

ORGANIZATION OF
AFRICAN UNITY

ORGANIZAÇÃO DA
UNIDADE AFRICANA



ORGANISATION DE
L'UNITE AFRICAINE

منظمة الوحدة الافريقية

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MEMORANDUM ON

OAU'S ROLE AND REQUIREMENTS FOR THE OPERATIONS OF
THE NEUTRAL MILITARY OBSERVER GROUP IN RWANDA

Introduction

1. Since the outbreak of war on 1st October 1990 between the forces of the Rwanda government and those of the Rwandese Patriotic Front, a number of regional initiatives have been taken to bring about cessation of hostilities and ultimately to resolve the Rwandese conflict in a peaceful manner.
2. The Organization of African Unity has since 1990 been associated with these regional initiatives and has been involved with the resolution of the conflict through a negotiated settlement in two ways:
 - i) through the Neutral Military Observer Group (NMOG I and NMOG II) of which the Secretary General of the OAU is the Supervisor in addition to the OAU Headquarters being the Headquarters of the JPMC.
 - ii) its involvement in the political negotiations as the overall coordinator, under the Chairmanship of the Facilitator, the President of the United Republic of Tanzania.
3. In all these activities, the OAU has received support and assistance from Rwanda's neighbours, the Western countries and the United Nations Organization through the extension of material assistance to the OAU to support the work of the NMOG in Rwanda as well as the participation of the representatives of these countries and of the United Nations Secretary General, as Observers, in the political negotiations and in the meetings of the Joint Political Military Commission.

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Resumption of Hostilities and Dar-es-Salaam Meeting

4. Following the resumption of hostilities on 8 February 1993, the Secretary General, in consultation with the Facilitator and the with two parties called for a high level meeting between the Rwanda Government and the Rwandese Patriotic Front in Dar-es-Salaam. This meeting took place from 5 to 7 March 1993 with the aim of finding ways and means of consolidating the Ceasefire Agreement in general and urging the two parties to respect the ceasefire declared by them in order to create the necessary atmosphere for the resumption of the Arusha negotiations.

5. The meeting ended on 7 March 1993 with the adoption and signing by the two parties of a Joint Communique. While they both reaffirmed their commitment to a negotiated settlement of the Rwanda conflict, a number of measures were also taken to consolidate the Ceasefire Agreement. These included the cessation of hostilities which took effect from midnight on Tuesday 9th March 1993; the pull back of RPF forces to the positions they held prior to 8th February 1993; the agreement that the government forces should remain in their positions; the withdrawal of foreign troops and their replacement by a neutral international force organized under the aegis of the OAU and the UN with "a humanitarian" mission and with "the task of contributing to allaying the fears and, in particular, the security of the expatriate community wherever they may be".

6. In addition, the Arusha negotiations were to resume on Monday 15 March 1993. The Secretary General of the OAU was requested to "extend the mandate of the NMOG" by three months as well as to mobilize additional resources to enable it fulfil its mission.

7. Since the signing of the Dar-es-Salaam communique, a number of activities have taken place. The NMOG has had the positions of the government troops identified and mapped in accordance with part 2C (ii) (10th - 13th March 1993) of the Dar-es-Salaam Communique.

8. The Rwandese Patriotic Front troops have begun to pull back to their former positions, an action that should have been completed by the 17th of March 1993.

United Nations Security Council Resolution

9. While the Dar es Salaam meeting was being held, the Security Council was also preoccupied by the grave situation in Rwanda. A draft resolution sponsored by France and supported by Rwanda was adopted by the members of the Security Council calling for UN support for the OAU's efforts in Rwanda.

10. In this connection, the Security Council in operative paragraph 2 invited "the Secretary General (UN) to examine in consultation with the OAU the contribution that the United Nations, in support of the OAU's efforts, could bring to strengthen the peace process in Rwanda, in particular, through the possible establishment of an international force under the aegis of the OAU and the United Nations, entrusted inter alia with the protection of, and humanitarian assistance to, the civilian population, and the support of the OAU force for monitoring of the ceasefire, and to report most urgently on the matter".

11. From the above it is clear that the NMOG would continue its monitoring role as defined in the N'sole Ceasefire Agreement in the now enlarged Neutral Demilitarized Zone to be vacated by the Rwandese Patriotic Front forces. In addition, the Dar-es-Salaam Communique also entrusted a number of tasks to the NMOG. These include:

- a) identification and mapping of the positions of the Rwandese armed forces;
- b) supervision of the withdrawal of the RPF forces to their former positions.

12. The two parties also recognized the need to request the Secretary General of the OAU to extend the mandate of the NMOG if it was to adequately fulfil its mandate.

13. The two parties during the Dar-es-Salaam meeting also recognized the need for the Secretary General to mobilize additional resources both materially and, in human terms, to support the work of the NMOG.

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14. The Security Council buttressed this point by requesting the UN Secretary General to examine the form of support for the OAU force for the monitoring of the ceasefire.

Forms of Support and Assistance

15. In the light of the foregoing and against the background of the logistical and financial difficulties facing the NMOG, two forms of support and assistance readily come to mind. These are logistical and financial both for the operations of the NMOG and for the upkeep of the military observers. The level and extent of support and assistance would, however, depend on the number of personnel required to carry out the MONITORING of the ceasefire and the DURATION of the mission. It should also be noted here that in both the Dar es Salaam Communique and the Security Council Resolution, the NMOG's role is limited to the monitoring of the ceasefire; there was no peace-keeping role envisaged by the participants in the two fora. Besides, the N'sele Ceasefire Agreement as amended at Gbadolite on 16th September 1991 and in Arusha on 12th July 1992 limits the NMOG to the monitoring of the ceasefire.

Area to be Covered

16. Another factor to consider is the area to be monitored by the NMOG. Presently, there is an area of about 3000 sq.kms. to be covered by the NMOG.

17. In the light of the above, the OAU is submitting a list of requirements in terms of personnel, logistics and finance.

18. Military Observers Required

Option 1

a) A trace of the present and subsequent (after withdrawal) forward positions of the RPF which form the neutral zone is 170 km and 140 km respectively. Effective monitoring of the ceasefire in this zone can be achieved through a combination of static observation, mobile patrols, checkpoints and inspections;

b) Observation Posts/Patrols: In ensuring adequate observation, observation posts would ideally need be established 1 km intervals along the 2 forward edges of the battle area. This would mean a total of 300 observation posts, and a total of 1240 officers with 2 officers per post and running 2 shifts. In addition, in manning check points and conducting inspections however, soldiers as well as officers are required. Also taking into account the extent of the neutral zone, 3000 sq. km, the numerous routes into the battle area from both sides, a conservative figure of 600 which is a battalion is required making a total of 1840. In terms of financial resources for per diem allowances, the amount would be 9 million United States dollars and for a period of 3 months (April 1 to 30 June) the total amount would be US \$27 million.

Option II

19. Three hundred (300) Observers would be required should the present goodwill and commitment on the part of the two parties be translated into deed. In addition to this number, the manning and checking of road blocks would require 600 men making a total of 900. The Financial resources required would then be US \$4.5 per month making a total of US \$13.5 million for three months.

Option III

20. Five Hundred (500) officers and men (300 officers and 200 men) at 2.5 million US dollars a month making a total of US \$7.5 million for three months.

21. It should be noted that costings in respect of expenses in all the three options cater for the following elements:

- a) Mission subsistence allowance (The rate was determined following information obtained from the United Nations)
- b) Fuel
- c) Maintenance of vehicles
- d) Stationery
- e) Travel expenses

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SUMMARY OF MONTHLY EXPENDITURE

Mission subsistence allowance	US\$. 152,000.00
Fuel	20,000.00
Vehicle mount	25,000.00
Travel	20,000.00
Stationery	5,000.00
Local staff	<u>10,000.00</u>
	US\$. <u>252,000.00</u>

NOTE

Currently, for the monthly Mission Subsistence Allowance and operational expenses for the fifty Observers with the Neutral Military Observer Group in addition to local staff, an amount of US\$.252,000 is being spent. With the increase in personnel to five hundred observers, an estimated amount of US\$2.5 million would be required monthly.

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**LIST OF EQUIPMENT AND STORES FOR
THE ENLARGED NMOG**

SUBMITTED BY THE ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY

**ADDIS ABABA, ETHIOPIA
MARCH 1993**

LIST OF EQUIPMENT AND STORES FOR THE ENLARGED NMOG

<u>SERIAL</u>	<u>ITEM</u>	<u>QUANTITY</u>
(a)	(b)	(c)
1 .	Vehicle (various types)	100
2 .	Water Tankers	4
3 .	Fuel Tankers	3
4 .	5 ton trucks	10
5 .	Helicopter	1
6 .	TRC - 34- (Radio)	24
7 .	TRC - 380	24
8 .	TRC - 577	72
9 .	Batteries (12-14 volts)	600
10.	Individual combat gear (pistol)	250
11.	Individual tents model 54/Portacabin	140
12.	Group tents model 56/Portacabin	150
13.	Generator (10-15KVA)	10
14.	Water tankers and generator batteries	20
15.	Fatigue dress	1600
16.	Rangers' shoes	750
17.	White berret	750
18.	Belt	1500
19.	Socks (vorstod)	1500 pairs
20.	Compasses	300
21.	Field glasses	300
22.	Steel Helmet	750
23.	Flak jacket	750
24.	Wbile rain coat	750
25.	Parkas (winter jacket)	750
26.	Folding (camp) beds	750
27.	Sleeping bags	750
28.	Water bottles	750
29.	Water bottle holders	750
30.	Tip mag	750

32.	long range flash light	750
32.	Collective first aid kits	500
33.	Combat ration (meal ready to eat)	80,000
34.	Brake fluid	300 Litres
35.	Computers	?
36.	OAU shoulder flashes	1600
37.	OAU cap badges	1600
38.	Individual country emblem	2 per per person according to the number of men in contingent
39.	Type-writers with memory	4
40.	20 Line telephone switchboard	1
41.	Photocopier	2
42.	Fax machine	2
43.	Video camera	2
44.	TV monitor	2
45.	Radio communication link with Addis Ababa	(A set)
46.	Satellite Communication system Addis/Kigali	
47.	Airlift requirement for contingents from contributing countries.	