

NAMIR

SECTOR 1 , BYUMBA

OPERATION ORDERS, REPORTS AND  
INSTRUCTIONS

26 OCT 1993 - 29 SEPT 1994

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UNAMIR  
Force HQ  
KIGALI, RWANDA

31 Aug 1994

Distribution List

Subject: OPERATION ORDER NO. 18

References: A. Operation Order No 16 dated 25 Jul 94  
B. Modification No 1 to Op Order No 16 dated 6 Aug 94  
C. Operation Directive No 17 dated 8 Aug 94

SITUATION

1. a. UNAMIR. Changes in the military, political and humanitarian situation caused UNAMIR to alter its working procedure. Under the expanded mandate of the Security Council, UNAMIR has deployed forces and support capabilities in RWANDA with an aim to contribute largely in the military, political and humanitarian fields. Ghana, UK, Australia, Ethiopia, Nigeria, Canada, Tunisia, Zambia, Malawi, Chad, Senegal, Congo, Mauritania, Niger, Guinea-Bissau and USA have contributed forces. Forces of the USA do not come directly under UNAMIR but are in direct support for humanitarian assistance.
- b. Political. The political situation remains calm. The newly formed Broad Based Government of National Unity (BBGNU) of RWANDA has started functioning. USA has reopened its embassy in RWANDA and other countries are also planning to re-establish their embassies in RWANDA. Beside this, a number of high level teams from different countries are visiting RWANDA to engage in talks with the present Government.
- c. Military. The military situation remains calm, yet apprehensive. The relief in place with French Coalition Forces (FCF) in Sector 4 (formerly the HPZ) was completed with effect 211130B Aug 94. MILOB teams have deployed to all sectors. Deployments are shown at Annex A
- d. Humanitarian. The Force continues to coordinate humanitarian activities with other humanitarian aid agencies and the return of displaced people to their homes. WPF and other aid agencies continue to deliver food and other aid items to displaced people. In the South West, fears amongst locals continue after the FCF withdrawal. The following activities continue:

(1) Stabilization of the refugees/displaced persons in the present locations by provision of food, water, medical support and basic public health measures with an emphasis in Sector 4. Limited services in Sector 4 had created a situation of despair and a resultant significant movement of people west to BUKAVU. Planning for home area preparation and repatriation of refugees/displaced persons has commenced. KIGALI International Airport is now open for 24/7 operations and essential services in KIGALI are being improved.

(2) KIGALI is the centre of gravity of the humanitarian relief and sustainment effort/programme for RWANDA. From the NODAL POINTS, materials are brought to the Distribution Points under the arrangement of UNAMIR. UNAMIR, along with NGOs and local authorities, distribute food and other items to the affected people. There are a number of distribution points in each affected prefecture. NODAL POINTS have been established in RUHENGURI, BYUMBA, GITARAMA, BUTARE and GIKONGORO. In these NODAL POINTS, trucks, food, assistance supplies (like soap), clean water, medical supplies and facilities have been stockpiled. Personnel, experts, material handling, transport and security are all in evidence in order to ensure that onward distribution, and/or more extensive care/treatment, is provided to the various WAY STATIONS between these nodes and to the outlying areas. The WAY STATIONS have been established every 20 Kms or so along the major corridor of GISENYI-RUHENGURI. This principal corridor leading to KIGALI has been established in order to relieve the pressure on GOMA. A pseudo-quarantine radius from the ZAIRE border is in effect (40 Kms) to screen cholera victims before they move beyond RUHENGURI to KIGALI. NGOs are assisting to establish the WAY STATIONS. Concurrently, transport of seriously ill and other displaced persons from sector 4A and sector 4B through GITARAMA to eastern and western prefectures is being pursued. A second priority is the BURUNDI-BUTARE-GITARAMA-KIGALI corridor. The third priority is the TANZANIA-RUSUMU-KIBANGO-RWAMAGANA-KIGALI corridor. The Humanitarian Affairs Cell (HAC) of UNAMIR, with direct support from the US civilian/humanitarian element, is coordinating all military support in the corridor so that there is no duplication. The last priority is the BYUMBA-KIGALI corridor.

(3) When the flow of refugees returning to their home areas increases, the emphasis will switch from route feeding and support to take-home WAY STATION centres located on the secondary axes. The location of NODAL POINTS and WAY STATIONS is shown at Annex B.

## MISSION

2. UNAMIR is to provide security, and to assist and coordinate the humanitarian support of participating countries/organizations to facilitate a rapid and effective end to the crisis in RWANDA.

## EXECUTION

### 3. General Outline

a. The thrust of the effort remains one of security to create the necessary conditions to bring back the refugees and displaced persons and resettle them in their respective home areas. About one million refugees are presently staying in GOMA and two million refugees are waiting to return home from Sector 4. Confidence building activities among the population in ensuring their security, extensive assistance in carrying out humanitarian tasks by different countries/agencies, monitoring cease-fire, assisting the BBGNU to participate in establishing the relief capability in RWANDA and in re-settling displaced persons/refugees is of paramount importance.

b. A strong, resolute UN presence will be provided in all sectors to ensure adequate security. The emphasis will be placed on patrolling, surveillance, escort duties and protective operations (cordon and search road blocks, etc). High mobility and the flexibility to rapidly concentrate forces must be retained throughout the operation. Protected sites are to be established at locations where Rwandans are in need of security. The operation will be continued in 2 phases:

(1) Phase 1. It is expected that most of the refugees/displaced persons will be well on their way to their home areas by the beginning of phase 1. They have to be supported logistically until the next harvest of crops expected by December/January if the planting is to take place in September/October as RWANDA is an agriculturally based country. Food, clean water, medical facilities, road and bridge reconstruction, home building material, farming tools, etc will have to be provided and/or stockpiled in the NODAL POINTS for onward distribution and/or production. Operations will be conducted to ensure that these activities are free from interference by subversive and criminal interference. Deployment is shown at Annex A.

(2) Phase 2. As conditions in RWANDA stabilize and the BBGNU gains control of the situation, the BBGNU, with NGOs, must be capable of providing sufficient assistance without direct UNAMIR and other nation support. A progressive handover of all activities to the Government and NGOs will be done in accordance with a normalisation process. This phase will be accomplished when the majority of the refugees/displaced persons have returned to their homes and the routine life sequence is re-established. While the provision of security will be maintained, some troop redeployment may be necessary to effect handing over responsibilities of Sector 4 to the Rwandan Government. Withdrawal of Infantry Bns in Sector 4, except for one Motorized Bn (yet to be determined), which will deploy throughout Sector 4, will take place.

4. Groupings and Tasks. Operation Support Hope (US), Operation Passage (Canada), and Operation Gabriel (UK) have deployed in coordination with UNAMIR.

5. MILOB GP

a. Grouping.

- (1) MILOBs and CIVPOL;
- (2) OPCON. Independent company in Sector 1 (when allocated) and MALAWI company in Sector 3.
- (3) In loc. Support elements as required.

b. Tasks.

(1) Phase 1.

- (a) Continue deployment of UNMO to all Sectors.
- (b) Establish safe haven areas for displaced persons.
- (c) Participate in security operations with local authorities such as Communal Police and Gendarmerie (CIVPOL only).
- (d) Monitor border crossing by refugees and armed individual/groups in own area of responsibility.
- (e) Provide security in refugee/displaced persons' camps in conjunction with co-located troops.
- (f) Ensure that RGF troops are not present.

- (g) Provide escorts as required.
- (h) Identify and list all the refugee/displaced persons' camp in the area of responsibility.
- (i) Assist the NGOs and the US Forces in distributing food, water and medical support.
- (j) Carry out recce and identify the food distribution points at commune level.
- (k) Organise all available resources to move the refugees/displaced persons.
- (l) Be prepared to coordinate transport for the repatriation of refugees and displaced persons.
- (m) Motivate the displaced persons to return to their homes.
- (n) Coordinate with the RPA regarding the safety of the people.
- (o) Assist relief committees in preparation of list of the affected families.
- (p) Assist the affected people in settling down to their respective homes.
- (q) Assess the requirement of the affected people for settling down specially in farming sector and forward the same to HAC.
- (r) Assist in distributing of the house building material and farming tools.
- (s) Assist in the coordination of all activities of the NGOs.

(2) Phase 2. Handover all activities to the Government and NGOs progressively as the situation normalizes.

6. GHANBATT (Mechanized).

a. Grouping.

(1) As per UN Table of Organization and Equipment (strength of 820 personnel and 50 APCs). OPCON MILOB and CIVPOL.

b. Tasks. Tasks are as follows:

(1) Phase I.

- (a) Conduct relief in place with ZAMBATT in Sector 4A.
- (b) Occupy and conduct operations in Sector 2.
- (c) Provide armed escorts as required.
- (d) Establish safe haven areas for displaced persons and secure these camps by static guards /mobile patrolling.
- (e) Undertake, control measures (road blocks, cordon and search, etc) in conjunction with local authorities.
- (f) Monitor border crossing by refugees and armed individual/groups in own area of responsibility.
- (g) Control the main axis in Sector 2.
- (h) Provide security in large towns and in refugee/displaced persons' camps.
- (i) Protect KIA Airfield and other airfield/strips(s) in own area.
- (j) Ensure that RGF troops are not present.
- (k) Detain /arrest any suspected individual/groups and hand them over to local authority.
- (l) Guard UN installations in own area.
- (m) Identify and list all the refugee/displaced persons' camp in the area of responsibility.
- (n) Assist the NGOs in distributing food, water and medical support.
- (o) Assist the local authority in maintaining the law and order situation in the camps.
- (p) Carry out recce and establish water points in coordination with the NGOs and local authorities at commune level.
- (q) Carry out recce and identify the food distribution points at commune level.

(r) Organise all available resources to move the refugees/displaced persons.

(s) Be prepared to provide transport for the repatriation of refugees and displaced persons.

(t) Motivate the displaced persons to return to their homes.

(u) Coordinate with the RPA regarding the safety of the people.

(v) Assist relief committees in preparation of list of the affected families.

(w) Assist the affected people in settling down to their respective homes.

(x) Assess the requirement of the affected people for settling down specially in farming sector and forward the same to HAC.

(y) Assist in the distribution of house building material and farming tools.

(z) Assist in the coordination of all activities of the NGOs.

(aa) Be prepared to conduct up to company level reinforcement operations in Sector 1 on order.

(2) Phase 2. Handover all activities to the Government and NGOs progressively as the situation becomes normal.

7. MALAWICOY (Motorized)

a. Grouping. As per UN Table of Organization and Equipment (strength 167 personnel). Company is allocated under OPCON of MILOB Sector Comd.

b. Tasks

(1) Phase I

(a) Occupy and conduct operations in Sector 3.

(b) Provide armed escorts as required.

(c) Establish safe haven areas for displaced persons and secure these camps by static guards /mobile patrolling.

(d) Undertake, control measures (road blocks, cordon and search, etc) in conjunction with local authorities.

(e) Monitor border crossing by refugees and armed individual/groups in own area of responsibility.

(f) Control the main axis in Sector 3.

(g) Provide security in large towns and in refugee/displaced persons' camps.

(h) Protect airfield/ strips(s) in own area.

(i) Ensure that RGF troops are not present.

(j) Detain /arrest any suspected individual/groups and hand them over to local authority.

(k) Guard UN installations in own area.

(l) Identify and list all the refugee/displaced persons' camp in the area of responsibility.

(m) Assist the NGOs in the movement and distribution of food, water and medical support.

(n) Assist the local authority in maintaining the law and order situation in the camps.

(o) Carry out recce and establish water points in coordination with the NGOs and local authorities at commune level.

(p) Carry out recce and identify the food distribution points at commune level.

(q) Organise all available resources to move the refugees/displaced persons.

(r) Be prepared to provide transport for the repatriation of refugees and displaced persons.

(s) Motivate the displaced persons to return to their homes.

(t) Coordinate with the RPA regarding the safety of the people.

(u) Assist relief committees in preparation of list of the affected families.

(v) Assist the affected people in settling down to their respective homes.

(x) Assess the requirement of the affected people for settling down specially in farming sector and forward the same to HAC.

(y) Assist in the distribution of house building material and farming tools.

(z) Assist in the coordination of all activities of the NGOs.

(2) Phase 2. Handover all activities to the Government and NGOs progressively as the situation becomes normal.

8. ZAMBATT (Motorized)

a. Grouping. As per UN Table of Organization and Equipment (approx strength 800 personnel.)

b. Tasks. Tasks are as follows:

(1) Phase I

(a) Conduct relief in place with GHANBATT in Sector 4A.

(b) Provide armed escorts as required.

(c) Establish safe haven areas for displaced persons and secure these camps by static guards /mobile patrolling.

(d) Participate in security operations with local authorities such as Communal Police and Gendarmerie when in place.

(e) Undertake, control measures (road blocks, cordon and search, etc) in conjunction with local authorities.

(f) Monitor border crossing by refugees and armed individual/groups in own area of responsibility.

(g) Control the main axis in Sector 4A.

(h) Monitor Eastern boundary of Sector 4 in own area of responsibility.

(i) Provide security in large towns and in refugee/displaced persons' camps.

(j) Ensure that RGF troops are not present.

(k) Detain /arrest any suspected individual/groups and hand them over to local authority.

- (l) Guard UN installations in own area.
- (m) Identify and list all the refugee/displaced persons' camp in the area of responsibility.
- (n) Assist the NGOs in the movement and distribution of food, water and medical support.
- (o) Assist the local authority in maintaining the law and order situation in the camps.
- (p) Carry out recce and establish water points in coordination with the NGOs and local authorities at commune level.
- (q) Carry out recce and identify the food distribution points at commune level.
- (r) Organise all available resources to move the refugees/displaced persons.
- (s) Be prepared to provide transport for the repatriation of refugees and displaced persons.
- (t) Motivate the displaced persons to return to their homes.
- (u) Coordinate with the RPA regarding the safety of the people.
- (v) Assist relief committees in preparation of list of the affected families.
- (w) Assist the affected people in settling down to their respective homes.
- (x) Assess the requirement of the affected people for settling down specially in farming sector and forward the same to HAC.
- (y) Assist in distributing of the house building material and farming tools.
- (z) Assist in the coordination all the activities of the NGOs.

(2) Phase 2. Handover all activities to the Government and NGOs progressively as the situation becomes normal.

9. FRAFBATT

a. Grouping. As per UN Table of Organization and Equipment ( approx strength 488 personnel.) OPCON MILOB and CIVPOL

b. Deployment. Will continue to remain in Sector 4B.

c. Tasks.

(1) Phase 1.

(a) Conduct operations in Sector 4B.

(b) Provide armed escorts as required.

(c) Establish safe haven areas for displaced persons and secure these camps by static guards /mobile patrolling.

(d) Undertake, control measures (road blocks, cordon and search, etc) in conjunction with local authorities.

(e) Monitor border crossing by refugees and armed individual/groups in own area of responsibility.

(f) Control the main axis in Sector 4B.

(g) Provide security in large towns and in refugee/displaced persons' camps.

(h) Protect airfield/ strips(s) in own area.

(i) Ensure that RGF troops are not present.

(j) Detain /arrest any suspected individual/groups and hand them over to local authority.

(k) Guard UN installations in own area.

(l) Identify and list all the refugee/displaced persons' camp in the area of responsibility.

(m) Assist the NGOs and the US Forces in distributing food, water and medical support.

(n) Assist the local authority in maintaining the law and order situation in the camps.

(o) Carry out recce and establish water points in coordination with the NGOs and local authorities at commune level.

(p) Carry out recce and identify the food distribution points at commune level.

(q) Organise all available resources to move the refugees/displaced persons.

(r) Be prepared to provide transport for the repatriation of refugees and displaced persons.

(s) Motivate the displaced persons to return to their homes.

(t) Coordinate with the RPA regarding the safety of the people.

(u) Assist relief committees in preparation of list of the affected families.

(v) Assist the affected people in settling down to their respective homes.

(w) Assess the requirement of the affected people for settling down specially in farming sector and forward the same to HAC.

(x) Assist in the distribution of house building material and farming tools.

(y) Assist in the coordination of all activities of the NGOs.

(2) Phase 2. Handover all activities to the Government and NGOs progressively as the situation becomes normal.

10. ETHIOBATT (Mechanized)

a. Grouping. As per UN Table of Organisation and Equipment (strength 778 personnel). OPCON MILOB and CIVPOL.

b. Tasks. Phases are as follows:

(1) Phase 1.

(a) Conduct operations in Sector 4C.

(b) Provide armed escorts as required.

(c) Establish safe haven areas for displaced persons and secure these camps by static guards /mobile patrolling.

(d) Undertake, control measures (road blocks, cordon and search, etc) in conjunction with local authorities.

(e) Monitor border crossing by refugees and armed individual/groups in own area of responsibility.

(f) Control the main axis in Sector 4C.

(g) Provide security in large towns and in refugee/displaced persons' camps.

(h) Protect airfield/ strips(s) in own area.

(i) Ensure that RGF troops are not present in sector.

(j) Detain /arrest any suspected individual/groups and hand them over to local authority (once in place) or in accordance with UNAMIR instructions.

(k) Guard UN installations in own area.

(l) Identify and list all the refugee/displaced persons' camp in the area of responsibility.

(m) Assist the NGOs and the US Forces in distributing food, water and medical support.

(n) Assist the local authority in maintaining the law and order situation in the camps.

(o) Carry out recce and establish water points in coordination with the NGOs and local authorities at commune level.

(p) Carry out recce and identify the food distribution points at commune level.

(q) Organise all available resources to move the refugees/displaced persons.

(r) Be prepared to provide transport for the repatriation of refugees and displaced persons.

(s) Motivate the displaced persons to return to their homes.

(t) Coordinate with the RPA regarding the safety of the people.

(u) Assist relief committees in preparation of list of the affected families.

(v) Assist the affected people in settling down to their respective homes.

(w) Assess the requirement of the affected people for settling down specially in farming sector and forward the same to HAC.

(x) Assist in the distribution of house building material and farming tools.

(y) Assist in the coordination of all activities of the NGOs.

(2) Phase 2. Handover all activities to the Government and NGOs progressively as the situation becomes normal.

11. TUNBATT (Mechanized)

a. Grouping. As per UN Table of Organization and Equipment (max strength 850 personnel). OPCON MILOB and CIVPOL.

b. Tasks. Phases are as follows:

(1) Phase 1.

(a) Deploy to and conduct operations in Sector 5.

(b) Provide armed escorts as required.

(c) Establish safe haven areas for displaced persons and secure these camps by static guards /mobile patrolling.

(d) Conduct exchange of refugees/displaced persons on order from Force HQ Humanitarian Cell.

(e) Undertake, control measures (road blocks, cordon and search, etc) in conjunction with local authorities.

(f) Monitor border crossing by refugees and armed individual/groups in own area of responsibility.

(g) Control the main axis in Sector 5.

(h) Provide security in large towns and in refugee/displaced persons' camps.

- (i) Protect airfield/ strips(s) in own area.
- (j) Ensure that RGF troops are not present in sector.
- (k) Detain /arrest any suspected individual/ groups and hand them over to local authority.
- (l) Guard UN installations in own area.
- (m) Identify and list all the refugee/displaced persons' camp in the area of responsibility.
- (n) Assist the NGOs and the US Forces in distributing food, water and medical support.
- (o) Assist the local authority in maintaining the law and order situation in the camps.
- (p) Carry out recce and establish water points in coordination with the NGOs and local authorities at commune level.
- (q) Carry out recce and identify the food distribution points at commune level.
- (r) Organise all available resources to move the refugees/displaced persons.
- (s) Be prepared to provide transport for the repatriation of refugees and displaced persons.
- (t) Motivate the displaced persons to return to their homes.
- (u) Coordinate with the RPA regarding the safety of the people.
- (v) Assist relief committees in preparation of list of the affected families.
- (w) Assist the affected people in settling down to their respective homes.
- (x) Assess the requirement of the affected people for settling down specially in farming sector and forward the same to HAC.
- (y) Assist in the distribution of house building material and farming tools.
- (z) Assist in the coordination of all activities of the NGOs.

(2) Phase 2. Handover all activities to the Government and NGOs progressively as the situation becomes normal.

12. CANADIAN CONTINGENT (FORCE COMM SON)

a. Grouping. Signal Squadron, medical platoon, an engr platoon with water purification detachment, a defence and security platoon, air traffic control detachment, a services support squadron and a national support element.

b. Tasks

- (1) Provide Force communications throughout the AO.
- (2) Establish hospital and medical clinic facilities at deployment sites.
- (3) Provide medical support to refugees/displaced persons.
- (4) Encourage refugees to return to their home areas.
- (5) Assist NGOs where possible with the distribution of food and water to refugees/displaced persons.
- (6) Assist UNAMIR in transporting the refugees to their home areas when possible.
- (7) Assist UNAMIR in the management of stores and equipment.
- (8) Be prepared to augment GHANBATT security force in accordance with UNAMIR instructions for security of UN and NGO installations in KIGALI CITY (TBI).

13. AUSTRALIAN CONTINGENT (MEDICAL SUPPORT FORCE)

a. Grouping. Force medical staff, level three medical facility and defence and security company.

b. Tasks.

- (1) Provide medical support to UNAMIR forces in accordance with the Force Medical Support Plan.
- (2) Maintain a level three medical facility with:
  - (a) surgical capability;
  - (b) specialist support elements; and
  - (c) at least 35 beds.
- (3) Be prepared to deploy a treatment section of up to two casualty clearing points as required.

- (4) Be prepared to deploy a dental section and preventative medicine section as required.
- (5) Provide a road ambulance service as directed.
- (6) Be prepared to provide up to two AME teams.
- (7) Provide health advice to the FMO.
- (8) Provide medical support to refugees/displaced persons within capacity.
- (9) Assist NGOs, where possible, with distribution of food, medical supplies and water to refugees/displaced persons.
- (10) Be prepared to augment GHANBATT security force in accordance with UNAMIR instructions for security of UN and NGO installations in KIGALI CITY.

14. BRITISH CONTINGENT (OP GABRIEL)

a. Grouping. Engineer squadron, Log Sp squadron, Fd Amb and Maint coy.

b. Tasks.

- (1) Provide engr sp to UNAMIR principally through the maint of routes, repair of bridges and the provision of water pts.
- (2) Provide engr advice to HQ UNAMIR.
- (3) Assist in the restoration of essential svcs and facilities as dir by HQ UNAMIR.
- (4) Be prepared to clear mines, unexploded ordinance and booby traps for other UNAMIR contingents where appropriate and where resources will allow.
- (5) Provide med sp to refugees/displaced persons as dir by HQ UNAMIR.
- (6) Provide surgical sp to UNAMIR as dir by HQ UNAMIR.
- (7) In conjunction with BROWN and ROOT, provide 2nd line repair and recovery sp to UNAMIR contingent vehs and eqpt within deployed capabilities.
- (8) Provide maint advice to HQ UNAMIR as required.
- (9) Provide bulk fuel sups to UNAMIR as dir by HQ UNAMIR and limited distr of fuel to UNAMIR units within KIGALI.

(10) Assist NGOs with distribution of food, water and other humanitarian sups to refugees/displaced persons.

(11) Assist in tpt of refugees and displaced persons to their home areas where possible.

(12) Provide a focus for tasking of UNAMIR tpt assets and assist with coord of log sp to force as dir.

15. HAC

a. Coordinate all activities of NGOs and other Humanitarian organizations.

b. Assist US Force in their humanitarian efforts.

c. Arrange reception of the refugees at GISENYI in coordination with Govt authorities and NGOs.

d. Identify the WAY STATIONS in between GISENYI and RUHENGARI and assist Sector 5 and NGOs in establishing the WAY STATIONS.

e. Provide assistance to US Forces and NGOs to stabilize refugees in GOMA and BUKAVU.

f. Attract and motivate refugees/displaced persons to return to their homes.

g. Monitor the movement of refugees from GISENYI to RUHENGARI.

h. Ensure that WAY STATIONS are well equipped with food, water and medical facilities.

i. Coordinate with US Forces and NGOs for lifting refugees from RUHENGARI and GIKONGORO to their homes.

j. Select the DISTRIBUTION POINTS in the Prefecture/Commune in coordination with local authorities and Sector Commanders.

k. Disseminate all pertinent data to human rights rapporteur.

l. Prepare a guideline for the DISTRIBUTION PTS regarding their organization and tasks.

m. Collect data from Sectors on the need of the affected people, eg. farming tools, seeds, fertilizer, house building materials, health centres etc.

16. Coordinating Instructions

a. Boundaries - see Annex A.

b. Routes - see Annex C.

c. ROE - see Operational Directive No 02-ROE.

(1) Weapon readiness Status

(a) State Green - Sectors 1, 2, 3, and 5.

(b) State Yellow - Sectors 4A, 4B, and 4C.

d. Information Collection Requirements. The Force Commander's Primary Information Requirements (PIR) will be distributed weekly or more frequently if required.

e. Timings

(1) RIP (GHANBATT/ZAMBATT). As per WNGO dated 23 Aug 94.

(2) Matrix depicting future deployment schedule is shown at Annex E.

ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS

17. See ADMINORD no 17 TBI before 4 Sep 94.

a. Medical. See MEDOPS 01 dated 22 Aug 94.

COMMAND AND SIGNALS

18. Control. See Annex D. MILOB HQ and CIVPOL HQ are to effect liaison, coordination and administrative control through discrete channels. OP SUPPORT HOPE (US), OP PASSAGE (CDN) and OP GABRIEL (UK), although under national control vice UNAMIR are to operate in close cooperation and in support of the UNAMIR humanitarian effort. Sector HQ are to report to the Force HQ indicated below:

a. Sectors 1, 2 and 5 - HQ Main; and

b. Sectors 3, 4A, 4B and 4C - HQ TAC.

c. Location of Headquarters.

(1) UNAMIR Force HQ - KIGALI.

(2) UNAMIR Force HQ (TAC) - BUTARE.

(3) Sector 1 - BUYUMBA.

(4) Sector 2 - KIGALI.

(5) Sector 3 - GITARAMA.

(6) Sector 4A - GIKONGORO.

(7) Sector 4B - KIBUYE.

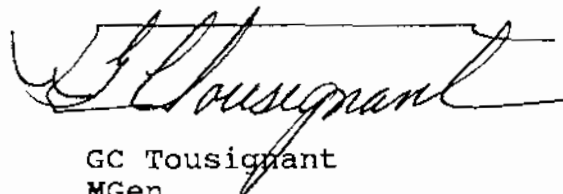
(8) Sector 4C - CYANGUGU.

(9) Sector 5 - GISENYI.

d. Frequencies and Callsigns. See CEOI 003/94.

19. References A, B and C are cancelled.

20. Acknowledge.



GC Tousignant  
MGen  
Force Commander

Annexes:

Annex A. Force Deployment  
Annex B. Humanitarian Control Measures  
Annex C. Routes  
Annex D. Command and Control Network  
Annex E. Future Deployment Schedule

Distribution List:

External:

<u>Action:</u>	<u>Copy No</u>
US Forces	1
Canadian Contingent	2
AUSMED	3
BRIT CON	4
MILOB Gp HQ	5
Sector 1	6
Sector GHANBATT	7
Sector MALAWI COY	8
Sector ZAMBATT	9
Sector FRAFBATT	10
Sector ETHIOBATT	11
Sector TUNBATT	12
UNCIVPOL	13

Information:

UNDPKO ( Mission Planning Service ) 14

Internal:

Action:

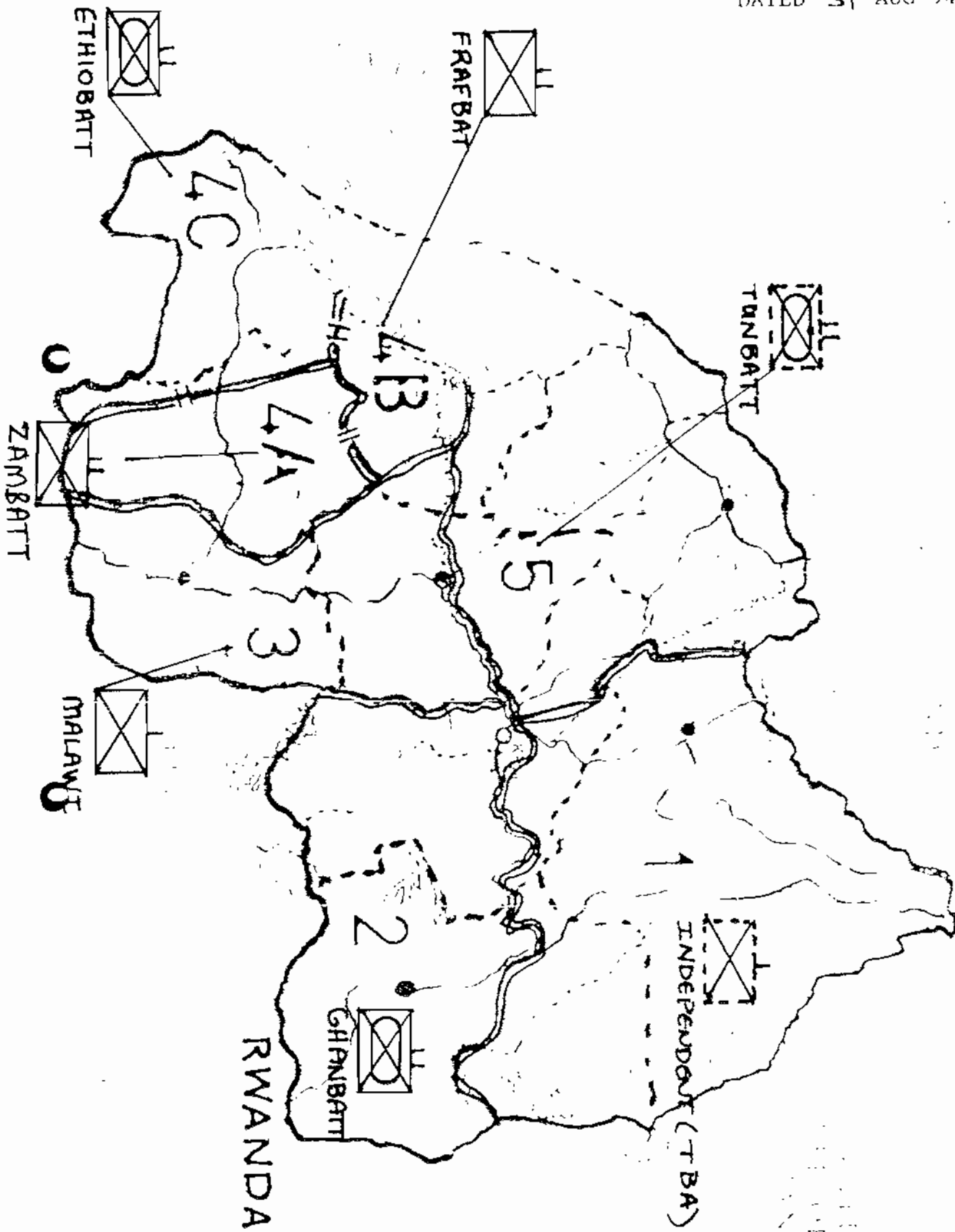
MA to FC 15  
DFC/COS 16  
G1/CMPO 17  
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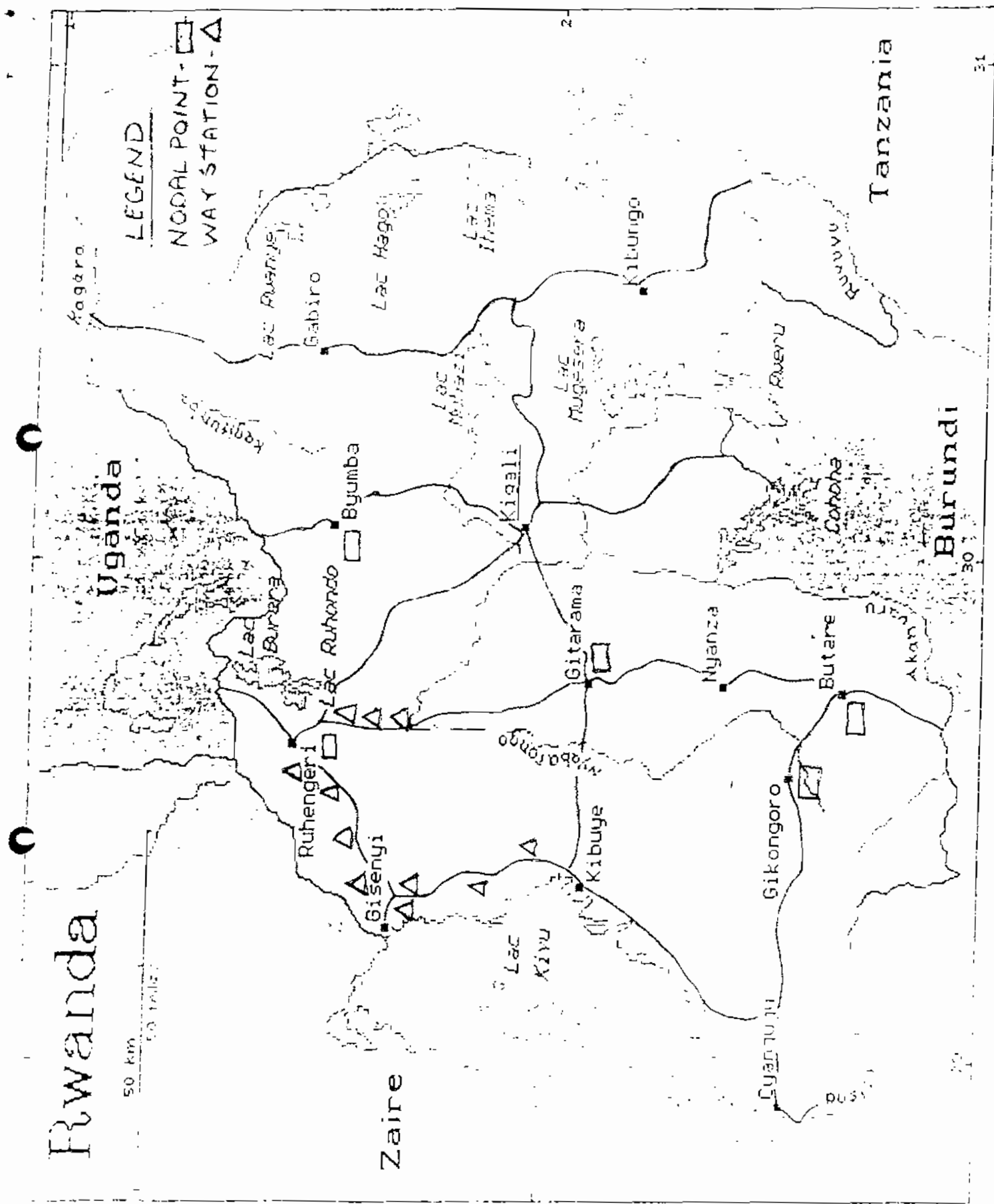
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ANNEX A  
TO OP ORDER 18  
DATED 31 AUG 94

# DEPLOYMENT



ANNEX B  
TO OP ORDER 18  
DATED 31 AUG 94

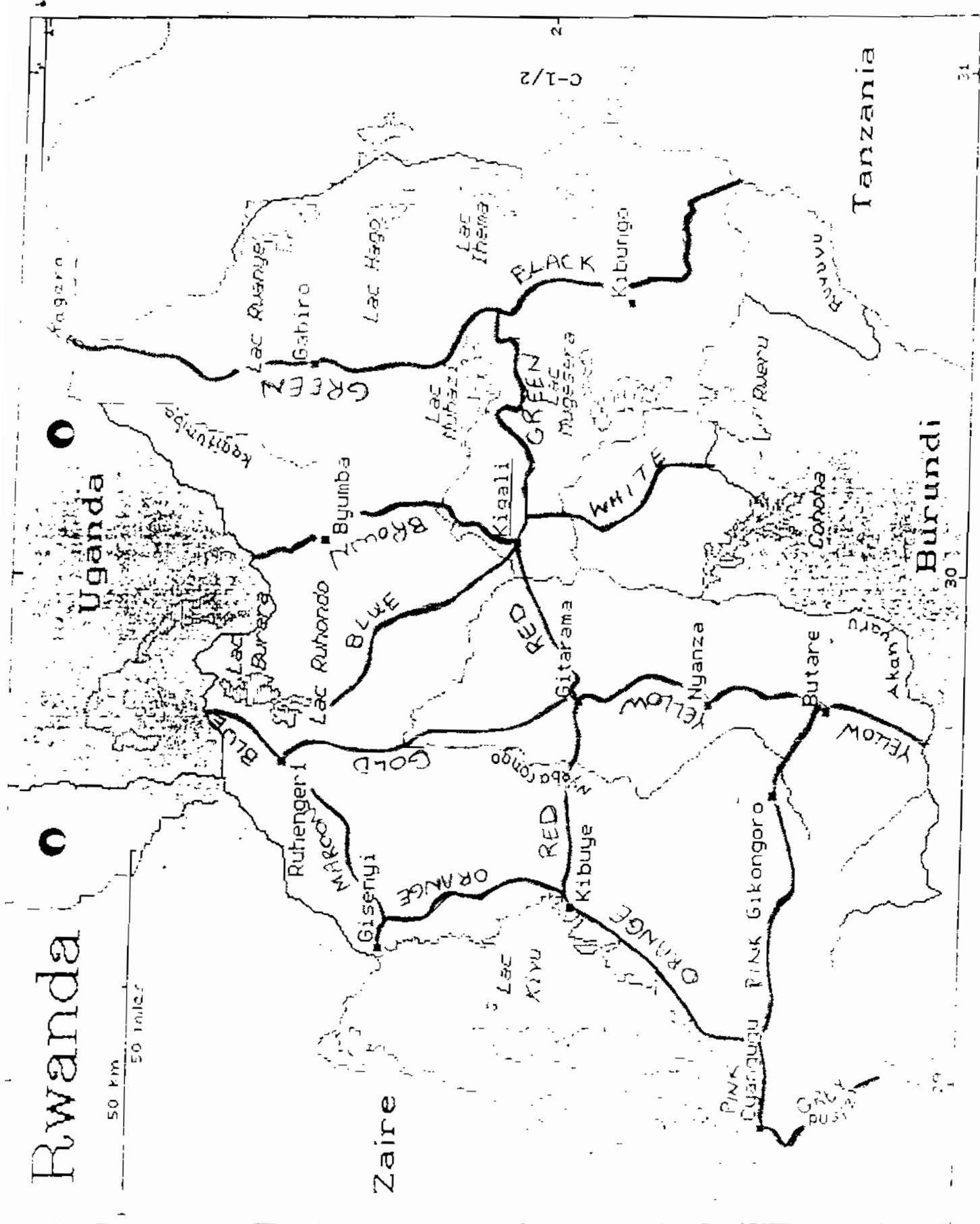
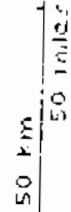


SER	ROUTE	DESCRIPTION
(a)	(b)	(c)
1	BLUE	KIGALI - SHYORONG - TARE - NYARTOVU - RUHENGIERI-GISORO
2	MAROON	RUHENGIERI - MUKINGO - MUKAMURA - GISENYI
3	ORANGE	JUNCTION POINT-B - MABANZA - KIBUYE - CYESHA - JUNCTION POINT-C
4	PINK	CYANGUGU - NYAOINJANO - GIKONGORO - BUTARE
5	YELLOW	GITARAMA - KIGOMA - BUTARE - BUJUMARE
6	RED	KIGALI - GITARAMA - MABANZA
7	WHITE	KIGALI - BUGESERA - KANZENZE - MUYINGA
8	BROWN	KIGALI - BIVERAMUURA - RUREMBO - BYUMBA - KABALE
9	GREEN	KIGALI - KANOMBE - GIKORO - RWANACAMA - KAYONZA - MURAMBI - GABIRO - MURENGERO - MATIMBA - KAMPALA
10	BLACK	RWAMAGAMA - KEYONZA - JUNCTION POINT-D (KIBUNGO(SOUTH)) - RUSUMO - BUKUBA
11	GOLD	MUSUBATI - GATUMBE - NYAMUTERA - RUHENGIERI
12	GREY	CYANGUGU - JUNCTION POINT-A (BUKAVU(NORTH)) - CYIMBOGO - GISHOMA - BUGARAMA - UVIRA

JUNCTION POINT-A: GRID 753 204  
 JUNCTION POINT-B: GRID 956 323  
 JUNCTION POINT-C: GRID 241 125  
 JUNCTION POINT-D: GRID 619 639

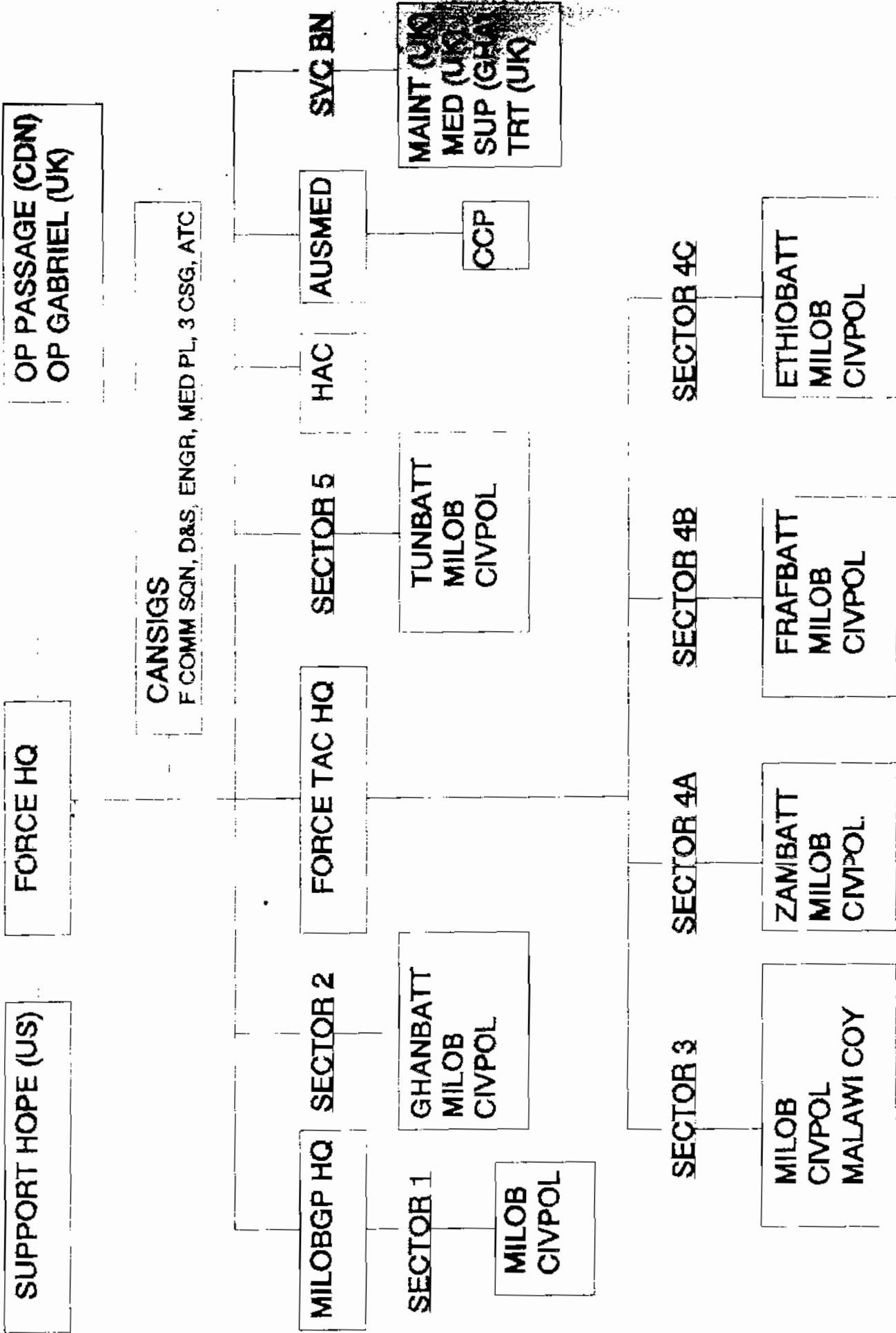
Rwanda

ANNEX C  
TO OP ORDER 18  
DATED 31 AUG 94



UNAMIR COMMAND AND CONTROL

ANNEX D TO  
OP ORDER 18  
DATED 31 AUG 94



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ANNEX E TO

# CONTINGENT DEPLOYMENT PLANNING SCHEDULE

OP ORDER 18

AUGUST

SEPTEMBER

DATED 31 AUG 94

DATE	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
INDBATT														R						
MALICOY									RTM							R				
MALAWI	R&A	R&A	R&A	A	A	A	A	A&M	A&M	DC										
NIBATT												RTM			R				A	A
PAKBATT																				
TUNBATT			R	R	R								A	A	A	A	A	M	M	M
ZAMBATT						A	R							A			M			
DATE	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

RECCE - (R)

ADVANCE PARTY - (A)

MAINBODY - (M)

DEPLOYMENT COMPLETED - (DC)

READY TO MOVE - (RTM)

01

26 October 1993

UNITED NATIONS ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA

(UNAMIR)

NOTES FOR THE GUIDANCE OF MILITARY\POLICE OBSERVERS  
ON ASSIGNMENT

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GUIDELINES FOR GOVERNMENTS CONTRIBUTING MILITARY AND POLICE  
PERSONNEL FOR RWANDA

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The following notes provide basic information for military and Police Observers to acquaint them with the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR) and to enable them to make the necessary arrangements prior to their departure for the mission area.

2. These notes were prepared by the Department of Peace-Keeping Operations in consultation with the Field Operations Division.

3. Adherence to these guidelines will ease the administrative problems in the initial stages of service with UNAMIR and enhance operational efficiency.

II GENERAL BACKGROUND

A. Functions

4. UNAMIR's mandate in accordance with Security Council Resolution 872 (1993) 5 October 1993 will be:

- a. To contribute to the security of the city of Kigali inter alia within a weapons secure area established by the parties in and around the city;
- b. To monitor observance of the cease-fire agreement, which calls for the establishment of cantonment and assembly zones and the demarcation of the new demilitarized zone and other demilitarization procedures;
- c. To monitor the security situation during the final period of the transitional government's mandate, leading up to the elections;
- d. To assist with mine clearance, primarily through training programmes;
- e. To investigate at the request of the parties or on its own initiative instances of alleged non-compliance with the provisions of the Arusha Peace Agreement relating to the integration of the armed forces, and pursue any such instances with the parties responsible and report thereon as appropriate to the Secretary-General;

- f. To monitor the process of repatriation of Rwandese refugees and resettlement of displaced persons to verify that it is carried out in a safe and orderly manner;
- g. To assist in the coordination of humanitarian assistance activities in conjunction with relief operations;
- h. To investigate and report on incidents regarding the activities of the gendarmerie and police.

5. The United Nations Civilian Police will monitor the Gendarmerie and the Communal Police and provide supervision and advice to these bodies as required.

6. UNAMIR is to promote confidence-building among the general population.

#### B. Authority and Duration of the Mandate

7. The authority for the mission is Security Council Resolution 872 (1993) of 5 October 1993. The initial duration of the mandate will be for a period of six months subject to the proviso that it will be extended beyond the initial ninety days only upon a review by the Security Council based on a report from the Secretary-General as to whether or not substantive progress has been made towards implementation of the Arusha Peace Agreement.

#### C. Organization

8. The military division of UNAMIR will be headed by a Force Commander (FC). The Military Observer element of UNAMIR will be commanded by a Chief Military Observer (CMO) in the rank of Colonel, and the Civilian Police Observers will be commanded by an Inspector General.

9. The Military Observer element, at its peak, will comprise 331 UNMOs and the Civilian Police Component will number 60 personnel subject to review and approval of the Security Council.

10. To ensure ease of operations and effective monitoring, the country will be divided into five sectors. The Military Observer Headquarters will be co-located with the Mission Headquarters in Kigali.

11. Monitor Teams. The UNMOs have been specifically mandated to supervise, escort, verify, monitor and investigate any cease-fire violations in accordance with established procedures for observer missions. In order to build up confidence and security among the parties, these teams will carry out their assigned tasks by mobile patrols, static checkpoints, investigation of complaints from the

parties, and continuous liaison with the parties.

D. Civilian Personnel

12. Professional staff are assigned to UNAMIR to carry out political, legal, human rights, humanitarian aid, public information and administrative functions. A civilian administrative element with headquarters in Kigali, and headed by the Chief Administrative Officer (CAO), will be responsible for providing the necessary administrative and logistical support (where possible using military logistic elements) to the mission, including communications, road and air transport, contractual supply services, and finance. In addition to the professional administrative staff mentioned above, the administrative element comprises General Services Staff, Field Services Officers, and staff recruited locally in the mission area.

III. MILITARY OBSERVERS AND POLICE OBSERVERS

A. Definition

General

13. Observers are officers assigned to serve with the United Nations on a loan basis by Governments of Member States at the request of the Secretary-General.

14. While in the mission area, UNMOs are under the command of the CMO and are answerable to him in their conduct and the performance of their duties. The CMO is directly under the command of the FC. The CMO is authorized to accord official recognition of the service merits of the UNMOs. The CMO will appoint a senior UNMO who will be responsible in the management and coordination of the activities of the UNMOs in that Sector.

15. While in the mission area, UNCIVPOLs are under the command of a Civilian Police Inspector General (PGI) and are answerable to him in their conduct and the performance of their duties. PGI is directly under command of the FC.

16. The PGI is authorized to accord official recognition of service merits of the UNCIVPOLs. The PGI will appoint a Senior UNCIVPOL who will be responsible in the management and coordination of the activities of the UNVCIVPOLs in that Sector.

B. Conduct and Performance

17. Observers shall, during the term of their appointment, discharge their functions and regulate their conduct with only the interests of the United Nations in view. They shall not seek or accept instructions in respect of the performance of their duties

from their own government or from any other authority external to the United Nations.

18. Observers must always be completely impartial and objective, and should avoid any action that might raise doubts about their ability to remain neutral. For this reason, an observer should have neither family ties nor other close ties with individuals, organizations, parties or factions in any part of Rwanda and Uganda.

19. In addition, they must not use any acquired information, for private advantage. On taking up their assignment, observers are required to sign an undertaking, the text of which is reproduced at the end of these notes for guidance. These obligations shall not cease after the term of the observers' appointment with UNAMIR.

20. Arms. Observers are not permitted to carry arms, and therefore are not to bring them into the mission area. Observers are not authorized to carry their own personal cameras while on duty.

21. UNMOs are assigned to UNAMIR Headquarters or monitor teams as decided by the CMO and UNCIVPOLs by the PGI.

#### C. Privileges and Immunities

22. The privileges and immunities of the United Nations observers are defined under article VI, "Experts on missions for the United Nations" of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations. The parties in Rwanda have accepted that Convention. The text of article VI is reproduced in paragraph 89.

23. These privileges and immunities set forth in the Convention are granted in the interests of the United Nations and not for the personal benefit of individuals. Additionally, the chain of command or a national authority may take whatever legal or disciplinary action that may be warranted against an observer, in accordance with his country's laws and regulations. The Secretary-General has the right and the duty to waive the immunity of an observer in any case where, in his opinion, the immunity would impede the course of justice. Such a waiver should be without prejudice to the interest of the United Nations.

#### D. Financial Liabilities

24. An observer may be required to reimburse the United Nations partially or in full for any financial loss suffered by the United Nations as a result of his negligence or by his having violated any regulation, rule or administrative instruction. This may be done by withholding the mission subsistence allowance (see para. 72).

#### IV. QUALIFICATIONS

24. The following qualifications are considered essential for observers assigned to UNAMIR:

##### A. Professional

##### Military Observers:

- a. A minimum of six years of regular active military service experience;
- b. Each UNMO should have the rank of an officer as requested by the United Nations. If observers arrive in the mission area with a higher rank than requested or are promoted during their tour of duty, UNAMIR will not be obliged to take those ranks into consideration in determining the observers' assignments;
- c. Proficiency in map reading, a working knowledge of infantry operations at the company level, experience or training in ground-weapon identification and the rapid identification of aircraft deployed in the area;
- d. The ability to speak, read and write English fluently is considered essential. An ability to speak, read and write French is considered desirable. UNMOs are required to write or type their own reports and to communicate in clear English on voice radio sets; and
- e. Be experienced vehicle drivers and capable of supervising the daily maintenance of light military vehicles. UNMOs should have at least two years recent experience in driving standard motor vehicles and be in possession of valid national and international drivers licences. Many of the UNMOs duties will involve driving four-wheel drive vehicle in rough terrain.

##### Police Observers

- a. A minimum of five years of regular police service experience;
  - b. Have the rank of an officer as requested by the United Nations. If an observer arrives in the mission area with a higher rank than requested or is promoted during his tour of duty, UNAMIR will not be obliged to take the higher rank into consideration in determining the observers's assignments;
  - c. Proficiency in map reading;
-

- d. The ability to speak, read and write English fluently is considered essential. An ability to speak, read and write French is considered desirable. Observers are required to write or type their own reports and to communicate in clear English on voice radio sets; and
- e. Be experienced vehicle drivers, capable of supervising the daily maintenance of light military vehicles. Observers should have at least two years recent experience in driving standard shift motor vehicles and be in possession of a valid national or international driving licence. Many of the duties will involve driving four-wheel drive vehicles over rough terrain.

#### B. Physical

26. Observers must be in superior physical condition. Observers may have to live and work in conditions of hardship and, sometimes, physical danger. It may be necessary to investigate on foot in rugged terrain with no roads.

#### C. Other Requirements

27. The following qualifications are desirable but not essential for observers:

- a. Diplomatic and negotiating skills;
- b. Staff training and/or staff experience; and
- c. Combat-field experience\*, in order to properly evaluate or analyze situations that observers may be called upon to investigate; (\* only military observers).

### V. DURATION OF TOUR OF DUTY

28. Assignments are normally for one year from the date of arrival in the mission area. Assignments may be extended, subject to recommendation by the CMO\PGI and the approval of the Secretary-General and the Government concerned. Observers wishing to extend their tour of duty must submit a written application to the CMO\PGI at least six months prior to the termination date of their assignment. Requests will be transmitted to the Secretary-General together with observations of the CMO\PGI and will be forwarded by the United Nations to the Government concerned.

#### A. Administrative Matters

29. Correspondence with the observer on all administrative

arrangements connected with his assignment and travel both prior to his departure for the mission area and after completion of assignments with UNAMIR, will be conducted by Field Operations Division (FOD), United Nations, New York. During his tour of duty in the mission area, the observer shall deal through the UNAMIR CAO on all administrative and financial matters.

#### VI. DUTY SCHEDULE, LEAVE AND COMPENSATORY TIME OFF

##### A. Hours of Duty

30. Hours of duty are determined by the tasks to be performed and the situation in the area. Observers should be prepared to work irregular and long hours when necessary. In emergencies, UNMOs may have to work on occasion up to 24 hours a day, and possibly seven days a week. A schedule of hours of work, the working week, and associated holidays for UNAMIR will be issued by the administration. These will only apply to UNMOs performing regular headquarters staff duties.

##### B. Leave

31. In addition to compensatory time off (see below), leave with subsistence allowance is accrued at the rate of 1-1/2 days per month. Observers are not entitled to take home leave at United Nations expense. The following general conditions apply to the award of leave:

- a. Except with regard to leave accruing in respect of the final month of service, leave may not be taken before it is earned;
- b. There will be no cash payment for accrued, but unused, leave;
- c. Leave must be taken within the tour of duty. Extensions will not be granted to facilitate the taking of leave;
- d. Leave may be taken in conjunction with compensatory time off;
- e. During the final month of service no more than 12 days leave and/or compensatory time off may be approved;
- f. Leave is normally taken while posted to the mission at which it was accrued. Only in exceptional circumstances, such as a posting at short notice, will it be possible to authorize the carrying-over of accrued leave from one mission to another;
- g. No more than 12 days leave may be accumulated for carry-

forward from one month to the next; and

- h. The full rate of mission subsistence allowance (MSA) applicable to a military observer's posting is payable for all leave days taken, irrespective of where they are taken.

C. Compensatory Time Off

31. The observers may be granted up to six days of compensatory time off (CTO) with subsistence allowance for each month of continuous service.

32. CTO may be approved by the CMO\PGI in the interest of providing observers with opportunities for rest after a tour of duty in the field or at headquarters. Consequently, such compensatory time off is to be taken as soon as possible after completion of a continuous period of duty, in accordance with instructions issued by the CMO\PGI. No cash payments are allowed in lieu of CTO.

33. When CTO is taken outside the mission area, the rate of MSA will be reduced to one half of the regular amount. CTO must be earned; it cannot be granted solely because the observer has been in the mission area for a continuous period of one month.

VII. TRAVEL DOCUMENTS REQUIRED BEFORE DEPARTURE TO UNAMIR

A. Responsibility

34. Observers are responsible for securing their own travel documents. The following are required:

B. Passport

35. Observers should obtain a diplomatic or service passport from their national authority. It is also essential that the UNMOs title in the passport be shown as "Military Observer", and in UNCIVPOLs as "Police Observer" and that there is an entry stating "In service with the United Nations Assistance Mission Rwanda". The passport should be valid for at least two years.

C. Visas

36. Observers must ensure that prior to departure from the home country, visas are obtained for entry into Tanzania, Rwanda and Uganda. If difficulties are experienced because of lack of consular facilities in the home country, the assistance of FOD may be requested. Transit visas for countries en route to the mission must, of course, also be obtained as necessary.

D. International Certificate of Vaccination

37. Observers must have in their possession at all times an international certificate of vaccination.

E. Photographs

38. To facilitate the issuance of identity cards and for internal record purposes, an observer should take with him at least 12 recent passport-size photographs (approximately 3cm x 3cm) of himself in uniform. The cost of these photographs is reimbursable by the United Nations.

VIII. MEDICAL PREPARATIONS

A. Initial Medical Examination Before Departure

39. Observers should ensure that prior to their departure for the mission area, the authorities of their country forward, through their Government's Permanent Mission to the United Nations in New York, a copy of their medical history and the results of the medical examination (United Nations form MS.2), to the Medical Director, Medical Service, United Nations, New York, N.Y. 10017. These will be used by the Medical Director for verification of physical fitness and as a record of the observer's physical condition upon assignment.

B. Medical Preparation

40. All personnel are to bring their health documents to the mission. All personnel must be fully immunized against:

- a. Polio;
- b. Tetanus;
- c. Typhoid;
- d. Hepatitis A;
- e. Hepatitis B; and
- f. Yellow fever.

41. Immunization Schedule:

<u>Kind</u>	<u>Duration of Protection</u>	<u>Number of Doses</u>	<u>Timing between Doses</u>
Tetanus Toxoid 0.5ml IM	10 years	Booster-1 Initial Series-3	1 month between 1st and 2nd dose 1 year between 2nd and 3rd dose.
Typhoid 0.5ml SC	3 years	Booster-1 Initial Series-2	1 month between 1st and 2nd dose

Poliomyelitis 10 years	Booster-1	6-8 weeks between
TOPV	Initial Series-3	1st and 2nd dose 1
0.5ml		Year between 2nd and
		3rd dose
Hepatitis A		
Immune Globulin	3-6 mos 1 injection	6 months
Hepatitis A		
Vaccine	10 years Initial Series-3	1 month (2 weeks if
(Havrix)		necessary) between
		1st and 2nd dose and 5
		months between 2nd and
		3rd dose
Hepatitis B	3-8 years Booster-1	1 Month between 1st
1ml IM	Initial Series-3	and 2nd dose 5 months
		between 2nd and 3rd dose

42. Malaria Prophylaxis. Malaria prophylaxis is recommended: (Lariam = mefloquine Hcl is recommended in 250 mg tablet).

- a. By reducing the risk of mosquito bite. Wearing thick, long sleeved clothing and long trousers when outdoors after sunset, smearing an insect repellent (dimethyl phthalate, DEET) on the part of the skin remaining exposed, sleeping in properly screened rooms, using "anti-fly" spray, using mosquito nets, burning mosquito coils.
- b. By taking regularly the following malaria chemoprophylaxis. For prolonged stays in the endemic area (more than three weeks) first dose of one tablet (250 mg) is to be taken 1 week before arriving in malarious area followed by one tablet once weekly always on the same day of the week during the entire stay in the malarious area and four weeks after leaving the malarious zone.
- c. In case of high fever and if a physician is not available, take LARIAM (Mefloquine 250 mg) in the following therapeutic dose. Adult dose is 3 tablets (750 mg) immediately.

#### IX. TRAVEL TO AND FROM UNAMIR

43. The United Nations pays the travel expenses of observers to UNAMIR upon assignment and return travel to their home country upon completion of their tour of duty. For deployment to UNAMIR the following information will be required by FOD as soon as possible:

- a. Full names of member;
- b. Date available to travel; and
- c. Passport numbers.

#### A. Class and Route

44. Air transportation will be by the most direct and economical commercial route between the observers's home duty station or home country (residence or place where his military authorities are located) and UNAMIR. Travel will normally be arranged by FOD at UN HQ in New York. Air tickets will be provided for collection in the home country. The ticket will include provision for a total of 120 killogrammes of accompanied baggage. This includes free baggage allowance provided by the airline and is the maximum baggage allowed and no additional baggage will be approved.

45. In instances when travel is arranged by the observers' Government at the request of the United Nations, the United Nations will reimburse the Government upon receipt of invoices up to the amount of entitlement established by the United Nations (normally economy class or its equivalent). The Government should advise FOD of the travellers' flight details so that arrangements may be made to meet them.

46. When travel is arranged by the observers' Government without reference to the United Nations, the United Nations will reimburse the Government upon receipt of invoices up to the amount of entitlement established by the United Nations (normally the United Nations arranges air movements on a bulk contract basis for which seat prices are generally well below "economy" class costs). Again, the Government should advise FOD of the travellers' flight details so that arrangements may be made to meet them.

47. If it is proposed to move observers by sea, road or rail, prior approval must be obtained from the United Nations.

48. Observers' are normally met on arrival at the airport. An observer whose travel has not been arranged directly by FOD at United Nations Headquarters is under obligation to ensure that FOD is informed of his itinerary, as soon as possible, if necessary by telegram, cable or facsimile. This should include the names of airlines and flight numbers, and subsequent changes if any. This information is communicated by FOD to UNAMIR Headquarters in Kigali. Delays encountered en-route affecting the date of arrival should be cabled or sent by facsimile UNITED NATIONS NEW YORK for UNAMIR.

49. On arrival, all military personnel will be issued with an UNAMIR identification card.

#### X. SHIPMENT AND INSURANCE OF PERSONAL BAGGAGE

##### A. Baggage Allowance

50. The shipping entitlement for UNAMIR will be one hundred and twenty (120) kgs regardless of the duration of the mission as long

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as it continues under special mission status. The shipment of personal effects will be accompanied as outline under "Travel to and from UNAMIR".

#### B. Insurance

51. The United Nations does not accept responsibility for insuring accompanied baggage. Observers requiring such insurance should arrange for it at their own expense.

### XI. CLOTHING AND EQUIPMENT

#### A. General Information

52. Observers are expected to wear their national uniforms during the performance of their duties. The United Nations will provide a blue beret, peak cap, cap badge, neck scarf and six shoulder patches which are to be sewn on the upper right sleeve of uniforms, shirts and jackets. A national identification symbol, normally a small national flag, should be sewn on the upper left sleeve of the uniform shirt and jacket.

#### B. Selection of Clothing and Equipment

53. Summer uniforms with sweater and cool/wet weather wear, are suitable for the entire mission area. Field-work or fatigue uniforms are most suitable for conducting investigations or performing other duties in the field.

#### C. United Nations Issue

54. United Nations insignia (badge and shoulder patches), United Nations blue berets and peak caps are issued free to observers on arrival. All observers are required to wear these in conformity with the instructions prescribed for their use by the United Nations. Only one free issue of United Nations insignia is made to each observer. If lost through negligence, the observer is required to pay the standard fees for subsequent issues. Observers will be issued armoured helmets and armoured vests for use on mobile patrols.

#### D. Civilian Clothing

55. Observers may wear civilian clothes while off-duty.

#### E. Field Equipment

56. Observers should bring their own army issue of equipment, such as field glasses, compass, respirator, sleeping bags and first aid kits, as these will not be available locally.

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#### F. Cameras

57. Observers are not authorized to carry cameras while they are on duty. They should acquaint themselves with standing operating procedures or other administrative directives, which give details governing the off-duty use of cameras in Rwanda and Uganda.

#### G. Clothing and Equipment Allowance

58. The present entitlement for clothing and equipment is \$US 200. for each full year of service. The allowance is paid in two instalments, the first half upon arrival in the mission area, the second half at the end of six months, when there is a reasonable expectation that the observer will complete a full year's tour of duty.

### XII. LIVING CONDITIONS IN THE MISSION AREA

#### A. Living Accommodation

59. Observers will be responsible for finding their own accommodation and to cover all expenses. However, on arrival in the mission area, the UNAMIR Civilian Administration will, to the extent possible, try to arrange for hotel accommodation for observers.

60. It should be noted that in some locations, the accommodation available may not be of a suitable standard. In cases where this accommodation is provided by the UN, repairs and upgrading may be undertaken by the UN through the use of either force engineers or civilian contractors. Observers should be aware that this action may take some time before it is completed.

61. In isolated areas where there is no existing accommodation, the UN will undertake to provide adequate facilities. It is hoped that these can be positioned within a reasonable period of time.

62. It should be noted that the provision of accommodation by the UN or the host authorities will automatically result in a reaction of the daily MSA, usually by 50%.

#### B. Electric current

63. In the mission area, main power is provided by a local grid or generators. Voltage fluctuations are common and voltage regulators are recommended for expensive electrical equipment and appliances. The current is intended to be 220 volts, 50 cycles AC.

#### C. Food

64. Fresh fruit and basic vegetables are available in Rwanda. However, purchase from the local market should be done with caution in view of local hygiene conditions and the standard of food sold. It is a good idea to use some type of disinfectant solution for fruits and vegetables. Many commercial brands are available in tablet and liquid form. It may be possible that catering services will be available for military contingents when they are established (Subject to a reduced MSA).

D. Medical, Hospital and Dental Facilities and Expenses

65. Medical, hospital and dental facilities in Rwanda are inadequate by UN standards in the mission area. Medical services will be provided to UNAMIR personnel. These services will be provided at the UN expense. Should an observer require hospitalization outside Rwanda, he will normally be evacuated from Rwanda in accordance with the mission Medical Support Plan. This would also be at UN expense. During any period of hospitalization, the subsistence allowance is reduced by two-thirds. Dental expenses are not reimbursable except where they result from service-incurred injury.

E. Mail

66. UNAMIR's current postal address is as follows:

UNAMIR  
P.O. Box ---  
Kigali  
Rwanda

67. Observers may also be able to have mail deliveries through their embassies. This is strictly an observer's responsibility and cannot interfere with UN tasks.

68. Personal mail may be addressed to the UN HQ, New York as given below for forwarding by diplomatic pouch to UNAMIR. However, this privilege is limited to personal letters only. Packages, periodicals and bulky items will be returned to the sender. The address is:

(Name of member)  
C/O UNAMIR  
P.O. Box 20  
New York, N.Y. 10163-0020  
U.S.A.

XIII. TRAVEL AND MISSION SUBSISTENCE ALLOWANCE

A. Entitlement

69. During his UNAMIR assignment, the observer is entitled to the following:

- a. A travel subsistence allowance when entitled to official travel status on assignment, return travel and other travel outside the mission area on official duty. Observers are considered as being in travel status until they report to UNAMIR headquarters in Kigali; entitlement to payment of the subsistence allowance commences at that time only; and
- b. MSA while in the mission area.
- B. Travel Subsistence

70. Upon arrival at UNAMIR, a claim for (F.10) for travel subsistence and incidental travel expenses should be submitted, with supporting receipts, to the CAO.

C. Mission Subsistence Allowance

71. The MSA is designed to cover board and lodging expenses, local transportation, and other incidental expenses. This constitutes the entire UN contribution towards such costs. Exact rates, which are subject to change, will be communicated in due course. However, it should be noted that reduction in the MSA rate will apply if food and/or accommodation are provided by the UN or the host authorities. Advances equivalent to 14 days may be granted upon arrival of the observer in the mission area to assist with initial installation expenses, when accommodation is not provided by the UN.

D. Withholding of Mission Subsistence Allowance

72. The CAO may, with the approval of the FC, withhold a portion of the subsistence allowance to cover financial loss or damage caused to UN property through negligence.

E. Currency Regulations

73. It is the observer's responsibility to learn and to abide by the currency regulations of his host country, especially as regards foreign currency exchanges. Violations of these regulations will result in disciplinary action and may be reported to the observer's Government. A portion of the subsistence allowance is normally paid in the local currency, and the balance may be drawn in United States dollars.

XIV. COMPENSATION FOR DEATH, INJURY OR ILLNESS

A. Entitlement

74. The UN provides observers with compensation coverage for death, injury and illness, determined by the Secretary-General, to be attributable to the performance of official duties on behalf of the UN to the maximum amount of \$US 50,000. or twice the observers basic annual salary, less allowances, whichever is the greater.

75. The maximum compensation will be awarded by the Secretary-General under the conditions prescribed above in the event of death or total disability. No compensation will be awarded in cases of partial disability. No compensation will be awarded when such death, injury or illness has been occasioned by:

- a. The wilful misconduct of the observer; or
- b. The observer's wilful intent to bring about death, injury or illness on himself or another.

76. The death, injury or illness of an observer will be deemed to be attributable to the performance of official duties on behalf of the UN in the absence of any wilful misconduct or wilful intent when:

- a. The death, injury or illness is the result of a natural incident when performing official duties in the course of a UN assignment;
- b. The death, injury or illness is directly owing to the presence of the observer in accordance with a UN assignment in an area involving special hazards to the observer's health or security, and occurred as a result of such hazards; or
- c. The death, injury or illness occurs as a direct result of travelling by means of transportation furnished by, or at the expense of, the UN in connection with the performance of official duties only. This provision will not extend to motor-vehicle transportation provided by the observer or sanctioned or authorized by the UN solely at the request and for the convenience of the observer.

77. The compensation payable under the rules governing entitlement will be the sole compensation payable by the UN in respect of death, injury or illness.

#### B. Compensation Claims

78. A claim for compensation by or on behalf of an observer should be submitted through the CAO to the UN Secretary-General by the observer, his dependants or his Government within four months of the observers death, injury or onset of illness. In exceptional circumstances, the Secretary-General may accept for consideration

a claim made at a later date. The Secretary-General has appointed an Advisory Board on Compensation Claims to review claims filed under the rules governing entitlement and to report to him regarding such claims or appeals. The determination of the injury or illness and the type and degree of incapacity and of the relevant award will be decided on the basis of the documentary evidence and in accordance with the provisions established by the Secretary-General.

79. Except for payment of reasonable medical and hospital expenses in the field and transportation or burial of the remains in case of death, the UN will not be responsible and will not pay compensation for death, injury or illness not attributable to the performance of official duties.

80. Doubtful cases will be given sympathetic consideration, taking into account all relevant factors, including the possibility that such death, injury or illness could have occurred during the performance of official duties.

#### C. Disability Payments

81. In the event of disability deemed by the Secretary-General to be attributable to UN service, the total compensation awarded by the UN will be payable specifically to the observer concerned under the terms of the agreement entered into between the UN and the observer's Government covering that particular award.

#### D. Beneficiary

82. An observer is at liberty to name his own beneficiary, whether the latter be a recognized dependant or not. For this purpose, each observer, upon arrival at UNAMIR, is required to complete, in triplicate, a designation of beneficiary form.

#### E. Death

83. In the event of death in the service of the UN, the award of compensation will follow a similar procedure, but the payment will be made to the duly designated beneficiary of the observer, subject to the requirements of the laws of the observer's own country. If no beneficiary has been named, the payment will be made to the deceased's estate. In either case, payment will be made by the UN through the observer's Government.

### XV. COMPENSATION FOR LOSS OF PERSONAL EFFECTS

84. Administrative Instruction ST/AI/149/Rev.2 sets out the provisions concerning compensation for loss or theft of personal effects incurred in the course of duty in the mission area. This instruction will be available at UNAMIR HQ.

#### A. Limitations

85. Observers are advised not to take expensive cameras, watches, radios or similar items, or large amounts of cash or travellers checks with them into the area and to take all possible precautions against loss or theft of their personal property. In cases of loss or theft which qualify for compensation under the terms of ST/AI/149/Rev.2, the maximum payment will not exceed the amount (\$US) indicated for each of the following items

a. Camera (still or movie and accessories)	350.
b. Radio, record player, tape recorder or watch	350.
c. Binoculars or typewriter	175.
d. Video camera	600.
e. Electronic typewriter	300.
f. Personal computer	1,000.
g. Cash	400.

These figures are revised periodically in the light of prevailing circumstances. No compensation will be paid for loss of or damage to more than one of each of the articles mentioned.

86. The UN will not provide compensation for any loss or damage to personal household effects in the area, irrespective of whether such losses occur as a result of theft, fire or transfer from one post to another. This applies even if transportation for the transfer from one post to another is provided by the UN as the courtesy service.

87. The above interpretation is based on the UN position that observers should not encumber themselves with personal household effects, especially in view of the observer's need for mobility in the execution of his duties. Moreover, observers are compensated by receiving a daily allowance during their entire tour of duty which should be sufficient to cover the cost of accommodation from which the observer can move on short notice.

#### XVI. DEPENDANTS OF MILITARY OBSERVERS

88. Observers may not be accompanied by dependants during their tour of duty with UNAMIR.

#### XVII. PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES OF UNAMIR

89. Article 105 of the Charter of the UN and Article VI of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the UN (concerning

experts on missions, which applies to observers) reads as follows:

Article 105

- "1. The Organization shall enjoy in the territory of each of its members such privileges as are necessary for the fulfilment of its purposes."
- "2. Representatives of Members of the UN and officials of the Organization shall similarly enjoy such privileges and immunities as are necessary for the independent exercise of their functions in connection with the Organization."
- "3. The General Assembly may make recommendations with a view to determining the details of the application of paragraphed 1 and 2 of this Article or may propose conventions to the Members of the UN for this purpose."

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Article VI

Experts on Mission for the United Nations

- "Section 22. Experts (other than official, coming within the scope of Article V) performing missions for the UN shall be accorded such privileges and immunities as are necessary for the independent exercise of their functions during the period of their missions, including the time spent on journeys in connection with their mission. In particular, they shall be accorded:
- a. Immunity from personal arrest or detention and from seizure of their personal baggage;
  - b. In respect of words spoken or written and acts done by them in the course of the performance of their mission, immunity from legal process of every kind. This immunity from legal process shall continue to be accorded notwithstanding that the persons concerned are no longer employed on missions for the UN;
  - c. Inviolability for all papers and documents;
  - d. For the purpose of their communications with the UN, right to use codes and to receive papers or correspondence by courier or in sealed bags;
  - e. The same facilities in respect of currency or exchange restrictions as are accorded to representatives of foreign Governments on temporary official missions; and

- f. The same immunities and facilities in respect of their personal baggage as are accorded to diplomatic envoys."

"Section 23. Privileges and immunities are granted to experts in interests of the UN and not for the personal benefit of the individuals themselves. The Secretary-General shall have the right and the duty to waive the immunity of any expert in any case where, in his opinion, the immunity would impede the course of justice and it can be waived without prejudice to the interests of the UN."

Note

General Assembly resolution 22 A(I).

TEXT OF THE UNDERTAKING TO BE SIGNED BY UNITED NATIONS  
MILITARY AND POLICE OBSERVERS

90. I, the undersigned, undertake to avoid any action which may adversely reflect on my status as an observer assigned to the United Nations Assistance Mission Rwanda or the integrity, independence and impartiality that are required by that status.

91. I undertake to observe the following rules:

- a. Publication of any material or information, whether or not protected by copyright, is forbidden during an UNAMIR assignment, except by the express authorization of the Chief Military Observer;
  - b. Observers, unless specifically authorized by the Chief Military Observer, shall not accept speaking engagements or make statements to, or grant interviews with the press, radio, television or other agencies of public information during their assignment with UNAMIR;
  - c. Observers shall exercise the utmost discretion in regard to the handling of documents, cables, maps or other UNAMIR papers, and they shall follow detailed instructions issued by UNAMIR concerning such documentation. In particular, documents, cables, maps or other papers, copies thereof or notes on their contents may not be taken away from the mission, published or otherwise handled or communicated to others, except with the prior approval of the Chief Military Observer in each case;
  - d. Without the prior approval of the Chief Military Observer in each case, observers shall not accept any invitation to visit military or industrial installations or to participate in or be present at official ceremonies sponsored by any of the parties in Rwanda.
  - e. Observers shall follow specific regulations issued by UNAMIR regarding the taking of private photographs and the carrying of private photographic equipment. In particular, they shall not photograph restricted subjects; and
  - f. Observers shall follow specific regulations issued by UNAMIR regarding the purchase, import and disposal of duty-free merchandise and shall co-operate with measures taken by UNAMIR to prevent the occurrence of any abuse of privileges or facilities accorded to observers.
-

92. I understand that non-compliance on my part with any of the above rules during UNAMIR assignment may result in my immediate repatriation.

93. I further recognize that the following rules apply after completion of assignment to UNAMIR and undertake to observe them:

- a. Publication of any material or information whether or not protected by copyright, is forbidden after UNAMIR assignment, except with the prior approval of the Secretary-General in each case;
- b. When observers accept speaking engagements or grant interviews to information media after completion of their assignment with UNAMIR, they may describe the purposes and functions of UNAMIR in general and their daily life in the mission and give previously published data, such as the number of observation posts and observers and their nationalities. They shall not discuss any points concerning UNAMIR operations that may have a bearing on relevant issues or divulge information known to them by reason of their work as observers; and
- c. Observers, after the UNAMIR assignment, shall not divulge the contents of document, cables, maps or other papers of UNAMIR, except with the prior approval of the Secretary-General in each case.

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Name printed in block letters:

\_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## OBSERVER CLOTHING AND EQUIPMENT GUIDE LIST

Service dress (Optional)  
Combat fatigues tropical  
Combat fatigues cool weather  
Sweater  
Staff 3 sets min  
Raincoat\rain dress  
Shoes (service uniform) (Optional)  
Boots (good leather)  
Boots (jungle) x 2  
Pullovers  
Bush shirts - long sleeve (Khaki or green drill)  
Swimming trunks  
Undershirts and shorts  
Shorts  
Socks (cotton, nylon, wool)  
Towels  
Sleeping bag (with liner)  
Web belt and haversack  
Water bottles (thermos type)  
Water purification tablets  
Sun glasses  
National arm patches  
Torch (battery operated)  
Binoculars  
Compass  
First-aid kit  
Protractor(1:50,000)  
Map case  
Permanent ink markers, fine point (to mark overlays)  
Mosquito net and repellent  
Civilian clothes  
Track suit  
Jogging shoes  
Scissors  
Sewing materials  
Transistor radio  
Vitamin pills  
Condoms  
A sense of humour

## INTRODUCTION TO RWANDA

TERRAIN

1. Geography. Rwanda is in east-central Africa. The country slopes gradually from a mountain range in the west to a lowland plain in the east. The mountain range includes a chain of volcanoes in the northwest. West of the mountains the land falls sharply to Lac Kivu. A plateau in the centre of the country is covered in steep hills. The average elevation in Rwanda is 2000m. The mountain range in the west forms the Nile-Congo Divide. Rivers to the east flow to the Nile and those on the west feed the Niger. There are nine large lakes in Rwanda six of which are totally within the borders. Vegetation varies from tropical forests in the west to savannah grasslands in the east. There are also considerable marshlands in the low lying areas. The soils vary also from rich volcanic soils in the west to poor, gravelly soils in the east. The climate is mild despite the latitude and high elevation of the country. The year is divided into two rainy seasons and one dry season.

2. Infrastructure. Rwanda has a relatively dense road network by African standards with 1200 km of paved roads. There are eight airports in the country, three of which have commercial flights. International traffic enters via Kigali, the capital. A ferry service operates on Lac Kivu on a north-south route. Electrical and communications facilities are adequate however potable water, adequate sewage disposal, and medical facilities are scarce outside the capital.

MANDATE FEATURES

3. Population Centres. Although the population density of Rwanda is the highest in sub-Saharan Africa (320 per km<sup>2</sup>) only 5.4% of the population live in urban centres. The few urban concentrations are grouped around the administrative centres of the ten prefectures. Only four of these centres have populations which exceed 20,000. These cities are: Kigali 232,000, Ruhengeri 30,000, Butare 29,000, and Gisenyi 22,000.

4. Rural Areas. The populace of this country is 94% rural. Dwellings in Rwanda are not clustered together in compact villages but instead are disposed in familial groups, for which a hill serves as the basic unit. Each place of habitation is surrounded by an enclosure formed by a hedge, or palisade. The enclosure extends rearward in circular sections. Each section shelters a family in order of importance. In the past, huts were made of an interlaced

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frame covered with straw. This style has been replaced by clay or brick rectangular houses with a roof of tiles or sheet iron.

5. Communications. The communications facilities in Rwanda are currently being expanded. They consist of the following:

- (a) Television. A television service started in 1992. A limited number of stations are available;
- (b) Radio. There are 2 AM and 5 FM stations in Rwanda. They serve 630,000 radio sets, or about one radio per 11 people;
- (c) Newspapers. Rwanda has one national daily newspaper with a limited circulation;
- (d) Telecommunications. Telephone services for national and international use are generally adequate but very expensive. The area code is 250; and
- (e) Satellite Earth Stations. There are 2 satellite-earth stations in Rwanda. One is an Indian Ocean Intelsat and one Symphonic.

6. Water Supply. There is an abundant water supply however all drinking water should be treated as many tropical diseases are endemic. Access to safe water is available to 49% of the population.

#### TEMPERATURE

7. The average annual temperature for Rwanda is  $19.7^{\circ}\text{C}$ . This, however, does not reflect the variations in the different regions. The three thermatic regions are based on mean monthly temperature variations. These variations are recorded during the daylight hours only. The three thermatic regions are:

- a. Below 1500 m. This area is primarily in the east but extends up the Nyabirongo River Valley. Temperatures in this region rise over  $13^{\circ}\text{C}$  during the day. The absolute maximum is  $33^{\circ}\text{C}$  and absolute minimum is  $5^{\circ}\text{C}$ . The average annual temperature for the region is  $21^{\circ}\text{C}$ ;
- b. 1600-1900 m. This zone is one of transition between the low elevations and high elevations. The daily temperature variation in this zone is between  $10^{\circ}\text{C}$  and  $12^{\circ}\text{C}$ . The mean annual temperature varies from  $19^{\circ}\text{C}$  at 1700 m to  $17.5^{\circ}\text{C}$  at 1900 m. the absolute maximum in this region is  $31^{\circ}\text{C}$  and the absolute minimum is  $5^{\circ}\text{C}$ ; and
- c. Over 2000 m. The mean annual temperature in this zone is  $15^{\circ}\text{C}$ . Daily temperature variation is less than  $10^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

The mean maximum temperature in this zone is  $22^{\circ}\text{C}$  with the mean low being  $9^{\circ}\text{C}$ . The absolute maximum is  $30^{\circ}\text{C}$  and the absolute minimum is  $-50^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

#### Visibility

8. The best period of visibility is 1200 hrs. year round with a visibility of 16 km, 90% of the time. Visibility below 4 km occurs rarely but it usually occurs during the rainy season from February to March. Visibility in the mountains and foothills may be obscured in the morning due to fog. The fog clears rapidly though during the heat of the day. Other factors which may affect visibility occur during the dry season. At this time of year a fine dust hangs in the air. Also clouds of dust are raised by vehicle movement on unpaved roads. Farmers use the dry season to burn brush which creates localised clouds of smoke.

#### STORMS

9. Thunderstorms occur on an average of 28 days per year. Frequency of thunderstorms is greatest between September and February.

## HISTORICAL AND SOCIAL INTRODUCTION

### GENERAL

1. The Rwandese Republic is distinctive both for the small size of the territory and for the density of the population. With an area of 26,338 km<sup>2</sup> and a population of 7,347,000 the density equals 279 persons per km<sup>2</sup>.

2. The country has been engaged in civil war since October 1990, when a guerilla force comprised almost entirely of the minority Tutsi tribe invaded the country from neighbouring Uganda. An estimated 650,000 civilians have been displaced, primarily in the north.

### HISTORICAL NOTES

3. Unlike most African States, Rwanda and its southern neighbour Burundi were not an artificial creation of colonial rule. When it had been absorbed by German East Africa in 1899 it had been an established Kingdom for several centuries. The Tutsi, cattle breeders from the Horn of Africa, began arriving about 500 years ago. The Tutsi gradually subjugated the Hutu inhabitants. They established a monarchy headed by a mwami (king) and a feudal caste of nobles. The Tutsi reduced the Hutus to serfdom through a contract known as abuhake whereby the Hutu farmers obligated their services to the Tutsi lords in return for cattle and the use of pastures and arable land.

4. In 1899, the court of the mwami submitted to a German protectorate without resistance. Belgian troops from Zaire occupied Rwanda in 1916. From 1920, Rwanda formed part of Ruanda-Urundi, administered by Belgium under a League of Nations mandate and latter as a UN Trust Territory. Reforms instituted by the Belgians in the 1950s encouraged the growth of democratic political institutions. Dissension between the majority Hutu and their former overlords the Tutsi led to a rebellion in 1959, resulting in an overthrow of the Tutsi monarchy. During the 1959, revolt and its aftermath more than 160,000 Tutsi fled to neighbouring countries and an estimated 20,000 were killed. A UN supervised referendum brought victory to the Party of Hutu Emancipation Movement (PARMEHUTU) in 1961. As a result internal autonomy was granted by Belgium on January 1, 1962 and in June, Belgian Trusteeship was terminated by the UN. Rwanda became independent effective 1 July 1962.

5. From 1962 to 1973 the PARMEHUTU ruled with Gregoire Kayibanda as leader. As a Result of inefficiency and corruption, the public became disaffected with the party. A bloodless coup was led by

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MGen Juvenal Habyarima, after which all political activity was abolished. A national referendum in December 1978 approved a new constitution, aimed at returning the country to normal government. In December 1983 Habyarima was elected president, and re-elected in 1988. From 1982, cross border refugee problems have affected Rwandese relations with Uganda. In early July of 1990, after sharp declines in political and economic conditions, Habyarima conceded that political reform was necessary. In September of 1990, the Commission Nationale de Synthese was established, having a mandate to make recommendations for political renewal.

6. On October 1, 1990, an estimated force of 10,000 guerillas representing the exiled Tutsi-dominated Front Patriotique Rwandais (FPR or Inkotanyi) crossed the border from Uganda into northeastern Rwanda. Numerically, the troops were dominated by Tutsi refugees, but there were also a number of disaffected elements of the Ugandan army. Belgian and French troops were dispatched in response to a request for assistance. They did not engage in combat as the small Rwandese army, with help from Zaire, turned back the assault. The Rwandese government declared victory in November, however, the FPR now adopted guerilla tactics. Attacks occurred in border areas in the north and northwest, initiated from camps in Uganda. This raised accusations, which were denied, that Uganda was supporting the FPR. The conflict continued through 1991 and 1992 with a cease-fire reported in late March 1993. Under the truce, the rebel force gave up half the territory it controlled so that displaced civilians could go home. A 19 km wide demilitarized zone has been set up. On 4 August 1993, the Arusha Peace Agreement was signed and called for a UN lead International Neutral Force to come and assist in the 22 month peace process.

#### PEOPLE

7. Population. Population of Rwanda is 7,347,000 with a density of 279 per km<sup>2</sup>.

8. Ethnic Division. The indigenous population consists of three ethnic groups. They are the Tutsi 9%, Hutu 90% and Twa 1%. The Tutsi are a pastoral people who raise cattle. They are of Nilotic origin and are also known as Tussi, Batusi and Watusi. The Hutu are farmers of Bantu origin. They are also known as the Bahutu and Wakhutu. The Twa are pygmies and hunters. They are thought to be the remnants of the regions earliest settlers.

9. Language. The official languages are French and Kinyarwanda. The Kiswahili tongue is widely used in commerce. Kinyarwanda is a complex Bantu language and is spoken in the same manner by all Rwandese. The Rwanda Patriotic Front members are generally English speaking.

10. Religion. About 45% of the population follow traditional beliefs. These beliefs include a supreme being called Imana.

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Roman Catholics make up 45% of the population and 9% are Protestant. Less than 1% of the population are Muslim.

#### DEVELOPMENT

11. Public Health. Health care is not free and not widely available outside the capital. Rwanda has 232 hospitals, with a total of 7,882 beds. The ratio of physicians per capita is 0.3:1000. The leading causes of death (per 100,000 population) are:

- a. complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and birth injury, 192.4;
- b. infectious and parasitic disease, 11.8;
- c. disease of the nervous system, 10.1;
- d. disease of the nervous system, 10.1;
- e. accidents poisoning, and violence, 5.2.

#### Health Concerns:

- a. Contagious Diseases. The following are commonly occurring contagious diseases malaria, typhoid, sleeping sickness, pneumonia, tuberculosis, dysentery, diphtheria, and meningitis; and
- b. Additional Health Concerns. Personal medication should be carried by each individual. There is a distinct lack of medical services in Rwanda. Aids is estimated to infect 80% of the prostitutes in Rwanda. Clean needles are scarce and if injections are required it is advised to bring syringes.

#### 13. Life Expectancy/Deathrate:

- a. Male Life Expectancy. Life expectancy at birth for males is 49 years;
  - b. Female Life Expectancy. Life expectancy at birth for females is 53 years;
  - c. Birthrate. The birthrate is 51.2 per 1,000;
  - d. Deathrate. The deathrate is 17.2 per 1,000; and
  - e. Infant Mortality Rate. The infant mortality rate is 117 per 1,000.
-

14. Education. The percentage of the total government expenditure spent on education is 25.4%. Rwanda has compulsory education beginning at seven years of age and lasting for eight years. Secondary education which is not compulsory, begins at the age of 15 and lasts for a further six years, comprising two equal cycles of three years. Enrolment in 1989 was estimated at 65% for primary school and only 7% for secondary schools. Rwanda has a University with campuses at Butare Kigali and Ruhengeri. The average rate of adult literacy is estimated at 49.8%.

15. Economy:

- a. Economic Background. Agriculture accounts for 46% of Rwanda's GDP, and employs an estimated 91% of the labour force. About 95% of the total value of agricultural production is provided by subsistence crops. The two major cash crops are coffee and tea which accounted for 59% and 24.5% respectively of the total export earning in 1991. The industrial sector follows the usual pattern for the less developed African states, and food based industries predominate. There are small textile, chemical and engineering, cement and match factories. There are also other enterprises based on transistors, plastic footwear, and agricultural tools. Rwanda also has a small mining (tin, tungsten, gold), and forestry industry. Imports to Rwanda include machinery, transport equipment, fuels and lubricants, and construction materials.



UNITED NATIONS  
ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA

NATIONS UNIES  
MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

TO : ALL SECTORS

Date : 29 Sep 94

FROM : MILOB GP HQ (PLANS CELL)

Ref : PLANS 25/94

SUBJECT : UNAMIR AUTHORISED ROUTES

Ref : PLANS 18/94 dated 26 Sep 94

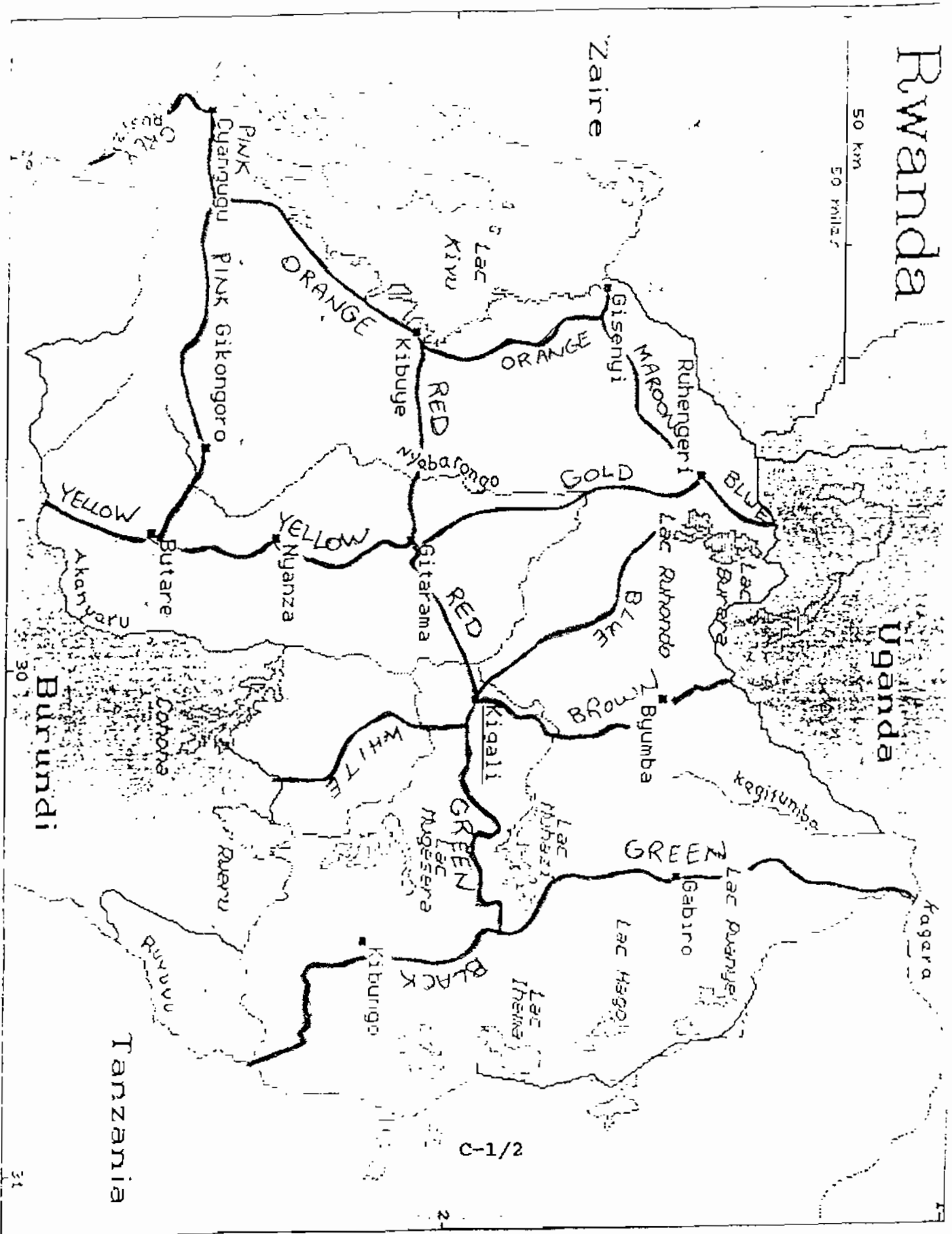
1. The above reference cautioned MILOBS in all sectors on the dangers of driving on uncleared routes. Attached, please find a map of authorised cleared routes (in deeper black) so far declared safe by the mine clearing team. Colour designation on roads are codenames.
2. Please accept for your guidance.

MW4 1m 24/

MJ MASANGANISE  
LT COL  
for CMO

*Seen 2/10*

Ops off. — Draft a letter to MILOB GP HQ for meaning of codenames.



MEMORANDUM personnel and  
will be considered

001-1 (CC)

Sep 94

'button List'

TO UNAMIR HQ

FC policy on Access to UNAMIR HQ Dated 6 Sep 94.

As mentioned in Ref, procedures have been outlined for  
may or may not be authorized access to UNAMIR HQ. It is  
amount that all personnel become aware and assist with the  
lementation of the policy.

2. Find enclosed the Camp Post Orders which emphasise the  
guidelines to be complied by all and enforced by our Defence and  
Security Platoon.

*P. Rutherford*

P. Rutherford  
Maj  
Camp Commandant

Enclosure: 1

UTION LIST

List A

# MILOS

## CAMP POST ORDERS - UNAMIR HQ

1. Personnel and vehicles must have proper ID to gain access or will be considered as a visitor.
2. All visitors will be escorted and must observe all rules and regulations applicable to the HQ if it is determined by the Officer in Charge or his delegate that the visitor has a legitimate reason to visit someone in this HQ.
3. Proper compliments will be paid to all national officers.
4. RPA soldiers requesting access to the HQ must be accompanied by an RPA Liaison Officer (RPA LO) and will be escorted throughout the HQ. RPA officials (ie. dignitaries, the President, the Vice-President, or the Ministers) do not require a RPA LO to accompany them, however, the entourage will be escorted.
5. All weapons will be unloaded and cleared at a clearing pit prior to entering the HQ.
6. Any significant incidents will be reported up the chain of command for further action and entered in a log book.
7. Perimeter will be checked at random timing at least every two hours.
8. Parking allocation has been identified, approved and labelled within the HQ. All non-listed vehicles will park in designated visitor parking area at risk of being towed away.

UNITED NATIONS ASSISTANCE MISSION IN RWANDA  
U N A M I R

RPF MILOB SECTOR HQ

To : MILOB GP HQ  
(Attn : CMO)

From : Sector Commander  
RPF MILOB Sector .

Date : 18 Mar 94  
File : 7316.0/RPF

Subj : INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY

General

1. Situation in the RPF MILOB Sector remained generally calm over the last two weeks. There have been no report of unusual movement or build up of troops in any area. RPA have been carrying out regular patrolling within their defended localities.
2. UNMO Teams have been carrying out constant monitoring of all the deployed battalions in spite of frequent restrictions on their movements created by the RPA at different check points.
3. Extreme shortage of vehicle in the UNMO Teams remains to be one of the major hinderance to smooth operational functioning of all MILOB Teams in this Sector. Lack of radio or other means of communications between the Sector HQ and the Teams is also limiting the mission capability of the Sector.

Own Activities

4. All UNMO Teams of this Sector now have at least 4 to 6 observers. Deployment of MILOB Teams are as under :-
  - a. Sector HQ - MULINDI
  - b. Team 501 - RUHINGERY. Responsible to monitor RPA C Mobile Force.
  - c. Team 502 - MUHAMBO 1840. Responsible to monitor RPA 157 Battalion.
  - d. Team 503 - BYUMBA. Responsible to monitor RPA B Mobile Force.
  - e. Team 504 - MULINDI. Responsible to monitor RPA A Mobile Force, 21 Battalion and reserve force at MULINDI.
  - f. Team 603 - RUHENGARI. Responsible to monitor RPA 59 Battalion.
  - g. Team 101 - CYUNDO 1541. Responsible to monitor RPA 101 Battalion.

h. Team 101A - CYUNDO 1541. Responsible to monitor RPA 7 Battalion.

5. Following tasks were carried out in this Sector over the last two weeks :-

a. All Teams have been carrying out at least one patrol every day in their Area of Operation (AO) by vehicle (with the existing number of vehicle per team this is the optimum) and one short patrol on foot. In many cases UNMO Teams were not allowed to move into the RPA Defence. Specific reports were made on time to MILOB GP HQ through daily SITREP on this aspect.

b. Teams held meetings with Battalion Commanders and Coy Commanders in their AO with the exception of B Mobile Force where UNMO Teams were time and again refused interview with the Battalion Commander.

c. Sector Commander held meeting with RPA Commander Maj Gen Paul Kagame on 18 Mar 94 and held discussions on deployment and tasks of UNMO Teams in the RPF held areas.

f. CMO held conference with all Team Leaders of this Sector on 08 Mar 94 at MULINDI to discuss about the general situation in the Sector and operational duties and responsibilities of the UNMOs. CMO was also apprised about the difficulties being faced to carry out the operational tasks by the Teams due to extreme shortage of transports and poor communication state.

g. CMO visited the Sector HQ at MULINDI on 16 Mar 94 and held discussions with the MILOB Sector Commander as well as with the RPA Gen HQ Senior Staff Officers on the general situation in the RPF Sector.

#### RPF Activities

6. RPF Ruhengari Sector. Both C Mobile Force and 59 Battalion carried out routine patrolling and rotation of troops from the

said battalion commander has some personal problem, so he was pulled out from the battalion. But the Second in Command is available and the battalion can be visited as and when we wish to do so. Gen Kagame also told the Sector Commander that the said battalion commander was called to the HQ at MULINDI on 17 Mar 94 to find out the details about the murder in KINIHIRA.

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b. A Mobile Force is deployed in general area NGONDORE, RUHENDA 0228 and RUGARAMA 1029 which is the thinnest part of the DMZ, astride high way KIGALI-GATUNA. This battalion is in close proximity of the RGF forces deployed in and around general area BUYMBA. UNMO Team found that the battalion defence at places are as close as 400-500 meter from the RGF deployed troops. In area RUHENDA 0228, UNMO Team 504 observed that RGF deployed Coy was clearing field of fire by cutting grasses on 14 Mar 94 and RPF deployed Coy Commander alleged it to be a provocation. The deployment of the two forces in such close proximity to each other may cause cease fire violation even on very simple and flimsy matter.

8. RPF Mutara Sector. 3xUNMO teams in this sector is deployed inside the RPF held areas and are in close vicinity of their battalion/Coy HQ locations. Over the last one week movement of the teams have been frequently stopped/delayed. However, no change have been noticed in the RPA deployment in this area. But UNMO Team 502 have located occasional movement of RPA soldiers and officers inside the DMZ in civilian clothes, and at times with weapon. This movement was located mostly along the track MUHAMBO 1840 - GAKOMA 2136. It is assumed that such movements are restricted to collection of food items on local basis, but these can also be done to dominate the DMZ and to get early warning on RGF movement.

#### Conclusion and Summary

9. RPF have been making all out efforts to create hinderance in free movement of UNMO Teams in their AO. This has been done, at times directly, by stopping and returning the UNMOs from their innumerable check points and at times making them wait in each of their check points for 20-30 minutes. There is definitely a change of their attitude and conduct with the UNMO Teams. The RPF probably do not want the UNMOs to see what all they are doing in their defensive localities. Efforts are being made at the Sector level to negotiate a more favourable deal with regards to the movement of UNMO teams. But indications are that, the RPF will not change their stand and UNMOs would have to carry out their mission with this limitation.

10. It has been learnt from the RPA officers that one of the person who was killed in KINIHIRA (official of the tea garden) was a RPF sympathiser and he helped the RPF with shelter and vehicles during the war in 1990-1993. The RPF is worried and unhappy about this killing and feels that it has been done deliberately by the MRND or their supporters. RPA Commander Gen Kagame, during his discussion with the MILOB sector Commander on

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18 Mar 94, however did not want to give any definite opinion on the probable murderers or motives. He however in general, spoke about the failure of the UNAMIR to ensure safety and security of citizens, in spite of the huge deployment of UNAMIR forces in the DMZ and in KIGALI. It is not possible on the part of this Sector HQ to comment, as to whether the RPF is involved in this murder or some other parties are involved. But the incident location is within easy reach of any RPF patrol from either the A Mobile or B Mobile Force. UNMO Teams of this Sector have been tasked to find out if such possibilities exists.

NAZRUL ISLAM  
Lt Col  
Sector Commander