossing at LUBIRIZI.
- 2) The attitude of the NRA troops there is still lazy and no cooperative.
- 3) The two RPF officers seen in that area and their reports indicates that they could be talking to the NRA Bn officers for some kind of liaison job.

4. CONCLUSION

The UNOMUR Ops staff is continuously updating the data received by its sources, and producing the respective information and/or trends. We'd like to mention that the UNAMIR weekly report has been a nice source of information for us, and ask permission to request some particular data from UNAMIR/MIO when necessary.



(UNOMUR)

TO: DCMO

DATE: 30 December 1993

FROM: Col. Ben Matiwaza,
CMO

SUBJECT: Briefing Note

You should ensure that thorough follow up action is instituted on the following issues.

1. SW should provide this HQ with sketch maps containing suspected mine infested areas for submission to the Force Commander.
2. You should discuss with SAO the distribution of the four (4) UNOSOM vehicles, bearing in mind that one should be used by Maj. Hasan in Kampala and the remainder to be with the Civilian staff.
3. Dr. Kabia is scheduled to arrive today 30/12/93 at Entebbe Airport. He will be moved here, transport has been arranged by the SAO. He also intends crossing over to Kigali by road via Katuna - clearance has also been organized with Major Zakye.
4. Force Commander will be conducting his normal liaison tours with the Ugandan authorities in Kampala, Maj. Zakye is actively pursuing his appointments.
5. NRA soldiers have been moved from SW HQ except 2. Ensure that the situation is reversed so that 5 soldiers can be stationed at the SW at any given time. Those instructions were given by Major Zakye - Discuss with him.
6. Maj. Zakye is questioning why we are launching boat patrols at Lake Bunyonyi. His argument is that Lake Bunyonyi is not at the border I suppose you have to make your home work before meeting him.

7. You will have to discuss with the other officers and SAO on how you intend responding to the request by the Banyaara Gravity Water Project. I think it is good idea to offer a humble donation.
8. Commander S.E had a meeting with his team leaders, after which they produced the attached document. Please go through it and take any necessary action. COO intended conducting exactly the same meeting with the team leaders, I would suggest he waits to avoid duplication.

Regards.

Information:

- COO

Briefings - General CMO/009

BRIEFING NOTE FOR BRIG. GEN. ROMEO A. DALLAIRE,
CHIEF MILITARY OBSERVER, UNOMUR.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC INFORMATION

General

UNOMUR and its personnel have been well received by Government officials and the general public. The government has appointed Major Robert Zakye of the Uganda Army as its Chief Liaison Officer with UNOMUR. He is assisted by several other military officers including a political commissar, as liaison officers.

Major Zakye appears to be well connected with high government officials. He was a close aid of President Museveni during NRA's struggle to remove the Obote II regime. He gets things done and has been very cooperative and helpful to the mission. The Principal Secretary at the Ministry of Defence Mr. Bfaki is also another official that has worked with UNOMUR to process matters of a non-military nature e.g. Customs clearance of equipment and licensing of UNOMUR vehicles.

We have also maintained close contacts with the Brigade Commander in Kabale as well as with the District Administrator and the Political Chairman of the District. Incidentally, about a week ago, the Brigade Commander who was a major was hurriedly and unceremoniously removed from Kabale and transferred to Jinja, near Kampala. He has been replaced by a Lt. Colonel.

We have not established contacts with or paid courtesy calls on any of the ministers of the Uganda Government. However, I have met with the Ugandan Foreign Minister and the US Ambassador at a cocktail party organized by the UNDP Resident Representative in Kampala.

Political Analysis

The political environment in the mission area has been calm and stable. Uganda seems to be gearing up for elections to a Constituent Assembly which would decide on a Constitution for the

Country. The main contention is whether the country should introduce a multi-party democracy or continue having a coalition of movements and parties running the country.

Official relations between the government of Rwanda and Uganda are stable. During the recent visit of President Habyarimana to Uganda, both Presidents expressed readiness to facilitate the transit of persons and goods across their common border. A meeting between representatives of both countries, including RPF representatives was supposed to work out the modalities for implementing the understanding reached by both Presidents. This meeting was scheduled for last week in Mbarara, but did not materialise because RPF representatives failed to turn up.

The Government of Rwanda is still very uneasy about the close relations between leaders of the RPF and senior Uganda officials. As you may be aware a number of RPF officers fought alongside the NRA in the overthrow of the previous regime in Uganda.

The mutual mistrust and suspicion was highlighted in a response given by President Habyarimana to a question from a reporter of a government sponsored newspaper. When asked whether he still retained his accusations that Uganda was providing military assistance to RPF, the President replied that he did not wish to comment on the past but was looking forward to good relations between both countries.

Prior to that, the Counsellor of the Rwanda Embassy in Kampala raised doubts about UNOMUR's ability to proceed with its mandate without being infiltrated by RPF or information being given to RPF by Uganda Liaison Officers attached to UNOMUR.

It is therefore not surprising that the Government of Rwanda and a permanent member of the Security Council have both insisted on maintaining UNOMUR in Uganda to monitor the border, until the situation in Rwanda stabilises.

Media

There has been a series of Press reports on the deployment of UNOMUR and its composition. These reports have basically explained the role of UNOMUR and have neither been analytical nor critical. I have tried to maintain good relations with the print media while keeping them off until the mission is fully operational and our Information Unit is established.

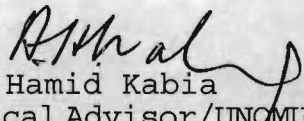
Thus far, the mission area has been visited by 2 journalists from Holland and a local journalist from Kampala. We have made available to headquarters all articles published about UNOMUR in the local press since its deployment.

You may wish, when convenient, to give a press conference in Kampala, especially after the pending resolution on UNAMIR is adopted by the Security Council.

Logistics for Uganda Army

I understand from informal sources that the Ministry of Defence is requesting the Ministry of Finance to provide it with funding to equip about 60 or more military liaison officers to be attached to UNOMUR, with logistics and other forms of support. The Defence Ministry plans to buy 4x4s and motorcycles as well as provide accommodation in the mission area for the liaison officers.

The request seems to have created an unexpected financial burden on the Government. Therefore, I will not be surprised if during your courtesy calls on the ministers, the issue of financial assistance to cover the unbudgetted expense is raised.


Abdul Hamid Kabia
Political Advisor/UNOMUR
30 September 1993

cc: DCMO/SAO UNOMUR

UNOMUR



MONUOR

*United Nations Observer Mission Uganda/Rwanda
La Mission d'observation des Nations Unies Ouganda/Rwanda*

Programme of activities for the Chief Military Observer UNOMUR
BGen Romeo A Dallaire

12 October 1993

0930: Meeting with the British High Commissioner.
1130: Meeting with the heads of UN agencies in Kampala.
Lunch: Heads of UN agencies hosted by UN Resident
Coordinator/UNDP Res Rep.
1400: Press Conference
1530: Meeting with the U.S. Ambassador.
1630: Meeting with the Uganda Minister of Defence and
the Commander of the Ugandan Army.

PR

The force could visit the
above mentioned places on that
date ensure that

Briefings

Brief administrative note for Brigadier General Romeo A. Dallaire, Chief Military Observer, UNOMUR.

19 August Arrived Kampala, met UNDP Resident Representative, his Deputy and Operations Manager where UNDP support to UNOMUR was discussed.
Briefed by Lt(N) Gagnon (Canada) and Capt Makay (Hungary) on UNOMUR activities prior to 19 August 1993.
Arrival of 3 Milobs (Brazil) from UNAVEM II, including Doctor.
(14 Milobs - 10 from Brazil and 4 from the Netherlands arrived yesterday 18 August)

20 August Met Liaison Officer from the Ugandan Army, Maj Robert Zakyé where general issues were discussed.

21 August Reconnaissance trip to Kabale with Maj Zakyé (LO) and Lt Col Van Rijckevorsel (Netherlands).
Meetings with the Brigade Commander of the Ugandan army responsible for Kabale and Kisoro District, and with District Security officer. General issues as well as security were discussed.
Sector East Headquarters identified.

22 August Visited site of Katuna border point and inspected old custom building.

23 August Meeting with Mr. Bafaki, Principal Secretary, of the Ministry of Defense. General subjects were discussed including tax exemption and privilege and immunity for UNOMUR.

24 August Arrival of Dr A. H. Kabia, UNOMUR Political Officer.

25 August Deployment of 17 Milobs (13 from Brazil and 4 from the Netherlands) to Kabale with escort from Ugandan Army.
Arrival of cargo plane with 22 vehicles and equipment from UNAVEM II.

26 August Arrangements made with Ministry of Defense for registration of vehicles.

27 August Secured, prior to final release by authorities, bonded warehouse identified to be used for storage of vehicles and equipment.

28 August All vehicles moved to Kampala from Entebbe Airport.

29 August Arrival of 2 Milobs (Hungary) on temporary loan from UNAVEM II, Angola.

30 August Arrival of 9 Milobs (Zimbabwe).
Received initial reconnaissance report from Lt Col Van Rijckevorsel on the Kabale/Kisoro area which stressed the need for better maps, good communication network, helicopters, night sight equipment, and reliable 4x4 vehicles.

1 September Arrival of Colonel Ben Matiwaza (Zimbabwe), DCMO.
Arrival of 2 Paramedics (Brazil).

2 September Arrival of 10 Milobs (Botswana)
Arrival of 10 Milobs (Bangladesh)

3 September Arrival of UNOMUR Medical Officer (Brazil).

4 September Accompanied the DCMO, Political Adviser and 14 Milobs to Kabale.
Meeting between DCMO and Political Adviser and myself with the District Administrator, the Brigadier Commander and the District Security Officer.
Inspected with DCMO and Political Adviser the identified Headquarters and Sector East Headquarters.
6 4x4 Vehicles moved to Kabale.

6 September Arrival of Communications Officer.

7 September Deployment to Kabale of 10 Milobs (Botswana).
Arrival of the civilian Logistics Officer.

8 September Meeting with Ugandan Communication Officers from the Ministry of defense for the purpose of allocating UNOMUR frequencies for our communication network.

9 September Received requested radio frequencies.
Arrival of 18 Milobs (8 from Bangladesh, 6 from the Netherlands, 4 from Hungary).

11 September Redeployment of 21 Milobs, the Communication and Logistics Officers, along with 7 vehicles and all communication and logistic equipment from UNAVEM II to Kabale.

12 September Finalized Headquarters rental contracts.
Surveyed Kabale local markets to ascertain availability of goods given our logistic and communication needs.

14 September Meeting with World Food Program and Red Cross representatives concerning food relief convoys from Uganda to Rwanda through Katuna crossing point.

15 September Redeployment of 8 Milobs (Bangladesh) to Kabale.

16 September HF communication link established between Kabale and Kampala. Telephones installed at Sector East HQ.

17 September Sector West Headquarters established in Kisoro with temporary rental arrangement.

18 September 2 Milobs (Brazil), on temporary loan from UNAVEM II, departed for UNOMIL, Liberia.

19 September Maj Valentim (Brazil), the doctor on temporary loan from UNAVEM II, returned to parent mission.

22 September Received from UNSD/Pisa UN accoutrements.

24 September Generator installed in Mission Headquarters Kabale.

25 September Arrival of 10 Milobs (Senegal).
Return of 2 Milobs (Hungary) on temporary loan from UNAVEM II to parent mission.
Survey of Katuna Observer Post and invitations for bids for refurbishing old customs building given to local contractors according to work outlined in the tender.

27 September Opening of bids for refurbishing of Katuna border OP indicating a cost of US\$22,808 from lowest bidder.
UN HQ approached as funds are needed to be transferred.
Survey of Cyanika Observation Post and invitation for bids for refurbishment of old customs building.

It is safe to assume that each OP/check point would require between US\$22,000 to US\$25,000 to be made suitable for our operational needs.

2 October Redeployment of 10 Milobs (Senegal) to Kabale.

General points

We are facing problems with the 4x4 land cruisers received from UNAVEM II which has been addressed to UN HQ on several occasions and arrangement to transport five additional 4x4s from UNOSOM is currently in process. Bids received locally are being evaluated by UN HQ NY.

Office furniture for the immediate needs of HQ Kabale has been purchased locally. Office and communication equipment has been requested from UNTAC Cambodia and is expected to be airfreighted in the near future.

Wish to mention that UNDP Kampala has been extremely cooperative and has given us its fullest assistance in all fields especially in finance and procurement as well as making vehicles available to us upon request.

Finally, would also like to mention the job well done by Lt (N) Gagnon and Capt Makay prior to my arrival in Kampala and their constant assistance and cooperation thereafter.



Lars Skold
SAO, UNOMUR

cc: DCMO/Political Adviser

Kabale dtg 071300 local time sept '93

REPORT ACTIVITIES UNOMUR FROM D DAY TILL NOW.

Writer: B.J.C.M. van Rijckevorsel Lcol RNA

- Briefings*
1. 18-08 D Day, Arrival of the advance party; 4 Dutch officers. They are welcomed by the Canadian and Hungarian liaison officers, already present, and stationed in Sheraton Kampala. In the night were also arriving 10 Brazilians, who were imprisoned for debt in a hotel of Entebbe. Because of lack of money they were not able to pay their bill.
 2. 19-08 Arrival of 3 Brazilian officers from UNAVEM, Angola. 17
D + 1 Arrival of Mr Lars Skold, Senior Administration Off Acting CAO. Liberation of Brazilian officers from Entebbe
 3. 20-08 Visiting Res Rep UNDP with CAO. Trying to get
D + 2 financial en transport cooperation and aid from UNDP.
 4. 21-08 Reconnaissance of Kabale with CAO and Hung liaison
D + 3 off. We made acquaintance with the Brigade commander district Kabale / Kisoro, maj Mosez Kiwanuka.
 5. 22-08 Returning of Kabale (+400km).
D + 4
 6. 23-08 CAO arranging financial matters observers.
D + 5
 7. 24-08 Preparing to leave to Kabale. Arrival of Mr Kabia,
D + 6 Political Adviser.
 8. 25-08 Departure to Kabale, Arrival at Victoria Hotel
D + 7 from advance party 4 Dutch, 13 Brazilian offs under my command. We got 2 vehicles from UNDP, without communication means.
 9. 26-05 Remove to White Horse Inn, Kabale, because of the
D + 8 bad condition of the Victoria Hotel. I made a first reconnaissance to Kisoro and met the District Administrator (DA) of Kisoro, Mr Hadji Asdu Lutale. The docter made a reconnaissance to Kisizi. Remark: We were handicapped because lack of good maps and use in the operational plans of old names. That was the reason, that we first investigated two wrong static points. After arrival of col Ben Matiwaza we could this correct.
 10. 27-08 We made a reconnaissance to Gatuna. The docter visits
D + 9 Rukhungij. G1 and G4 were doing investigatings about lodging possibilities and for alternatives of the headquarters. The prime minister was visiting Kisoro, so it was impossible to go to there. The prime minister stayed afterwards in the White Horse Inn. I made with the G1 and G4 a formal connaissance visit to the DA of Kabale, Mr Ngoma Ngime.
 11. 28-08 We made again a reconnaissance to Kisoro and the
D + 10 supposed 2 static points. The docter accompagnied us.
 12. 29-08 We went on the RK church and were officially welcomed
D + 11 by the minister. The day was passed with writing reconnaissance reports. 2 Hungarian offs arrives from UNAVEM II in Kampala.
 13. 30-08 The acting G3 made a reconnaissance to the static
D + 12 points of sector East. Myself I visited because of a accident the dentist in Kampala. The contingent of Zimbabwe arrives in Entebbe. Also very late arrives the contingents of Botswana and Bangla Desh.
 14. 31-08 We observed the departure of the UN world food
D + 13 program.
- Deployment*

14. 31-08 We observed the departure of the UN world food
D + 13 program.
15. 01-09 I make a reconnaissance to the static points of
D + 14 sector East. Arrival of 2 Brazilian meds. Arrival of
DFC in Kampala
16. 02-09 I made a reconnaissance of the road Gatuna- Muko.
D + 15 Meanwhile G1 and G 4 tried to organise lodging
facilities in Kabale and supervised the progress of
the possible headquarters building.
17. 03-09 On request of the brigade commander NRA we stayed in
D + 16 the hotel. His division commander wanted to visit me.
He didn't appeared. I got some time to visit the
accomodations of mr Canon J Batumo. A available
location, suitable for Force headquarters.
18. 04-09 Arrival in Kabale from the Deputy Force Commander,
D + 17 the Political Adviser, the CAO and 9 offs from
Zimbabwe, 2 Hungarians, 2 Brazilians. Also
they have 6 UNAVEM cars with some communication
equipment with them. Visiting with DFC, CAO available
locations for headquarters.
19. 05-09 DFC, CAO, political adviser and me makes/ signes
D + 18 contracts for UN accomodations with Mr Ben and Mr
Batumo. Meanwhile most of the UNOMUR people removes
their lodgings. Cao and the two liaison offs return
with the UNDP cars to Kampala.
20. 06-09 DFC and me made a reconnaissance to Gatuna, road
D + 19 Gatuna- Muko and specially static point 2. Kisoro,
the two border crossings and some facilities. Kanaba
Gap, where also maybe a accomodation is available.
Also we tested the communications. HF doesn't work.
VHF works, but not in mountainous terrain. Two
experienced driver officers, appointed by the DFC
forms a examining board to take preliminary examens
for the UN driver license.
21. 07-09 DFC and political adviser brings a courtesy visit on
D + 20 DA Kabale. It is Independence Day for the Brazilians.
On 17.30 we have a military parade. After the parade
all contingents are invited by the Brazilians for a
barbeque, included the just arrived Botswana
contingent and local authorities.
22. Remark: For details and conclusions of the reconnaissance I
refer to my previous reconnaissance reports from 29
aug '93 and 02 sept '93, wich I send to Mr Lars
Skold. Also the reconnaissance of the two remaining
static points (About there positions we were first
wrong informed. See date 26-5, ptn 9) leads to the
conclusion that in generally there are no suitable
facilities on the planned static points. While the
'Operational Joining Instruction for military
personal assigned to the United Nations Observer
Mission in Uganda/Rwanda (UNOMUR) for me was the
guide, how to act, specially in the period that I
acted as the Senior Military Observer, till the DFC
was arriving, it was impossible to catch the time
schedule. The most important reason is that at this
moment still the UN field service is only present
with 3 man. For all our material and logistic needs
we are depending of them. In spite of Mr Lars Skold
did a incredible good job, it stands in a big
contrary to the remarks made in the Operational
Joining Instruction (OJI). By example see ptn 18 in
the OJI about the OPS. So we have now a situation
that at this moment already in Kabale are arrived a
42 unmo's, the others also very soon here, but that
our only material exist of 6 cars with insufficient
communication equipment and one set of 7 maps 1 :
50.000. Specially because of safety reasons, it is
almost impossible to start operations. Our
cooperation with the Ugandese National Resistance
Army (NRA) is excellent, but also their material
situation is in this region very poor. I apologize
for my akward writing, but I hope I make myself
clear.

Arrivals-
Advance Party
18/08/94 Dutch offr
10 Brazilian Cont
19/08/94 + 8 Brazilian offr
from UNAVEM.

Visits
DA - Kabale

Correct

Briefings

Kabale 291400 lotime aug'93

To : Lars Skold UNAMUR, room 1109 Sheraton Kampala.
From : Lcol B.J.C.M.van Rijckevorsel

1. The last two days I have spend on reconnaissance. I was al the time accompanied by the brigadecommander district Kabale and Kisoro, majoor Mozes Kiwanuka. Here by I send also in behalf of the political adviser and the (acting ?) force commander the results and my conclusions till now.

2. The road from Katuna, the most important border crossingpoint wich we have seen together, along the border to the road Kabale/Kisoro. This road is in miserable condition, probably useless in the raintime. In contrary of the roadmap he is very twisting, till 360 degrees and sometimes dangerous to use. Also it is very difficult to distinguish where the border with Ruanda starts. But of course it is a beautiful drive with breathtaking views.

Lessons learnt:

- To do our job, specially when we are starting footpatrols, we need much better maps, maybe it is possible via NATO or directly to get some things of the USA. Or maybe satelite or aircraftfoto's. Without good maps it is almost impossible, the terrain is very difficult. Because of the high cultivating and dense population, there are a lot of little footpath, so it wil be very difficult to control these. Really we need good maps, it is urgent to arrange something.
- We need helicopters. Because of the lack of roads and their bad conditions it cost incredible much time to check the area by car or on foot.

3. KISORO area.

We visit Kisoro, the probably two static points, St Francis hospital, some places wich may be suitable for headquarters and lodging
General: Kisoro is situated on a kind of high plain. The ground is very irrigular with a lot of vulcanic stone's and make a black and dirty impression. On the south side are going up the vulcano's till about 4200 meter. Just east of the vulcano's is the main crossing point from Kisoro to Ruanda. The road to the border is just a sand path. From Kisoro to the other static point (West), we think on the border with Zaire, the road is a little better. Between this crossing point and Kisoro there are a few mountain ranges. At the North of the Kisoro direction Kabale is a very impressive and higher mountain range, build up from more mountain ridges.

4. Static point Ruanda border. There are former customs and police buildings (see foto's Lnt Cogan), totally 7 buildings. Provide that these buildings are renovated and clear up and that there are made facilities for water, electricity and sanitary, there is even enough space for the whole sector West, including headquarters. At this moment there is no traffic at all, so what 6 UNMO's have to do is the question.

7. Static point Zaire border. The same facilities as the previously point, but alas not disponibel, because customs and police use them. So there are at that place no facilities.

8. Headquarters. In Kisoro is a house under construction what probably is available. But it needs some time to finish it. A big question is the matter of communications. If by example the footpatrols are getting FM equipment, then it is impossible to use Kisoro as headquarters. You can not get connection. Alternative is the Kiwa Mines, a place up a mountain ridge, where you have a beautiful vieww over the whole plain, including Kisoro and excellent in communication view. The place is 4 km from the road Kisoro border Zaire and 9 km

little headquarter. Also is some space to store equipment and there is some free space to land a helicopter. The place is already visit by two majors (One named Foster ?) Problem is that the road uphill is not very easygoing, but follows the brigcommander he still could be used even in raintime. The owner does.

9. Lodging. We visit the best hotel (Traveller hotel), only 9 rooms. Electricity not reliable, waterworks out of order.

We visit Mrs Waltraud Wdagiji Mana, a German woman. She had about 11 rooms in the neighbourhood of St Francis Hospital. Clean, but no electricity at all, no waterworks, no sanitary, just a hole in a septic tank, no feeding facilities.

We visit also an other empty building but in my opinion it was only suitable to breed pigs.

10. Our contact person in Kisoro was Mr Gordon Htungwisho, district security officer Kisoro, tel 0486 23101 extension 33.

11. About the hospitals, first aid, and hygienic circumstances shall Dr Valentim make a separate report.

12. We are preparing more detailed information about the operation area.

13. Conclusions:

- The facilities of Kisoro are poor, specially about lodging. I understand now why in Angola the UN provides the facilities. If it is a own responsibility of observers to provide, there have to be anyway facilities. The facilities of Kisoro are insufficient. If the now already mentioned are used there is a big change of diseases because of the poor hygienic circumstances.

- Good maps are urgently necessary..

- Helicopters are needed:

- The question of the communications has to be answered. It is a cardinal point for the question where to settle the sector headquarters.

- I imagine that there is a political angle on the fact to arrange a static observation point at the border of Zaire. Is that already solved ?

- Good night sight equipment is also needed if the operation goes for 24 hours.

- The terrain is very difficult to do the job properly

- Till now we get outstanding cooperation of the NRA.

- The discipline of the NRA is good, there equipment simple.

14. Our next move is to reconnaissance the two other static observation points of sector East.

KBL29AC.OUT

Walter and the (captain) force commander
Major Moses Kibumba. Here by I send also in behalf of the political
time accompanied by the brigades commander district Kabale and Kisoro.
1. The last two days I have spent on reconnaissance. I was at the

Flow : Col B.T.C.M. van Bilschoven

To : Mrs Skoia Niyamukye, Room 1108 Operation Kabale.

Kabale 281400 10 time and 33

KBL29AC.OUT

Page 1

UTC Time: 88-08-08 04:23:33

UNOMUR



MONUOR

*United Nations Observer Mission Uganda/Rwanda
La Mission d'observation des Nations Unies Ouganda/Rwanda*

FAX NO.: 256 486-23816
P.O.BOX 906
KABALE

DATE: 5 March 1994

BRIEF FOR THE BOTSWANA DEFENCE FORCE DEPUTY COMMANDER

BACKGROUND

1. The deployment of UNOMUR along the Uganda/Rwanda border is as a result of the conflict within Rwanda between the Rwandese Government and the Rwandese Patriotic Front (RPF). The hostilities between the Government and the RPF can be traced back to the late 50s when the minority TUTSI Monarch that existed in Rwanda, was overthrown by the majority HUTUS. This revolution was followed by large scale TUTSI massacres, resulting in mass exodus of the Tutsi into neighbouring - Burundi, Uganda, Tanzania and Zaire. The TUTSI tried, since then to return home but in vain. The Rwandese President, Maj. General Juvenal Habyarimana, made it even more difficult - resulting in many TUTSI youths joining the Museveni NRA in the Ugandan bush war to topple Milton Obote (II) and brought Museveni's NRM into power in 1986.
2. Four years later, in October 1990, the RPF invaded Rwanda from Uganda and successfully captured and held the area around Ruhengeri. Regional initiatives resulted in the signing of a ceasefire on 29 March 1991. This ceasefire was constantly violated by both the Rwandese Government Forces (RGF) and the RPF, until yet another ceasefire was signed in N'SELE (Zaire) and came into force on 31 July 1992. This facilitated the OAU to deploy a 50-strong Neutral Military Observer Group (NMOG), composed of contingents from Mali, Nigeria, Senegal and Zimbabwe. The NMOG mandate ended in July 1993.
3. The Rwandese Government continuously levelled allegations against the Ugandan Government that it was supplying the RPF with war materials and other logistics. The common border between Uganda and Rwanda extends for approximately 170 Km from Zaire to the West and Tanzania to the East. Roughly 120 Km of the border is under RPF control.
4. After a series of political and diplomatic consultations to maintain good neighbourliness, the Ugandan and Rwandese governments concurred and requested the UN

- 1 -

UN RESTRICTED

to deploy UNOMUR. The UN Security Council Resolution 5/846 (1993) of 22 June 1993 finally mandated the deployment of UNOMUR.

AIM

5. The aim of this brief is to enlighten you on the activities of UNOMUR.

SCOPE

6. The brief will mainly dwell on the following aspects;

- A. Organization and Task of UNOMUR
- B. Information Available to UNOMUR
- C. UNOMUR Operations
- D. UNOMUR Administration (Admin) and Logistics (Log)
- E. Problem areas
- F. Conclusion.

ORGANIZATION AND TASK OF UNOMUR

7. Organization. UNOMUR has a total of 79 Military Observer (milobs) from a cross-section of countries around the world. These are:

◆	Bangladesh	-	20
◆	Botswana	-	9
◆	Brazil	-	13
◆	Hungary	-	4
◆	Netherlands	-	9
◆	Senegal	-	10
◆	Slovakia	-	5
◆	Zimbabwe	-	9.

In making up the military organizational structure, every effort has been made to equitably deploy each nation in both the mission and Area HQs. This is also applicable in the patrol teams. The Dutch and the Zimbabwean Contingents will however be rotated at the end of their initial six (6) months tour of duty, early this month. The Senegalese Contingent will also be rotated by the end of this month.

8. To support its operational tasks, UNOMUR has a UN civilian support component. The detailed military and civilian organigram of UNOMUR is attached.

9. UNOMUR Mandate/Task. As earlier mentioned, the UN Security Council Resolution 5/846 (1993) of 22 June 1993 mandated the deployment of UNOMUR along the Uganda/Rwanda border. It must be made clear, here, that UNOMUR operations are confined only to the Ugandan side of the border. The mandate clearly specifies that the task of UNOMUR will be:

- a. To monitor the Uganda/Rwanda border.
- b. To verify that no military assistance reaches Rwanda, focus being put primarily in this regard, on transit or transport, by roads or tracks which could accommodate vehicles of lethal weapons and ammunition across the border, as well as any other material which could be of military use.

INFORMATION AVAILABLE TO UNOMUR

10. The information available to UNOMUR at the moment is basically and more importantly about the terrain on which our milobs operate - that is - the Uganda/Rwanda border:

- a. As earlier mentioned, the border line is approximately 170 Km, of which about 120 Km is controlled by the RPF from LUGENDABARE up to LUBIRIZI.
- b. The border is characterized by many different features as follows:
 - (1) From the Zaire border, we first have a range of volcanos, namely SABINIO, GAHINGA and MUHAVURA - from volcano MUHAVURA to KYANIKA (OP/CP 1), we find a group of bald hills and from KYANIKA to lake CHAHAFY the terrain is almost flat and easy to cross.
 - (2) East of Lake CHAHAFY we find a hilly chain of the VUGAMBA Range and then the Bamboo forest. From KABALI River up to BIGAGA, the border almost runs on a hill crest.
 - (3) From BIGAGA to LUBIRIZI, the border again runs on hilly terrain, then down to the NE up to MIRAMA Hills.
- c. There are several Great Rift Valley lakes in our operational area, the most important ones are BUNYONYI and MUTANDA.
- d. Except the Bamboo forest, the natural cover of the whole area is not classified thick and therefore favours aerial observation.
- e. The rivers, in general, are not obstacles to movement by both vehicles and on foot - except the KAKITUMBA River to the North.
- f. Countless footpaths cross the border to and from Rwanda. Vehicles mainly cross through KYANIKA, BIGAGA, KATUNA, KAFUNZO, MBALE, LUBIRIZI and MIRAMA HILLS.

11. Besides only the information about the terrain, we have also managed to gather a little about the general population in the area, for example, in Area East (Kabale District) the tribe

is mainly BAKIGA, who speak LUKIGA and some KINYANKOLE local languages. Very little KISWAHILI is spoken. In area West (Kisoro District) the tribe is mainly BAFUMBIRA who speak KIFUMBIRA and also with very little KISWAHILI. Both languages are approximately 80-85 % similar to KINYARWANDA. The population (tribes) are very close relations of the RPF (in any case, almost all of the RPF fighters were born in these districts and may be beyond). That alone explains the firm base that the RPF Commands in this part of Uganda.

12. In order to acquire as much information for use by UNOMUR as possible, the mission has established a military information section, whose task it is:

- a. To organize itself and the overall information system within UNOMUR.
- b. To prepare lists of the mission information requirements and gather that information (through patrols) in order to accomplish the task - which is to monitor the border and also to establish/detect particular trends that could have implications on the mission itself (e.g. Security of UNMOs, political developments etc.).
- c. To provide the CMO and Staff, with any available information, as it affects UNOMUR.
- d. To propose security measures such as the control of classified documents, evacuation and counter-action plans etc. The evacuation plan is being developed and will be integrated into the overall UNAMIR evacuation plan.
- e. To carry out any other information acquisition as necessary.

UNOMUR OPERATIONS

13. Concept of Operations. In order to effectively carry out its task (to monitor the Uganda/Rwanda border), UNOMUR developed a concept of operations - which is basically to permanently man static observation posts (OPs) or Check Points (CPs) at the two major crossing points at KYANIKA (OP/CP1) and KATUNA (OP/CP3). As at now, the other secondary OPs/CPs at BIGAGA and KAFUNZO are not yet occupied, whilst LUBIRIZI is currently under construction and should be ready for occupation fairly soon.. Random vehicle mobile and foot - day and night patrols are conducted along the whole stretch of the border. Boat patrols are also conducted on lake Bunyonyi. Helicopter day and night patrols have not yet taken off the ground - but these will most certainly give more teeth to our overall operations. The whole operational area has been divided into two (2) - Area East and Area West. These areas have been further subdivided into seven zones (A-G) - which have also been further subdivided into eighteen sub-subzones. This subdivision makes it fairly easy for both the Area and mission HQs to follow up incidents in a particular zone.

14. Deployment. UNOMUR is presently deployed as follows:

- a. Mission HQ - Kabale

- b. Area East HQ - Co-located with mission HQ in Kabale
- c. Area West HQ - St Francis Mutolere Hospital (Kisoro)
- d. Logistics HQ - Kabale.

15. Patrols. Patrolling is our only and most effective source of obtaining information about both the terrain and the population in our operational area. These patrols are carried out in various forms, these are:

a. OPs/CPs. The Kyanika and Katuna OPs/CPs are static in nature and are designated OPs/CPs 1 and 3, respectively. They are manned by six (6) milobs each, on a 24/7 basis. On these OPs/CPs, the milobs mainly observe and report traffic movement across the border to Rwanda. They also order the searching and/or inspection of any vehicle(s) they suspect to be transporting anything of military use. As earlier mentioned, Lubirizi OP/CP(5) is currently under construction and may be ready for permanent occupation by end of March, Bigaga and Kafunzo OPs/CPs 2 and 4 respectively, are yet to be constructed and also manned around the clock.

b. Mobile Patrols. Mobile patrols are designed primarily to cover the whole operational area in a relatively short time, aimed at identifying any other secondary tracks that could be used by vehicles to ferry military hardware into Rwanda. More emphasis (on these patrols) has been placed in and around the Bigaga, Kafunzo, Lubirizi and Mbale areas, since no static OPs/CPs have been established there. These mobile patrols are also intended to cover the area in depth (i.e about 100 Km), but the lack of vehicles has badly retarded our capacity in that direction. Recently, the mission HQ OPs staff conducted a depth patrol to visit two (2) of the Rwandese Refugee located in Mbarara and Kabarole districts.

c. Vehicle Check Points (VCPs). Vehicle Check Points have not been fully tested to date - mainly due to the political implications that go with them. They are, however, planned for if the climate becomes conducive. Our major areas of concern for these VCPs are Bigaga and Kashekye-Mbale. These are the areas where vehicles have been observed to increase their movement.

d. Foot Patrols. Mobile patrols have usually been converted into foot patrols, which are aimed at getting to places inaccessible by vehicle and identify any foot paths that cross into Rwanda. It is important for you to understand here, that the whole stretch of the border from Sabinio volcano to Lubirizi, has an intensive network of foot paths that cross into Rwanda. It would require close to a Division to effectively monitor these crossings. Given that situation, our foot patrols are doing their very best to police the already known foot crossings as well as looking for fresh/new ones. One good example of our vigorous foot patrolling, is when one of our patrols was taken captive by the RPF on 28 October 1993, on allegations that it had strayed into Rwanda - the patrol was however, later released. We have since instructed our foot patrols to just observe the border line from a little distance away, in order to avoid a recurrence.

- e. Boat Patrols. The very first boat patrol in Lake Bunyonyi was launched on 30 December 1993, though nothing significant was discovered. Other boat patrols are being randomly carried out.
- f. Aerial Patrols. As aforementioned, aerial patrols would undoubtedly add more teeth to our current patrols. Our biggest handicap, though, is the non-availability of the helicopters themselves. Construction of a helicopter landing pad has just been completed in the vicinity of the Mission HQ. Other field helipads are at Kyanika, Kisoro, Bigaga, Katuna, Kabale and Lubirizi.
16. Engineer Support. Engineer Support, in whatever form, has never been forthcoming to UNOMUR. The Anti-Personnel Mine incidents that have occurred so far clearly suggest that there is a lot of nuisance mining along the border. Neither the Ugandan, Rwandese nor the RPF authorities seem to have any idea of the exact location(s) of these mines. Frantic efforts have been made to acquire this information but all was in vain. We are hopeful, though, that something will come through, given the fact that UNAMIR has a full strength Engineer Company to be deployed along the border soon.
17. Communications (Comms). In the initial stages of our deployment, our VHF comms were really bad. We had to deploy a mobile relay station in order to reasonably cover the operational area from Kyanika to Kabale. Even though, Lubirizi could not be reached due to the hilly terrain. In December last year, a repeater station was installed and comms between Kyanika and Kabale is possible, but not with Kisoro and Lubirizi. We are hoping to get a second repeater installed in order to achieve fluent comms across the whole operational area. HF comms have been established between UNOMUR and UNDP-Kampala, while telephone and fax comms exist between UNOMUR and Kigali and New York. We are hoping that our comms will get even much better as more comms equipment continues to flow in.
18. Security. The general security situation in Uganda is uncertain. The security of both our milobs, civilian staff and UN equipment cannot be said to be guaranteed, but it is reasonable. Each of our patrols is accompanied by an armed NRA soldier and also every UN personnel residence is guarded by the NRA. The UN colours themselves also, have been and are a very good aid to our security. Every UN member has been briefed on what precautions to take in case of any eventuality.
19. Liaison. Liaison between UNOMUR and the NRA was established in the very early stages of UNOMUR deployment - and also in accordance with the "**Status of the Mission Agreement (SOMA)**". As at now, the NRA has provided four (4) officers and approx. seventy (70) military police soldiers to carry out guard and escort duties. However, our biggest handicap is that their (NRA) Logistical back up is almost zero, but we are making-doing with what we have.
20. Public Relations. Our Public Relations (PR) effort is presently in the process of bearing fruits. We have launched a number of community projects; firstly, our medical officer and his paramedics have already started assisting at Kabale Hospital and at St. Francis

Mutolere in Kisoro. Secondly, we have donated (in cash), well over \$400.00 to assist local school children to go ahead with their studies. Lastly, we are also in the process of donating towards a gravity water project in the vicinity of this HQ. Our staff at the HQ and in area West have organized social soccer games with local teams and that has brought the UN milobs even much closer to the population itself.

21. Media. The media satisfactorily covered our initial deployment but as the mission continued to be firm on the ground - and precisely on 01 November 1993, the Ugandan daily (the New Vision) and a local vernacular paper the ORUMURI published articles castigating UN personnel that they were paying alarming amounts of money for soliciting local women. The rumour was later proved to be baseless. Since then, negative or aggressive publications against UNOMUR have died in faint echoes.

UNOMUR ADMINISTRATION (ADMIN) AND LOGISTICS (LOG)

22. Administration. The general administrative issues are mainly handled by the UN Civilian, staff deployed with UNOMUR. Our Chief Military Personnel Officer (CMPO) coordinates the military personnel administration (admin).

23. The major admin issues are:

a. Personnel. As earlier mentioned, UNOMUR has a total of seventy nine (79) military observers (milobs) of which fifty four (54) make up nine patrols of six (6) milobs each, and the remaining twenty four (24) are in the mission and area HQs. We are still studying the possibilities of creating a tenth team. This is however rather, difficult since three (3) of our Bangladesh milobs were redeployed to UNAMIR.

b. UN Medals. A design for the UN medal for both UNOMUR and UNAMIR was submitted to UNAMIR HQ. We have been replied that UN HQ is yet to give its final approval. New York and UNAMIR have informed us that the medals will be ready in the next eight weeks, and that means the Contingents being currently rotated will get their medals mailed to their respective countries.

c. Filing System. An automated filing system has been developed according to the UN staff duties directive guidelines No.03, dated 13 January 1994. The filing system is now in operation.

d. Medical. No personnel have suffered any serious injury or illness. Everybody has been vaccinated against hepatitis B and Meningitis. The Medical Officer has since requested for hepatitis A vaccines, through the normal channels. The mission MEDEVAC plan has not yet been concluded due to the non-availability of the helicopters.

e. Visits. The mission has received more or less official visits from the Dutch Chargé d'affaires, Mrs. N. Linssen and from the Canadian Deputy High

Commissioner based in Kenya, Mr. J.C. Wall. Also, a three (3) men Dutch delegation arrived in Uganda on 8 February and left the Operational area on 12 February. The Deputy Force Commander of UNAMIR also paid an Operational Visit to UNOMUR from 11 to 18 February 1994. Lastly, Military Attachés accredited to Uganda from the UK, Kenya, Tanzania, Russia and the Sudan paid us a working visit from 17 to 18 February 1994.

f. Welfare and Recreation. Our welfare (Duty Free) shop is mainly run by our three milobs who volunteered to spare their time. The military Welfare Liaison Officer (MWLO) based in Kampala and our (civilian) Chief Supplies Officer take care of restocking the shop, though the restocking itself is presenting a bit of a problem. The shop opens on Fridays from 1700 hrs to 1830 hrs and on request. On the recreation side, our boat patrols on lake Bunyonyi have been rather more of a recreational nature. also, as earlier mentioned, several football matches have been arranged between local teams and our UNOMUR teams in both Kabale and Kisoro. This has made us establish closer contacts with the local population.

24. Logistics. Like the admin side, our logistics (Log) is mainly run by the UN Civilian (Civ) Staff. Our Chief Log. Officer (CLogo) coordinates the milobs' long requirements.

25. In the initial stages of our deployment, our log back up was really bad but it continued to improve as the mission got more firm on the ground. We are sure you are aware that logistics has a direct effect on the effectiveness of all operations. Our major log problem is and continues to be that of transport. At the present moment, the mission has a total of twenty seven (27) vehicles, twenty (20) of which are used for patrols and seven (7) are used by the Civ Staff. According to the initial deployment plan, the mission was supposed to have forty (40) vehicles, so it means a shortfall of thirteen (13) vehicles.

26. To add insult to injury, the majority of the 4x4 vehicles came from UNAVEM II in a very bad state and there are no adequate spare parts if major breakdowns occur. The other four (4) were delivered from UNOSOM and are in a reasonable state. The tyres on the vehicles are not cross-country ones and therefore we have had to cancel some patrols during the rainy season. Given this situation, all our military and Civ. staff have been advised to take maximum care of the available fleet. Our transport officer is doing his best to get this problem solved. FOD New York has also been made aware of the issue and we are patiently waiting for a solution to this very critical problem area.

27. Other log items are trickling in at a fairly steady pace.

PROBLEM AREAS

28. The burning problem areas are:

- a. Lack of information on the possible location(s) of minefields along the border.

b. Non-availability of helicopters.

c. The serious vehicle shortfall and its effects on our patrols. There is however wind that we might get another consignment of vehicles from UNOSOM or UNTAC, but how soon, we don't know.

CONCLUSION

29. In conclusion, despite the problems discussed above, UNOMUR has managed to effectively discharge its duties to fulfill its mandate/task.

30. It is hoped that once our logistical back up is in good shape, we will definitely add more teeth to our operations. Every milob is very enthusiastic to see this mission becoming a very great success.

31. Thank you.

C70/009

UNOMUR



MONUOR

United Nations Observer Mission Uganda/Rwanda
La Mission d'observation des Nations Unies Ouganda/Rwanda

OUTGOING FAX NO. 317
2 MARCH 1994

PAGE 1 OF 2

TO: MAJ. HASAN UNDP KAMPALA Misc 292	FROM: GOERANSSON, SAO UNOMUR KABALE
FAX NO: 041-244801	FAX NO: 256 486-23816
ATTENTION: COL. ASRAR	
SUBJECT: CONTACTS WITH AMBASSADORS OF US, UK AND FRANCE	

PLEASE FIND ATTACHED HERewith THE FAX FROM FC, UNAMIR
DATED 1 MARCH 1994 AND TRANSMIT TO COL. ASRAR ACCORDINGLY.

REGARDS.

CMB SAO

MONITOR REPORT

THIS DOCUMENT WAS CONFIRMED

STORE # 4
SEND # 4

SEND

F/o 317, 318

NO.	REMT	TIME	DURA	PAGE	MOD	TYPE	RSLT
1	256 041 244881	3- 2 12:52	2' 24"	4/ 4	G3		OK

TOTAL 9-02' 24" 4

NOTE:

EC : ERROR CORRECT	PB : PARTIAL BATCH	EB : END OF BATCH	RD : REMOTE DIAG
R : RESEND	SE : STORE & FORWARD	RI : RELAY INITIATE	RS : RELAY SEND
PD : POLLED BY REMOTE	PG : POLLING	MP : MULTI-POLLING	RM : RCV TO MEMORY
MB : SEND TO MAILBOX			

317 2/2

FIN 255

UNAMIR FORCE HQ
OUTGOING FACSIMILE

UNOMUR

191-3-2 1 11118

KMF 0227

Misc 0166

1 MAR 1994

TO: COL ASRAR, A/CMO, UNOMUR, KABALE, UGANDA	FROM: EGEN DALLAIRE, FC KIGALI, RWANDA
FAX: 00 (256) (486) 23816	FAX: 84265
SUBJECT: CONTACTS WITH AMBASSADORS OF US, UK AND FRANCE	
NUMBER OF PAGES, INCLUDING THIS COVER: 1	

1. SHOULD, ON OCCASION, THE AMBASSADORS OF US, UK OR FRANCE TO UGANDA WERE TO CONTACT YOU FOR INFORMATION ON THE SITUATION, YOU ARE AUTHORIZED TO REPLY TO THEIR QUERIES AND INFORM ME ACCORDINGLY.
2. REGARDS

CMO

UNOMUR



MONUOR

*United Nations Observer Mission Uganda/Rwanda
La Mission d'observation des Nations Unies Ouganda/Rwanda*

FAX NO.: 256 486-23816
P.O.BOX 906
KABALE

DATE: 11 February 1994

BRIEF FOR DEPUTY FORCE COMMANDER (UNAMIR)

BACKGROUND

1. The deployment of UNOMUR along the Uganda/Rwanda border is as a result of the conflict within Rwanda between the Rwandese Government and the Rwandese Patriotic Front (RPF). The hostilities between the Government and the RPF can be traced back to the late 50s when the minority TUTSI Monarch that existed in Rwanda, was overthrown by the majority HUTUS. This revolution was followed by large scale TUTSI massacres, resulting in mass exodus of the Tutsi into neighbouring - Burundi, Uganda, Tanzania and Zaire. The TUTSI tried, since then to return home but in vain. The Rwandese President, Maj. General Juvenal Habyarimana, made it even more difficult - resulting in many TUTSI youths joining the Museveni NRA in the Ugandan bush war to topple Milton Obote (II) and brought Museveni's NRM into power in 1986.
2. Four years later, in October 1990, the RPF invaded Rwanda from Uganda and successfully captured and held the area around Ruhengeri. Regional initiatives resulted in the signing of a ceasefire on 29 March 1991. This ceasefire was constantly violated by both the Rwandese Government Forces (RGF) and the RPF, until yet another ceasefire was signed in N'SELE (Zaire) and came into force on 31 July 1992. This facilitated the OAU to deploy a 50-strong Neutral Military Observer Group (NMOG), composed of contingents from Mali, Nigeria, Senegal and Zimbabwe. The NMOG mandate ended in July 1993.
3. The Rwandese Government continuously levelled allegations against the Ugandan Government that it was supplying the RPF with war materials and other logistics. The common border between Uganda and Rwanda extends for approximately 170 Km from Zaire to the West and Tanzania to the East. Roughly 120 Km of the border is under RPF control.
4. After a series of political and diplomatic consultations to maintain good neighbourliness, the Ugandan and Rwandese governments concurred and requested the UN

- 1 -

UN RESTRICTED

to deploy UNOMUR. The UN Security Council Resolution 5/846 (1993) of 22 June 1993 finally mandated the deployment of UNOMUR.

AIM

5. The aim of this brief is to enlighten you on the activities of UNOMUR.

SCOPE

6. The brief will mainly dwell on the following aspects;
- A. Organization and Task of UNOMUR
 - B. Information Available to UNOMUR
 - C. UNOMUR Operations
 - D. UNOMUR Administration (Admin) and Logistics (Log)
 - E. Problem areas
 - F. Conclusion.

ORGANIZATION AND TASK OF UNOMUR

7. Organization. UNOMUR has a total of 78 Military Observer (milobs) from a cross-section of countries around the world. These are:

◆	Bangladesh	-	19
◆	Botswana	-	9
◆	Brazil	-	13
◆	Hungary	-	4
◆	Netherlands	-	9
◆	Senegal	-	10
◆	Slovakia	-	5
◆	Zimbabwe	-	9.

In making up the military organizational structure, every effort has been made to equitably deploy each nation in both the mission and Area HQs. This is also applicable in the patrol teams.

8. To support its operational tasks, UNOMUR has a UN civilian support component. The detailed military and civilian organigram of UNOMUR is attached.

9. UNOMUR Mandate/Task. As earlier mentioned, the UN Security Council Resolution 5/846 (1993) of 22 June 1993 mandated the deployment of UNOMUR along the Uganda/Rwanda border. It must be made clear, here, that UNOMUR operations are confined only to the Ugandan side of the border. The mandate clearly specifies that the task of UNOMUR will be:

- a. To monitor the Uganda/Rwanda border.

- b. To verify that no military assistance reaches Rwanda, focus being put primarily in this regard, on transit or transport, by roads or tracks which could accommodate vehicles of lethal weapons and ammunition across the border, as well as any other material which could be of military use.

INFORMATION AVAILABLE TO UNOMUR

10. The information available to UNOMUR at the moment is basically and more importantly about the terrain on which our milobs operate - that is - the Uganda/Rwanda border:

- a. As earlier mentioned, the border line is approximately 170 Km, of which about 120 Km is controlled by the RPF from LUGENDABARE up to LUBIRIZI.
- b. The border is characterized by many different features as follows:
- (1) From the Zaire border, we first have a range of volcanos, namely SABINIO, GAHINGA and MUHAVURA - from volcano MUHAVURA to KYANIKA (OP/CP 1), we find a group of bald hills and from KYANIKA to lake CHAHAFY the terrain is almost flat and easy to cross.
 - (2) East of Lake CHAHAFY we find a hilly chain of the VUGAMBA Range and then the Bamboo forest. From KABALI River up to BIGAGA, the border almost runs on a hill crest.
 - (3) From BIGAGA to LUBIRIZI, the border again runs on hilly terrain, then down to the NE up to MERAMA Hills.
- c. There are several Great Rift Valley lakes in our operational area, the most important lakes BUNYONYI and MUTANDA.
- d. Except the Bamboo forest, the natural cover of the whole area is not thick and favours aerial observation.
- e. The rivers, in general, are not obstacles to movement by both vehicles and on foot - except the KAKITUMBA River to the North.
- f. Countless footpaths cross the border to and from Rwanda. Vehicles mainly cross through KYANIKA, BIGAGA, KATUNA, KAFUNZO, MBALE, LUBIRIZI and MERAMA HILLS.

11. Besides only the information about the terrain, we have also managed to gather a little about the general population in the area, for example, in Area East (Kabale District) the tribe is mainly BAGIGA, who speak LUKIGA and some KINYANKOLE local languages. Very

little KISWAHILI is spoken. In area West (Kisoro District) the tribe is mainly BAFUMBIRA who speak KIFUMBIRA and also with very little KISWAHILI. Both languages are approximately 80-85 % similar to KINYARWANDA. The population (tribes) are very close relations of the RPF (in any case, almost all of the RPF fighters were born in these districts and may be beyond). That alone explains the firm base that the RPF Command in this part of Uganda.

12. In order to acquire as much information for use by UNOMUR as possible, the mission has established a military information section, whose task it is:

- a. To organize itself and the overall information system within UNOMUR.
- b. To prepare lists of the mission information requirements and gather that information (through patrols) in order to accomplish the task - which is to monitor the border and also to establish/detect particular trends that could have implications on the mission itself (e.g. Security of UNMOs, political developments etc.).
- c. To provide the CMO and Staff, with any available information, as it affects UNOMUR.
- d. To propose security measures such as the control of classified documents, evacuation and counter-action plans etc.
- e. To carry out any other information acquisition as necessary.

UNOMUR OPERATIONS

13. Concept of Operations. In order to effectively carry out its task (to monitor the Uganda/Rwanda border), UNOMUR developed a concept of operations - which is basically to permanently man static observation posts (OPs) or Check Points (CPs) at the two major crossing points at KYANIKA (OP/CP1) and KATUNA (OP/CP3). As at now, the other secondary OPs/CPs at BIGAGA and KAFUNZO are not yet occupied, whilst LUBIRIZI is currently under construction and should be ready for occupation fairly soon. Random vehicle mobile and foot - day and night patrols are conducted along the whole stretch of the border. Boat patrols are also conducted on lake Bunyonyi. Helicopter day and night patrols have not yet taken off the ground - but these will most certainly give more teeth to our overall operations. The whole operational area has been divided into two (2) - Area East and Area West. These areas have been further subdivided into seven zones (A-G) - which have also been further subdivided into eighteen sub-subzones. This subdivision makes it fairly easy for both the Area and mission HQs to follow up incidents in a particular zone.

14. Deployment. UNOMUR is presently deployed as follows:

- | | | | |
|----|--------------|---|---------------------------------------|
| a. | Mission HQ | - | Kabale |
| b. | Area East HQ | - | Co-located with mission HQ in Kabale |
| c. | Area West HQ | - | St Francis Mutolere Hospital (Kisoro) |

d. Logistics HQ - Kabale.

15. Patrols. Patrolling is our only and most effective source of obtaining information about both the terrain, and the population in our operational area. These patrols are carried out in various forms, namely:

a. OPs/CPs. The Kyanika and Katuna OPs/CPs are static in nature and are designated OP/CP 1 and 3, respectively. They are manned by six (6) milobs each, on a 24/7 basis. On these OPs/CPs, the milobs mainly observe and report traffic movement across the border to Rwanda. They also order the searching and/or inspection of any vehicle(s) they suspect to be transporting anything of military use. As earlier mentioned, Lubirizi OP/CP(5) is currently under construction and may be ready for permanent occupation by March, Bigaga and Kafunzo OPs/CPs 2 and 4 respectively, are yet to be constructed and also manned around the clock.

b. Mobile Patrols. Mobile patrols are designed primarily to cover the whole operational area in a relatively short time, aimed at identifying any other secondary tracks that could be used by vehicles to ferry military hardware into Rwanda. More emphasis (on these patrols) has been placed in and around the Bigaga, Kafunzo, Lubirizi and Mbale areas, since no static OPs/CPs have been established there. These mobile patrols are also intended to cover the area in depth (i.e about 100 Km), but the lack of vehicles has badly retarded our capacity in that direction.

c. Vehicle Check Points (VCPs). Vehicle Check Points have not been fully tested to date - mainly due to the political implications that go with them. They are, however, planned for if the climate becomes conducive. Our major areas of concern for these VCPs are Bigaga and Kashekye-Mbale. These are the areas where vehicles have been observed to increase their movement.

d. Foot Patrols. Mobile patrols have usually been converted into foot patrols, which are aimed at getting to places inaccessible by vehicle and identify any foot paths that cross into Rwanda. It is important for you to understand here, that the whole stretch of the border from Sabinio volcano to Lubirizi, has an intensive network of foot paths that cross into Rwanda. It would require close to a Division to effectively monitor these crossings. Given that situation, our foot patrols are doing their very best to police the already known foot crossings as well as looking for fresh/new ones. One good example of our vigorous and aggressive foot patrolling, is when one of our patrols was taken captive by the RPF on 28 October 1993, on allegations that it had strayed into Rwanda - the patrol was however, later released. We have since instructed our foot patrols to just observe the border line from a little distance away, in order to avoid a recurrence.

e. Boat Patrols. The very first boat patrol in Lake Bunyonyi was launched on 30 December 1993, though nothing significant was discovered. Other boat patrols are randomly planned for the future.

f. Aerial Patrols. As aforementioned, aerial patrols would undoubtedly add more teeth to our current patrols. Our biggest handicap, though, is the non-availability of the helicopters themselves. Construction of a helicopter landing pad has just been completed in the vicinity of the Mission HQ.

16. Engineer Support. Engineer Support, in whatever form, has never been forthcoming to UNOMUR. The Anti-Personnel Mine incidents that have occurred so far clearly suggest that there is a lot of nuisance mining along the border. Neither the Ugandan, Rwandese nor the RPF authorities seem to have any idea of the exact location(s) of these mines. Frantic efforts have been made to acquire this information but all was in vain. We are hopeful, though, that something will come through.

17. Communications (Comms). In the initial stages of our deployment, our VHF comms were really bad. We had to deploy a mobile relay station in order to reasonably cover the operational area from Kyanika to Kabale. Even though, Lubirizi could not be reached due to the hilly terrain. In December last year, a repeater station was installed and comms between Kyanika and Kabale is possible, but not with Kisoro and Lubirizi. We are hoping to get a second repeater installed and all the VHF radios re-programmed in order to achieve fluent comms across the whole operational area. HF comms have been established between UNOMUR and UNDP-Kampala, while telephone and fax comms exist between UNOMUR and Kigali and New York. We are hoping that our comms will get even much better as more comms equipment continues to flow in.

18. Security. The general security situation in Uganda is bleak. The security of both our milobs, civilian staff and UN equipment cannot be said to be guaranteed, but it is reasonable. Each of our patrols is accompanied by an armed NRA soldier and also every UN personnel residence is guarded by the NRA. The UN colours themselves also, have been and are a very good aid to security. Every UN member has been briefed on what precautions to take in case of any eventuality.

19. Liaison. Liaison between UNOMUR and the NRA was established in the very early stages of UNOMUR deployment - and also in accordance with the "**Status of the Mission Agreement (SOMA)**". As at now, the NRA has provided four (4) officers and approx. seventy (70) military police soldiers to carry out guard and escort duties. However, our biggest handicap is that their (NRA) Logistical back up is almost zero, but we are making-do with what we have.

20. Public Relations. Our Public Relations (PR) effort is presently in the process of bearing fruits. We have launched a number of community projects; firstly, our medical officer and his paramedics have already started assisting at Kabale Hospital and at St. Francis Mutolere in Kisoro. Secondly, we have donated (in cash), well over \$400.00 to assist local school children to go ahead with their studies. Lastly, we are also in the process of donating towards a gravity water project in the vicinity of this HQ. Our staff at the HQ and in area West have organized social soccer games with local teams and that has brought the UN milobs even much closer to the population itself.

21. Media. The media satisfactorily covered our initial deployment but as the mission continued to be firm on the ground - and precisely on 01 November 1993, the Ugandan daily (the New Vision) and a local vernacular paper the ORUMURI published articles castigating UN personnel that they were paying alarming amounts of money for soliciting local women. The rumour was later proved to be baseless. Since then, negative or aggressive publication against UNOMUR have died in faint echoes.

UNOMUR ADMINISTRATION (ADMIN) AND LOGISTICS (LOG)

22. Administration. The general administrative issues are mainly handled by the UN Civilian, staff deployed with UNOMUR. At the moment, the Senior Administrative Officer (SAO) has been redeployed to South Africa and we are waiting for his replacement. Our Chief Military Personnel Officer (CMPO) coordinates the military personnel administration (admin).

23. The major admin issues are:

a. Personnel. As earlier mentioned, UNOMUR has a total of seventy eight (78) military observers (milobs) of which fifty four (54) make up nine patrols of six (6) milobs each, and the remaining twenty four (24) are in the mission and area HQs. We are still studying the possibilities of creating a tenth team. This is however rather, difficult since three (3) of our Bangladesh milobs were redeployed to UNAMIR.

b. UN Medals. A design for the UN medal for both UNOMUR and UNAMIR was submitted to UNAMIR HQ. We have been replied that UN HQ is yet to give its final approval. We would appreciate that a definite answer be provided soon, since the majority of our milobs will be due for the medals at the end of February and also that our milobs will be rotated in early March.

c. Filing System. An automated filing system has been developed according to the staff duties directive guidelines No.03, dated 13 January 1994. The filing system is now in operation.

d. Medical. No personnel have suffered any serious injury or illness. Everybody has been vaccinated against hepatitis B and Meningitis. The Medical Officer has since requested for hepatitis A vaccines, through the normal channels. The mission MEDEVAC plan has not yet been concluded due to the non-availability of the helicopters.

e. Visits. The mission has received more or less official visits from the Dutch Chargé d'affaires, Mrs. N. Linssen and from the Canadian Deputy High Commissioner based in Kenya, Mr. J.C. Wall. Also, a three (3) men Dutch delegation arrived in Uganda on 8 February and is now in the Operational area. The delegation has already left for Kampala.

f. Welfare and Recreation. Our welfare (Duty Free) shop is mainly run by our three milobs who volunteered to spare their time. The military Welfare Liaison Officer (MWLO) based in Kampala and our (civilian) Chief Supplies Officer take care of restocking the shop, though the restocking itself is presenting a bit of a problem. The shop opens on Fridays from 1700 hrs to 1830 hrs and on request. On the recreation side, our boat patrols on lake Bunyonyi have been rather of a recreational nature. also, as earlier mentioned, several football matches have been arranged between local teams and our UNOMUR teams in both Kabale and Kisoro. This has made us establish closer contacts with the local population.

24. Logistics. Like the admin side, our logistics (Log) is mainly run by the UN Civilian (Civ) Staff. Our Chief Log. Officer (CLogo) coordinates the milobs' long requirements.

25. In the initial stages of our deployment, our log back up was really bad but it continued to improve as the mission got more firm on the ground. We are sure you are aware that logistics has a direct effect on the effectiveness of all operations. Our major log problem is and continues to be that of transport. At the present moment, the mission has a total of twenty seven (27) vehicles, twenty (20) of which are used for patrols and seven (7) are used by the Civ Staff. According to the initial deployment plan, the mission was supposed to have forty (40) vehicles, so it means a shortfall of thirteen (13) vehicles.

26. To add salt to injury, the majority of the 4x4 vehicles came from UNAVEM II in a very bad state and there are no spare parts if major breakdowns occur. The other four (4) were delivered from UNOSOM and are in a reasonable state. The tyres on the vehicles are not cross-country ones and therefore we have had to cancel some patrols during the rainy season. Given this situation, all our military and Civ. staff have been advised to take maximum care of the available fleet. Our transport officer is doing his best to get this problem solved. FOD New York has also been made aware of the issue and we are patiently waiting for a solution to this very critical problem area.

27. Other log items are trickling in at a fairly steady pace.

PROBLEM AREAS

28. The burning problem areas are:

- a. Lack of information on the possible location(s) of minefields along the border.
- b. Non-availability of helicopters.
- c. The serious vehicle shortfall and its effects on our patrols.

CONCLUSION

29. In conclusion, despite the problems discussed above, UNOMUR has managed to effectively discharge its duties to fulfill its mandate/task.

30. It is hoped that once our logistical back up is in good shape, we will definitely add more teeth to our operations. Every milob is very enthusiastic to see this mission succeeding.

31. Thank you.

UNOMUR



MONUOR

*United Nations Observer Mission Uganda/Rwanda
La Mission d'observation des Nations Unies Ouganda/Rwanda*

FAX NO.: 256 486-23816
P.O.BOX 906
KABALE

DATE: 18 December 1993

BRIEF FOR FORCE COMMANDER

BACKGROUND

1. UNOMUR is about four (4) months on the ground and its operations (to fulfil the mandate) are going on fairly satisfactorily but not as smooth as one might have desired. This is because of inadequate logistical back-up in terms of, mainly, vehicles. We are happy though, that other equipments like computers, photocopiers, Night Vision Devices and more importantly communications (Comms) gadgets have been recently received from UNTAC.

2. It is UNOMUR HQ's and indeed every milob's desire to see the operations getting more and more refined as the logistical items continue to trickle in.

AIM

3. The aim of this short brief is to appraise you on UNOMUR activities, highlight problem areas and make recommendations.

SCOPE

4. The brief will cover the following aspects:

- a. Operational matters.
- b. Administrative Logistical Matters.
- c. Problem Areas
- d. Recommendations

OPERATIONAL MATTERS

5. General. As aforementioned, our operations are largely affected by the lack of adequate logistical back up. However, our patrol effort has been directed to Bigaga and Lubirizi-Kashekye areas due to increased traffic movement in those areas. Details have been communicated to you through our daily and weekly reports as well as our three (3) monthly report. Latest developments are discussed in the succeeding paragraphs.

- 1 -

UN RESTRICTED

6. Deployment. There is not much change in deployment except that Lubirizi is being manned on a 14/7 basis i.e. 0900 hrs to 2300 hrs. It should, however, be stressed here that this timing is just a working guide. The timings may be adjusted in order to maintain the randomness of patrolling.

7. OPs/CPs

a. Kyanika/Katuna (OPs/CPs 1 and 3). As previously reported, Kyanika and Katuna are being manned around the clock. OP/CP 1 has not experienced any significant flow of traffic across to Rwanda - as compared to OP/CP 3. From Katuna, traffic has been observed to concentrate in the Bigaga (OP/CP 2) area. Our day and night patrols have been intensified to check the said traffic in that area. Our intention is to make it a permanent OP/CP once caravans or any other similar facility becomes available.

b. Kafunzo (OP/CP 4). Because of the ruggedness of the terrain in Kafunzo, it is almost impossible to put up a permanent structure for an OP/CP - neither does the terrain allow for helicopter landing. The options open to circumvent this anomaly (which is already being done) - is to intensively and randomly patrol the area and nearest solution is the use of caravans, the log side has acceded to the idea and they are doing something to that end.

c. Lubirizi (OP/CP 5). This OP/CP demarcates RGF and RPF positions on the border. As mentioned in our 06-12 December Weekly Report, construction has already started. This is encouraging. At present it is being manned on 18/7 basis, employing an array of mobile and foot, day and night patrols. We are eagerly awaiting its completion so that it will be similarly occupied on a 24/7 basis.

8. Patrols. Patrols continue to be our main media of obtaining information, and as such, are going on as scheduled. However, there have been some snags due to slippery roads and tracks after the recent rains and moreso because of the non-availability of cross-country tyres for our 4x4 patrol cars. Our civilian staff (Transport Officer) is taking some action on this matter. Patrol emphasis continues to be placed in the Bigaga and Lubirizi areas. Depth night patrols up to Mbarara have been conducted with nothing special to report but giving the milobs the encouragement and satisfaction that the mandate is being fully pursued.

9. Helicopter Patrols. Aerial patrols have been impossible since we don't have the helicopters themselves. The construction of helipads, though, will start as soon as our Civ. Staff finalize arrangements with local contractors. As per your Operational Directive Number 3, the air surveillance plan is in its final stages and will be submitted to your HQ soon.

10. Boat Patrols. The feasibility of boat patrols has been assessed and found possible in Lake Bunyonyi, but we are still awaiting for permission from New York. The operations branch of this HQ is still working on the SOP. More emphasis is being placed on safety.

11. Engineer Support. This matter is still outstanding.

12. Communications (Comms). Our communications have been greatly enhanced by the installation of radios in all our operational vehicles. The VHF radios mounted in some of our 4x4 vehicles have been having some problems, but since the arrival of the CCO last week, the situation has improved. The Ugandan authorities have eventually given us the green light to install the repeater station. This is surely a healthy

signal that our voice comms will undoubtedly be very efficient throughout our operational area. We have also received additional Walkie-Talkies and we are optimistic that our foot patrol effort will be enhanced.

13. Map. The non availability of maps for our operational area is still a great problem of concern. Although this issue was exhaustively discussed, no corresponding results have come out so far.

14. Air Support. There has not been any air support since our deployment. The speedy deployment of the helicopters need not be overemphasized.

15. Security. The security situation in Uganda is generally bleak and our milobs have been briefed accordingly.

16. Liaison. We are making - doing with the available NRA support, given their inadequate logistical back-up. However, the attitude of some low ranking civilians living along the border has been reported to be unfriendly. They are quite uneasy when they see UN patrols in their areas and they hardly talk to the patrols.

17. Public Relations (PR). So far, our milobs have donated US\$ 425.00 to assist local school children to go ahead with their studies. We hope that this campaign will bare fruit now and in the long term.

18. Media. The national paper and the opposition monitor recently published an article on our official UN flag hoisting ceremony at Kyarika on 27 November 1993. They also published our two friendly soccer matches. There was nothing in the negative.

ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS

19. Organization HQ UNOMUR, Area HQ's and Team Composition. Since the latest reorganization we are now able to deploy nine teams (54 observers). The 24 other military personnel are deployed in various HQs (15 in UNOMUR HQ, 5 in HQ area West, 4 in HQ area East). In future intend further reduce the number of personnel in HQs so that we can build up more teams.

20. Personnel Issues

a. Three Bangladesh observers are still waiting for instructions for their redeployment to UNAMIR.

b. The actual strength of UNOMUR is 78 military personnel. We are authorized to have 81. There is no information on when and if three observers will be made available to UNOMUR.

c. Due to lack of vehicles and fully established operational checkpoints it is not yet possible to deploy the personnel as effective as possible. Plans are on the drawing boards to buy landcruisers locally; but no permission to do so has come in from New York yet. A third checkpoint, Lubirizi, should be finished in January. Since it is also not clear when all the checkpoints will be operational nor when the extra vehicles will arrive, it is hard to make long term deployment plans but this permitted us to send as many of our milobs on CTO/Leave without any problems.

21. Administrative

- a. A design for the UN medal for UNOMUR/UNAMIR has been submitted to HQ UNAMIR. No answer has been received so far. It must be kept in mind however that by February 1994, several observers will be entitled to this medal and sooner it is made ready the better.
- b. A (automated) filing system has been developed. The main problem was that several offices were using their own filing system. The newly adopted filing system should help in maintaining a common filing system and also security of documents.

22. Recreation and Welfare

- a. The welfare shop is now run by a number of volunteers, civilian and military (Mr. P. Baudin, Maj Jozsa, Capt de Zwart and Capt Poot). Maj Hasan (MWLO) and Mr. D. Corrigan take care of the restocking of the shop and therefore their role is vital. The shop is located in the Logistics HQ and opens every Friday from 17:00 to 18:30 and on request. Current membership is 55.
- b. A total amount of 860 UNICEF Xmas cards were ordered and received in time and distributed by the CMPO's office to the UNOMUR personnel.
- c. The MWLO is actively making inquiries, in Kampala about renting price of a TV and video combination. Later may be when the welfare shop has made enough profit, it will be possible to buy a set.
- d. The 'telephone boot' for private calls to the home countries will be installed and located at UNOMUR HQ. It will be incorporated in telephone system of UNOMUR HQ. The installation of this system should be finished in the first half of January 1994, provided the extra materials come in as expected.
- e. The MWLO is looking for a house to lodge in Kampala. The same house will be used by milobs in Kampala whilst on leave/CTO or on transit at reasonable rates per night compared to the hotels.

23. Visits. The mission has received more or less official visits from the Dutch Chargé d'Affaires, Mrs. N. Linssen and from the Canadian Deputy High Commissioner in Kenya, Mr. J.C. Wall.

24. Medical

- a. No personnel has suffered from any serious injury or sickness.
- b. The personnel has been vaccinated against hepatitis B and meningitides.
- c. Hygienical inspections have not shown serious shortcomings. However rats and mice have been observed. A request has been made for poison.

25. Logistics. In the last three months, the Logistical Situation of UNOMUR has improved substantially. The further improvement is on:

a. Transport. As of today we have a total of 26 vehicles. 19x4/4 vehicles are being used for carrying out military operation, giving priority to operational side we have distributed 4/4 vehicles as follows:

- (1) 8 to Area East
- (2) 5 to area West
- (3) 2 to staff officers at Mission HQ
- (4) 1 in KAMPALA for Military Liaison Officer
- (5) 3 to CMO/DCMO and the Medical Officer.

All the vehicles are now fitted with VHF sets.

The 4 jeeps recently received from UNOSOM are very light, and suited for tarmac roads only, as such we have decided to give them to our civilian staff. The whole fleet has no spares whatsoever. This is a very unhealthy situation.

b. Generator. For supply of power generators have been supplied at mission HQ, Area HQ West, Area HQ East, Katuna and Kyanica Check Points.

c. Fuel. Supply of fuel for generators and the vehicles has been arranged in all areas.

d. Communication. So far we have got 16 Walkie Talkies and we are going to have about 34 more. Arrangements are being made to install a telephone switchboard and telephone extensions in all the mission HQ offices.

e. Night Vision Devices. We have received 13 Night Vision Devices and distributed to concerned teams and HQs.

f. Stationery and Office Equipment.

(1) Stationery. We have received a satisfactory quantity of stationery.

(2) Office equipment. A good number of office equipment like: Computers, Photo Copier Machines, Typewriters, etc. have been received. It is to be further mentioned that the equipment is second hand and therefore needs thorough maintenance and repair.

g. Furniture. We have also received a satisfactory quantity of furniture for the HQs and the OPs/CPs, but we require even more furniture to smoothen our functioning at the OPs/CPs.

h. Present OPs/CPs. In the recent past we have established two OPs/CPs which are Katuna and Kyanica. Some essential equipment and items have been supplied, it requires more improvement. The water supply is not satisfactory. At Katuna, the water requires purification by chemicals or boiling. At Kyanica, the water supply is not enough, water has to be carried either by vehicle or man then lifted up into an overhead tank before use. This is a tedious and complex job.

j. Future OPs/CPs. Very shortly we will operate two Observation Posts; namely Lubirizi and Bigaga. It has been planned to make observation bunkers with sand bag surrounded and protected with barbed wire fence especially at Lubirizi, where the RGF and RPF positions are on opposite hills.

26. Mail/Pouch Service. Every Friday a Shuttle Service comes from Kampala and returns the same day in the evening. Officers willing to travel to Kampala are allowed free transport if there is sufficient space.

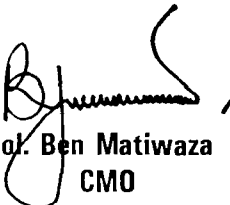
PROBLEM AREAS

27. UNOMUR has had a fair share of its problems which are mainly logistical. The major burning ones are:

- a. Lack of emergency medical evacuation equipment like, Ambulances stretchers etc.
- b. Lack of helicopters for aerial coverage
- c. The location(s) of minefields along the border remains unknown
- d. Lack of spare parts for vehicles, these are urgently required, at the moment the stock is nil
- e. It has been observed that most of the time Kabale remains without power, at times may be up to 14 days. So almost everyday we keep our generators on. Such excessive use might soon see the generators breaking down more often.

RECOMMENDATIONS

28. UNOMUR's aim to succeed is still our priority number one, and as such it is strongly recommended that the major problem area discussed in paragraph 27 above, be addressed to, as a matter of urgency, so that UNOMUR can enhance its operational efficiency.


Col. Ben Matiwaza
CMO

Copy to:

- DCMO
- COO
- SAO

UNOMUR**MONUOR**

*United Nations Observer Mission Uganda/Rwanda
La Mission d'observation des Nations Unies Ouganda/Rwanda*

FAX NO.: 256 486-23816
P.O.BOX 906
KABALE

DATE: 11 December 1993

BRIEF FOR FORCE COMMANDER

BACKGROUND

1. UNOMUR is about four (4) months on the ground and its operations (to fulfil the mandate) are going on fairly satisfactorily but not as smooth as one might have desired. This is because of inadequate logistical back-up in terms of, mainly, vehicles. We are happy though, that other equipments like computers, photocopiers, Night Vision Devices and more importantly communications (Comms) gadgets have been recently received from UNTAC.
2. It is UNOMUR HQ's and indeed every milob's desire to see the operations getting more and more refined as the logistical items continue to trickle in.

AIM

3. The aim of this short brief is to appraise you on UNOMUR activities, highlight problem areas and make recommendations.

SCOPE

4. The brief will cover the following aspects:
 - a. Operational matters.
 - b. Administrative Logistical Matters.

- c. Problem Areas
- d. Recommendations.

OPERATIONAL MATTERS

5. General. As aforementioned, our operations are largely affected by the lack of adequate logistical back up. However, our patrol effort has been directed to Bigaga and Lubirizi-Kashekye areas due to increased traffic movement in those areas. Details have been communicated to you through our daily and weekly reports as well as our three (3) months report. latest developments are discussed in the succeeding paragraphs.
6. Deployment. There is not much change in deployment except that Lubirizi is being manned on a 14/7 basis i.e. 0900 hrs to 2300 hrs. It should, however, be stressed here that this timing is just a working guide. The timings may be adjusted in order to maintain the randomness of patrolling.
7. Patrols. Patrols continue to be our main media of obtaining information, and as such, are going on as scheduled. However, there have been some snags due to slippery roads and tracks after the recent rains and moreso because of the non-availability of cross-country tyres for our 4x4 patrol cars. Our civilian staff (Transport Officer) is taking some action on this matter. Patrol emphasis continues to be placed in the Bigaga and Lubirizi areas. Depth night patrols up to Mbarara have been conducted but with nothing special to report. Aerial patrols are still awaiting the arrival of helicopters from UNOSOM, however, as per your Operational Directive Number 3, the air surveillance plan is in its final stages and will be submitted to your HQ soon. Boat patrols are also still awaiting authority from New York.
8. Engineer Support. This matter is still outstanding.
9. Communications (Comms). The VHF radios mounted in our 4x4 vehicles have been having some problems, but since the arrival of the CCO last week, the situation has improved. The installation of the repeater station has been awaiting authority from the Ugandan authorities. We have also received additional Walkie-Talkies and we are optimistic that our foot patrol effort will be enhanced.
10. Air Support. There has not been air support since our deployment. The speedy deployment of the helicopters need not be overemphasized.
11. Security. The security situation in Uganda is generally bleak and our milobs have been briefed accordingly.

12. Liaison. We are making - doing with the available NRA support, given their inadequate logistical back-up.

13. Public Relations (PR). So far, our milobs have donated US\$ 425.00 to assist local school children to go ahead with their studies. We hope that this campaign will bare fruit now and in the long term.

14. Media. The national paper and the opposition monitor recently published an article on our official UN flag hoisting ceremony at Kyanika on 27 November 1993. They also published our two friendly soccer matches. There was nothing in the negative.

ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS

15. Administration (Admin)

a. Personnel. UNOMUR total strength is eighty one (81) milobs of which 65 are present and 16 are on leave/CTO. We are still waiting on details on the movement/transfer of the three (3) Bangladesh officers to Kigali.

b. Medical. We recently received a shipment of medicines and vaccines and our exercise to vaccinate our milobs against meningitis and hepatitis, is now through. However, the ambulance issue remains a thorn in our flesh.

c. ID Cards. The CMPO has recently distributed UN identity cards to most of our milobs except a few who have been on leave/CTO.

d. Welfare. The UNOMUR welfare fund is now firm. The Committee has problems stock it fully.

e. Medals. There has been no feed back on this matter.

16. Logistics. Logistical back up has been and continues to be our overall problem grossly affecting our operations. The burning issues are:

a. Transport. As indicated in our previous reports, UNOMUR requires not anything less than forty (40) vehicles to enable it to effectively discharge its operational tasks. The twenty six (26) vehicles we have, are from UNAVEM II and are ageing. They are constantly braking down and worse still, there is not even a single spare part (including cross-country tyres). We feel that this problem needs to be addressed to timeously, if our effective patrolling is to be achieved.

b. Equipment. Our equipment scales are steadily building up, but the copiers we recently received from UNTAC are old and most of them are unserviceable. Hopefully our technicians will remedy the problem. Our generators have also been frequently braking down.

PROBLEM AREAS

17. The major problem affecting effective UNOMUR operations, is that of transport and the associated spare parts. Patrols were hindered due to the non-availability of cross-country tyres for the 4x4 vehicles to negotiate the slippery roads and tracks in the operational area.

18. The unknown location(s) of minefields along the border remains our hiccup on foot patrols.

19. Also, the absence of helicopters, ambulances etc, continues to retard our operational and administrative efficiency.

RECOMMENDATIONS

20. The writer strongly recommends that the issues discussed in paragraphs 17 to 19 above be addressed to as a matter of urgency. So that UNOMUR can enhance its operational efficiency.

**Col. Ben Matiwaza
CMO**

Copy to:

- DCMO
- COO
- CLOGO
- SAO
- Tpt Offr.

- 4 -

UN RESTRICTED

U N O M U R - K A B A L E / H Q

BRIEFING FOR THE FORCE COMMANDER

1. INTRODUCTION (CMO)

General, gentlemen, at this moment you are at the headquarters of UNOMUR in KABALE. Present are my staff officers and the ... May I now invite the UNOMUR G2 to open the briefing.

2. INFORMATION (G2)

General, Col and gentlemen, I am Capt CUNHA MATTOS, G2 of UNOMUR HQ.

a. Till now we have no maps to distribute to the Areas.

b. We started to organize the G2 section and the Info System, to gather, produce and exchange information inside and outside UNOMUR.

c. One of our concerns is about the locations of minefields, mainly near the border line. Perhaps the RGF could give us some information about the areas where they launched these fields in the past.

d. We are also following, with care, the situation in BURUNDI and its implications to this mission.

e. Terrain

According to the current DMZ, we have about 120Km of border to monitor. With the new DMZ, the E limit of the RPF positions will move to NE. We shall ask the Area/CPs to recce some particular passages of the border, willing to find more details about:

(1) The border itself;

(2) Crossingpoints and

(3) RPF positions near or on the border line.

f. Conclusions About the Incident with the RPF

Through the facts that involved the arrested UNOMUR patrol, we were able to build a sequence of events, as follows:

(1) In BIGAGA, after two patrols in the area, the RPF put a boomgate at the borderline, so our vehicles were not able to manouver in the track anymore.

(2) In LUGENDABARE, one patrol was intercepted by a group of 03 members of RPF; the leaders of the patrol and of the RPF group had the same discussion about the exact location of the border, but it was friendly.

(3) Now, on 28th of October, due to that same discussion one of our patrols taken captive.

(4) ?

We can conclude: 1) That the reaction of the RPF against our presence on the border is increasing; or 2, We were close to important RPF instalations and they became nervous about our presence there.

3. OPERATIONS (G3)

Sir, you are aware that UNOMUR operations have been and continue to be hampered by the slacky logistical support like inadequate reliable 4x4 vehicles. However, before you left for KIGALI, we were still using the initial plan of deployment ie. the manning of static OPs at KATUNA and CYANIKA between 0800 and 1700 and an array of mobile vehicle and footpatrols.

a. Deployment

As at 23 Oct our modus operandi has been changed and we are presently developing a plan which combines static OP/CPs at KATUNA, CYANIKA, the Relay Station and random mobile and foot patrols between the OP/CPs. Depth mobile vehicle patrols will also be done. Incorporated in the new deployment plan is the launching of boat patrols, primarily in Lake BUNYONYI and with time, in other selected surrounding lakes. Aerial patrols are in mind but awaiting the arrival of the helicopters. The whole area has been divided into seven (7) distinct zones and 18 sub-zones for easy following of incidents in a particular area.

b. Activities

UNMOs in both areas are continuously engaged in observer activities as follows:

(1) CP/OP

- (a) The KYANIKA CP/OP is manned on a 14/7 basis from 0900 to 2300.
- (b) The CP/OP in KATUNA is manned on a 15/7 basis from 0800 to 2300.
- (c) We are hopping that once the structures currently under construction at the two OP/CPs are complete, the OP/CPs will be manned on a 24/7 basis. Construction work at KAFUNZO and LUBIRIZI has not yet started.

(2) Patrols

Patrolling is the only media through which we can effectively police the border by identifying the crossing points. The patrols have been carried out in the form of:

- (a) Vehicle Mobile Patrols Those have been designed to cover the area and identify main and secondary tracks that could be used by vehicles to cross into RWANDA. So far, the patrols have identified a number of crossing points. Mobile vehicle patrols are also intended to cover the area in depth, but there has been less emphasis on the depth, due to lack of vehicles. However, should these be available, we intent to intensify the patrols.

UN-CONFIDENTIAL

- (b) Foot Patrols Mobile vehicle patrols have usually been converted into foot patrols - aimed at getting places that are inaccessible by vehicle and discover any foot paths that cross into RWANDA.

Sir, all the way from the MUGAHINGA Volcano to CP5 at LUBIRIZI, there is an intensive network of footpaths that cross into RWANDA such that it would be practically difficult to effectively seal them. Sir, it is interesting to mention here, that on 26 oct, one of the foot patrols managed to locate a booby trap on the Ugandan side of the border. It was later removed on the next day.

- (c) Details on the daily UNOMUR patrols and the associated incidents, including the one that happened on the 28th October, are contained in our SitReps.

c. Future Intentions

UNOMUR intends:

- (1) Occupy CYANIKA and KATUNA on a 24/7 basis.
- (2) To intensify mobile vehicle and foot patrols, day and night.
- (3) To conduct boat patrols in lake BUNYONYI and other surrounding lakes, if possible.
- (4) To conduct aerial patrols once helicopters are made available.
- (5) To conduct snap traffic checks at selected points.

d. Conclusions

Sir, UNOMUR operations are not going on as smoothly as one would have liked, mainly because of the very shaky logistical back up. We are optimistic though, that the operations will be more refined and effective, once the much needed logistics is in place, thank you Sir.

4. LOGISTICS (G4)

Gen, Col, Gentlemen, I'm Maj OBAID, G4 of this HQ.

- a. Since your last time here sir, the logistical situation has improved substantially.

(1) Transport

As today we have a total of 17 4x4 vehicles for carrying and military Ops, giving priority in operational side.

- 07 vehicles has been given to Area East
- 05 vehicles to Area West
- 03 to commanders and MO
- 01 for the duty officer
- 01 in the mission pool

(2) Fuel

The refueling of 4x4 vehicles has been arranged in KISORO for Area West.

UN-CONFIDENTIAL

- (3) Repair
Repairs arrangements have been set up in KISORO for Area West, of course for minor repairs.
 - (4) Communications
Recently we have received 15 more walkie-talkies in our communication network. 5xSets each has given to both areas in addition to their earlier issue. At the moment we have a total of 21 sets.
 - (5) Stationery and Equipment
We have received some stationaries and some equipments so far. And for others we have ...
 - (6) KATUNA and CYANIKA CPs
Construction of these posts is expected to be over by this week and these will be occupied by about next week.
- b. Problems and Difficulties
- (1) Lack of transport - We need more vehicles; maybe buy some, if funds are available.
 - (2) Serious lack of emergency medical evacuation equipment like: Ambulance, stretches, life saving drugs etc.
 - (3) Helicopters are yet to arrive.
 - (4) We require furniture for the mission HQ and area CPs.
5. PERSONNEL (G1)
- a. General, Col and gentlemen, I am Capt POOT, G1 of UNOMUR HQ.
 - b. The main issues in the G1 section untill now are:
 - (1) The leave plan of the UNMOs has been made up to March 1994.
 - (2) The reports and returns on the personnel strength.
 - (3) The MSA adjustments for personnel on CTO/Leave
 - (4) The communitary plan, this is a matter to be taken up by the G5 and DCMO.
 - (5) The canteen, which is now in operation and, as far as I know, doing well.
 - (6) The wellfare shop, a plan has been made by one of the civilians (Patrick). A questionnaire has been prepared by him, the response so far is very low.
 - (7) Medical situation, the main problem is the lack of equipment which has already been covered by the G4.
 - c. Problems faced up to now are:
 - (1) ID cards, they have recently arrived, without the sealing equipment.
 - (2) Visa's take sometimes a month to come back from Kampala.

UN-CONFIDENTIAL

UN-CONFIDENTIAL

- (3) Medical evacuation (problem with the death of the English lady) is virtually nonexistent.
 - (4) The filing system is not into operation yet, a draft for this is with the civilian branch for comments and approval. So far all papers go directly from the civilian branch to the military involved.
 - (5) The SOP personnel draft one is in the process of adjustment. One last copy is now with the officer in charge of administration. When this returns and the comments are entered the completed chapters can be copied and distributed.
- d. PERSONNEL STRENGTH
- (1) 77 mil personnel, including the doctor and 2 paramedics are in UNOMUR.
 - (2) As of October 31, some milobs are not in the area for the following reasons :
 - (a) Compassionate repatriations:
 - i Capt Dlodlo (Zimb, death of daughter)
 - ii Cwo Lepelaar (Neth, death of mother)
 - (b) Leave/CTO:
 - i Capt Bruno (Braz)
 - ii Capt Taguchi (Braz)
 - iii Capt Serumola (Bots)
 - iv Maj Ricordi (Braz)
 - v Capt Correa (Braz)
 - vi Capt Queiroz (Braz)
 - vii Capt Jorge (Braz)
- e. PERSONNEL SHORTAGES
- Four milobs have departed from the area and are unlikely to return shortly:
- (1) Repatriation on government request:
 - (a) Capt Segakolodi (Bots)
 - (2) Redeployment to UNAMIR:
 - (a) Lcol Moyo (Zimb)
 - (b) Maj Asad (Bang)
 - (c) Capt de Kant (Neth)

THANK YOU SIR.

UN-CONFIDENTIAL

RESTRICTED

UNITED NATIONS OBSERVER MISSION
UGANDA/RWANDA
(U N O M U R)

BRIEF FOR CMO UNOMUR - B GEN DALLAIRE

BACKGROUND

1. Sir, after my departure from Kigali, I flew to Kampala and arrived on 01 September 1993. I found out that about half the contingents had arrived and that some were already in the mission area. ~~To date, one (1) contingent has not yet arrived, namely the Slovak.~~ I am sure you are also aware that the Fiji ~~and Slovak~~ Contingent ~~was~~^{were} replaced by an additional Contingent from Bangladesh. At the moment, the total strength is 81 military observers (milobs). The milobs who were on loan from UNAVEM II and UNOMOZ have since returned to their respective mission areas except one. We have 12 UN Civilian Staff already on the ground, these are; the SAO, the Political Advisor the Logistics Officer, the Chief Communications Officer, three secretaries and Field Service Assistant,
2. The reception arrangements in Kampala were excellent and all the milobs had up to one week in-clearance; which included the filling-in of all the personal information documents and the initial 30 days payment of the MSA.
3. Whilst in Kampala, I managed to meet the UNDP head Mr. Tedla Teshone. I, however, could not meet the NRA Command element to arrange the provision of helicopters, since the commanders were

RESTRICTED

RESTRICTED

busy elsewhere, but I hope that the helicopters will not be provided as per the UN's request because they are not available and alternative arrangements are on the pipeline to hire, at UN HQ level.

AIM

4. The aim of this brief is to update you on the progress made on the deployment of UNOMUR and make recommendations.

SCOPE

5. I will cover Operational, Administrative and Logistics matters in my brief.

OPERATIONAL MATTERS

6. General - The terrain along the whole length of the Uganda/Rwanda Border is very rugged. Worse still, the features that are on the ground are very different from those depicted on the old maps that we have. That obviously makes it difficult for the milobs to conduct effective patrols. The roads and tracks are in a very bad condition. This problem is likely to be compounded by the forthcoming rainy season. The condition of the roads in the mission areas are at.....Flag.....A

RESTRICTED

7. Deployment - Before my arrival in the mission area on 4 September 1993, Lt. Col. V. Rijckevorsel from the Netherlands was the one in Charge and he did a very good job in terms of reconnoitering the whole sketch of the border. He was assisted by the Brazilian Contingent (which arrived earlier) and some milobs from UNAVEM II and UNOMOZ. The other contingents trickled into the mission area after they were through with the clearance procedures in Kampala. To date, I am pleased to inform you that the Sector Hqs are slowly getting firm on the ground. The initial deployment took place on Friday 17 September 1993. Details on the deployment are in my deployment instruction 1/93 at.....Flag B

8. Recce. Before the above deployment was effected, I physically carried out my own recce of the areas from the Zairean Border Post, through Cyannika to Mirama Hills border post. The details of my findings on this recce are at.....Flag C

9. Patrols. Until now, sectors are only conducting vehicle patrols in their respective areas. Static OPs and Check Points (CPs) have been somewhat difficult to establish due to some infrastructural and other logistical constraints. However, the major crossing points at Katuna and Cyanika are being manned on a 12/7 basis having taken into account one inadequate logistical back up. Once the helicopters are in place, the area will

RESTRICTED

RESTRICTED

hopefully be effectively patrolled - particularly where vehicle and foot patrols cannot reach.

10. Communications (Comms)

- a. Comms between UN HQs, New York and Kampala and UNOMUR HQ are satisfactory, that is, by telephone, telex and fax.
- b. HF voice comms between UNOMUR HQ and UNDP HQ is also satisfactory.
- c. VHF comms have been generally difficult because of the extreme ruggedness of the terrain. To circumvent this problem, I have deployed a relay station at Lake Bunyonyi. So far, the Comms are good. In addition, the walkie-talkies that have been provided, have enhanced VHF comms between UNOMUR HQ staff and the HQ Sectors East and West.
- d. Comms Equipment is also steadily flowing in to UNOMUR HQ, this includes generators for lighting in the field.

11. Engineer Support

There is nothing much on the Engineer Support provided to UNOMUR. My biggest worry is on the possible minefields along the border. The locations are not known to UNOMUR, and that alone is likely to seriously impede the milobs' foot patrols. Sir, I strongly suggest that you request the Uganda, Rwanda and RPF authorities to provide UNOMUR with sketch maps of their minefield

RESTRICTED

RESTRICTED

locations. Furthermore, I feel that mines and grenades are obviously a menace to the population living along the border, and as such, the above mentioned authorities need to be advised to educate/inform their respective civilians about the dangers of these mines.

12. Public Relations (PR) Support. In broad terms, the District Administrator of Kabale, the NRA Brigade Commander, other political figures and indeed the population itself, seem to show a very positive attitude towards UNOMUR.

13. Media. I wish to inform you that Belgian journalists visited us on 13 September 1993 and the Political Advisor advised them that you would be here at UNOMUR HQ in a few days to follow. They are likely to visit you as soon as they know you have arrived. We have also received requests for interviews but we have told them to await for your arrival.

14. Liaison. Sir, it looks like the Uganda Government and the NRA itself are not adequately meeting the liaison and related logistics requirements by the UN. For example, the liaison officers themselves are usually not readily available for patrols etc. If they come, they will not have vehicles and in most cases they are without uniforms. The fact is, we need them. At the same time, it is difficult to transport them in UN vehicles - but we have no choice.

RESTRICTED

RESTRICTED

15. Sir, also in addition to liaison matters, I feel that since UNOMUR will carry out intensive patrols along the border, again the Ugandan, Rwandese and RPF authorities should be advised to inform their troops on the border about UNOMUR activities - so as to avoid such incidents like ambushes and gunning-down of patrol helicopters and foot patrols.

ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS

16. Personnel. As earlier on mentioned, UNOMUR has gone through the clearance procedures in Kampala. The clearance was expertly handled by the SAO, Capt. Makay (Hungary) and Lt. Gagnon (Canada). However, the fact that the Slovak Contingent has not yet turned up, as well as other UN Civilian Staff makes it difficult to put together an authentic staffing order for UNOMUR. The locally recruited staff is yet to be found. Details on the staffing of UNOMUR are at.....*Replaced*
Ray D

17. Medical. So far, the medical plan by the Mission Medical Officer (MO) is working out well. Two (2) Medical Assistants (MAs) are deployed with each Sector Hqs. A medical plan is attached to the OP Instruction 1/93.

18. Mail. Sir, the mail system in UNOMUR is quite sound, but it appears it is rather too long for mail to get to UNOMUR through New York. For example, a Bangladesh milobs mail would

RESTRICTED

RESTRICTED

have to go all the way to New York before it gets to Kabale. Our general feeling is that UNOMUR should establish a Post Office Box here in Kabale or alternatively use the UNDP Box in Kampala. This arrangement would hopefully cut the rather lengthy mail communication line.

19. Mission Subsistence Allowance (MSA). Every milob got their initial 30 days MSA payment and so, there is no problem as of now.

20. Accommodation

a. Office. Office accommodation has been arranged by the SAO and the Log Officer. At present, there is fairly adequate office accommodation. This also includes the Sector East Office accommodation, which provides Communications and other logistical stores. HQ Sector West is firm at St. Francis Hospital in Kisoro. Minor problems remain unsolved but all milobs are aware that this is a temporary handicap sooner or later those problems will be a thing of the past.

b. Residential. Milobs are responsible for acquiring their own residential accommodation - this is so far satisfactory. Milobs strongly feel that there is a vicious campaign that UN personnel have a lot of money, and as a result, rent for accommodation sky rocketed over night but we hope the situation will improve.

RESTRICTED

RESTRICTED

21. Equipment. Tentage for Static OPs are partially available. Generators for lighting are adequate but cookers and refrigerators are not yet available. We are hoping to get something from the UN Mission in Cambodia. The only refrigeration available is the one for medicines.

22. Transport. UNOMUR has 22 vehicles from UNAVEM II. They are fairly worn-out and breakdown more often, thus badly affecting the effectiveness of our vehicle (mobile) patrols. I am hoping that once the UN purchases some more vehicles, the area will be effectively patrolled.

23. Petrol, Oil and Lubricants (POL). The SAO has made POL arrangements with Shell Kabale for UNOMUR HQ and HQ Sector East. Similar arrangements are still to be made with Shell Kabale for Sector West. Jet A-1 for helicopters is yet to be arranged as well, a contract was sealed up with Shell and what remains is to put it into effect.

24. Repair, Recovery and Backloading. The rate of breakdowns of vehicles from UNAVEM II is high. At the moment, sector HQs are towing broken down vehicles to this HQ. No firm contracts have been made in terms of repairing and servicing UNOMUR broken down vehicles. I hope that once the mission transport officer is on the ground, then this problem will be satisfactorily solved. As of now, his presence is now a high priority issue.

RESTRICTED

RESTRICTED

25. Dress. In accordance with the UN instructions, milobs are putting on their national uniforms, at the beginning the majority of the contingents did not have the UN insignia - i.e. berrets etc. This made the milobs' recognition rather difficult but I am pleased to mention that all milobs are now fully kitted.

OTHER MATTERS

26. Driver Training. Almost all milobs have been driver-tested and issued with UN temporary drivers permits in order to operate. The civilian transport officer has not reported for duty yet and hopefully he will not view this initiative otherwise.

27. Signals Training. Milobs have undergone basic Voice procedure lessons to familiarise them with the basic requirements of Voice Procedure and those lessons are still not satisfactory I therefore hope that more detailed signals instructions will be given so that our Voice Procedure can be in conformity with expected UN standards.

28. Logistics Training. Some Contingents have gone through basic logistics training, also to familiarise them with the UN accounting procedures.

RESTRICTED

RESTRICTED

29. 2 Division (NRA). The whole of UNOMUR area of responsibility falls under command 2 Division which has its HQ in Mbarara and it is commanded by Colonel. 309 Brigade is based and has its HQ in Kabale. Very little is known about this Brigade, except that two of its Battalions have Hqs at Kisoro and Kamwezi, where SW HQ and CP 5 are located respectively.

30. Courtesy Call. On 17 September 1993, the commander of 2 Division (NRA) visited this HQ to inform me of a change in command at 309 Brigade.

31. On the 16 September 1993, I received a call from Major Roberts Zakye (LO), in which he instructed me to suspend my deployment plans until further notice. He said that the instructions were passed through him from his Army Commander. I told him that he should be aware that his government consented in UNOMUR deployment plans and if he had anything to the contrary, it should be put in writing. He later phoned again and told me to go ahead.

RESTRICTED

RESTRICTED

RECOMMENDATIONS

32. Sir, I strongly recommend the following:

- a. That the Ugandan, Rwandese and RPF authorities make available to UNOMUR sketch maps showing the locations and extents of mine fields along the border.
- b. That UNOMUR strengthen its PR set up in order to assist the mission to acquire and disseminate more information concerning this mission.
- c. That the Ugandan Government provides the much needed liaison officers complete with their logistical backup.
- d. That the Ugandan, Rwandese and RPF authorities be advised to inform their troops deployed along the common border about UNOMUR activities so as to avoid such incidents like ambushes and gunning-down of patrol helicopters.
- e. That (administratively), UNOMUR establishes a Post Office Box here in Kabale or alternatively use the UNDP Kampala for easier flow of the milobs' mail.

B. Matiwaza
Colonel
Deputy Chief Millitary Observer

LIST OF FLAGS:

- A. The condition of roads in the mission area.
- B. Deployment Instruction 1/93.
- C. Recce findings.
- D. Staffing of UNOMUR.

RESTRICTED

FLAG A

ROAD STATE IN THE MISSION AREA

General

1. The state of roads in our mission area is unsatisfactory. Most of the roads are narrow dust roads which have not been repaired for a long time.

2. By national or international standards Kabale/Mbarara and Kabale/Katuna are good asphalt roads.

3. This mission area has a good number of feeder roads and tracks which remain unknown to the milobs to date, but I anticipate that more information will unveil itself as we become fully operational.

4. The underlisted are the key roads and tracks in our mission area.

a) Kabale/Mbarara road

100km A good all weather asphalt road 100 km are in our mission area.

b) Kabale/kamwezi (Rupirizi) CP5

33km Along Kabale/Mbarara (asphalt) 13 km is dust road but in reasonably good condition. The last 3 km is a track which has not been used for a long time but it is motorable.

c) Kabale/Kafunzo CP4

4.7 km Along Kabale/Mbarara road. The last 8 km is a track that ascend and descend. In some places the road is steep. Minor repairs are required if this road is to be used, more so during the rainy season.

d) Kabale/Katuna CP3

20 km A very good asphalt road.

e) Katuna/Bigaga CP2

23km Twenty three fairly good dust road. In some places the road is very strip. The last 2km is motorable, but more of symbolic nature than being a road leading to a border post.

f) Bigaga/Muko

48km Forty eight kilometres of dust road. This road is very steep and most dangerous. It is the only road connecting Bigaga CP2 with its parent HQ at Kisoro/direct.

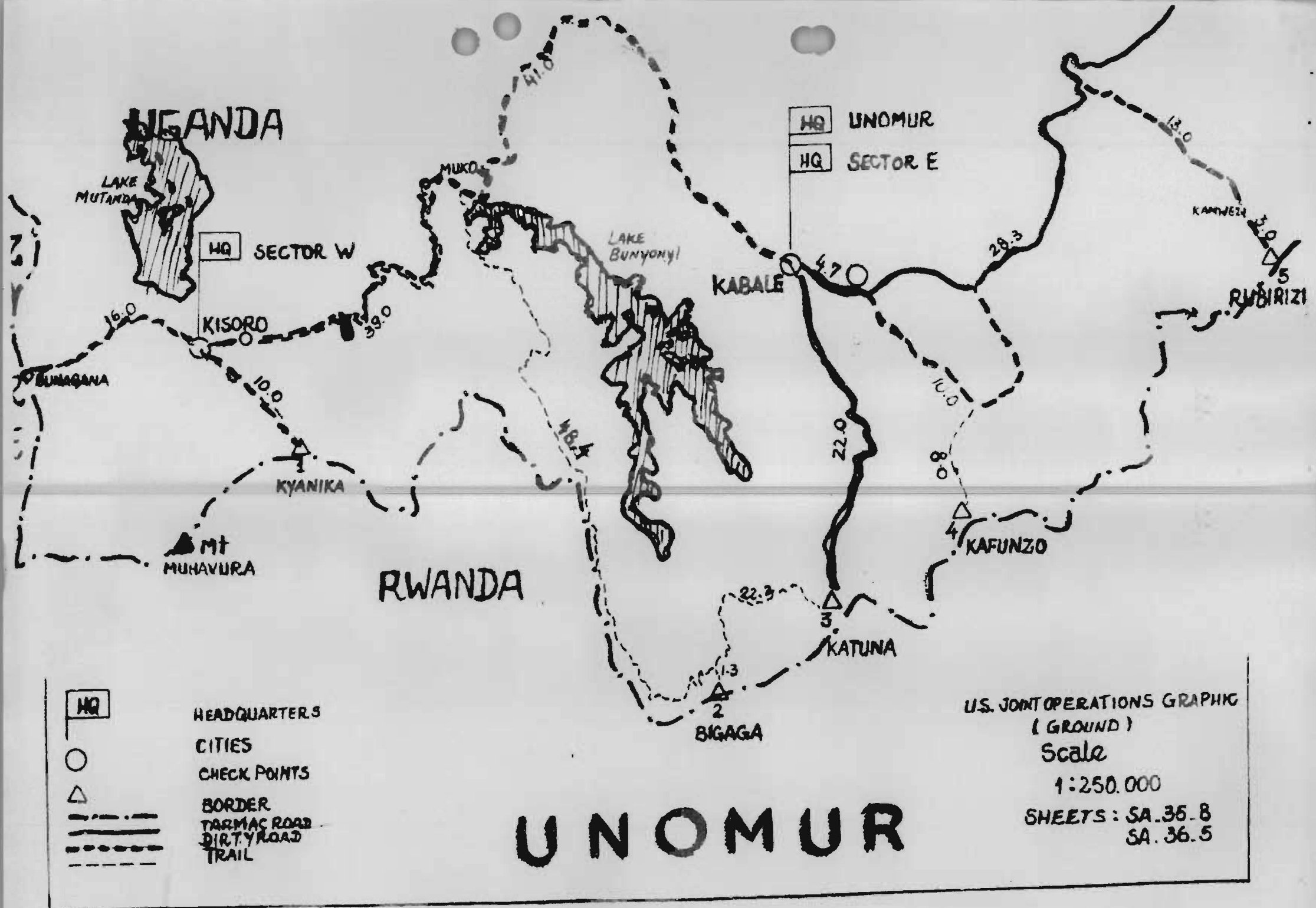
g) Kabale/Kisoro HQ SW

80km All dust, but fairly good road. Speed of 50km/hr is recommended anything in excess is suicidal.

h) Kisoro/Cyanica CPI

10km Ten kilometres dust road. The road is in a bad state, needs repairs. All the same its motorable, but it will drastically increase the rate of wear and tear on our vehicles if not improved.

5. The local authorities are very much aware of the bad roads state in our mission area. I was therefore not surprising that during time when I made courtesy call on the DA, he intimated to me that it would be in his government's interest to share the cost of road repairs, if we make any in future.



FLAG B

UN CONFIDENTIAL
UNITED NATIONS OBSERVER MISSION
UGANDA/RWANDA
(UNOMUR)

K A B A L E

COPY NO. 1 OF 12 COPIES

UNOMUR/OPS

15 SEPTEMBER 1993

UNOMUR OPS INSTR/1/93

REF: A. MAP MAZIMBA 94/III 1:50,000, EDITION 2
B. MAP KAFUNZO 94/II 1:50,000, EDITION 2
C. MAP KISORO 93/III 1:50,000, EDITION 2
D. MAP KABALE 93/IV 1:50,000, EDITION 2
E. NOTES FOR THE GUIDANCE OF MILITARY OBSERVERS ON
ASSIGNMENT.

TIME ZONE USED THROUGHOUT THE INSTRUCTION: BRAVO

1. SITUATION

a) GENERAL: The deployment of a UN force along the Uganda border is a result of a conflict within Rwanda between the Rwanda government and the Rwanda Patriotic Front (RPF). Allegations have been made that war material has crossed the international border between Uganda and Rwanda, for the purposes of re-supplying the Rwanda Patriotic Front.

b) More details are at ANNEX C to ref E.

2. MISSION

a) To deploy on the Uganda side of the Uganda/Rwanda border.

b) To monitor the Uganda/Rwanda border to verify that no military assistance reaches Rwanda, focus being put primarily in this regard on transit or transport by roads or tracks which could accomodate vehicles of lethal weapons and ammunition across the border, as well as any other material which could be of military use.

UN CONFIDENTIAL

3. EXECUTION

a) GENERAL OUTLINE

- 1) Manning static O.P.s, or Check Points (C.P.s) on selected main and secondary tracks/crossing points.
- 2) Conducting Vehicle Patrols.
- 3) Conducting Foot Patrols between O.P.s/C.P.s
- 4) Conducting rear area Vehicle Patrols up to 100 Kms North of the border.

b) TASKS

1) Sector East

- a) Deploy Observer Teams from Katuna to Rubirizi.
- b) Monitor Ugandan border by verifying that no military assistance reaches Rwanda.
- c) Inspect on transit or transport vehicles of any lethal weapons and ammunition and any other material which could be of military use.
- d) Establish a static O.P. Katuna - to be physically manned for 12 hours per day, 7 days per week.
- e) Conduct Vehicle (mobile) Patrols between Kafunzo and Rubirizi.
- f) Position 1 x Vehicle (with crew) with HF and VHF radio sets at the Transmission Mast Grid for radio relay purposes.

2) Sector West

- a) Deploy Observer Teams between Katuna and Cyanika.
- b) Monitor Ugandan border by verifying that no military assistance reaches Rwanda.
- c) Establish a static O.P. at Cyanika - to be physically manned for 12 hours per day, 7 days per week.
- d) Conduct Vehicle (mobile) Patrols between Bigaga and Cyanika as well as periodic patrols near the Zairean border post.

UN CONFIDENTIAL

c) CO-ORDINATING INSTRUCTIONS

1) Timings: Sector H/Qs and static O.P.s to be firm by 0800 17 September 1993.

2) Liaison: All Sector H/Qs to have a duty officer on a 24/7 basis. Also, all mobile patrols to be accompanied by a NRA L.O. at all times ~~plus~~.

3) Boundaries: See attached map sketch.

4) SERVICE SUPPORT

a) Transport: Sector East is to have three (3) vehicles. Sector West to have four (4) vehicles. Detailed distribution to be done later.

b) P.O.L.: Petrol Station at SHELL Kabale for UNOMUR H/Q and Sector East. Sector West to use jerry cans till firm arrangements are made with SHELL Kisoro.

c) Water: UNMOs on static O.P.s to ensure that water is purified before consumption.

d) Medical: A Medic is to be attached to each Sector H/Q. A detailed Med Plan will be issued by the mission M.O. See attached health plan for UNOMUR.

e) Equipment:

1) Sector H/Qs to get generators for lighting from the Logistics Officer.

2) Tentage is also available at the Logistics Store.

f) Dress: See reference E.

g) Repair, Recovery and Backloading: Procedure on broken down vehicles to be detailed in the Administration Order.

5) COMMAND & SIGNALS

a) Location of H/Qs:

- | | | |
|--------------------|---|-----------------|
| 1) UN H/Q | - | New York, USA. |
| 2) UNOMUR H/Q | - | Kabale Uganda. |
| 3) Sector East H/Q | - | Kabale, Uganda. |
| 4) Sector West H/Q | - | Kisoro, Uganda. |

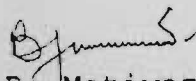
UN CONFIDENTIAL

b) Radio: (Vehicle mounted) ~~SECRET~~

1) H.F. (MOTOROLA)

2) V.H.F. (MOTOROLA)

c) Call Signs: To be produced and issued by the mission
Chief Communications Officer.


B. Matiwaza
Colonel
DCMO

Distribution:

Internal:
Action:

UNOMUR H/Q (OPs)
UNOMUR H/Q (Log)
Comd. Sector East
Comd. Sector West
Chief Communication Officer

Copy No

1
2 - 3
4
5
6

Information:

CMO
CAO
Spare

7
8
9 - 12

UN CONFIDENTIAL

HEALTH PLAN OF UNOMUR

1) INTRODUCTION:

The UNOMUR Health Plan is based on health Contingent and disponibility of technical resources available in the country. At the moment we have at our service the following Health Contingent:

- 01 - Medical Officer;
- 02 - Medical Assistants;

There is a Doctor's office in H/Q which will provide medical assistance to UNOMUR Observers.

We will also work with two (2) Hospitals:

- a) Kabale Hospital - Kabale
Telephone No: 256 486 22006
- b) St Francis Hospital - Kisoro
Telephone No: 256 486 22488 or 23101
Doctor to Contact: Dr. Damiano Ndagijimana.

2) DISTRIBUTION OF HEALTH STAFF

a) General Headquarters and Sector East Headquarter:

- 01 Medical Officer - Major Alencir Salles
- 01 Medical Assistant - Sgt. Jorge Luiz Pinto

b) Sector West Headquarter:

- 01 Medical Assistant - Sgt. Carlo Eduardo Estevam

3) HEALTH CARE AT GENERAL HEADQUARTERS

- a) To support the UNOMUR command in question of health.
- b) Co-Ordination of Vaccination Plan.
- c) Co-Ordination of Medevac/Casevac Plan.
- d) Co-Ordination of Medicine Supply Plan.
- e) Co-Ordinate with Hospitals, Laboratories, and Dentists in cases of lack of technical resources in medical services of UNOMUR.
- f) Perform any other task assigned by the CMO.

4) HEALTH ATTENTION AT SECTOR HEADQUARTERS

- a) To give medical assistance at first step level (First Aid and Ambulatory).

UN CONFIDENTIAL

- b) Accomplish Immunization Plan.
- c) Inform people about Hygiene, Sanitation and Prevention of Disease.
- d) Accomplish selection and medical evacuation of patients who can not be attended to in the location.

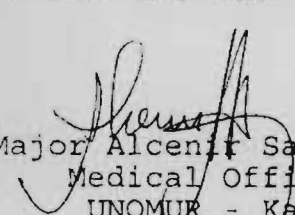
5) HOSPITALS FOR MEDICAL ASSISTANCE IN CASE OF MEDEVAC

- a) Kabale Hospital:
is near the General H/Q, has regular private rooms, provides food, and will be used for Clinical cases (Internationals) and laboratory researches. Its location will be easier with the Medical officer accompanying.
- b) St Francis Hospital in Kisoro:
is near Sector west H/Q, has a regular surgery / operating theatre (the best in the area) by comparison with the others, and it will be used for laboratory researches of UNMOs in Sector West. This hospital will also be used for EXTREME SURGICAL EMERGENCIES which can not be evacuated to Kampala or Nairobi.

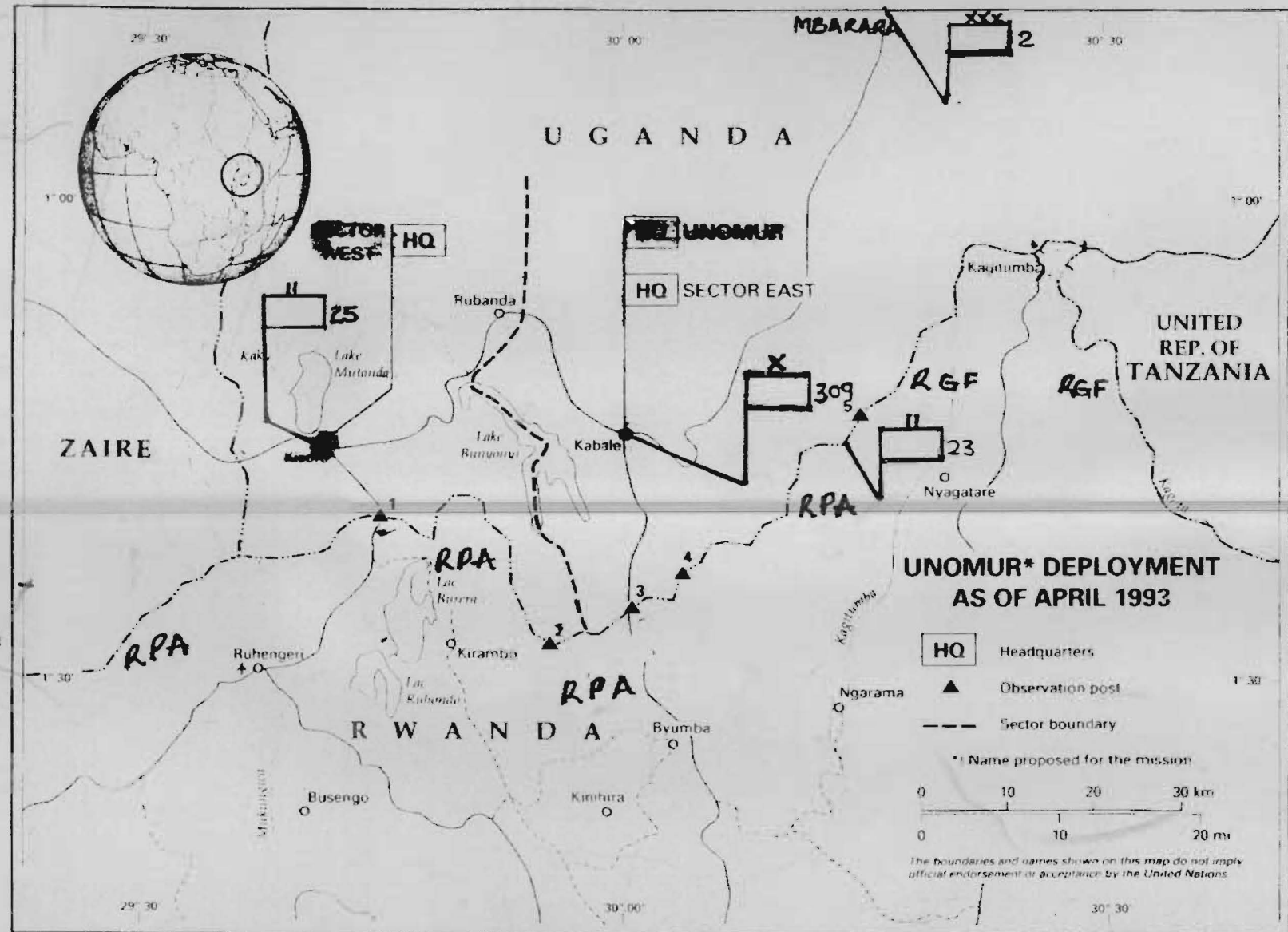
6) MEDEVAC

MEDEVAC is only to be used in emergency, therefore it must follow this procedure:

- a) Contact the respective Sector H/Q:
- b) Sector H/Q to contact General H/Q:
- c) Sector H/Q will send helicopter or another form of transport with a Medical Officer (MO) or a Medical Assistant (M.A.) carrying material for First Aid to the patient's location.
- d) After administering First Aid the M.O. or M.A. will evaluate the situation and determine if MEDEVAC is required. If so they will contact Sector H/Q and inform them.
- e) Sector H/Q will inform the Duty Officer at General H/Q and he will contact the DCMO and the Medical Unit to make arrangements for MEDEVAC to Kisoro, Kabale or another place after approval from the CMO and CAO, except in an emergency.


Major Alceni Salles
Medical Officer
UNOMUR - Kabale

UNOMUR OPERATIONAL AREA



FLAG C

RESTRICTED

FINDINGS OF A RECCE OF UNOMUR MISSION AREA

OBSERVATION POST (OP)/CHECK POINT (CP) 1 : CYANIKA

1. Accessibility. CP 1 is accessible through a dirty road on which 4X4 may have to be used, particularly in bad weather. It is 10km from HQ Sector West at Kisoro.
2. Infrastructure. There are stone buildings which are in very bad condition. They require massive renovation. There is no running water nor electricity. There are no toilets, except maybe digging pit latrines. A generator can be used for lighting.
3. Communication (Comms). Comms is possible with both HF and VHF from Kisoro.
4. Security. There is an NRA detachment stationed at the border post.
5. Patrols. Foot patrols between CP 1 and CP 2 (Bigaga) are impossible due to the extreme ruggedness of the terrain. Helicopter patrols are the only alternative, given the short flying distance (as the crow flies).
6. Helicopters (Heli) Landing Pad. A Heli landing pad is available but need minor clearance.
7. Weather. CP 1 lies on the foot of Muharura Volcano. Like Kisoro, the weather is usually cold but fluctuates from time to time.

RESTRICTED

RESTRICTED

OP/CP 2: BIGAGA

1. Accessibility. CP2 is accessible through a very rough dirt road on which 4x4 should be used especially during rainy seasons. It is situated about 87 km from Kisoro and about 45 km from UNOMUR HQ (Kabale).
2. Infrastructure. There are no suitable habitable buildings whatsoever. There is no running water, except tapping from the surrounding hills. There is neither electricity nor toilets. Tent would be the only alternative accommodation. A generator can be used for lighting.
3. Comms. HF Comms is satisfactory but VHF is rather difficult since the CP is situated in a river bed.
4. Security. There is no NRA presence in the area; but a detachment can be deployed on request from NRA.
5. Patrols. Foot patrols between CP 1, 2 and 3 (Katuna) are almost impossible since there are no known foot paths along the border. UNMOS are yet to establish the existence of these paths (if they are not mined). Mobile (vehicle) and aerial patrols can effectively cover the area.
6. Heli Land Pad. Heli landing is possible but only in emergency cases like medical/casualty evacuation.
7. Weather. The weather changes from time to time and UNMOS should have warm clothing and bedding kit.

RESTRICTED

RESTRICTED

CP 3: KATUNA BORDER POST

1. Accessibility. CP3 is accessible through a 22km tarmac road from Kabale. All traffic can use the road. There is also a 22 km. dirt road from Bigaga (CP2). Links Kabale (Uganda) and Kigali (Rwanda) with a good tarmac road.
2. Infrastructure. There is a wooden former Customs and Immigration building which needs repairs. There is neither electricity nor running water. A generator can be used for lighting. There are also no toilets.
3. Comms. Both HF and VHF Comms are very good.
4. Security. There is an NRA detachment permanently stationed at the border post. There is also double gates and fences.
5. Patrols. Foot patrols along the border from Katuna to CP2 and CP4 are also impossible but UNMOS are yet to establish the existence of any foot paths. Mobile and aerial patrols are a logical substitute.
6. Heli Landing Pad. There is no heli landing pad, except in emergency med/casevac cases where the heli may have to land on road.
7. Weather. Like Kabale, the weather is good, with rather cold nights and mornings.

RESTRICTED

4: KAFUNZO I

1. Accessibility. CP4 is accessible through a dirt road which stretches for about 22km from the main Kabale-Mbarara road. 4x4 should be used, especially in rainy seasons. There are likely land-slides also during rainy seasons which might impede smooth mobile patrols.
2. Infrastructure. There is virtually nothing to accommodate milobs, except a civil house which can be rented. The house is about 3-4km from the exact location of the CP. There is neither electricity nor running water except tapping it from surrounding hills. There are no toilets either.
3. Comms. HF Comms is satisfactory but VHF is doubtful. The relay station deployed at should be able to solve this problem.
4. Security. There is no NRA presence in the area of the CP but a detachment can be deployed on request.
5. Patrols. Foot patrols between CPs 3 and 4 along the border are difficult. Milobs are yet to establish the existence of foot paths. Mobile and aerial patrols are ideal.
6. Heli Landing Pad. There is a football pitch which is ideal for heli landing but it is situated about 7km back on the main dirt road.
7. Weather. The weather is similar to that of Kabale and Katuna.

RESTRICTED

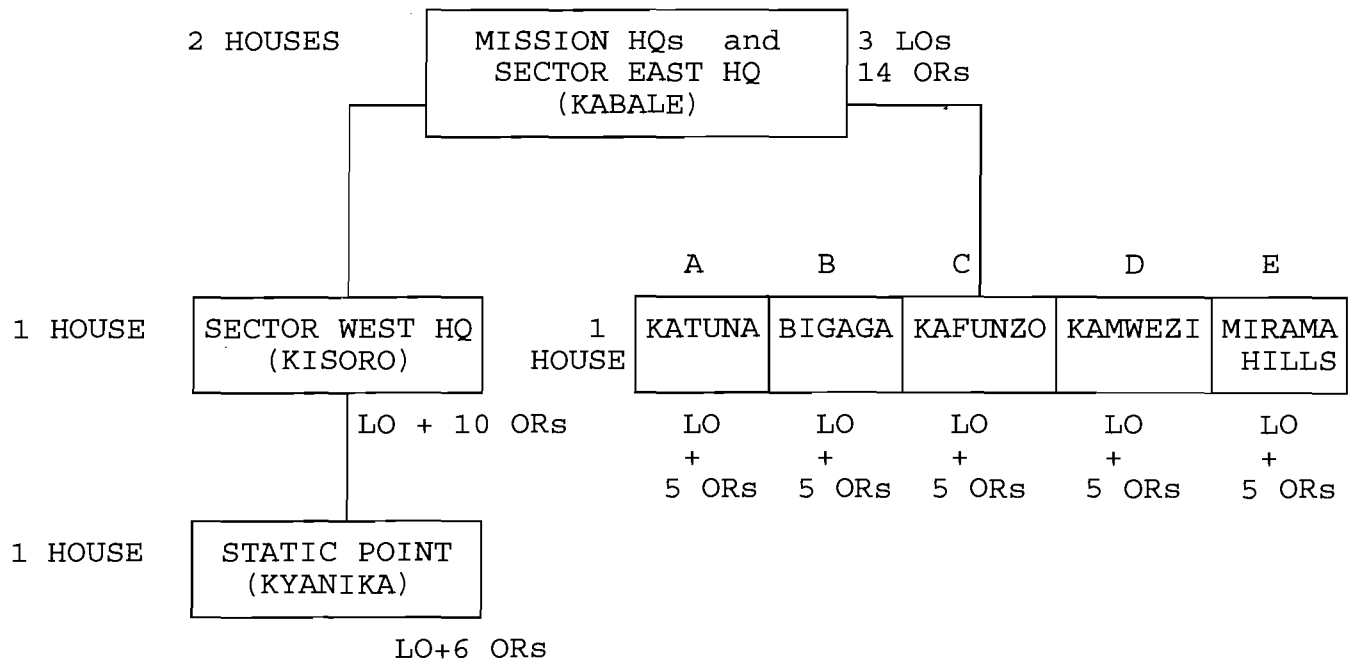
CP5: RUBIRIZI (KAMWEZI)

1. Accessibility. Rubirizi is the last Check Point where the Rwandese Government Forces (RGF) and the Rwandese Patriotic Army (RPA) occupy positions on opposite hills. RGF control the border stretch from there up to Mirama Hills - Kagitumba, whilst RPA control the border from Rubirizi all the way to Cyanika and beyond. Rubirizi is accessible through a dirt road about 16km East of the main Kabale - Mbarara Road. 4x4 should also be used on some sections of the road in bad weather.
2. Infrastructure. There is nothing in terms of buildings except two (2) zinc and former Customs offices. Tents would be ideal for accommodating UNMOS. There is no electricity, but a generator can be used for lighting. There is borehole water but it needs to be further purified before consumption. There are no toilets. Pit latrines would be the best.
3. Comms. Both HF and VHF comms is satisfactory.
4. Security. There is an NRA Battalion HQ at Kamwezi (3km from Rubirizi) and a four (4) barrelled 14.5mm Anti-Air gun is deployed near the CP. An NRA detachment may be deployed for close protection of milobs.
5. Patrols. Foot patrols are difficult between Kafunzo and Rubirizi. Heli and mobile patrols can cover the gap.
6. Heli Landing Pad. There is an open plain where helis can land easily, though minor clearance is required.
7. Weather. The weather is similar to that of Kabale, but at times it is very hot.

RESTRICTED

FLAG D

LO (NRA)



LO: Liaison Officer
ORs: Other Ranks

1. Daily patrol from mission HQ to areas A, B and C in 1 vehicle.
2. Daily patrol from HQ to areas D and E in 1 vehicle.
3. 2 m/cycles at HQ, 1 at Kisoro and 1 at Katuna.
4. 10 Radios, repeater and booster to be installed.
5. 4x4x4 (1 SW Kisoro, 1 Katuna, Bigaga, Kafunzo, 1 Kamwezi, 1 Mirama hills, 1 LO HQ).

TEAM COMPOSITION

SECTOR WEST TEAMS (A-D)

<u>TEAM</u>	<u>POSITION</u>	<u>RANK</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>COUNTRY</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
A	TEAM LEADER	MAJ	SHAHID	BANGLADESH	
	TEAM 2IC	MAJ	LABBANCZ	HUNGARY	
	TEAM 3IC	CAP	LEHOTSE	BOTSWANA	
	TEAM UNMO	CWO	TONKES	NETHERLANDS	
	TEAM UNMO	CAP		SLOVAK	
	TEAM UNMO	LCOL	RMUYO	ZIMBABWE	
B	TEAM LEADER	CAP	BEGAKOLODI	BOTSWANA	
	TEAM 2IC	CWO	AERTS	NETHERLANDS	
	TEAM 3IC	MAJ	SAJED	BANGLADESH	
	TEAM UNMO	MAJ	KANTOR	HUNGARY	
	TEAM UNMO	CAP	JORGE	BRAZIL	
	TEAM UNMO	MAJ	NASIB	BANGLADESH	
C	TEAM LEADER	CAP	CORREIA	BRAZIL	
	TEAM 2IC	CAP		SENEGAL	
	TEAM 3IC	CWO	NEVER	NETHERLANDS	
	TEAM UNMO	LCOL	MUKUWE	ZIMBABWE	
	TEAM UNMO	CAP	MOLEFI	BOTSWANA	
	TEAM UNMO	MAJ	SOHEL	BANGLADESH	
D	TEAM LEADER	MAJ	MUNZUR	BANGLADESH	
	TEAM 2IC	CAP		SLOVAK	
	TEAM 3IC	MAJ	MARADZA	ZIMBABWE	
	TEAM UNMO	CAP	ALVES	BRAZIL	
	TEAM UNMO	CAP		SENEGAL	
	TEAM UNMO	MAJ	AMBAR	BANGLADESH	

The names of the Senegalese and Slovak observers are not yet filled in.

An adjustment of the team composition might be required due to the fact that 10 observers from Senegal are present and that the observers from Slovak probably will be replaced by observers from Bangladesh.

TEAM COMPOSITION

SECTOR EAST TEAMS (E-J)

<u>TEAM</u>	<u>POSITION</u>	<u>RANK</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>COUNTRY</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
E	TEAM LEADER	MAJ	SZABO	HUNGARY	
	TEAM 2IC	MAJ	MOZAMMEL	BANGLADESH	
	TEAM 3IC	CWO	LEPELAAR	NETHERLANDS	
	TEAM UNMO	CAP	RIBAMAR	BRAZIL	
	TEAM UNMO	CAP		SENEGAL	
	TEAM UNMO	MAJ	RAHMAN	BANGLADESH	
F	TEAM LEADER	CAP	ELBERTS	NETHERLANDS	
	TEAM 2IC	MAJ	NDLOVU	ZIMBABWE	
	TEAM 3IC	CAP	QUEIROZ	BRAZIL	
	TEAM UNMO	CAP	MOJAPELO	BOTSWANA	
	TEAM UNMO	MAJ	REZA	BANGLADESH	
	TEAM UNMO	CAP		vacant	
G	TEAM LEADER	MAJ		SENEGAL	
	TEAM 2IC	MAJ	BAHAR	BANGLADESH	
	TEAM 3IC	CAP		HUNGARY	
	TEAM UNMO	MAJ	CHINDAWANYIKA	ZIMBABWE	
	TEAM UNMO	CAP	SERUMOLA	BOTSWANA	
	TEAM UNMO	MAJ	ASAD	BANGLADESH	
H	TEAM LEADER	MAJ		SLOVAK	
	TEAM 2IC	CAP	TAMOCHA	BOTSWANA	
	TEAM 3IC	CAP		SENEGAL	
	TEAM UNMO	CWO	WILLEMSSEN	NETHERLANDS	
	TEAM UNMO	CAP	RICARDO	BRAZIL	
	TEAM UNMO	MAJ	SADIQ	BANGLADESH	
I	TEAM LEADER	LCOL	NGWENYA	ZIMBABWE	
	TEAM 2IC	CAP	TAGUCHI	BRAZIL	
	TEAM 3IC	CAP		SLOVAK	
	TEAM UNMO	CAP	KEALOTSWE	BOTSWANA	
	TEAM UNMO	LCOL	MUTEMASANGO	ZIMBABWE	
	TEAM UNMO	MAJ	HASAN	BANGLADESH	
J	TEAM LEADER	CAP	BRUNO	BRAZIL	
	TEAM 2IC	CAP		HUNGARY	
	TEAM 3IC	MAJ	AMIN	BANGLADESH	
	TEAM UNMO	CAP	MAPEDZAMOMBE	ZIMBABWE	
	TEAM UNMO	CAP	MOLEOFI	BOTSWANA	
	TEAM UNMO	CAP	IQBAL	BANGLADESH	

The names of the Senegalese and Slovak observers are no yet filled in.

An adjustment of the teamcomposition might be required due to the fact that 10 observers from Senegal are present and that the observers from Slovak probably will be replaced by observers from Bangladesh.

Briefing

RESTRICTED

UNITED NATIONS OBSERVER MISSION
UGANDA/RWANDA
(U N O M U R)

BRIEF FOR CMO UNOMUR - B GEN DALLAIRE

BACKGROUND

1. Sir, after my departure from Kigali, I flew to Kampala and arrived on 01 September 1993. I found out that about half the contingents had arrived and that some were already in the mission area. To date, one (1) contingent has not yet arrived, namely the Slovak. I am sure you are also aware that the Fiji Contingent was replaced by an additional Contingent from Bangladesh. At the moment, the total strength is military observers (milobs). The milobs who were on loan from UNAVEM II and UNOMOZ have since returned to their respective mission areas except one. We have eight (8) UN Civilian Staff already on the ground, these are; the SAO, the Political Advisor the Logistics Officer, the Chief Communications Officer, three secretaries and Field Service Assistant.

2. The reception arrangements in Kampala were excellent and all the milobs had up to one week in-clearance; which included the filling-in of all the personal information documents and the initial 30 days payment of the MSA.

3. Whilst in Kampala, I managed to meet the UNDP head Mr. Tedla Teshone. I, however, could not meet the NRA Command element to arrange the provision of helicopters, since the commanders were

RESTRICTED

1
RESTRICTED

busy elsewhere, but I hope that the helicopters will not be provided as per the UN's request because they are not available and alternative arrangements are on the pipeline to hire, at UN HQ level.

AIM

4. The aim of this brief is to update you on the progress made on the deployment of UNOMUR and make recommendations.

SCOPE

5. I will cover Operational, Administrative and Logistics matters in my brief.

OPERATIONAL MATTERS

6. General - The terrain along the whole length of the Uganda/Rwanda Border is very rugged. Worse still, the features that are on the ground are very different from those depicted on the old maps that we have. That obviously makes it difficult for the milobs to conduct effective patrols. The roads and tracks are in a very bad condition. This problem is likely to be compounded by the forthcoming rainy season. The condition of the roads in the mission areas are at.....

RESTRICTED

1
RESTRICTED

7. Deployment - Before my arrival in the mission area on 4 September 1993, Lt. Col. V. Rijckevorsel from the Netherlands was the one in Charge and he did a very good job in terms of reconnoitering the whole sketch of the border. He was assisted by the Brazilian Contingent (which arrived earlier) and some milobs from UNAVEM II and UNOMOZ. The other contingents trickled into the mission area after they were through with the clearance procedures in Kampala. To date, I am pleased to inform you that the Sector Hqs are slowly getting firm on the ground. The initial deployment took place on Friday 17 September 1993. Details on the deployment are in my deployment instruction 1/93 at.....

8. Recce. Before the above deployment was effected, I physically carried out my own recce of the areas from the Zairean Border Post, through Cyannika to Mirama Hills border post. The details of my findings on this recce are at.....

9. Patrols. Until now, sectors are only conducting vehicle patrols in their respective areas. Static OPs and Check Points (CPs) have been somewhat difficult to establish due to some infrastructural and other logistical constraints. However, the major crossing points at Katuna and Cyanika are being manned on a 12/7 basis having taken into account one inadequate logistical back up. Once the helicopters are in place, the area will

RESTRICTED

RESTRICTED

hopefully be effectively patrolled - particularly where vehicle and foot patrols cannot reach.

10. Communications (Comms)

a. Comms between UN HQs, New York and Kampala and UNOMUR HQ are satisfactory, that is, by telephone, telex and fax.

b. HF voice comms between UNOMUR HQ and ^{UNDP} Sector HQs ^{is} ~~are~~ also satisfactory. ~~except HQ sector West, which has been slightly difficult. The CCO is working on the problem and hopefully it will be solved soon.~~

c. VHF comms have been generally difficult because of the extreme ruggedness of the terrain. To circumvent this problem, I have deployed a relay station at Lake Bunyonyi. So far, the Comms are good. In addition, the walkie-talkies that have been provided, have enhanced VHF comms between UNOMUR HQ staff and the HQ Sector^s East *and* West.

d. Comms Equipment is also steadily flowing in to UNOMUR HQ, this includes generators for lighting in the field.

11. Engineer Support

There is nothing much on the Engineer Support provided to UNOMUR. My biggest worry is on the possible minefields along the border. The locations are not known to UNOMUR, and that alone is likely to seriously impede the milobs' foot patrols. Sir, I strongly suggest that you request the Uganda, Rwanda and RPF authorities to provide UNOMUR with sketch maps of their minefield

RESTRICTED

RESTRICTED

locations. Furthermore, I feel that mines and grenades are obviously a menace to the population living along the border, and as such, the above mentioned authorities need to be advised to educate/inform their respective civilians about the dangers of these mines.

12. Public Relations (PR) Support. In broad terms, the District Administrator of Kabale, the NRA Brigade Commander, other political figures and indeed the population itself, seem to show a very positive attitude towards UNOMUR.

13. Media. I wish to inform you that Belgium journalists visited us on 13 September 1993 and the Political Advisor advised them that you would be here at UNOMUR HQ in a few days to follow. They are likely to visit you as soon as they know you have arrived. We have also received requests for interviews but ^{w²} have ~~we~~ told them to await for your arrival.

14. Liaison. Sir, it looks like the Uganda Government and the NRA itself are not adequately meeting the liaison and related logistics requirements by the UN. For example, the liaison officers themselves are usually not readily available for patrols etc. If they come, they will not have vehicles and in most cases they are without uniforms. The fact is, we need them. At the same time, it is difficult to transport them in UN vehicles - but we have no choice.

RESTRICTED

1
RESTRICTED

15. Sir, also in addition to liaison matters, I feel that since UNOMUR will carry out intensive patrols along the border, again the Ugandan, Rwandese and RPF authorities should be advised to inform their troops on the border about UNOMUR activities - so as to avoid such incidents like ambushes and gunning-down of patrol helicopters and foot patrols.

ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS

16. Personnel. As earlier on mentioned, UNOMUR has gone through the clearance procedures in Kampala. The clearance was expertly handled by the SAO, Capt. Makay (Hungary) and Lt. Gagnon (Canada). However, the fact that the ~~Senegalese and~~ Slovak Contingents ^{has} ~~have~~ not yet turned up, as well as other UN Civilian Staff makes it difficult to put together an authentic staffing order for UNOMUR. The locally recruited staff is yet to be found. Details on the staffing of UNOMUR are at.....

17. Medical. So far, the medical plan by the Mission Medical Officer (MO) is working out well. Two (2) Medical Assistants (MAs) are deployed with each Sector Hqs. A medical plan is attached to the OP Instruction 1/93.

18. Mail. Sir, the mail system in UNOMUR is quite sound, but it appears it is rather too long for mail to get to UNOMUR through New York. For example, a Bangladesh milobs mail would

RESTRICTED

RESTRICTED

have to go all the way to New York before it gets to Kabale. Our general feeling is that UNOMUR should establish a Post Office Box here in Kabale or alternatively use the UNDP Box in Kampala. This arrangement would hopefully cut the rather lengthy mail communication line.

19. Mission Subsistence Allowance (MSA). Every milob got their initial 30 days MSA payment and so, there is no problem as of now.

20. Accommodation

a. Office. Office accommodation has been arranged by the SAO and the Log Officer. At present, there is fairly adequate office accommodation. This also includes the Sector East Office accommodation, which provides Communications and other logistical stores. HQ Sector West is firm at St. Francis Hospital in Kisoro. Minor problems remain unsolved but all milobs are aware that this is a temporary handicap sooner or later those problems will be a thing of the past.

b. Residential. Milobs are responsible for acquiring their own residential accommodation - this is so far satisfactory. Milobs strongly feel that there is a vicious campaign that UN personnel have a lot of money, and as a result, rent for accommodation sky rocketed over night but we hope the situation will improve.

RESTRICTED

RESTRICTED

21. Equipment. Tentage for Static OPs are partially available. Generators for lighting are adequate but cookers and refrigerators are not yet available. We are hoping to get something from the UN Mission in Cambodia. The only refrigeration available is the one for medicines.

22. Transport. UNOMUR has 22 vehicles from UNAVEM II. They are fairly worn-out and breakdown more often, thus badly affecting the effectiveness of our vehicle (mobile) patrols. I am hoping that once the UN purchases some more vehicles, the area will be effectively patrolled.

23. Petrol, Oil and Lubricants (POL). The SAO has made POL arrangements with Shell Kabale for UNOMUR HQ and HQ Sector East. Similar arrangements are still to be made with Shell Kabale for Sector West. Jet A-1 for helicopters is yet to be arranged as well, a contract was sealed up with Shell and what remains is to put it into effect.

24. Repair, Recovery and Backloading. The rate of breakdowns of vehicles from UNAVEM II is high. At the moment, sector HQs are towing broken down vehicles to this HQ. No firm contracts have been made in terms of repairing and servicing UNOMUR broken down vehicles. I hope that once the mission transport officer is on the ground, then this problem will be satisfactorily solved. As of now, his presence is now a high priority issue.

RESTRICTED

RESTRICTED

25. Dress. In accordance with the UN instructions, milobs are putting on their national uniforms, at the beginning the majority of the contingents did not have the UN insignia - i.e. berrets etc. This ~~has~~ made the milobs' recognition rather difficult but I am ^{pleased} to mention that all milobs are now fully kitted.

OTHER MATTERS

26. Driver Training. Almost all milobs have been driver-tested and issued with UN temporary drivers permits in order to operate. The civilian transport officer has not reported for duty yet and hopefully he will not view this initiative otherwise.

27. Signals Training. Milobs have undergone basic Voice procedure lessons to familiarise them with the basic requirements of Voice Procedure and those lessons are still not satisfactory I therefore hope that more detailed signals instructions will be given so that our Voice Procedure can be in conformity with expected UN standards.

28. Logistics Training. Some Contingents have gone through basic logistics training, also to familiarise them with the UN accounting procedures.

RESTRICTED

1

RESTRICTED

29. 2 Division (NRA). The whole of UNOMUR area of responsibility falls under command 2 Division which has its HQ in Mbarara and it is commanded by Colonel. 309 Brigade is based and has its HQ in Kabale. Very little is known about this Brigade, except that two of its Battalions have Hqs at Kisoro and Kamwezi, where SW HQ and CP 5 are located respectively.

30. Courtesy Call. On 17 September 1993, the commander of 2 Division (NRA) visited this HQ to inform me of a change in command at 309 Brigade.

31. On the 16 September 1993, I received a call from Major Roberts Zakye (LO), in which he instructed me to suspend my deployment plans until further notice. He said that the instructions were passed through him from his Army Commander.

~~I told him that he should be aware that his government consented in UNOMUR deployment plans and if he had anything to the~~

I told him that he should be aware that his government consented in UNOMUR deployment plans and if he had anything to the contrary, it should be put in writing. He later phoned again and told me to go ahead.

RESTRICTED

RESTRICTED

RECOMMENDATIONS

32. Sir, I strongly recommend the following:

- a. That the Ugandan, Rwandese and RPF authorities make available to UNOMUR sketch maps showing the locations and extents of mine fields along the border.
- b. That UNOMUR strengthen its PR set up in order to assist the mission to acquire and disseminate more information concerning ^{this} ~~its~~ mission.
- c. That the Ugandan Government provides the much needed liaison officers complete with their logistical backup.
- d. That the Ugandan, Rwandese and RPF authorities be advised to inform their troops deployed along the common border about UNOMUR activities so as to avoid such incidents like ambushes and gunning-down of patrol helicopters.
- e. That (administratively), UNOMUR establishes a Post Office Box here in Kabale or alternatively use the UNDP Kampala for easier flow of the milobs' mail.

B. Matiwaza
Colonel
Deputy Chief Millitary Observer

LIST OF FLAGS:

- A. The condition of roads in the mission area.
- B. Deployment Instruction 1/93.
- C. Recce findings.
- D. Staffing of UNOMUR.

RESTRICTED