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ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA



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MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

TO : ALL MILOB SECTORS

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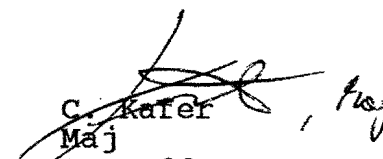
FROM : MILOB GP HQ

DATE : 08 Aug 95

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

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

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


C. Kafer
Maj
Ops Offr

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

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

In attendance:

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

ITEM 1. WELCOME ADDRESS BY COMD SECTOR 3A

ACTION

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

ITEM 2. OPENING REMARKS BY THE CHAIRMAN

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ITEM 3. BRIEF FROM THE SECTORS

7. The Sector Commanders presented briefs on their activities:

a. Sector 1 A (Kigali)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Government to solve the refugee issue.

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

commune every third day.

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

b. Sector 1B (Gitarama)

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

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

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

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

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

being, the results are quite positive.

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

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

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

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

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

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

looming.

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

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

c. SECTOR 2 A (Byumba)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

d. SECT 2 B (Kibungo)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

e. SECTOR 3 A (Gicongoro)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

f. SECTOR 3 B (Butare)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

g. SECTOR 4 (Cyangugu)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

h. SECTOR 5 A (Ruhengeri)

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

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

(3) The Sector MILOBs, UN agencies and NGOs were able to provide services in all the communes. The Prefect of Ruhengeri held meeting with the NGOs every month in order to coordinate their activities with the local administrations. In the communes the locals were observed being busy harvesting

crops.

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

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

i. SECTOR 5 B (Gisenyi)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

j. SECTOR 5 C (Kibuye)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ITEM 4 BRIEFS FROM THE STAFF OFFICERS

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

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

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

ALL SECTOR

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

ALL SECTOR

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

ALL SECTORS

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

ALL SECTOR

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

b. SMPO

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

ALL CONCERNED

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

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

ALL SECTOR

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

ALL SECTOR

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

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

c. SLOGO

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(6) At the last conference it was decided

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

SLOGO

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

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

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

ITEM 5. BRIEF FROM HAC

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

- a. No commitments or promise should be made by the MILOBs as UNAMIR ran recourse constrains. Only in case of magical cover some assistance would be possible.
- b. All the commune details were being collected to assess and determine the priority of works and what could be done.
- c. Most of the NGOs had been cooperating well, while some considered the UN as their rival. However, we must maintain good relations with all of them.
- d. LCol T. Fox was welcomed as the new CHAO.

ITEM 6. BRIEF FROM CIVPOL

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

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

purpose.

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

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

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

ITEM 7. DCMO's REMARKS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ITEM 8. SUMMARY OF DECISIONS

22. The conference decided the following :

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

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equipments would be given to MILOBS.

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

ALL

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

ALL

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

ALL

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

ITEM 9. ARRANGEMENTS FOR NEXT CONFERENCE

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

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

SECT 1B

ITEM 10. CLOSING REMARKS BY THE CHAIRMAN.

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

MD. KAMAL REZA
Maj
Secy

UN RESTRICTED

BRIEF BY MILOBS SECTOR COMMANDER 3B
DURING FORCE COMMANDERS VISIT HELD
ON 12 JULY 1995 AT BUTARE



PRESENTED

BY

I ABUBAKAR

LT COL

SECTOR COMDR

SECTOR 4B, BUTARE

UN RESTRICTED

BRIEF BY MILOBS SECTOR COMMANDER 3B
DURING FORCE COMMANDERS VISIT HELD ON 12
JULY 1995 AT BUTARE

GENERAL SITUATION

1. Sector 3B is currently pre-occupied with the monitoring of IDPs resettlement in all the twenty (20) home communes in our AOR. Though the situation can be reported calm, it had been disturbed with a spate of vehicle thefts and armed robberies from residences in the past two months. These robberies were being conducted by armed men dressed in RPA uniforms with the NGOs as their main targets. These robberies have created an insecurity anxiety especially among UN agencies and NGOs and threatens the smooth operations of these agencies including Milobs.

2. After the forced closure of IDP camps in April 1995, the sector did experience a lot of hostilities from RPA and commune authorities who accused us of spying against the Rwanda government. Locals were intimidated to avoid talking to us so much that in one commune of SHYANDA one of the interpreters with our team was detained briefly by RPA for being in company of UNAMIR and in some cases our teams were refused access to communes by RPA who were demanding for letters. I am glad however to report that after intervention by the Rwanda ministry of internal affairs the situation has improved tremendously. Our relationship with locals and commune authorities is now sound to an extent where for the first time our team are being allowed access to commune prison without problems. I should however report that our relationship with RPA in the sector remains lukewarm mainly due to suspicions on each other. RPA of late have gone to an extent accusing us of transporting ammo and weapons to FRGF and assisting prisoners escape using UNAMIR vehicles alleging the order is from RPA HQ.

3. In our efforts of trying to march up with the new mandate, the sector is working in close coordination with UN agencies and NGOs. Milob teams have of late been getting requests from Bourguemestres on humanitarian aid to UN agencies and NGOs through our humanitarian officer and so far aid has been given to following communes by the agencies mention below:

- a. DON BOSCO Orphanage in NYABISINDU commune- ICRC (Blankets, Soap, Milk and other food stuffs).
- b. RUYENZI Orphanage in NTYAZO commune- ICRC (Blankets, Soap, Milk and other food stuffs).
- c. MUGOMBWA Nutrition center in MUGANZA commune- UNICEF (Cooking utensils, Soap, Milk and Blankets).
- d. NYAKIZU commune- AICF / USA repairing water system (the same are doing in KIGEMBE and MARABA commune).

- e. Eglise Methodiste in GIKONGORO prefecture- IOM and UNICEF (30 sacks of UNIMIX and transport).
- f. RUHASHYA commune- IOM (Providing transport for different office material and equipment).
- g. GHISHAMVU commune- IOM (Providing transport for different school materials).
- h. RUSATIRA commune- IOM and HR (Transporting prisoners to NYANZA prison).
- i. MUGANZA commune- OXFAM (Working on the water system).

4. This is a result of a combined Milob / NGO / UN agency efforts in the last 10 days , as others are in progress. We intend to even better the current effort so that UNAMIR presence and efforts continue being felt in all the twenty commune in our AOR. The only problem is that most of the time we find it difficult to get a truck to lift the aids to the communes especially when Senbatt trucks are busy; although UNHCR and IOM were giving us excellent support during the last 2 weeks. UNHCR by yesterday informed that they cannot provide transport for daily routine matter, they will only provide human transportation during emergency.

DEVELOPMENTS

5. The development which has taken place worth mentioning in the sector is an improvement in the state of roads around BUTARE town after some roads were graded by Force engineer company team. The team moved to BUTARE three weeks ago after a request was made by the prefect of BUTARE through RPA 301 Brigade Commander who inturn sent the same to our office. We are very grateful to the headquarters for having responded not only favorably but hastily too to our request which will definitely go a long way in cementing our good relation with both RPA and prefecture authorities. On this matter we again requested on 08 Jul 95 unclass ops 548 on behalf of the prefect, BUTARE, authorization for the dozer currently doing repair working here be diverted to grade the BUTARE- NDORA road before 15 Jul 95 (For the reburial ceremony). No response on that received yet.

COMMUNES

6. Security situation in most home communes is stable with acts of banditry as was the case in the past in some communes on the decrease. Also acts of violence against IDPs as experienced soon after the closure of IDP camps have greatly decreased if not none at all. Our teams have reported an increase in agricultural activities in all the home communes. The IDPs though face difficulties in some cases are settling down well and mixing well with other locals. Communes on border areas of KIGEMBE, KIBAYI, MUGANZA and MUYIRA who in the past experienced banditry activities allegedly committed by refugees from neighboring BUDUNDI are now organizing sector security schemes assisted by local RPA commanders with aim of countering any future banditry activities.

RETURNEES

7. Most of the returnees who have left RWANDA for the past 30 years are being camped at KIBILIZI in RUNYINYA commune. It has been difficult to resettle them as the prefect has told us that the problem is with the ministry of rehabilitation. Their number is about 760. It should be noted that these returnees are becoming restless. Returnees who came back in the last three months are :

- a. From BURUNDI 2827
- b. From UGANDA 250
- c. From TANZANIA 03

All returnees are settling down well in the home communes but some with difficulties due to the fact that they left RWANDA many years ago and have to start life all over again. The problems faced by returnees especially those who left RWANDA decades ago are:-

- a. Housing.
- b. Farming land.
- c. farming tools.
- d. Seeds.

EX-IDPs

8. Since the closure of IDP camps in April 1995, a total of 73,303 IDPs have been registered in the home communes in our AOR. Ex - IDPs from reports are settling down well and hostility faced earlier from locals is no longer there.

RECONCILIATION PROGRESS

9. So far reports indicated that reconciliation among Ex - IDPs and locals is slowly but progressing on well with some Bourguemestres in some communes organizing conducted tour of their sectors to educate people from both ethic groups on the need of reconciliation among them.

ACTIVITIES IN REFUGEE CAMPS OUTSIDE RWANDA

10. Un confirmed reports received by some of our teams indicate that in some refugee camps in BURUNDI are FRGF and militia men who are organized to stop refugees returning home voluntarily. If the reports are anything to go- by then the rehabilitation of refugees into RWANDA is bound to take long and cross border hostilities will continue. In MUYIRA commune (GR 8639), after investigation Milob team confirmed on 11 Jul 95 information received concerning 34 Burundies families who have been residing in RWANDA since 1960 and now have returned to their country of origin during the month of JUNE / JULY. The results of the investigation was that these refugees moved back voluntarily, based on the understanding after the visit of BURUNDIAN ambassador in RWANDA. List of more families from BURUNDI is under protection, more movement is likely. But the allegation is that they are being returned without their property.

SITUATION IN THE REHABILITATION CENTER, BUTARE

11. The objective of this center is demobilization and to support the social reintegration of the children into communities through registration and tracing their families. The educational program will include basic literacy, numeracy, psychosocial support and recreational activities. At present there are 2400 children, out of them 1800 children are between the ages of 7 - 14 and 600 children are between the ages of 14 - 17. There are 26 teachers working. This rehabilitation center is now being directed by ministry of rehabilitation and defence. Following are the organization providing necessary support:-

- a. UNAMIR has offered logistical support.
- b. WFP is providing food for the site.
- c. UNICEF is providing educational and material assistance to the project as well as training the teachers.

The older child soldier aged 15 - 17 will attend secondary school and receive vocational training to allow them to be selfsufficient in civilian society.

COMMUNE DATA OF BUTARE PREFECTURE

12. Commune data of BUTARE prefecture is attached as annexure A to this brief.

SITUATION IN MAIN PRISONS OF BUTARE PREFECTURE

13. We have 2 main prisons in our AOR. Following are the situation in each prison:-

- a. KARUBANDA PRISON, BUTARE: The capacity of the prison is 1500, but at present the situation are as follows:

(1)	Total on 11 Jul 95.	6624
(2)	Men	6262
(3)	Women	215
(4)	Children	91
(5)	Babies	56
(6)	<u>Departed:</u>	
(a)	Dead	2
(7)	<u>Medical:</u>	
(a)	Dysentery	21
(b)	Phueoumonia	26

- b. NYANZA PRISON, NYABISINDU COMMUNE:

(1)	Total on 11 Jul 95.	1067
(2)	Men	958
(3)	Women	81
(4)	Children	06
(5)	Babies	22
(6)	<u>Departed:</u>	
(a)	Dead	07
(b)	Transferred	123 (BUTARE prison)
(c)	Released	70

NEEDS BY COMMUNE

14. A detail requirements of communes are attached as annexure B to this brief.

NEEDS BY COMMUNE

MUYIRA (EM2) :

1. Fertilizer for land
2. Drugs for the clinic

NTYAZO (EM2) : For ruyenzi hospital

1. 35 Mattresses
2. 25 Beds
3. 50 Blankets
4. 100 Bed sheets

RUHASHYA (EM1) : For DON BOSCO ORPHANAGE

1. Water
2. Transport
3. Insecticide
4. Blanket
5. Clothes
6. Electricity
7. Solar panel to be repair
8. Food

Other problems are as follows:

1. Seeds
2. Cultivating tools
3. Male cows (bulls for crossing)
4. House building materials

MBAZI (EM-3) :

1. Seeds
2. House building materials

MARABA (EM-3) :

1. Repair of water pump
2. 25 Mattresses
3. 1 Ambulance

MUGANZA (EM-4) :

1. Repair of water system
2. 6000 ltr of water / day require in MUGOMBWA (GR 8430) hospital

NDORA (EM-4) :

1. Repair of solar panel in health center

RUSATIRA (EM-1) :

1. Supply of water
2. Seeds
3. Cultivating tools
4. Medical staff for clinic

RUNYINYA (EM-3) :

1. Food
2. water problem
3. Inadequate medicine

HUYE (EM-3) :

1. Seeds
2. Fertilizer
3. Clinic facilities

NYAKIZU (EM-5) :

1. 211 pump set to be repaired
2. No electricity
3. No transport

GISHAMVU (EM-5):

1. Construction of bridge in GR 663047
2. Medical staff in health center
3. 1 Ambulance

KIBILIZI CAMP (EM-3)

1. Foods
2. Transport

NUTRIPA NUTRITION CENTER IN BUTARE:

1. 1 Generator (3kv)
2. 1 Tent for 30 / 40 children

COMMUNE DATA

PREFECTURE: BUTARE

NAME OF COMMUNES INCLUDING GRID	NAME OF BOURGEMESTRE	NAME OF SECTEURS
GISHAMVU (8505)	MUHIRWA NOEL	UBA, MUBUMBANO, MUVUMU, KIBINGO, GISHAMVU, NYAKIBANDA, GIKUNZI
HUYE (8714)	MBARAGA PHILIPPE	
KIGEMBE (7093)	RUHIGIJA BONIFACE	NYANZA, NYAMUTEJA, NGOMA, RUBONA, KIVURU, RUJ, MUHOROPO, MURAMA NGERA, KIGALI, KARAMA, KIGEMBE
KIBAYI (8487)	GAKUBA FIDELE	RUNYINYA, MYKOMAKARA, SHYONBO MUKINDO, SAGA, KIBAYI, NYAGAHURU, IOMA, RWB
MARABA (8321)	MAYIRA ENOCH	
MBAZI (7117)	GASANA ANTHIME	MSAZI, KABUGA, MBOGO, KARAMA, MWULIRE, MUTUNDA, MUNHOPOPO, GHINDAMUYAGE
MUGANZA (8407)	RUZIBIZA ALOYS	
MUGUSA (8425)	SEMANYENZI JUSTIN	SANZU, MUGUSA, NYARUBUYCZ, NYARUGI BURWE, KIBILIZI, MUGOGUE, KIMMA, GITAMBA, GIKONKU, SANZU, LURUSI, CYAT MUNGEGERA, MUSKA
MUYAGA (8028)	KALISA CHARLES	
MUYIRA (8639)	KAYINAMVRA CELESTIN	BUBORO, MULINJA, MUKOMA, MATARA, MUYIRA, MUTUTU, MUNYINYA, NYAMUYAGA, MYAKIBUNGO
NDORA (8112)	RUZINDANA BENOIT	
NGOMA (8637)	GASANA SAMUEL	
NTYAZO (8831)	MUNYAMPUNDU SILAS	BUGALI, NTYAZO, GIBAKA, KAGUNGU, RUYENZI, MBUYE, GATONDE, NYAMURE, KARAMA, CYIMVUZU, BUTARA, KIBULIZI, KANANZA
NYABISINDU (7138)	NGARAMBE FIDELE	
NYAKIZU (5894)	NSHIMYIRYAYO ANGE	NYAGIZOZI, MUHAMBARA, RUTOBWE, NKAKWA, MWUYA, CYUNA, GASABA, KIBANGU, MARABA, YAROMBA, BUNGS, RUBENGE, GIHANGA, CYAHINDA
NYARUHENGERE (7807)	FURERE CHARLES	NYARUHENGERE, KIBIRI, KANZI, RWIMPYI, RUBAGARA, NYANGE, RINSANWE, BEMBA, GIKORE
RUHASHYA (8828)	BESONGA SILAS	BUSHESHU, GAPHOBO, MARAGATONI, RUGOGWE, SHEKE, GIKURAMBUYA, KIBIKA, RWANRO
RUNYINYA (8012)	MUBILIGI MWENE MBUGIE	
RUSATIRA (8087)	SIBOMANA ANDRE	BURERA, GAHANA, KASONA, KATO, KANZI, MAZA, KIGARANA, NYAGSENYI, RUSATIRA
SHYANDA (7718)	MUJYANAM ERIC	SAVE, BIWEYA, ZIVU, MUNAR, BURASHI, KNITERO, BWINAMBO, GASHAYU, BURUMERA, GATERO, KAMADAHU, RIZIGUR
TOTAL:		

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Sector 3B (Butare)
UNAMIR

See Distribution

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

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

ACTION

ITEM 1 WELCOME ADDRESS BY COMD SECTOR 4B

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

ITEM 2. OPENING REMARKS BY THE CHAIRMAN

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

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ACTION

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

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

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

ITEM 3. BRIEFS FROM THE SECTORS

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

a. Sector 1

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

2

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ACTION

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

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

b. Sector 2

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

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

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

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

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

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

c. Sector 3A

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

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ACTION

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

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

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

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

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

d. Sector 3B

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

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

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

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

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

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

e. Sector 4A

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

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

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

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

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

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

f. Sector 4B

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

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ACTION

Affairs, the situation had since normalized.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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ACTION

irregular.

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

g. Sector 4C

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

h. Sector 5

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

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

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

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

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

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

i. Sector 6

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

(2) INDBATT and Australian EOD continued providing engineering and

disposal ammunition assistance creditably.

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

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

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

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

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ACTION

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

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

ITEM 4 REVISED MANDATE AND REORG OF MILOBS SECTORS

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

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

ITEM 5. SECTOR COMD'S COMMENTS ON THE REORGANISATION

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

13

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All Sectors Comds

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

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ACTION

- j. A lot of indiscipline acts were observed on the radio for private and personal matters to the detriment of official messages. Necessity for separate administrative and operations net was stressed.

9. Decisions. The conference agreed that :

- a. Field services officials to relocate near sectors for possible logistics support.
- b. Available interpreters would be equitably distributed among sectors after the exit of formed troops. Two interpreters to a sector would be the minimum standard
- c. Sector comds would personally check outposts if and when deployed as a result of absolute necessity.
- d. Incoming GHANBATT would provide accommodation for sector 2 from its office building.
- e. The vehicles and other assets of defunct troops would be shared among sectors.
- f. Sectors would operate in conjunction with local officials and not in antagonism.
- g. The outpost in sector 4A to be withdrawn after some time, thereafter patrols should be sent there on scheduled periods.
- h. Both the Forces HQ and UNO office in New York were informed of the unidentified aircraft activities. Possible enquiries were already on.

FSA

S00

All Sectors Comds

DFC/CMO

DFC/CMO

All Sectors Comds

Comd Sector 4A

DFC/CMO

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ITEM 6 BRIEFS FROM THE STAFF OFFICERS

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

a. SOO

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

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

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

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

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

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

b. SMPO

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

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

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ACTION

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

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

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

c. S LOGO

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

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

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

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

11. Decisions. It was decided that :

- a. Sitreps should be sent to MILOBS GP HQ at the latest 1800 hrs daily. Fax or even telephone could be utilised there for.
- b. Laid down procedures on sitreps should be followed. Occurrence reports should be promptly sent and be sufficiently detailed enough.
- c. Channel of communication should be adhered to. In case of absolute

All Sectors Comds

All Sectors Comds

All Sectors Comds

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ACTION

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

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RESTRICTED

ACTION

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

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

G3 MED OPS

DFC/CMO
SLOGO

SLOGO

All Sectors Comds

All Sectors Comds

ITEMS 7. BRIEF FROM HAC

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

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

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

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

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

ITEMS 8. DCMO'S REMARKS

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

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

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

ITEM 9. ARRANGEMENT FOR NEXT CONFERENCE

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

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

21. Summary of decisions. The conference decided that :

20

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ACTION

CHAO

All Sectors Comds

Comd=Sector 4A

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ACTION

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

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ACTION

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

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ACTION

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

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ACTION

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

Comd Sector 4A/S00

ITEM 10. CLOSING REMARKS BY THE CHAIRMAN

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


L ADEKAGUN
Maj
Sec

10 Jul 95
Butare - Rwanda

Distribution :

External :

Action :

DFC/CMO

DCMO

Sector 1A(Kigali)

Sector 1B(Gitarama)

Sector 2A(Byumba)

Sector 2B(Kibungo)

Sector 3A(Gikongoro)

Sector 3B(Butare)

Sector 4(Cyangugu)

Sector 5A(Ruhengeri)

Sector 5B(Gisenyi)

Sector 5C(Kibuye)

S00

SMPO

SLOGO

CHAO

G3 MED OPS

FSA(Butare)

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RESTRICTED

Information :

SRSG

FC

COS

DCOS (OPS)

DCOS (SP)

CAO

CISS

Internal :

Action :

Sector 4B

Information :

Capt S Dubreiu

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MILOB GP HQ
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MINUTES OF THE SECTOR COMMANDERS' CONFERENCE HELD IN
NYAMASHEKE (SECTOR-4C) ON 08 March 1995

Present:	COL UA MOHEEN	-DCMO (CHAIRMAN)
	COL SA HASNAIN	-COMD SECTOR 3
	LT COL ASHANULLA	-COMD SECTOR 2
	LT COL E CASTRO	-COMD SECTOR 4A
	LT COL CO DIARRA	-COMMISSIONER CIVPOL
	LT COL EKWALOR	-COMD SECTOR 6
	LT COL E ESSIEN	-COMD SECTOR 5
	LT COL FOX	-COMD SECTOR 4C
	LT COL OPONG-KYEKYEKU	-SMPO
	MAJ AK GHOSH	-OPS O SECTOR-1
	MAJ KRISHNA	-A/COMD SECTOR-4B
	MAJ KIRON THACKER	-SDO3 for SOO
	MAJ JCS BOISSONNEAULT	-OPS O 4C (SECRETARY)

OPENING REMARKS

Action

1. The Comd of Sect 4C welcomed the participants in one of the Sect hot spots and expressed his pleasure in hosting the conference.
2. The DCMO explained that the DFC/CMO was not present because of other engagements but he had sent his best regards. He also thanked Sect Comd of Sect 4C for hosting in NYAMASHEKE with a view on the famous IJWI Island.

ITEM ONE: REVIEW OF THE MINUTES OF LAST CONFERENCE

3. SDO3 read out the salient points of the minutes of the last conference as follows:

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- a. Sect 1 has established its sub-sect at NGARAMA with HQ at GITUZA.
- b. Boundary between Sect 3 and 5 has been re-aligned.
- c. There is a lot of improvement on the reporting procedure and now sectors are forwardly prompt information on important incidents.
- d. The problem of MILOBs escorting BOR convoys has been resolved.
- e. The division of Sectors into sub-sectors and further down to areas of team responsibility has been done.
- f. Heli recce requests have now increased and sectors are making optimum use of this force multiplier

4. The minutes were approved.

ALL SECTORS

ITEM TWO: SECTOR BRIEFINGS

5. All Sect Comds gave a detailed brief on the activities and happenings in their sectors. On conclusion of the same, the DCMO brought out the following points:

- a. The DCMO clarified the status and positions of UNAMIR in connection with mine clearance tasks.
- b. On the requirement of a tent for the at NYAGATARE the DCMO stated that the matter has been already taken up with the Force Logistics and the same was expected to be issued soon.
- c. In case of problem of access to any prison, the requisite information could be obtained from ICRC.
- d. The DCMO desired that all sectors forward their Security Plan to MILOBS GP HQ.

SECT 1

SECT 1

SECT 2

ALL SECTS

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- e. On the issue of Orientation Trg for newly arrived MILOBS, the DCMO said that the proposal to decentralise its conduct under aegis of sectors will be considered and outcome made known shortly. ALL SECTS
- f. The DCMO brought to the notice of all about the location of a RPA LO with the MILOB GP HQ. He added that his services could be called for anytime MILOBS have any functional problem with RPA or civil authorities. ALL SECTS

ITEM THREE: STAFF OFFICERS' BRIEF

6. SD03. The SD03 covered the following points:
- a. SITREPS are now being received in time and are fairly in detail. Care should be taken to avoid reporting "NTR". Also, while reporting an incident correct timings must be reflected. ALL SECTS
- b. Now that we have adapted ourselves to the FAX culture, it should be ensured that acknowledgement of important FAX should be obtained over radio. ALL SECTS
- c. There is a need for further improvement of radio discipline. Ensure transmission time as short as possible to allow optimum use. ALL SECTS
7. SMP0 stressed the fol pts:
- a. MSA can now be collected by one person for others using given form. ALL SECTORS
- b. We do not wait for replacements to rotate MILOBS. ALL SECTORS
- c. The check out clearance of a MILOB starts at sector level. ALL SECTORS
- d. Helping same nationality with admin on arrival is strongly recommended. ALL SECTORS
- e. Confidential Reports in respect of posted out MILOBS should be timely initiated and forwarded to forwarded to the new sector of their posting. Simultaneously, a copy be endorsed to the MILO GP HQ. ALL SECTORS

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ITEM FOUR: CLOSING REMARKS

8. The DCMO made the following closing remarks:

a. A continuous review of security environment is most especially necessitated due to recent spurt in unlawful incidents in most sectors. A detailed security planning should be carried out in respect of UN property and personal safety of MILOBS. ALL SECTORS

b. The trend of reflecting "NTR" in PATROL REPORTS and SITREPS should be discouraged. It is extremely surprising to come across "NTR" in a PATROL REPORT as an end product of whole day's work. The DFC/CMO has issued certain directions on this issue which has been percolated down to sectors. ALL SECTORS

c. While forwarding an incident report, care should be taken to include all the details. There is yet a room for improvement in layout and content quality in most of such reports received at MILOB GP HQ. The DCMO appreciated the quality of reports received from sector 3 and expressed his expectations to receive similar kind in future from all other sectors. ALL SECTORS

d. The DCMO highlighted the need for a review in methodology of obtaining information by our patrols. He advised the Sects Comds to look in to this matter with concern. He further advised that all the sources like, common man, civil authorities, civilian employees, UN Agencies, NGOs etc...should be tapped. ALL SECTORS

e. The DCMO informed that some additional vehicles have arrived from UNOMOZ and it was expected that a few of them would be allotted to MILOBS. He assured that a judicious distribution will be carried out with these, the problem of vehicle shortage would ease out. ALL SECTORS

f. The DCMO announced that the effort of providing TV and VCR to each sector has fielded success and now all sectors have those electronic gadgets. ALL SECTORS

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CONCLUSION

9. The DCMO thanked everybody there for their support and cooperation during his tour in RWANDA. The assembly thanked the DCMO for his good work and his leadership during his time in the job.

10. The next conference will be held in GISENYI.

JGS BOISSONEAULT
Maj
SECRETARY

Distribution:

External:

Action:

FHQ (HAC)
CIVPOL
SECTOR 1
SECTOR 2
SECTOR 3
SECTOR 4A
SECTOR 4B
SECTOR 4C
SECTOR 5
SECTOR 6
DCMO

Information:

SRSG
FC
COS
FHQ (OPS)

Internal:

Action:

SOO
SMPO
SLOGO

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UN CONFIDENTIAL
INTELLIGENCE ASSESSMENT
UP TO 23 FEB 95 ON THE EVE OF
THE VISIT OF GHANAIAN DEFENCE
DELEGATION TO TAC HQ, BUTARE

GENERAL SITUATION

1. The General situation in the area of operation continues to be stable, except in the North Western 4C Sector where it is slightly disturbed by banditry activities. On the other hand, there are sporadic incidents of harassment by the Rwandan Patriotic Army (RPA), all over the country.

POLITICAL CONCERN

2. Apparently the speech being made by authorities at higher level to encourage the IDPs to return to their home communes is not being conceived by them in totality. Despite the best efforts of local authorities and RPA to avoid all sorts of abuses, isolated incidents of atrocities do get reported to us. For the common people who were a witness to one of the worst genocide of the century, even a small incident seems to be an indication to something big in the near future. Therefore the IDPs demand a fully secured environment in their home communes. The efforts of reconciliation between the former and the present governments have come to a deadlock because of their intransigent attitude regarding the issue of those involved in the genocide and this deadlock affects adversely the normal progress of Operation Retour.

BANDITRY ACTIVITIES

3. Efforts to contain banditry activities both by the UNAMIR troops and the RPA have not been fully successful. Bandits continue to operate without hesitation, especially in 4C sector. It is reported that a total of approx 600 RGF troops based on IJWI Island operate at least from two bases. They use boats for infiltration and automatic weapons and hand grenades for attack. They raid by night with the intention of stealing food items, money, personal belongings and cattle.

FACTIONAL ACTIVITIES

4. RPA has an effective control all over the country. They are in the full state of alertness and readiness. As a matter of fact, they maintain a continuous observation and physical presence along the entire borders, especially the areas bordering Zaire, thereby denying any serious velleity of attack by the former government forces (FRGF). However, these forces continue to reorganise and recoup on the other side of the borders. Although we keep getting feelers about their activities, we do not have any evidence of their strength and present state of readiness.

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CONCLUSION

5. The situation as described in the afore mentioned paragraphs, is for sure, a reflection on the tangible improvement of the security situation. Nevertheless, the overall impression gained is that the activities taking place in the communes bordering lake Kivu is probably banditry rather than military in nature and at present we are not facing insurgency operations by the former Rwandan Government Forces (FRGF). However, the continuity of harassment and sporadic incidents of atrocities pose a major threat to an everlasting peaceful cohabitation between the tribes. Only legal means and genuine reconciliation efforts should be considered for the attainment of this aim.

BEN CHEIKH
Maj
G 2, Tac HQ, Butare

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