

102

G3 OPERATIONS/PLANS - STANDARD
OPERATING PROCEDURES

17 JAN - 17 OCT 1995

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BOX 139

FILE 3

ACC. 1998/183

X Plans 2

TO : G3 PLANS

FROM : G3 OPS

INFO : DCOS/OPS

DATE : AUG 95

SUBJECT: REVIEW OF UNAMIR SOPs PART 3- OPERATIONS.

1. PLEASE FIND ENCLOSED AMENDED UNAMIR SOPs PART 3.
2. SOP PART 3 HAS BEEN REVISED IN ORDER TO MEET UNAMIR NEW MANDATE.
3. ALL REFERENCES TO DISPLACED PERSONS (SECTIONS 3 AND 4), PATROLLING, SEARCH OPERATIONS (SECTIONS 5, 6, 7, 11, 12 AND 15), DISARMING OF INDIVIDUALS AND HANDING OVER OF PRISONERS (SECTION 14) HAVE BEEN DELETED.



UNITED NATIONS

NATIONS UNIES

ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA

MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

From: Col W J Fletcher
DCOS (Sp)

Extn 11109

To: G3 PLANS

Info: CMPO

File Reference: 4000.1/LOG-2

Date: 17 Oct 95

Subject: UNAMIR SOPS - AIDE MEMOIRE - ACTIONS IN CASE OF DEATH OF A
MILITARY MEMBER

Reference: 5000.7 (PLANS) dated 10 October 1995

1. I have reviewed the referenced SOP amendment and find that it to be a repeat of information currently contained in SOPs Part 8 Section 9. The Aide Memoire is also published as an Administrative Instruction. The actions on the death of a military member are a G1 responsibility, not medical in absolute terms, as is alluded in the suggestion that the Aide Memoire should be included in SOPs Part 7. My concern is that the promulgation of reference may lead to confusion and is unnecessary as the information is contained in SOPs and need not be duplicated.


2. I am further concerned that this SOP amendment was promulgated without consultation with the G1 staff. Had consultation taken place, it would have become apparent that the detail was currently in SOPs. The SOP is not the problem. As I have witnessed during my tenure, the Duty Officer is as much to blame for confusion in dealing with incidents of death as anyone else. The main reason is lack of familiarity with the SOPs and the Aide Memoire. The solution is not to duplicate items in SOPs, but to educate our people. It is the professional responsibility of all officers to be familiar with the contents of SOPs.

3. I strongly suggest that the referenced letter be rescinded and republished as an Aide Memoire, as necessary, in SOP Part 8 Section 9 after consultation with the G1 Branch.



File No 5000.7 (PLANS)

To: DISTRIBUTION LIST

From: G3 PLANS 

Date: 9 Aug 95

Subject: UNAMIR FORCE SOPs

1. Enclosed is an amendment to the UNAMIR Force SOP Part 3, Section 17 Rules of Engagement.

2. Overview of the changes. The list of tasks of para 2 have been changed to those of the new mandate. In para 3 the sentence on impartiality has been deleted. In the definitions section on self-defence (para 5.c.(4)) all reference to displaced persons, refugees and civilians in sites or among populations under the protection of UNAMIR forces have been removed. A definition of serious criminal offence (para 5.i.) has been introduced. All reference to cross-border fire in the section on the use of force and engagement principles (para 9.k.) has been deleted. The sub section on authority to detain (para 12) has been rewritten to include serious criminal offence.

3. Please ensure that the amendments are made to your copy(ies) of the UNAMIR SOP and that all personnel are informed of the changes.

Enclosures: 1. Amendment Record Sheet
2. Distribution List
3. Section 17 to Part 3 Rules of Engagement

Distribution List: Page 2

*By Plan 94
Action as directed
to 10/8*

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AMENDMENT RECORD SHEET

AMENDMENT	DATE	SIGNATURE
COMMUNICATIONS - PART 6 ISSUED	13 FEB 95	
Pg. 3-20-1	04 MAR 95	
Annex A & B to Part 1, Pg. 3-20-2, Annex B to Part 8 Sect 15, Annex B to Part 9 Sect 5, Annex F to Part 9 Sect 6.	01 APR 95	
Section 17 to Part 3	13 APR 95	
Distribution List, pp. 7-2-3, 7-2-4, 8-6-4, Part 8 Sect 8.	24 APR 95	
Distribution List, Annex B to Part 2, Annex A & E to Part 8 Sect 8.	26 MAY 95	
pp. 3-17-2, 3-17-8.	26 JUN 95	
pg. 3-17-4.	4 JUL 95	
Distribution List, Annexes A & B to Part 1, Annex A to Part 2.	24 JUL 95	
Distribution List Section 17 to Part 3	9 AUG 95	

24 July 1995

UNAMIR STANDING OPERATING PROCEDURES

SECTION 17: RULES OF ENGAGEMENT

PART I

INTRODUCTION

1. The conduct of military operations is controlled and regulated by the provision of international and national law, conventions and precedence. Actions of individuals is also governed by applicable national laws. In the case of a United Nations (UN) conducted operation, it is the responsibility of the UN to set the parameters within which UN Forces will operate. Rules of Engagement (ROE) are the means by which the UN can provide to commanders at all levels the political and legal direction and guidance on the use of Force by UN personnel. ROE are drafted by the Force Commander, but are approved by the UN and may only be changed with UN authority.

2. These UNAMIR ROE are provided for UN Forces operating under the auspices of UN Security Council Resolution 997 (1995) of 9 June 1995. That Resolution states that UNAMIR will:

- " (a) Exercise its good offices to help achieve national reconciliation within the frame of reference of the Arusha Peace Agreement;
- (b) Assist the Government of Rwanda in facilitating the voluntary and safe return of refugees and their reintegration in their home communes, and, to that end, to support the Government of Rwanda in its ongoing efforts to promote a climate of confidence and trust through the performance of monitoring tasks throughout the country with military and police observers;
- (c) Support the provision of humanitarian aid, and of assistance and expertise in engineering, logistics, medical care and demining;
- (d) Assist in the training of a national police force;
- (e) Contribute to the security in Rwanda of personnel and premises of United Nations agencies, of the International Tribunal for Rwanda, including full - time protection for the Prosecutor's Office, as well as those of human rights officers, and to contribute also to the security of humanitarian agencies in case of need;"

3. Under the terms of the Arusha Peace Agreement and the UN Security Council Resolution mandates, UNAMIR has a commitment to all parties to assist them to achieve national reconciliation. However, circumstances could arise where the use of force by UNAMIR personnel would be necessary and justified.

PART II

AIM

4. The aim of this directive is to provide guidance to commanders and soldiers at all levels in the use of force. However, no definitive directive can be created that can detail every possible course of action for every possible situation. It is critical and mandatory that all members of UNAMIR understand these ROE and apply them to any and all situations that develop requiring the use of force.

PART III

DEFINITIONS

5. The following key definitions must be clearly understood by all personnel in UNAMIR:

- a. **Force.** The use of, or the threat to use, physical means to impose one's will. Military force is the use of the physical means provided by formed, armed and disciplined bodies of troops under unified command to achieve the same end and generally implies the potential to use significant levels of violence.
- b. **Minimum Force.** The minimum degree of authorised force which is necessary, reasonable and lawful in the circumstances.
- c. **Self-Defence.** The use of force in Rwanda to protect:
 - (1) oneself and the personnel in one's unit,
 - (2) other UNAMIR military or civilian personnel,
 - (3) non-UNAMIR humanitarian aid personnel,
 - (4) civilians who require immediate assistance in order to prevent them suffering death or serious bodily injury, and there are no Rwandan authorities who are able to render such assistance in time, or
 - (5) other UN-authorized military or civilian personnel, against a hostile act or hostile intent, where there is no other choice or time for deliberation.

NOTE: The right to self-defence is related to, but separate from, ROE and applies no matter what other factors are present. Therefore, notwithstanding any ROE that may be

authorised, when an attack occurs, or is anticipated, the right exists to use proportionate force in self-defence to deter, neutralise or destroy the threat.

- d. Hostile Act. A hostile act is an attack or other use of force against those entities listed in paragraph 5.c. above.
- e. Hostile Intent. Hostile intent is the threat of the imminent use of force against those entities listed in paragraph 5.c. above.
- f. Collateral Damage. Damage to persons or property adjacent to, but not part of an authorised target.
- g. Non-deadly force. Any physical means of forcing compliance that does not pose a risk of death or serious bodily harm to the individual against whom the force is directed. This is usually through the use of physical force short of the use of firearms or other deadly weapons. Examples include: pushing and lesser forms of striking or hitting, and physically or mechanically restraining persons. Warning shots are non-deadly force, even though they involve the use of firearms.
- h. Deadly Force. This is the ultimate degree of force. Deadly force is that level of force which is intended or is likely to cause death or serious bodily harm regardless of whether death or serious bodily harm actually results.
- i. Serious Criminal Offence. Any offence which may result in death or serious bodily injury or significant damage to property. Such offences include, but are not limited to: murder, rape, robbery and burglary.

PART IV

INSTRUCTIONS ON THE USE OF FORCE

APPLICABILITY

- 6. All information contained in this part shall be construed as orders. These orders do not restrict a soldier's inherent right to self-defence.

COMMANDERS' RESPONSIBILITY

- 7. UNAMIR Commanders at all levels are required:
 - a. to have this directive translated and disseminated to every subordinate under their command; and
 - b. to ensure that every subordinate under their command:
 - (1) is briefed and refreshed on the meaning and application of these ROE as they relate to assigned missions;

- (2) understands and complies with the contents of this document; and
- (3) has the opportunity to seek additional clarification, guidance or direction if these ROE are considered insufficient.

8. The UNAMIR Force Commander shall issue orders on the readiness of personal weapons to be maintained appropriate to the situation.

USE OF FORCE AND ENGAGEMENT PRINCIPLES

9. When an incident occurs that requires the use of force, the following principles will be adhered to:

- a. Reasonable Belief. Mere speculation does not constitute reasonable belief. The use of force must be predicated upon a tangible threat;
- b. Minimum Force. UNAMIR personnel will never use more force than the minimum necessary to enable them to carry out their duties and accomplish assigned objectives or the mission;
- c. Proportionality. Only a response proportionate to the perception of the level of threat is justified. Any force used must be limited to the degree, intensity, and duration necessary to achieve the objective for which the force is used, and no more;
- d. Duration of Force and Disengagement. The application of force, at whatever level, is to cease when the hostile act stops, or whenever the commander considers there is no imminent threat or attack.
- e. Negotiation and Warnings. If possible, negotiation and warnings must be exhausted before any use of force is initiated;
- f. Deadly Force. Deadly force is justified only under conditions of extreme necessity and as a last resort when all lesser means have failed or cannot reasonably be employed;
- g. Escalation. Escalation of the level of violence is to be minimised;
- h. Collateral Damage. Collateral damage is to be minimised;
- i. Retaliation and Reprisal. The use of force in retaliation and reprisal is prohibited; and
- j. Application of Force. The use of force shall be controlled, where possible, by the on-scene commander and is to cease once the aim has been achieved

AUTHORITY TO USE FORCE

10. Force may be used as follows:

- a. Non-Deadly Force. UNAMIR personnel are authorised to use non-deadly force in the following circumstances:
 - (1) in self-defence;
 - (2) against attempts at infiltration or envelopment of UNAMIR units, compounds or locales;
 - (3) when UNAMIR premises are violated in attempts to steal UNAMIR property or property under the protection of the UN;
 - (4) when attempts are made to abduct or detain UNAMIR civilian or military personnel; and
 - (5) when attempts are made to prevent UNAMIR personnel from carrying out their responsibilities as ordered by their commanders.
- b. Deadly Force. UNAMIR personnel are authorised to use deadly force in the following circumstances:
 - (1) in self-defence (as defined in paragraph 5.c.) against persons committing a hostile act or exhibiting hostile intent;
 - (2) to protect from damage or destruction, property or installations belonging to or under the protection of UNAMIR, including protected sites and the means for the distribution and delivery of humanitarian relief:
 - (a) which have been designated by the unit Commanding Officer, in consultation with the Force Commander, as essential to the success of the UNAMIR mission,
 - (b) which justify protection through the use of deadly force, and
 - (c) where there is no way to prevent the damage or destruction;
 - (3) to overcome armed attempts to prevent UNAMIR Force from discharging its duties, when authorised by the Force Commander;
 - (4) to resist armed attempts to disarm, abduct or detain UNAMIR military or civilian personnel;
 - (5) to resist armed attempts to compel UNAMIR personnel to withdraw from protection areas they were ordered to occupy by the Force Commander or his delegate; and
 - (6) to resist armed attempts to cut off a UNAMIR force.

AUTHORITY TO SEARCH AND DETAIN

11. Authority to Stop and Search. UNAMIR personnel are authorised to stop all individuals attempting to enter or who are discovered inside any facilities under UNAMIR protection and to request that the individual submit to a consensual search of himself/herself and his/her vehicle where applicable. Any individual not willing to be searched shall be denied access, escorted from the premises or detained as appropriate. Searches of persons and their property are also authorised for the purpose of security. Such searches must be conducted with the minimal use of force necessary.

12. Authority to Detain. Individuals shall only be detained if they commit a hostile act or display hostile intent, or commit a serious criminal offence or carry out any activity which would require that force be used against them in accordance with the ROE, International Humanitarian Law or Rwandan law.

13. Once detained, only minimal non-deadly force is authorised to prevent the escape of a detainee, unless there is a necessity to act in self-defence, in which case minimum force, up to and including deadly force, is authorised. However, if the individuals flee and the threat of their use of force has thus been removed, further force of any kind shall not be employed to apprehend them.

14. Any individual detained shall be turned over as soon as possible to appropriate authorities as designated by the Force Commander. Any weapons or items seized from detainees shall be confiscated and handed over to the appropriate authorities or, if required, rendered militarily ineffective.

15. Treatment of Detainees. Detainees shall not be subject to intimidation, deprivation or humiliation. Medical care and the attention of medical personnel will be provided when required. Detainees will be given rations and shelter equivalent to that of UNAMIR personnel.

CHALLENGE AND ESCALATION PROCEDURES

16. Except where a response is required to open fire without warning, the following procedures are to be adhered to:

- a. Verbal or Visual Warning. Warn the aggressor to stop the activity, which in normal circumstances, should follow the sequence below:
 - (1) depending on the circumstances, a warning may be given orally, by a sign or by illumination (ie, hand-held red flares, search-lights, etc.). The issuance of a warning should also be passed up the chain of command with continuous Situation Reports;
 - (2) repeat the verbal or visual warning as many times as is necessary to ensure understanding or compliance;
- b. Charge Weapons. Make use of the visual effect of such action to convince the aggressor that failure to stop the aggressive activity may result in the use of deadly force;

- c. Non-Deadly Force. If warnings are ignored, where possible, employ minimal non-deadly force;
- d. Warning Shots. If the threat continues, employ aimed warning shots in a safe direction so that there is no danger of personal injury or collateral damage; and
- e. Deadly Force. If minimal non-deadly force is either not feasible or fails, on order and under the control of a superior, minimal deadly force, such as single aimed shots, may be used until the threat is removed. If a soldier is acting in self-defence he does not have to wait for a superior to order or control his fire.

PROCEDURES DURING FIRING

17. Any use of firearms as a means of applying deadly force shall be aimed fire. Fire must be controlled and will not be indiscriminate. Automatic fire will only be used as a last resort and fire for effect will only continue as long as it is necessary to achieve the immediate aim of self-defence (or the defence of others).

PROCEDURE AFTER FIRING

18. After firing, commanders should ensure the following actions are taken.
- a. Medical. Any wounded, including those fired upon by UNAMIR personnel will be given first aid, if such an action can be done without further endangering the lives of UNAMIR personnel.
 - b. Recording. Details of the incident will be recorded, including:
 - (1) date, time and place of firing;
 - (2) unit and personnel involved;
 - (3) the events leading up to the firing;
 - (4) why UNAMIR personnel opened fire;
 - (5) who or what was fired on;
 - (6) the weapons fired; and
 - (7) the apparent results of the firing.
 - c. Reporting. The above information and the current situation will be reported through the chain of command to UNAMIR Force HQ Attn Force Commander and Deputy Chief of Staff Operations.

PART V**RULES OF ENGAGEMENT**

19. The ROE stated in this directive apply to all military personnel provided by troop contributing States and operating in accordance with the United Nations Security Council Resolution 997 (1995) of 9 June 1995. These ROE are written in the form of either prohibitions or permissions. Issued as prohibitions, they are orders not to take specific actions. Issued as permissions they are guidance to commanders that certain specific actions may be taken if they are judged necessary to achieve the aim of the mission. The use of force by UNAMIR personnel is prohibited unless specifically authorised by the ROE.

20. Rule No. One: Authority to Carry Arms:

- a. State A: No authority.
- b. State B: Authority granted to carry weapons.

21. Rule No. Two: Status of Weapons:

- a. State A: Weapons will be carried with loaded magazines.
- b. State B: Weapons will be carried, charged and made safe.

22. Rule No. Three: Response to Hostile Intent or Hostile Act without the Use of Fire:

- a. State A: Observe and report but will withdraw in order to preserve own force.
- b. State B: Stay in place. Make contact and establish liaison with opposing force(s) and/or local authorities concerned.
- c. State C: Observe and Report. Stay in place. Warn aggressor of intent to use force and demonstrate resolve by appropriate means without opening fire.
- d. State D: Observe and Report. Stay in place. Warn aggressor of intent to use force and demonstrate resolve by appropriate means. Demonstrative use of fire is authorised.

23. Rule No. Four: Disarmament of Paramilitary Personnel or Civilians:

- a. State A: No authorisation granted.
- b. State B: Authorisation is granted. In doing so, use minimum force and escalate to include use of deadly force if hostile intent is exhibited or a hostile act is committed. Hand over to appropriate authority at the earliest opportunity.

24. Rule No. Five: Intervention and Warning Shots:

- a. State A: Intervention between warring factions is prohibited.
- b. State B: Intervention with deadly force against positively identified and designated targets only after warning shots have been fired as part of the warning process.

25. Rule No. Six: Control of Weapons Systems:

- a. State A: Manning, preparation, movement and firing of weapons in the presence of the forces in conflict is prohibited.
- b. State B: Designated activity in the presence of the forces in conflict is permitted but will be specified by the following notes:
 - (1) Man (type of system);
 - (2) Prepare (type of system);
 - (3) Move (type of system); and
 - (4) Fire (type of system).

26. There are three ROE states that may apply in any given sector in Rwanda. These states are GREEN, YELLOW and RED and are described on UNAMIR Levels of Readiness/Alert pages in Annex A. In normal circumstances, the ROE status shall be GREEN.

27. Changes in the normal status of the ROE for UNAMIR Forces as a whole will be ordered by the Force Commander or his delegate. Sector Commanders may order changes in normal status of the ROE for their sectors, if authorised by the Force Commander or his delegate. Contingent Commanders will inform or, if necessary, seek approval from national authority for the change in status.

PART VI

CONCLUSION

- 28. Amendments to this Directive will be issued as required and as approved by the UN.
- 29. This Directive will be classified UN RESTRICTED.

Annexes:

- Annex A Instructions for all Members of the UNAMIR Military Component Regarding Opening Fire in Rwanda.
- Annex B UNAMIR Levels of Readiness/Alert

INSTRUCTIONS FOR ALL MEMBERS OF THE UNAMIR MILITARY COMPONENT REGARDING OPENING FIRE IN RWANDA

1. You are to avoid the use of force, if it is possible to do so, and your conduct must cause the least possible concern, fear or danger to the local population.
2. Your immediate commander will order any change in the states of weapon readiness. While your commander will normally issue the order to open fire, you have the right to use appropriate force in self-defence to protect yourself and those it is your duty to protect. Whenever possible a warning should be given before opening fire.
3. If you have to use force, you must only use the **MINIMUM FORCE** necessary. **MINIMUM FORCE** normally involves the following sequential actions:
 - a. open display of weapons,
 - b. verbal warning,
 - c. barring access to the point being protected,
 - d. physical restraint,
 - e. warning shots,
 - f. pointing weapons, and
 - g. firing weapons at a person.

WARNINGS

4. **WARNING BEFORE FIRING.** Whenever possible a warning should be given before firing. The warning should be given in a loud clear voice in ENGLISH/FRENCH or KINYARWANDA:

**STOP-HANDS UP/ ARRETEZ LEVEZ LES MAINS/ AGARARA, AMABOKO
HEJURU**

(PAUSE)

**STOP OR I WILL SHOOT/ ARRETEZ OU JE TIRE/ HAGARARA, CYANGWA
BAKURASE**

5. **FIRE AFTER WARNING.** After warning you may fire on a person in order to avoid death or grievous bodily harm only if:
- a. the person is carrying a dangerous weapon (e.g. firearm, improvised firing device or machete); AND
 - b. you believe the person is about to attack you, your unit, or any person it is your duty to protect; AND
 - c. the person refuses to stop when called upon to do so; AND
 - d. you believe there is no other way of stopping the person.
6. **FIRE WITHOUT WARNING.** You may fire without warning on a person in order to avoid death or grievous bodily harm only if that person:
- a. has used or is using a fire arm or other dangerous weapon against you, your unit or persons it is your duty to protect; OR
 - b. is carrying what you believe to be a dangerous weapon, AND is clearly about to use it, AND you believe that there is no other way to protect yourself, your unit, or the persons it is your duty to protect.
7. If you have to fire, you must account for all rounds expended in an after action report submitted in writing to your immediate commander.

UNAMIR LEVELS OF READINESS/ALERT

SERIAL	STATUS	UNITS/HQ	ACTION
1	GREEN	ALL	1. Normal activities 2. ROE: Rule 1-Status B, Rule 2- Status A, Rule 3-Status B, Rule 4-Status A, Rule 5-Status A, Rule 6-Status A.
2	YELLOW	HQ	1. Planning for next higher status commences. 2. Liaison increased. 3. VIP visits postponed. 4. No leave granted except on compassionate grounds.
		UNITS	1. Precautionary stage. 2. Double sentries. 3. Night movement restricted. 4. Test shelters. 5. Stand To/Local alarm practice. 6. No leave granted except on compassionate grounds. 7. Backup comms/units/wpns. 8. Reserves put on 3 hrs notice to move.
		ALL	ROE: Rule 1-Status B, Rule 2-Status B, Rule 3-Status C, Rule 4-Status A, Rule 5-Status A, Rule 6-Status A.
3	RED	HQ	1. General Alert. 2. VIP visits cancelled. 3. No leave granted. 4. Emergency movement only. 5. Special SITREPS to UNHQ. 6. Civilian evacuation if the situation warrants
		UNITS	1. Troops in defensive positions. 2. Troops in Stand To positions. 3. Reserves put on one hour notice to move. 4. No leave granted. 5. Troops on duty outside to wear flak jackets.
		ALL	ROE: Rule 1-Status B, Rule 2-Status B, Rule 3-Status D, Rule 4-Status B, Rule 5-Status B, Rule 6-Status B.

AIDE MEMOIRE - RULES OF ENGAGEMENT

NOTE: GREEN status indicated in boxes

RULE ONE: AUTHORITY TO CARRY ARMS

STATE A: No authority granted.

STATE B: Authority granted to carry weapons.
--

RULE TWO: STATUS OF WEAPONS

STATE A: Weapons will be carried with loaded magazines.

STATE B: Weapons will be carried, charged and made safe.

RULE THREE: RESPONSE TO HOSTILE INTENT OR HOSTILE ACT WITHOUT THE USE OF FIRE

STATE A: Observe and report but will withdraw in order to preserve own forces.

STATE B: Stay in place. Make contact and establish liaison with opposing force(s) and/or local authorities concerned.

STATE C: Observe and report. Stay in place. Warn aggressor of intent to use force and demonstrate resolve by appropriate means without opening fire.

STATE D: Observe and report. Stay in place. Warn aggressor of intent to use force and demonstrate resolve by appropriate means. Demonstrative use of fire is authorized.

RULE FOUR: DISARMAMENT OF PARAMILITARY PERSONNEL OR CIVILIANS

STATE A: No authorization granted.

STATE B: Authorization is granted. In doing so, use minimum force and escalate to include use of deadly force if hostile intent is exhibited or a hostile act is committed. Hand over to appropriate authority at earliest opportunity.

RULE FIVE: INTERVENTION AND WARNING SHOTS

STATE A: Intervention between warring factions is prohibited.

STATE B: Intervention with deadly force against positively identified and designated targets only after warning shots have been fired as part of the warning process.

RULE SIX: CONTROL OF WEAPON SYSTEMS

STATE A: Manning, preparation, movement firing of weapons in the presence of forces in conflict is prohibited.
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STATE B: Designated activity in the presence of the forces in conflict permitted but will be specified by the following notes:

- (1) Man (type of system);
- (2) Prepare (type of system);
- (3) Move (type of system); and
- (4) Fire (type of system).



File No 5000.7 (PLANS)

To: DISTRIBUTION LIST

From: G3 PLANS

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be 'Dum' or similar, written over the 'From' field.

Date: 24 Jul 95

Subject: UNAMIR FORCE SOPs

1. Please find enclosed amendments to the UNAMIR Force SOP.
2. Please ensure that the amendments are made to your copy(ies) of the UNAMIR SOP and that all personnel are informed of the changes.

Enclosures: (1) Page changes to UNAMIR SOP

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FORCE PROVOST MARSHALL	1	89
MILITARY POLICE COMPANY	1	90
HUMAN RIGHTS LIAISON OFFICER	1	91
SPARES	7	92-98
EXTERNAL		
CAO (DIV. OF ADMIN. AND MANAGEMENT)	2	99-100
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ANNEX A TO
UNAMIR SOPs
PART 1



UNITED NATIONS

ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA



NATIONS UNIES

MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

Office of the Spokesman

SECURITY COUNCIL EXTENDS AND ADJUSTS MANDATE OF UNAMIR UNTIL 8 DECEMBER 1995

Resolution 997 (1995) adopted unanimously **9 June 1995**

Text of the Resolution

The Security Council,

Recalling all its previous resolutions on the situation in Rwanda, in particular its resolution 872 (1993) of 5 October 1993 by which it established the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR), and its resolutions 912 (1994) of 21 April 1994, 918 (1994) of 17 May 1994, 925 (1994) of 8 June 1994, and 965 (1994) of 30 November 1994, which set out the mandate of UNAMIR,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on UNAMIR dated 4 June 1995 (S/1995/457),

Recalling also its resolution 955 (1994) of 8 November 1994 establishing the International Tribunal for Rwanda, and its resolution 978 (1995) of 27 February 1995, concerning the necessity for the arrest of persons suspected of certain offences in Rwanda,

Stressing the importance of achieving genuine reconciliation among all members of Rwandan society within the frame of reference of the Arusha Peace Agreement,

Noting with great concern reports of military preparations and increasing incursions into Rwanda by elements of the former regime and underlining the need for effective measures to ensure that Rwandan nationals currently in neighbouring countries, including those in camps, do not undertake military activities aimed at destabilizing Rwanda or receive arms supplies, in view of the great likelihood that such arms are intended for use within Rwanda,

Underlining the need for increased efforts to assist the Government of Rwanda in the promotion of a climate of stability and trust in order to facilitate the return of Rwandan refugees in neighbouring countries,

Emphasizing the necessity for the accelerated disbursement of international assistance for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Rwanda,

Calling again upon all States to act in accordance with recommendations adopted by the Regional Conference on Assistance to Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons in the Great Lakes Region, held in Bujumbura in February 1995,

Recognizing the valuable contribution that the human rights officers deployed by the High Commissioner for Human Rights to Rwanda have made towards the improvement of the overall situation,

Acknowledging the responsibility of the Government of Rwanda for the safety and security of all UNAMIR personnel and other international staff serving in the country,

Reaffirming the need for a long-term solution to the refugee and related problems in the Great Lakes States, and welcoming, therefore, the intention of the Secretary-General to appoint a special envoy to carry out consultations on the preparation and convening, at the earliest possible time, of the regional Conference on Security, Stability and Development,

1. Decides to extend the mandate of UNAMIR until 8 December 1995 and authorizes a reduction of the force level to 2,330 troops within three months of the adoption of this resolution and to 1,800 troops within four months;

2. Decides to maintain the current level of military observers and civilian police personnel;

3. Decides, in the light of the current situation in Rwanda, to adjust the mandate of UNAMIR so that UNAMIR will:

(a) Exercise its good offices to help achieve national reconciliation within the frame of reference of the Arusha Peace Agreement;

(b) Assist the Government of Rwanda in facilitating the voluntary and safe return of refugees and their reintegration in their home communities, and, to that end, to support the Government of Rwanda in its ongoing efforts to promote a climate of confidence and trust through the performance of monitoring tasks throughout the country with military and police observers;

(c) Support the provision of humanitarian aid, and of assistance and expertise in engineering, logistics, medical care and demining;

(d) Assist in the training of a national police force;

(e) Contribute to the security in Rwanda of personnel and premises of United Nations agencies, of the International Tribunal for Rwanda, including full-time protection for

the Prosecutor's Office, as well as those of human rights officers, and to contribute also to the security of humanitarian agencies in case of need;

4. Affirms that the restrictions imposed under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations by resolution 918 (1994) apply to the sale or supply of arms and matériel specified therein to persons in the States neighbouring Rwanda, if that sale or supply is for the purpose of the use of such arms or matériel within Rwanda;

5. Calls upon the States neighbouring Rwanda to take steps, with the aim of putting an end to factors contributing to the destabilization of Rwanda, to ensure that such arms and matériel are not transferred to Rwandan camps within their territories;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to consult the Governments of neighbouring countries on the possibility of the deployment of United Nations military observers, and to consult, as a matter of priority, the Government of Zaire on the deployment of observers including in the airfields located in Eastern Zaire, in order to monitor the sale or supply of arms and matériel referred to above; and further requests the Secretary-General to report to the Council on the matter within one month of the adoption of this resolution;

7. Takes note of the cooperation existing between the Government of Rwanda and UNAMIR in the implementation of its mandate and urges the Government of Rwanda and UNAMIR to continue to implement the agreements made between them, in particular the Status of Mission Agreement of 5 November 1993 and any subsequent agreement concluded to replace that Agreement in order to facilitate the implementation of the new mandate;

8. Commends the efforts of States, United Nations agencies and non-governmental organisations which have provided humanitarian assistance to refugees and displaced persons in need, encourages them to continue such assistance, and calls upon the Government of Rwanda to continue to facilitate their delivery and distribution;

9. Calls upon States and donor agencies to fulfil their earlier commitments to give assistance for Rwanda's rehabilitation efforts, to increase such assistance, and in particular to support the early and effective functioning of the International Tribunal and the rehabilitation of the Rwandan judicial system;

10. Encourages the Secretary-General and his Special Representative to continue to coordinate the activities of the United Nations in Rwanda including those of the organizations and agencies active in the humanitarian and developmental field, and of the human rights officers;

11. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Council by 9 August 1995 and 9 October 1995 on the discharge by UNAMIR of its mandate, the humanitarian situation and progress towards repatriation of refugees;

12. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

NB

The UNAMIR had originally been established by resolution 872 (1993) of 5 October 1993. Resolution 918 (1994) had expanded the mandate of the Mission to include responsibility for the security of civilians and of humanitarian operation, had increased its strength up to 5,500 troops and imposed an arms embargo on Rwanda.

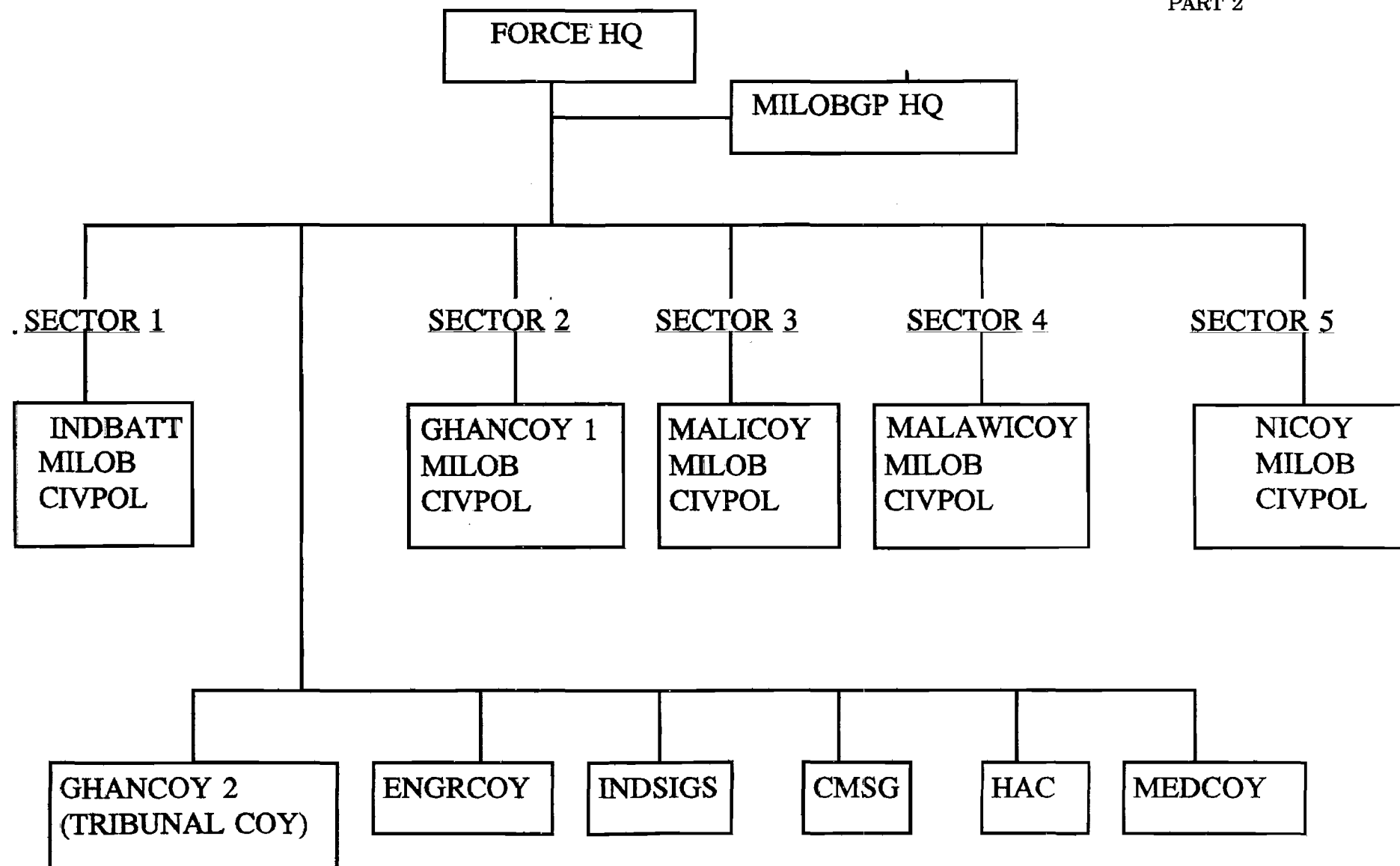
By its action today, the Council affirmed that the Chapter VII restrictions imposed by resolution 918 (1994) apply to the sale or supply of arms and matériel to persons in the States neighbouring Rwanda, if such arms or matériel are for use within Rwanda. It called upon the States neighbouring Rwanda to take steps to ensure that such arms and matériel are not transferred to Rwanda camps within their territories.

In a statement to the Council, the representative of Zaire called for an independent investigation to refute the claims that his country had been involved with the sale or supply of arms for use in Rwanda. He said it was up to the Government in Rwanda to create a favourable climate for the return of the refugees.

The representative of Rwanda, speaking after the vote, called for an end to the arms embargo against his Government and for an international commission to study the problem of the refugee camps. He added that the change in the UNAMIR mandate reflected the changed situation in his country.

UNAMIR COMMAND AND CONTROL

ANNEX A TO
UNAMIR SOPs
PART 2



UNITED NATIONS

ASSISTANCE MISSION IN RWANDA



NATIONS UNIES

MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

File No 5000.7 (PLANS)

To: G3 OPS

From: G3 PLANS

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be 'Denny'.

Date: 24 July 95

Subject: REVIEW OF UNAMIR SOP PART 3 - OPERATIONS

1. You are requested to review Part 3 of the UNAMIR Force SOP and amend/delete sections in accordance with the new mandate and current operations.

2. If a disk copy of Part 3 is required it may be obtained from Capt I. Denny. All changes are to be sent to G3 Plans 4.



File No 5000.7/8 (PLANS)

To: DISTRIBUTION LIST

From: *ff* G3 PLANS *[Signature]*

Date: 4 Jul 95

Subject: UNAMIR FORCE SOPs

1. Please find enclosed an amendment to the UNAMIR Force SOP.
2. Please ensure that the amendment is made to your copy(ies) of the UNAMIR SOP and that all personnel are informed of the changes.

Enclosures: (1) Page changes to UNAMIR SOP

Distribution List: Page 2

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SECTOR 3B	4	58-61
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SECTOR 6	0	78-81
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MEDICAL COMPANY	2	84-85
G3 AIR	1	86
HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE CELL (HAC)	2	87-88
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8. The UNAMIR Force Commander shall issue orders on the readiness of personal weapons to be maintained appropriate to the situation.

USE OF FORCE AND ENGAGEMENT PRINCIPLES

9. When an incident occurs that requires the use of force, the following principles will be adhered to:

- a. Reasonable Belief. Mere speculation does not constitute reasonable belief. The use of force must be predicated upon a tangible threat;
- b. Minimum Force. UNAMIR personnel will never use more force than the minimum necessary to enable them to carry out their duties and accomplish assigned objectives or the mission;
- c. Proportionality. Only a response proportionate to the perception of the level of threat is justified. Any force used must be limited to the degree, intensity, and duration necessary to achieve the objective for which the force is used, and no more;
- d. Duration of Force and Disengagement. The application of force, at whatever level, is to cease when the hostile act stops, or whenever the commander considers there is no imminent threat or attack.
- e. Negotiation and Warnings. If possible, negotiation and warnings must be exhausted before any use of force is initiated;
- f. Deadly Force. Deadly force is justified only under conditions of extreme necessity and as a last resort when all lesser means have failed or cannot reasonably be employed;
- g. Escalation. Escalation of the level of violence is to be minimised;
- h. Collateral Damage. Collateral damage is to be minimised;
- i. Retaliation and Reprisal. The use of force in retaliation and reprisal is prohibited;
- j. Application of Force. The use of force shall be controlled, where possible, by the on-scene commander and is to cease once the aim has been achieved; and

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ASSISTANCE MISSION IN RWANDA



NATIONS UNIES

MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

File No 5000.7/8 (PLANS) ✓

To: DISTRIBUTION LIST

From: *for* G3 PLANS *[Signature]*

Date: 26 Jun 95

Subject: UNAMIR FORCE SOPs

1. Please find enclosed amendments to the UNAMIR Force SOP.
2. Please ensure that the amendments are made to your copy(ies) of the UNAMIR SOP and that all personnel are informed of the changes.

Enclosures: (1) Page changes to UNAMIR SOP

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MEDICAL COMPANY	2	84-85
G3 AIR	1	86
HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE CELL (HAC)	2	87-88
FORCE PROVOST MARSHALL	1	89
MILITARY POLICE COMPANY	1	90
HUMAN RIGHTS LIAISON OFFICER	1	91
SPARES	0	92-98
EXTERNAL		
CAO (DIV. OF ADMIN. AND MANAGEMENT)	2	99-100
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AMENDMENT RECORD SHEET

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However, circumstances could arise where the use of force by UNAMIR personnel would be necessary and justified.

PART II

AIM

4. The aim of this directive is to provide guidance to commanders and soldiers at all levels in the use of force. However, no definitive directive can be created that can detail every possible course of action for every possible situation. It is critical and mandatory that all members of UNAMIR understand these ROE and apply them to any and all situations that develop requiring the use of force.

PART III

DEFINITIONS

5. The following key definitions must be clearly understood by all personnel in UNAMIR:

- a. Force. The use of, or the threat to use, physical means to impose one's will. Military force is the use of the physical means provided by formed, armed and disciplined bodies of troops under unified command to achieve the same end and generally implies the potential to use significant levels of violence.
- b. Minimum Force. The minimum degree of authorised force which is necessary, reasonable and lawful in the circumstances.
- c. Self-Defence. The use of force in Rwanda to protect:
 - (1) oneself and the personnel in one's unit,
 - (2) other UNAMIR military or civilian personnel,
 - (3) non-UNAMIR humanitarian aid personnel,
 - (4) displaced persons, refugees and civilians in sites or among populations under the protection of UNAMIR forces, or
 - (5) other UN-authorized military or civilian personnel, against a hostile act or hostile intent, where there is no other choice or time for deliberation.

NOTE: The right to self-defence is related to, but separate from, ROE and applies no matter what other factors are present. Therefore, notwithstanding any ROE that may be authorised, when an attack occurs, or is anticipated, the right exists to use proportionate force in self-defence to deter, neutralise or destroy the threat.

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(7) the apparent results of the firing.

- c. Reporting. The above information and the current situation will be reported through the chain of command to UNAMIR Force HQ Attn Force Commander and Deputy Chief of Staff Operations.

PART V

RULES OF ENGAGEMENT

19. The ROE stated in this directive apply to all military personnel provided by troop contributing States and operating in accordance with the United Nations Security Council Resolution 965 (1994) of 30 November 1994. These ROE are written in the form of either prohibitions or permissions. Issued as prohibitions, they are orders not to take specific actions. Issued as permissions they are guidance to commanders that certain specific actions may be taken if they are judged necessary to achieve the aim of the mission. The use of force by UNAMIR personnel is prohibited unless specifically authorised by the ROE.

20. Rule No. One: Authority to Carry Arms

- a. State A: No authority; and
- b. State B: Authority granted to carry weapons.

21. Rule No. Two: Status of Weapons

- a. State A: Weapons will be carried with loaded magazines.
- b. State B: Weapons will be carried, charged and made safe.

22. Rule No. Three: Response to Hostile Intent or Hostile Act without the Use of Fire

- a. State A: Observe and report but will withdraw in order to preserve own force.
- b. State B: Stay in place. Make contact and establish liaison with opposing force(s) and/or local authorities concerned.
- c. State C: Observe and Report. Stay in place. Warn aggressor of intent to use force and demonstrate resolve by appropriate means without opening fire.
- d. State D: Observe and Report. Stay in place. Warn aggressor of intent to use force and demonstrate resolve by appropriate means. Demonstrative use of fire is authorised.

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3-17-8



File No 5000.7 (PLANS)

To: DISTRIBUTION LIST

From: G3 PLANS

Date: 26 May 95

Subject: UNAMIR FORCE SOPs

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2. Please ensure that the amendments are made to your copy(ies) of the UNAMIR SOP and that all personnel are informed of the changes.

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MILITARY POLICE COMPANY	1	90
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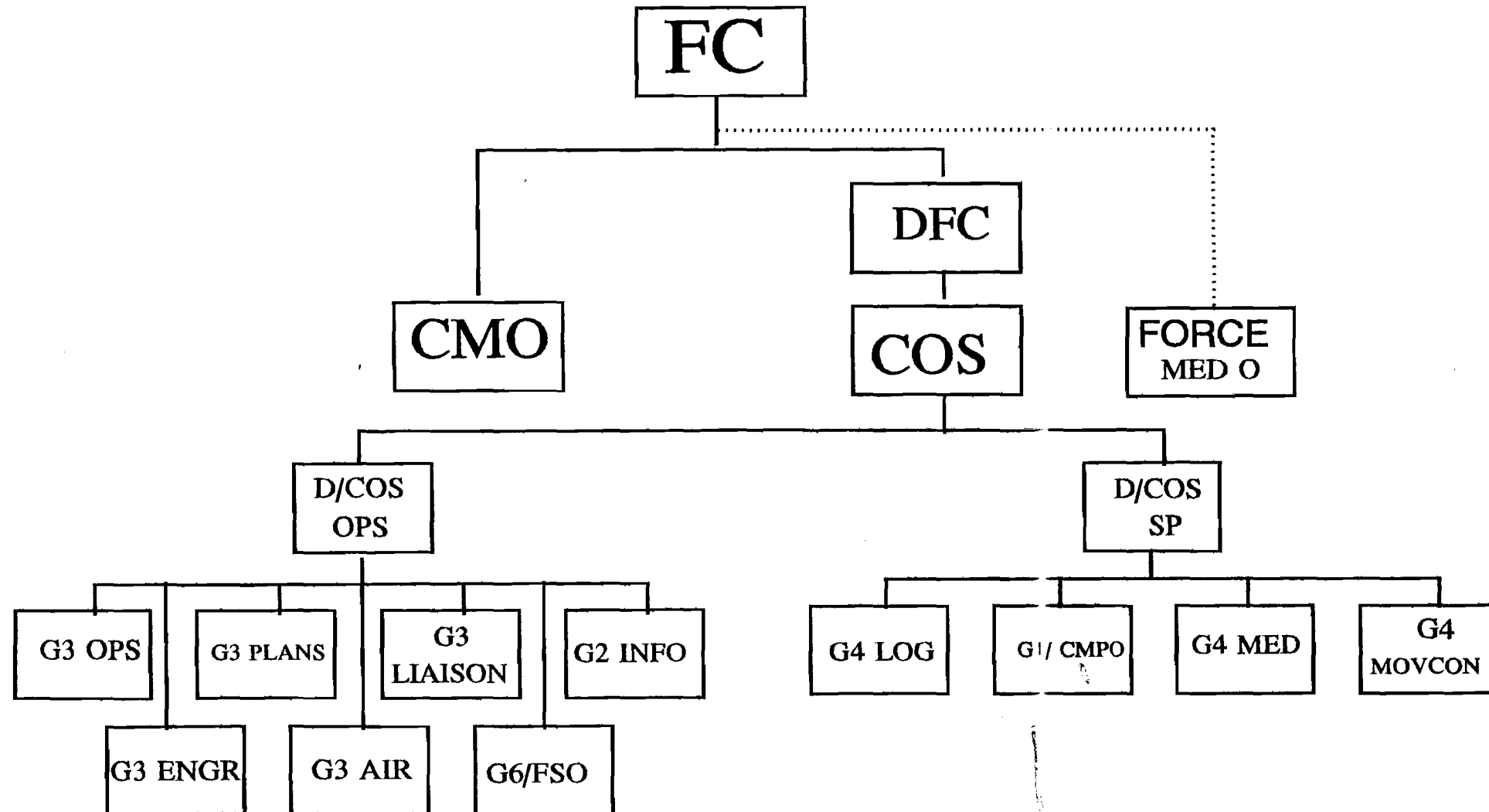
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SECTOR 6	78-81
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MEDICAL COMPANY	84-85
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FORCE PROVOST MARSHALL	89
MILITARY POLICE COMPANY	90
HUMAN RIGHTS LIAISON OFFICER	91
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ANNEX B TO
UNAMIR SOPs
PART 2



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ANNEX A TO
UNAMIR SOPs
PART 8 SECTION 8
(REVISED MAY 95)

LEAVE/CTO APPLICATION FOR UNMO-UNAMIR

PART 1 - APPLICANT'S PARTICULARS

1. Name _____ Rank _____ UNID _____ NAT _____
Sector/Sec _____ Appointment _____
Leave Address: _____
Tel: _____

PART II - LEAVE/CTO APPLICATION AND RECORD

2. Annual Leave Entitlement Signature of Applicant _____
- a. DOA _____ DDM _____ = _____ Months
- b. Total AL for the mission _____ days
- c. AL balance B/F(if any) _____ days RECOMMENDED
- d. Total AL entitled _____ days Team Leader
- e. Leave applied for Name _____
From _____ to _____ = _____ days Rank _____
- f. AL balance c/f _____ days
Signature _____
3. CTO Entitlement APPROVED/NOT APPROVED
BY SECTOR COMD/BRANCH
HEAD/DEPTO/CMO
- a. Duty performed continuously Name _____
From _____ To _____ Rank _____
- b. Total CTO earned _____ days Signature _____
Date _____
- c. CTO Applied for
From _____ To _____ = _____ days

_____ Detach the portion below _____

PART III - NOTIFICATION FOR LEAVE/CTO APPROVAL

Name _____ Rank: _____ Sec/Sect _____ Date _____

Your application for:

- a. Leave from _____ to _____ APPROVED/NOT APPROVED
- b. CTO from _____ to _____ APPROVED/NOT APPROVED

Remarks: _____

Signature _____ Rank _____ Appt _____

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SPECIAL LEAVE APPLICATION FOR UNMO-UNAMIR

PART 1 - APPLICANTS PARTICULARS

1. Name _____ Rank _____ UNID _____ NAT _____
Sector/Sec _____ Appointment _____
Leave Address: _____
Tel: _____

PART II - SPECIAL LEAVE APPLICATION AND RECORD

2. Special Leave applied for:

- a. No. of days: _____ days
b. Period From _____ To _____

Signature of Applicant _____

3. RECOMMENDATION BY DFC/CMO

- a. RECOMMENDED/NOT RECOMMENDED

Signature _____
Name _____
Rank _____
Date _____

4. APPROVAL BY FORCE COMD

Signature _____
Name _____
Rank _____
Date _____

_____ Detach Portion Below _____

PART III - NOTIFICATION FOR SPECIAL LEAVE APPROVAL

Date _____

5. Name _____ Rank _____ Sect/Sec _____

Your Application for Special Leave:

- a. from _____ to _____ APPROVED/NOT APPROVED

Remarks: _____

Signature _____ Rank _____

5000.7 (Plans)

G3 PLANS 4

As speak

14/4

KGMF2539

UNITED NATIONS



NATIONS UNIES

95 APR 13 22 59Z

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OUTGOING FACSIMILE

13 APRIL 1995

TO: TOUSIGNANT UNAMIR, KIGALI	FROM: BARIL FOR ANNAN UNATIONS, NEW YORK
Fax No:	Fax. No: 212-963-4879
SUBJECT: ARMING OF UNMOs	
ATTN: COS, G3 PLANS	DRAFTED BY: LT COL M MARTIN ROOM NO: 3650 EXT: 3721
TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES TRANSMITTED INCLUDING THIS ONE: 2	

1. REFERENCE YOUR FAXES MIR 2284 OF 3 NOVEMBER 1994 AND 2329 OF DATE. WE HAVE CONSULTED THE OFFICE OF LEGAL AFFAIRS AT THIS HEADQUARTERS AND THE FOLLOWING PARAGRAPHS EXPLAIN THE STATUS OF MILITARY OBSERVERS BASED UPON THEIR ADVICE.

2. A COPY OF THE FIRST PAGE OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY DOCUMENT A/45/594 OF 9 OCTOBER 1994 IS ATTACHED. PLEASE NOTE THAT THE MODEL STATUS OF FORCES AGREEMENT IS BASED "UPON ESTABLISHED PRACTICE AND DRAWING EXTENSIVELY UPON EARLIER AND CURRENT AGREEMENTS". THE QUESTION "WHY" MILITARY OBSERVERS ARE UNARMED IS ANSWERED IN THIS CONTEXT.

3. THE SPECIFIC STATUS OF MILITARY OBSERVERS AS "EXPERTS ON MISSION" IS ESTABLISHED BY MEANS OF PARAGRAPH 26 OF THE STATUS OF MISSION AGREEMENT AND EQUATES THEM WITH CIVILIANS. PARAGRAPH 37 OF THE SAME AGREEMENT REFERS TO PERSONNEL WHO MAY CARRY ARMS. MILITARY OBSERVERS, NOT HAVING THE STATUS OF **MILITARY MEMBERS** OF THE MISSION (AS EXPLAINED BY THE OFFICE OF LEGAL AFFAIRS), CANNOT CARRY ARMS.

4. WE HAVE ALSO BEEN ADVISED INFORMALLY BY THE OFFICE OF LEGAL AFFAIRS (MISS BENKIRANE) THAT ANY CHANGES TO THIS POSITION INVOLVE COMPLEX LEGAL MATTERS AND THAT FURTHER CLARIFICATIONS IN THE MATTER WOULD BEST BE ADDRESSED BETWEEN THE LEGAL ADVISER IN UNAMIR AND THE OFFICE OF LEGAL AFFAIRS AT THIS HEADQUARTERS.

5. WE WOULD APPRECIATE YOUR INITIATING CONSULTATIONS ON THE LINES INDICATED ABOVE AND KEEPING US INFORMED OF ANY SIGNIFICANT DEVELOPMENTS.

BEST REGARDS.

FC

COS

(G3 plans)

E/dir

SRSG 01-1(B)

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Annex B to:
Part 4 of SOPs and UN PKOs**A****General Assembly**Distr.
GENERALA/45/594
9 October 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-fifth session
Agenda item 76**COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW OF THE WHOLE QUESTION OF PEACE-KEEPING
OPERATIONS IN ALL THEIR ASPECTS****Model status-of-forces agreement for peace-keeping operations****Report of the Secretary-General**

1. In paragraph 11 of its resolution 44/49 of 8 December 1989, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to prepare a model status-of-forces agreement between the United Nations and host countries and to make that model available to Member States. Basing itself upon established practice and drawing extensively upon earlier and current agreements, the Secretariat has prepared the model status-of-forces agreement annexed to the present report. The model is intended to serve as a basis for the drafting of individual agreements to be concluded between the United Nations and countries on whose territory peace-keeping operations are deployed. As such it is subject to modifications that may be agreed upon between the parties in each case.

2. The attached model, *mutatis mutandis*, will also serve as the basis for an agreement with a host country in operations where no United Nations military personnel are deployed.

4 - B - 1

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90-25455 18712 (Z)



UNAMIR

94 NOV -3 10 54

OUTGOING FAX NO. 2877

PAGE 1 OF 1

DATE: November 3, 1994

File No. 5000.8 (PLANS)

MIR 2284

TO: BARIL, UNITED NATIONS NEW YORK FAX # (212) 963-9070 PHONE # (212) 963-2402	FROM: MGEN GC TOUSIGNANT FORCE COMMANDER UNAMIR, KIGALI
ATTN:	PHONE: 1 212 963 3092
INFO:	FAX NO: 1 212 963 3090
INTERNAL DISTR: DFC/COS, DCOS OPS, DCOS SP, G3 PLANS	DRAFTED BY: LEGAL OFFICER (AUSMED)
SUBJECT: ARMING OF UNMOs	
REFERENCE:	

1. PLEASE PROVIDE INFORMATION AS TO WHY UNMOs ARE UNARMED.
ARE THERE LEGAL REASONS FOR THIS OR IS IT POLICY?

2. DOES ARMING UNMOs JEOPARDISE THEIR STATUS AS "EXPERTS ON
MISSION"?

3. IF IT IS A POLICY THAT HAS DETERMINED THAT UNMOs ARE
UNARMED WHO HAS THE AUTHORITY TO AMEND THAT POLICY?

G3PLANS4

*See if you can find a reply to this fax. DCOS OPS
believes he has see it. Thank you*

*G3 PLANS
6/4*

FC / Seen by MIA (A 3/11 A

RAAUZYUW RCCLHBF2168 3001306-UUUU--RCCLKSA RCCLLUA.

ZNR UUUUU

R 271240Z OCT 94

FM NDHQ OTTAWA//J3 OPS//

TO RCCLKSA/CCIR RWANDA//COMD//

INFO RCCLLUA/1 CDHSR KIGALI//CO/OPS// ←

RCESCGA/LFCHQ ST HUBERT//G3//

BT

UNCLAS J3 OPS 375

SUBJ: ARMED CA UNMOS

REF: TELECON J3 OPS/COMD CCUNAMIR 24 OCT

1. UNMOS WERE DEPLOYED FROM UNOSOM TO CCUNAMIR WITH PERS. WPNS AS A RESULT OF THE THREAT ASSESSMENT

2. / DUE TO THE POSSIBILITY OF RESURGENT FIGHTING, FOLLOW ON UNMOS WERE ALSO DEPLOYED WITH PERS WPNS WITH THE UNDERSTANDING THAT THE CARRYING OF WPNS BY UNAMIR UNMOS WOULD BE AS A RESULT OF A FC DECISION BASED ON THREAT. SHOULD THE FC DETERMINE THAT IT WOULD BE MORE APPROPRIATE FOR UNMOS TO BE UNARMED, THEN THE CDN WPNS COULD BE STORED IN A CENTRAL SECURE LOC OR RTN TO CA.

3. YOU ARE REQUESTED TO ADVISE OF THE CURRENT STATUS OF THE ISSUE OF ARMED UNMOS AND, IF REQD, WHAT SECURITY/RTN MEASURES WILL BE UNDERTAKEN IF WPNS NOT REQD

BT

#2168

93BV012 DELIVERED 3001306 621593

③ G3 Plans

This is still an outstanding issue. P/s provide update.

DCO5083
29-3

G3 PLANS 4

P/s speak.

12
30/3

② Col Arp

Sir, would you like to get the FC decision on this or would you like me to go through the FC's ADC?

MJS
May
10/60
27 Oct 94

RAAUZYUW RCCLHBF2168 3001306-UUUU--RCCLKSA RCCLLUA.

ZNR UUUUU

R 271240Z OCT 94

FM NDHQ OTTAWA//J3 OPS//

TO RCCLKSA/CCIR RWANDA//COMD//

INFO RCCLLUA/1 CDHSR KIGALI//CO/OPS// ←

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#2168

95BV012 DELIVERED 3001306 621593

③ G3 Plans

This is still an outstanding issue. PLS provide update.

DCO508
29-3

G3PLANS4

P/s speak.

①

30/3

② Col Arp

Sir, would you like to get the FC decision on this or would you like me to go through the FC's ADC?

MJS
Maj
R040
27Oct94

AUSMED- LEGAL O #75838

DUTY OFFR #75216



TO : See Distribution

File Ref.: MILOB/PERS/6453.21

FROM: MILOBS GP HQ

DATE : 5 May 1995

SUBJECT: AMENDMENT TO UNAMIR SOPs


References:

- A. MILOB/LVE.CTO/6453.2 dated 24 Feb 95.
- B. 2000.1 /CMO/P & A dated 27 Feb 95.
- C. 5000.7 (PLANS) dated 24 Apr 95.

1. Reference A forwarded a revised Leave/CTO Application Form for UNMOs and Special Leave Application Form (copies attached) for approval. Reference B accepted the forms for immediate use pending the amendment of the SOPs.

2. It has however been observed that Reference C which distributed amendment to UNAMIR SOPs, Section 8 retained the old Annex A while Annex E was completely left out. It is requested that action is taken to rectify the anomaly.

3. Please accept for action.


K OBONG-KYEKYEKU
Lt-Col
for CMO

Distribution:

External:

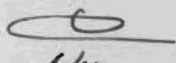
Action:


G 3 (Plans), FHQ

Information:

MA to DFC/CMO
DCOS (SP), FHQ
CMPO, FHQ

G3 PLANS 4
Let the CMO know that
we need the ones who
amend UNAMIR SOPs


6/5

LEAVE/CTO APPLICATION FOR UNMO-UNAMIRPART 1 - APPLICANT'S PARTICULARS

1. Name _____ Rank _____ UNID _____ NAT _____
 Sector/Sec _____ Appointment _____
 Leave Address: _____

Tel: _____

PART II - LEAVE/CTO APPLICATION AND RECORD2. Annual Leave Entitlement

a. DOA _____ DDM _____ = _____ Months Signature _____
 of Applicant

b. Total AL for the mission _____ days

c. AL balance B/F (if any) days RECOMMENDED

d. Total AL entitled days Team Leader
 Name _____
 Rank _____

e. Leave applied for
 From _____ to _____ = ... days

f. AL balance c/f days Signature _____

3. CTO Entitlement

APPROVED/NOT APPROVED
BY SECTOR COMD/BRANCH
HEAD/DCMO/CMO

a. Duty performed continuously Name _____
 From _____ to _____ Rank _____

b. Total CTO earned _____ days Signature _____

c. CTO Applied for
 From _____ to _____ = ... days Date _____

Detach the portion below _____
PART III - NOTIFICATION FOR LEAVE/CTO APPROVAL

Name _____ Rank: _____ Sect/Sec _____
 Your application for: DATE _____

a. Leave from _____ to _____ APPROVED/NOT APPROVED
 b. CTO from _____ to _____ APPROVED/NOT APPROVED

Remarks: _____

Signature _____ Rank _____ Appt _____

SPECIAL LEAVE APPLICATION FOR UNMO-UNAMIRPART 1 - APPLICANT'S PARTICULARS

1. Name _____ Rank _____ UNID _____ Nat _____
Sector/Sec _____ Appointment _____
Leave/Address: _____
Tel: _____

PART II -SPECIAL LEAVE APPLICATION AND RECORD

2. a. Special Leave applied for:

(1) No. of days _____ days

(2) Period From _____ To _____

Signature _____
of Applicant

3. RECOMMENDATION BY DFC/CMO

a. RECOMMENDED/NOT RECOMMENDED

Signature _____
Name _____
Rank _____
Date _____

4. APPROVAL BY FORCE COMD

a. APPROVED/NOT APPROVED

Signature _____
Name _____
Rank _____
Date _____

_____ Detach the portion below _____

PART III -NOTIFICATION FOR SPECIAL LEAVE APPROVAL Date _____

Name _____ Rank _____ Sect/Sec _____

Your application for:

a. Special Leave from _____ to _____ approved/not approved


Remarks: _____

Signature _____ Rank _____



File No 5000.7 (PLANS)

To: DISTRIBUTION LIST

From: G3 PLANS 

Date: 6 May 95

Subject: UNAMIR FORCE SOPs

References: A. MILOB/PERS/6453.21 dated 5 May 1995
B. 5000.7 (PLANS) dated 24 Apr 95
C. MILOB/LVE.CTO/6453.2 dated 24 Feb 95
D. 2000.1 /CMO/P & A dated 27 Feb 95

-
1. Reference A indicated that an anomaly occurred in the recent issue of the SOP amendment, Reference B.
 2. Unfortunately the change request of Reference C and the subsequent approval of Reference D were not copied to G3 Plans, the office responsible for changes to the SOP, for inclusion in the SOP.
 3. The approved changes will, however, be included in the next issue of SOP amendments. In future please include G3 Plans on all correspondence dealing with changes to SOPs.

Distribution List:

Action:

MILOB GP HQ

Info:

MA to DFC/CMO
DCOS SP
G1/CMPO

✓ 5000.7 Plans

HQ 001 AMIR

RESTRICTED

Australian Medical Support Force



G3 Plans

MINUTE


613-2-2

AUSMED OPS /95

SOP Distribution List

ISSUE OF REVISED ANNEX C TO SOP 208 - PROTECTION AND SECURITY OF VEHICLES ON THE MOVE

Find attached a revised Annex C to SOP 208 - Protection and Security of Vehicles on the Move. The revised Annex A to SOP 208 is to be inserted into SOPs and is effective immediately.

For  C4AT
D. B. GALBRAITH
MAJ.
OPS OFFR/2IC

22 Apr 95

IM035.SAM

RESTRICTED

PROTECTION AND SECURITY OF VEHICLES ON THE MOVE

General

1. This SOP outlines the protection and security procedures to be followed by AUSMED pers when deploying by vehicle within the AO. General vehicle protection and security points for strict compliance are:
 - a. Vehicles will only be parked at places which are safe and adequately guarded.
 - b. Vehicles are to be locked (where possible) at all times if individuals must for tasking reasons leave them. No "attractive" items, such as motorolas, are to be left in unattended vehicles.
 - c. Uniforms are to be worn and personal weapons carried at all times in vehicles unless approved by the CO via Operations Command Post (Ops CP).
 - d. Do not give lifts to non-UNAMIR personnel at any time, unless approved by the Ops CP.
 - e. Vehicles are to only halt at road blocks; do not stop when individuals attempt to flag down the vehicle.
 - f. Vehicles should only drive on designated routes. Avoid driving in remote and isolated areas, less for approved tasking reasons.

Day Movement

2. Movement (mov) by day may consist of a single vehicle convoy only when:
 - a. The vehicle is travelling within the city or town limits.
 - b. There is a minimum of two personnel both with personal weapons.
 - c. The vehicle has communications with the Ops CP.
3. Mov by day requires a section of Infantry protection when there is any vehicle mov outside of the city or town limit. It is permissible for two vehicle convoys to travel without protection when they plan to use a route that does not deviate from the MSR. However, if the route requires mov from the MSR at any stage then protection is required. At the discretion of the OPSO it may be deemed that the Infantry protection is not required when the composition of the convoy is adequately capable to provide their own security and communications to the Ops CP.

Night Movement

4. The minimum convoy size for vehicle mov by night is two vehicles, unless otherwise approved by the OPSO.
5. Vehicle convoy mov by night within city or town limits may only occur when:
 - a. The convoys mov is approved by the OPSO.
 - b. The veh has a minimum of two Infantry personnel as protection in the vehicle if it is a 110 Landrover, and three Infantry protection if it is a Unimog.
 - c. The vehicle has communications with the Ops CP.
6. Mov outside the city limits at night may only occur when:
 - a. The convoy is approved by the OPSO.
 - b. The minimum protection for the convoy is an Infantry section.
 - c. The vehicle has communications with the Ops CP.
7. All night mov is to be avoided unless absolutely necessary.



FILE 5000.7

File No 5000.7 (PLANS)

To: DISTRIBUTION LIST

From: G3 PLANS

Date: 13 Apr 95

Subject: UNAMIR FORCE SOPs

1. Please find enclosed an amendment to the UNAMIR Force SOP Part 3, Operations, Section 17 Rules of Engagement.
2. Please ensure that the amendment is made to your copy(ies) of the UNAMIR SOP and that all personnel are informed of the changes.

Enclosures: (1) FC's approval for ROE changes
(1) Page changes to UNAMIR SOP

Distribution List: Page 2

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COS	2	8-9
OPERATIONS BRANCH	5	10-14
MILITARY PERSONNEL BRANCH	3	15-17
LOGISTICS BRANCH	4	18-21
PLANS BRANCH	0	-
CAMP COMMANDANT	1	28
MILITARY OBSERVER GROUP HEADQUARTERS	15	31-45
SECTOR 1	4	46-49
SECTOR 2	4	50-53
SECTOR 3A	4	54-57
SECTOR 3B	4	58-61
SECTOR 4A	4	62-65
SECTOR 4B	4	66-69
SECTOR 4C	4	70-73
SECTOR 5	4	74-77
SECTOR 6	4	78-81
ENGINEER COMPANY	1	82
FORCE SUPPORT GROUP	1	83
MEDICAL COMPANY	2	84-85
SPARE	0	-
HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE BRANCH	2	87-88
SPARES	0	-
EXTERNAL	0	-
CAO (DIV. OF ADMIN. AND MANAGEMENT)	2	99-100
SRSG OFFICE	1	101
UNITED NATIONS HQ NEW YORK (DPKO)	1	102
TOTAL	85 COPIES	

UNITED NATIONS

ASSISTANCE MISSION IN RWANDA



NATIONS UNIES

MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR-MINUAR

File: 5000.8 (Plans)

To: FC *[Signature]* Approved/Not approved

From: G3 PLANS *[Signature]*

Through: DCOS OPS *[Signature]* Recommended/Not recommended

COS *[Signature]* Recommended/Not recommended

DFC *[Signature]* Recommended/Not recommended

Date: 17 Mar 95

Subject: **REWRITE OF UNAMIR STANDING OPERATING PROCEDURES (SOPs) SECTION 17 - RULES OF ENGAGEMENT (ROE)**

1. The ROE have been revised as a result of the concerns expressed by the Commander Canadian Contingent. Those concerns revolved around the linking of ROE to alert states and the Authorisation Levels for the Use of Force.
2. Overview of the Proposed Changes. The SOP deletes and does not rewrite the section on Authorisation levels for the Use of Force (para 7). Use of Force and Engagement Principles (Para 9) replaces the existing Principles for the Use of Force (para 8). In this new section the concepts of 'reasonable belief', 'proportionality', 'duration of force and disengagement', 'reprisal', 'application of force', and 'cross border fire' are introduced and explained. In the section dealing with the Authority to Use Force (para 10), the rewrite removes the word 'unarmed' entirely in the subsection concerning the permitted use of 'non-deadly force'. In the section dealing with Challenge and Escalation Procedures (para 16), the procedure for 'escalation of deadly force' has been removed and not replaced. The sub section dealing with 'treatment of detainees' has been rewritten to remove para 14, ie. equating the minimum standard of treatment to that of a PW. The section dealing with 'Opening Fire Without Warning or Escalation' (para 15) has been removed and is dealt with elsewhere in the document. The section dealing with 'Procedures During Firing' has been substantially rewritten and only encapsulates the first part of the existing section.
3. It is requested that you accept the revised ROE and provide your approval.

UN RESTRICTED

AMENDMENT RECORD SHEET

[illegible]

UN RESTRICTED

FILE

UNITED NATIONS
ASSISTANCE MISSION IN RWANDA



NATIONS UNIES
MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

File No 5000.7 (PLANS)

To: DISTRIBUTION LIST

From: G3 PLANS

Date: 24 Apr 95

Subject: UNAMIR FORCE SOPs

1. Please find enclosed amendments to the UNAMIR Force SOP.
2. Please ensure that the amendments are made to your copy(ies) of the UNAMIR SOP and that all personnel are informed of the changes.

Enclosures: (1) Page changes to UNAMIR SOP

Distribution List: Page 2

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SECTOR 3B	4	58-61
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SECTOR 4B	4	66-69
SECTOR 4C	4	70-73
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SECTOR 6	4	78-81
ENGINEER COMPANY	1	82
FORCE SUPPORT GROUP	1	83
MEDICAL COMPANY	2	84-85
SPARE	0	-
HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE BRANCH	2	87-88
FORCE PROVOST MARSHALL	1	89
MILITARY POLICE COMPANY	1	90
SPARES	0	-
EXTERNAL	0	-
CAO (DIV. OF ADMIN. AND MANAGEMENT)	2	99-100
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TOTAL	87 COPIES	

7

AMENDMENT RECORD SHEET

[illegible]

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ENGINEER COMPANY	82
FORCE SUPPORT GROUP	83
MEDICAL COMPANY	84-85
HELICOPTER SQUADRON	86
HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE BRANCH	87-88
FORCE PROVOST MARSHALL	89
MILITARY POLICE COMPANY	90
SPARES	91-98
EXTERNAL	
CAO (DIV. OF ADMIN. AND MANAGEMENT)	99-100
SRSG OFFICE	101
UNITED NATIONS HQ NEW YORK (DPKO)	102

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d. Force Health Officer Responsible to the FMO for:

- (1) the provision of health advice to staff and national contingents on preventive measures;
- (2) inspection and auditing of national measures to ensure international standards are maintained in the area of:
 - (a) food;
 - (b) water; and
 - (c) sanitation.
- (3) the co-ordination of mission dependant preventive medicine services such as regional spraying or vector control;
- (4) reporting on, and maintaining standards of occupational Health and Safety as they apply to national contingents.

e. WO CLK ADMIN. Responsible to the FMO for:

- (1) maintenance, receipt, dispatch, correspondence and filing daily;
- (2) custody, maintenance, and update of Commander's Dairy;
- (3) assisting in Medical Evacuation procedures both tactical and strategic;
- (4) assisting in repatriation of UN military personnel on medical grounds;
- (5) ensuring all periodical reports and returns completed at end of each week and each month;
- (6) ensuring weekly medical treatment reports collated and necessary action taken;
- (7) collate and distribute weekly and monthly treatment statistics;
- (8) perform the duties of Medical Branch Duty Officer when required;
- (9) Ensure necessary items are available for daily sitrep;
- (10) Resupply as necessary office equipment and stationary;

UN RESTRICTED

- (11) Sub Account holder;
- (12) carrying out daily general administration;
- (13) assisting FMO, FHO and G4 Med Log when required;
- (14) assisting G3 Med Ops with medical operations duties as required.

f. LO Representatives from force medical units.
Responsible to the FMO for:

- (1) all co-ordination matters between their unit and Med Br;
- (2) assisting SO2 Health Ops and SO2 Health Log as required; and
- (3) acting as a duty officer in the Med Br Ops Room.

UN RESTRICTED

- b. Blue Scarf. May be worn by Mil both on duty in station and on special duties in the field. At social occasions, ceremonies, etc, when wearing his national uniform, the observer may wear the tie of such uniform in place of the UN scarf.
- c. Shoulder Patch. This is to be worn on the right sleeve of the national uniform, with national insignia on the left unless national dress regulation includes insignia worn on the right, in which case the UN shoulder patch assumes priority above it.
- d. The UN items of uniform are to be worn only by mil members of UNAMIR. Uniform will be worn by mil pers:
 - (1) Whenever on duty.
 - (2) When travelling in UN vehicles or aircraft except when on leave or on recreation trips.
 - (3) On those occasions when ordered by the Force Commander.
- e. Uniform may be worn on arrival and departure to and from the mission area, but should not otherwise be worn outside the mission area unless performing official duties. Troops are to travel in uniform on all occasions.
- f. Civilian Clothing. May only be worn during ROE state GREEN and only for the following purposes;
 - (1) Sports.
 - (2) When off-duty at the normal place of work or within the confines of other UN facility, post or installation, as well as within the city of KIGALI.
 - (3) While on leave or while travelling to and from home leave, if travelling by car or commercial airline when stopovers are extensive in other countries.
 - (4) By UNAMIR troops while on organized welfare tours.
 - (5) As permitted by Force Commander Directives.
- g. Local Customs. It is advisable when wearing civ clothing to adhere to the local customs of the host countries.

UN RESTRICTED

SECTION 8 - LEAVE, R&R, COMPENSATORY TIME OFF(CTO),
UN HOLIDAYS, NATIONAL HOLIDAYS

GENERAL

1. Due to variation in tour of duty of individual contingents and to UNAMIR commitments, it is not possible to grant leave as entitled by the separate national regulations. Therefore a standard leave policy has been established for all personnel serving with UNAMIR. Within UNAMIR, leave is not considered as a right, it is a privilege, granted to Military personnel wherever the exigency of the service permits for the purpose of rest and recreation. Leave, when granted, may be withdrawn if the prevailing situation so demands. **The strength in all sectors and HQs must at no time be less than 75%.** Leave, R&R and CTO must be contained within the requirement to which exceptions may only be made by the Force Commander himself.

2. UN Leave cannot be taken either in the last month of UN service or after the completion of UN service. However UNMOs can, in their final month, take up to 12 days of annual leave and compensatory time off(CTO), if it is accrued and available, in order to organise their departure from the mission area.

3. Travelling time shall count against leave entitlement, but Sundays or UNAMIR holidays that fall during a leave period will not count against the entitlement.

4. For the purposes of leave there are two separate categories of military with different levels of leave entitlement:

- a. Contingents and Staff.
- b. Military Observers.

CONTINGENTS AND STAFF

5. Contingents and Staff are entitled to up to 15 days leave in every 6 month period of a tour, accrued at a rate of 2.5 days for each calendar month. It can be taken after two months service and after completing that two months it can be taken in advance. After the completion of two months service, of a six month tour, up to 15 days can be taken.

6. Commanders/Branch Heads are authorised to organize recreation trips for their contingents/staff who have completed 36 days service. After 36 days this R&R can be taken each month when Commanders/Branch Heads believe that R&R is necessary to improve the continued effectiveness of their area of responsibility. It is usually to be taken within or adjacent to the mission area and should not exceed 3 working days. In each six month period Commanders/Branch Heads may authorise one of these three day periods of R&R to be added to leave.

UN RESTRICTED

7. Leave Allowance, USD \$10.50, is payable daily for up to seven days leave for that leave taken after completing 3 months service of each 6 month tour of duty. It is paid through Unit Finance/Personnel Officers, who must forward their requirements to the CMPO one month in advance and certify that these individuals are expected to serve for the full six months.

8. The UN Daily allowance of USD \$1.28 is not paid if leave is taken outside the mission area.

MILITARY OBSERVERS

9. The rules governing the application of leave and compensatory time-off for Military Observers attached to UNAMIR are as follows:

- a. The FC/CMO shall establish the hours of work and official holidays. Leave entitlement is 1.5 days per month giving a total of 18 days for a one year tour. Leave may be accrued, up to a maximum of 12 days, on the understanding that it is to be taken as actual leave without any cash compensation in lieu of leave not used. After completing the first two months tour of duty, an UNMO may be granted leave in advance.
- b. At the discretion of the CMO, UNMOs required for duty for 7 days a week, including Sundays and official mission holidays, may be granted up to 6 days CTO with mission subsistence allowance (MSA) for each month of such continuous service(i.e. after 30 days of service). If CTO is taken outside the mission area, MSA is reduced, and there is no payment of MSA if an individual is in his home country.
- c. CTO is granted only to UNMOs, not to contingents/staff, to provide them with opportunities for rest after a specially arduous spell of duty. Consequently, such time-off shall normally be taken as soon as possible after completion of the continuous period of service. CTO, in excess of 6 days, cannot be accrued and if not taken during or immediately following the time in which it is earned, it will be forfeited. Not more than 6 days can be taken in any one month.
- d. CTO is a privilege and can only be taken when the exigencies of the service so permit. It is subject at all times to the discretion of the CMO, who shall establish appropriate procedures for the advance approval of the observers' time-off, its place, duration, etc.

UN RESTRICTED

- e. Leave and CTO with per diem must be taken within the regular tour of duty. The tour of duty shall not be extended in order to facilitate taking such leave or time off. UNMOs may, however, be granted up to 12 days of accrued leave and CTO, with retained MSA, in the last month of their tour of duty in order to complete all arrangements, including travel and baggage formalities, prior to departure from the mission area.
- f. In exceptional circumstances special leave of absence, without MSA, may be granted. Any request for such leave should be forwarded with the recommendation of the CMO to the FC for decision.

PROCEDURE FOR APPLYING FOR LEAVE, R&R/CTO

10. Heads of Branches and Cells at UNAMIR HQ, CMO and Sector Commanders are responsible for planning and approving leave for their personnel. A fortnightly forecast of leave should be submitted to the CMPO for monitoring purposes. All personnel intending to go on leave, R&R/CTO will complete the leave application form (see Annex A & B) and forward it through the chain of command to the approving officer. Application will be approved as follows:

- a. CMO will approve up to 18 days of continuous leave/CTO for UNMO Sector Commanders and Heads of Branches at MILOB HQ.
- b. Sector Commanders and Heads of Branches at MILOB HQ will approve for UNMOs under them up to 18 days continuous CTO/leave.
- c. Heads of Branches/Contingent Commanders will approve up to 15 days of continuous leave for their contingents/staff.
- d. DFC will approve any periods of leave/CTO over 18 days for UNMOs or 15 days contingents/staff.
- e. FC will approve all leave/CTO for DFC, CMO Head of Branches and Sector Commanders.

11. Leave applications, Leave passes and completed movement orders, when proceeding outside UNAMIR area of operations, are required for all leave periods. These can be obtained from G1/CMPO.

12. Sick Leave. This will not be counted against the UN leave entitlement. If sick leave is claimed while the individual is on duty leave or R&R/CTO, then under current UNAMIR practice no payment will be made for such sick leave unless a medical certificate is produced to substantiate each day of such sick leave.

UN RESTRICTED

13. Compassionate Leave. Compassionate leave will be counted against the UN leave entitlement. In cases where no balance of leave days remain and compassionate leave is required, special requests are to be submitted as special cases to the G1/CMPO for the Force Commander's consideration.

14. Special Leave. Special leave without payment of MSA may be granted by the Force Commander in exceptional cases for UNMOs.

15. UN Holidays. The list of official UN holidays is issued by way of Administrative Circular.

16. National Days. Staff Officers and UNMOs may be granted a day off for the purpose of celebrating their national day. Every UNMO is entitled to one day off duty for his national day but any travel time to and from the national celebration must be taken as either CTO or leave.

UNAMIR TROOPS

17. Leave Policy for UNAMIR Troops. Due to variations in nature of duty within UNAMIR, there are military personnel who do not fall into the category of UNMOs/Staff Officers. There is a separate set of leave policy for these military personnel.

18. Entitlement. A member of UNAMIR troops shall be entitled to 15 days of leave for a six month tour of duty. However any leave will be subject to the exigencies of the Mission. Sunday and UNAMIR holidays which fall during the period of leave will not be charged as leave. The following general conditions apply to the award of leave.

- a. Leave earned with UNAMIR may only be taken during their tour of duty with UNAMIR and prior to repatriation. Any balance of unused leave will expire automatically at the time of rotation.
- b. After having completed their first two month's tour of duty, an individual may be granted up to four months leave entitlement in advance. Regardless of the date of arrival in a particular month an individual will be credited with two-and-a half days leave in respect of the first calendar month of service in the mission. No leave will be granted in the last month of duty.

19. Involuntary Absence After Leave. A member who is unable to return to his place of duty on expiry of his leave, owing to circumstances beyond his control, shall report to the nearest military unit and request it to advise UNAMIR HQ of the circumstances that prevent his timely return. On return to his place of duty the individual must submit proof for the delay, including medical certificate, if applicable.

UN RESTRICTED

20. Documentation. Applications for leave are to be submitted on a form designed for the purpose, (Annex C). Leave applications must be accompanied by a completed movement order for leave if the person is proceeding outside UNAMIR area of operations. A member for whom leave has been authorized will be provided the fol:

- a. A leave pass (see Annex D)
- b. Copy of an individual or collective movement order if he is proceeding outside UNAMIR AO.
- c. UNAMIR ID card.

21. Persons travelling on leave are to make their own travel arrangements. The security of travel documents, visas, permits etc is the responsibility of the member concerned.

LEAVE/CTO APPLICATION FOR UNMO-UNAMIRPART 1 - APPLICANT'S PARTICULARS

1. Name _____ Rank _____ UNID _____
 Sector/Sec _____ Appointment _____
 Leave Address: _____ Tel: _____

PART II - LEAVE/CTO APPLICATION AND RECORD

2. Annual Leave Entitlement RECOMMENDED
Team Leader

a. DOA _____ DDM _____ = _____ Months
 Name _____

b. Total AL for the mission _____ days Rank _____
 Signature _____

c. AL balance B/F(if any).....days

d. Total AL entitled.....days Sector Comd

e. Leave applied for Name _____
 From _____ to _____ = days Rank _____

f. AL balance c/f.....days
 Signature _____

3. CTO Entitlement APPROVED/NOT APPROVED
BY CMO

a. Duty performed continuously
 From _____ To _____ Name _____
 Rank _____

b. Total CTO earned..... days Signature _____

c. Accumulated CTO B/F..... days

d. Total CTO entitled days Date _____

e. CTO Applied for
 From _____ To _____ = days

f. CTO Balance c/f(if any).... days

FOR PERSONNEL OFFICE ONLY

Remarks _____

Signature _____ Date _____

Name _____

Rank _____ Appt _____

Detach the portion below-----
PART III - NOTIFICATION FOR LEAVE/CTO APPROVAL

Name _____ Rank: _____ Sec/Sect _____ Date _____

Your application for:

a. Leave from _____ to _____ APPROVED/NOT APPROVED
 b. CTO from _____ to _____ APPROVED/NOT APPROVED

Remarks: _____

Signature _____ Rank _____ Appt _____

LEAVE/R&R APPLICATION FOR HQ STAFFPART I - APPLICANT'S PARTICULARS

Date: _____

1. Name: _____ Rank _____ UNID _____
 Sec/Sector _____ Appointment _____
 Leave Address: _____
 _____ Tel : _____

PART II - LEAVE/R&R APPLICATION AND RECORD2. Annual Leave Entitlementa. DOA _____ DDM _____ =months APPROVAL BYb. Total AL for the mission= _____
days APPROVED/NOT APPROVED

c. AL balance B/F(if any)=...days

d. Total AL entitled=.....days

e. Leave applied for

f. From _____ To _____ =days

AL balance c/f=days

Signature _____

Rank _____

Name _____

Appt _____

Date _____

3. R&R Entitlement

a. R&R Applied for:

From _____ To _____ = days

-----Detach the below portion-----

PART III - NOTIFICATION FOR LEAVE/R&R APPROVAL Date: _____

To: Name _____ Rank _____ Branch/Sector _____

Your application for:

a. Leave from _____ To _____ APPROVED/NOT PROVED

b. R&R from _____ To _____ APPROVED/NOT APPROVED

Remarks: _____

Signature: _____ Rank _____ Appt _____

UNAMIR LEAVE APPLICATION FORM
(FOR MILITARY PERSONNEL OF UNAMIR TROOPS)

PART I - APPLICANT'S PERSONAL PARTICULARS

1. Name _____ Rank: _____ UNID: _____
Unit/Branch: _____ DOA: _____ DDM: _____
2. Present Request: From: _____ To: _____
No. of Working Days : _____ days
No. of Weekends : _____ days
No. of UN Holidays : _____ days
3. Itinerary: _____
4. Leave Address: _____
_____ Tel: _____
5. Relief While on Leave:
Name: _____ Rank: _____ UNID: _____
6. Signature of Applicant: _____ Date: _____

PART II - APPROVAL AUTHORITY

APPLICATION FOR LEAVE APPROVED/NOT APPROVED

Remarks: _____

Signature _____ Date: _____

Name : _____ Appt: _____

Rank : _____ UNID _____

UN RESTRICTED

ANNEX D TO
UNAMIR SOPS
PART 8 SECTION 8

LEAVE PASS

Name: _____ Rank: _____ UNID: _____

Unit/Branch: _____ Passport No. _____

_____ Tel: _____

Leave; Granted: From _____ To _____

APPROVED BY:

Name: _____

Rank: _____

Appt: _____

UNID: _____

Signature

Unit Stamp

UN RESTRICTED



UNAMIR - MINUAR

HQ UNAMIR MED BR
FILE: 640-1-4
MED 380 /95

To: ~~G3 PLANS~~ 

From: FMO (Med Br)

Date: 12 Apr 95

Subject: AMDT TO UNAMIR SOPS

1. It is requested that the attached duty statement for WO Clerk Administrative from FMO Medical Branch be inserted as para e to UNAMIR SOPs Part Seven, Section Two.
2. Thank you



B.R. CURREN
LTCOL
G3 MED OPS

Enclosures:

1. Duty Statement

G3PLMS4

In your action
p/s



13/4

**DUTY STATEMENT - WO CLK ADMIN
MEDICAL BRANCH HQ UNAMIR**

Duties:

1. Maintain, receipt, dispatch, correspondence and filing, daily
2. Custody, maintain, and update Commanders Diary
3. Assist in Medical Evacuation procedures both tactical and strategic
4. Assist in Repatriation of UNmilitary personnel on medical grounds
5. Ensure all periodical reports and returns completed at end of each week and each month
6. Ensure weekly Medical Treatment reports collated and necessary action taken
7. Collate and distribute weekly and monthly treatment statistics
8. Perform the duties of Medical Branch Duty Officer when required
9. Ensure necessary items are available for daily sitrep
10. Resupply as necessary office equipment and stationery
11. Sub Account holder
12. Carry out daily general administration
13. Assist FMO, FHO and G4 Med Log when required
14. Assist G3 Med Ops with medical operations duties as required.



UNAMIR - MINUAR

File No 5000.7 (PLANS)

To: DISTRIBUTION LIST

From: G3 PLANS

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be 'A. Am' or similar, written over the 'From:' line.

Date: 13 Apr 95

Subject: UNAMIR FORCE SOPs

1. Please find enclosed a translation of the recent amendment to the UNAMIR Force SOP Part 3, Operations, Section 17 Rules of Engagement.
2. Please ensure that all personnel are made aware of the changes to the Rules of engagement.

Enclosures: (1) FC's approval for ROE changes
(1) Regles d'engagement

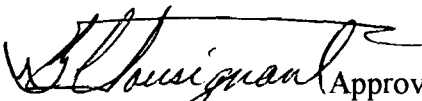
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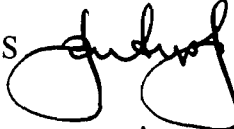



UNAMIR-MINUAR

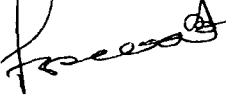
File: 5000.8 (Plans)

To: FC  Approved/~~Not approved~~

From: G3 PLANS 

Through: DCOS OPS  Recommended/~~Not recommended~~

COS  Recommended/~~Not recommended~~

DFC  Recommended/~~Not recommended~~

Date: 17 Mar 95

Subject: **REWRITE OF UNAMIR STANDING OPERATING PROCEDURES
(SOPs) SECTION 17 - RULES OF ENGAGEMENT (ROE)**

1. The ROE have been revised as a result of the concerns expressed by the Commander Canadian Contingent. Those concerns revolved around the linking of ROE to alert states and the Authorisation Levels for the Use of Force.
2. Overview of the Proposed Changes. The SOP deletes and does not rewrite the section on Authorisation levels for the Use of Force (para 7). Use of Force and Engagement Principles (Para 9) replaces the existing Principles for the Use of Force (para 8). In this new section the concepts of 'reasonable belief', 'proportionality', 'duration of force and disengagement', 'reprisal', 'application of force', and 'cross border fire' are introduced and explained. In the section dealing with the Authority to Use Force (para 10), the rewrite removes the word 'unarmed' entirely in the subsection concerning the permitted use of 'non-deadly force'. In the section dealing with Challenge and Escalation Procedures (para 16), the procedure for 'escalation of deadly force' has been removed and not replaced. The sub section dealing with 'treatment of detainees' has been rewritten to remove para 14, ie. equating the minimum standard of treatment to that of a PW. The section dealing with 'Opening Fire Without Warning or Escalation' (para 15) has been removed and is dealt with elsewhere in the document. The section dealing with 'Procedures During Firing' has been substantially rewritten and only encapsulates the first part of the existing section.
3. It is requested that you accept the revised ROE and provide your approval.



UNAMIR - MINUAR

A: FC Approuvé
De: G3 PLANS
S/C: DCOS OPS Recommandé
COS Recommandé
DFC Recommandé
Date: 17 Mars 95

Objet: Remaniement des procédures opérationnelles permanentes
(POPs) SECTION 17- REGLES D'ENGAGEMENT (RDE)

1. Les RDE ont été remaniées suite aux préoccupations exprimées par le Commandant du Contingent Canadien. Ces préoccupations tournent autour de la liaison des RDE aux états d'alerte et aux Niveaux d'Autorisation pour l'Usage de la Force.

2. Aperçu des modifications proposées. Les POPs omettent et ne reprennent pas la section sur les Niveaux d'Autorisation pour l'Usage de la Force (para 7). L'Usage de la Force et les Principes d'Engagement (Para 9) remplacent les Principes existant sur l'Usage de la Force (para 8). Dans cette nouvelle section, les concepts tel que "croyance raisonnable", "proportionnalité", "durée de la force et désengagement", "représailles", "application de la force", et "tir au delà de la frontière" sont introduits et expliqués. Dans la section traitant de l'Autorisation d'Utiliser la Force (para 10), la révision de ce document enlève complètement le mot "non-armé" de la sous-section sur l'usage autorisé de la force "non-mortelle". Dans la section parlant des Procédures de Défi et d'Escalade (para 16), la procédure sur "l'escalade de la force mortelle" a été supprimée et non remplacée. La sous-section parlant du "traitement des Détenus" a été réécrite pour enlever le para 14, c'est à dire accorder le traitement minimal équivalent à celui d'un Prisonnier de Guerre. La section portant sur "Ouverture du Feu sans Avertissement ou Escalade" (para 15) a été supprimée pour être traitée ailleurs dans le présent document. La section sur les Procédures à suivre pendant l'ouverture du feu a été considérablement retouchée et elle comporte seulement la première partie de la section existante.

3. Je vous prie d'accepter et d'approuver les RDE telles que révisées.

17 mars 95

PROCEDURES OPERATIONNELLES PERMANENTES DE LA MINUARSECTION 17: REGLES D'ENGAGEMENTPREMIERE PARTIEINTRODUCTION

1. La conduite des opérations militaires est contrôlée et réglementée par la disposition de lois nationales et internationales, de conventions et de jurisprudence. Les actes posés par des individus sont aussi régis par des lois nationales en application. Dans le cas d'une opération placée sous le commandement des Nations Unies (NU), il est du ressort des NU d'établir les paramètres selon lesquelles les forces des Nations Unies vont opérer. Les RDE constituent le moyen par lequel les Nations Unies fournissent, aux commandants à tous les niveaux, des instructions politiques et légales concernant l'usage de la force par le personnel de l'ONU. Les RDE sont préparées par le Commandant de la Force; mais elles doivent être approuvées par les NU et ne peuvent être modifiées que sous l'autorisation des Nations Unies.

2. Les RDE de la MINUAR sont prévues pour les forces onusiennes opérant sous les auspices de la Résolution 965 votée en date du 30 novembre 1994 par le Conseil de Sécurité des Nations Unies. Cette Résolution stipule que la MINUAR:

"(a) contribuera à la sécurité et à la protection des personnes déplacées, des réfugiés et des civils menacés au Rwanda, y compris, là où c'est possible, l'établissement et le maintien des zones humanitaires sûres;

(b) garantira la sécurité et l'appui dans la distribution de l'aide ainsi que dans des opérations d'aide humanitaire; et

(c) exercera ses bons offices pour aider à atteindre la réconciliation nationale dans le cadre de l'Accord de Paix d'Arusha;

3. (Le Conseil de Sécurité) décide d'inclure dans le mandat de la MINUAR les responsabilités supplémentaires suivantes dans les limites des moyens qui lui sont disponibles:

(a) contribuer à la sécurité du personnel du Tribunal International pour le Rwanda et des officiers des droits de l'homme se trouvant au Rwanda, y compris la protection permanente du Bureau du Procureur, ainsi que les détails sur la sécurité pour des missions en dehors de Kigali,"

3. Selon les termes de l'Accord de Paix d'Arusha et des mandats de la Résolution du Conseil de Sécurité des Nations Unies, la MINUAR a un engagement d'aider toutes les parties en conflit à atteindre la paix. L'impartialité en constitue la clé et toute action de la MINUAR doit viser à l'avancement vers cet objectif. Cependant, des circonstances peuvent surgir où l'usage de la force serait nécessaire et justifié.

DEUXIEME PARTIE

BUT

4. L'objectif de cette circulaire est de fournir un guide aux commandants et soldats de tous niveaux en cas d'usage de la force. Cependant, aucune circulaire définitive ne peut être établie qui puisse détailler toute action possible pour toute situation possible. Il est important et obligatoire que tous les membres de la MINUAR comprennent et appliquent ces RDE à toutes les situations qui se présentent exigeant l'usage de la force.

TROISIEME PARTIE

DEFINITIONS

5. Les définitions-clés suivantes doivent être bien comprises par tout le personnel de la MINUAR:

- a. Force. C'est l'utilisation (ou menace d'usage) des moyens physiques pour imposer sa volonté. La force militaire est l'usage des moyens physiques fournis par des corps de troupes formés et disciplinés placés sous un commandement unifié pour atteindre le même but et en général ceci implique la possibilité d'user de la violence à des niveaux importants.
- b. Force minimale. Le degré minimum de force autorisée qui est nécessaire, raisonnable et légitime dans les circonstances.
- c. Auto-défense. L'emploi de la force pour protéger:
 - (1) soi-même et le personnel de son unité;
 - (2) autre personnel civil ou militaire de la MINUAR,
 - (3) le personnel chargé de l'aide humanitaire n'appartenant pas à la MINUAR,
 - (4) des personnes déplacées, des réfugiés ou des civils sur des sites ou parmi des populations sous la protection des forces de la MINUAR, ou
 - (5) autre personnel civil ou militaire autorisé des Nations Unies, contre un acte ou une intention hostile, là où il n'y a pas d'autre choix ou de temps de délibérer.

RESTREINT NU

Note: Le droit à l'auto-défense est allié mais séparé des RDE et il s'applique quels que soient les autres facteurs en présence. Par conséquent, malgré toute RDE qui puisse être autorisée, quand une attaque a eu lieu, ou est anticipée, le droit d'employer une force proportionnée en cas d'auto-défense existe pour décourager, neutraliser ou détruire la menace.

- d. Acte hostile. Un acte hostile consiste en une attaque ou autre usage de la force contre toutes les entités énumérées au para 5.c. ci-dessus.
- e. Intention hostile. C'est une menace d'usage imminent de la force contre les entités énumérées au para 5.c. ci-dessus.
- f. Domage collatéral. Domage causé aux personnes ou aux biens adjacents mais ne faisant pas partie d'une cible autorisée.
- g. Force non-mortelle. Tout moyen physique pour forcer à accepter qui ne présente pas de risque de mort ou de dommage corporel grave contre l'individu sur lequel la force est exercée. C'est généralement à travers l'usage de la force physique sans l'emploi d'armes à feu ou d'autres armes mortelles. Par exemple, le fait de pousser et d'autres formes légères de frapper ou cogner, ainsi que le fait de contraindre des personnes physiquement ou mécaniquement. Les tirs d'avertissement relèvent de la force non-mortelle, même si cela implique l'usage d'armes à feu.
- h. Force mortelle. C'est le dernier degré d'usage de la force. La force mortelle constitue ce niveau où la force exercée vise à ou est susceptible de causer la mort ou un dommage corporel grave quel que soit l'effet réellement produit par cette force.

PARTIE VI

INSTRUCTIONS SUR L'UTILISATION DE LA FORCE

APPLICABILITE

6. Toutes les informations contenues dans cette partie seront prises pour des ordres. Cependant, ces ordres ne limitent en rien le droit inhérent d'un soldat à l'auto-défense.

LA RESPONSABILITE DES COMMANDANTS

- 7. Les commandants de la MINUAR à tous les niveaux doivent:
 - a. faire traduire et parvenir cette circulaire à tous les hommes placés sous leur commandement; et
 - b. s'assurer que chaque personne sous leur commandement:

RESTREINT NU

(1) est documentée à nouveau sur le sens et l'application de ces RDE dans la mesure où elles sont en relation avec les missions assignées;

(2) comprend et se conforme au contenu de ce document; et

(3) à l'occasion de demander des clarifications, conseils, ordres supplémentaires lorsque ces RDE lui paraissent insuffisantes.

8. Le Commandant de la Force de la MINUAR émettra des ordres sur la mise en alerte des armes personnelles à maintenir selon la situation.

L'USAGE DE LA FORCE ET LES PRINCIPES D'ENGAGEMENT

9. Quand un incident qui exige l'utilisation de la force se produit, il faut suivre les principes suivants:

- a. Croyance raisonnable. La simple spéculation ne constitue pas une croyance raisonnable. L'usage de la force doit se baser sur une menace tangible;
- b. Force minimale. Le personnel de la MINUAR n'emploiera jamais plus de force que le minimum requis pour pouvoir exercer les fonctions et accomplir sa mission ou les objectifs qui lui sont assignés;
- c. Proportionnalité. Seule est justifiée une riposte proportionnelle au degré de menace perçu. Toute force employée doit être limitée au degré, intensité, et durée nécessaires pour atteindre l'objectif pour lequel la force est utilisée, et pas plus;
- d. Durée de la Force et Désengagement. L'application de la force, à n'importe quel niveau, doit cesser quand l'acte hostile n'est plus ou chaque fois que le commandant considère qu'il n'y a plus d'attaque ou de menace imminente;
- e. Négociation et Avertissements. Si possible, les possibilités de négociation et d'avertissements doivent être épuisées avant de commencer n'importe quel usage de force;
- f. Force mortelle. La force mortelle est justifiée seulement dans des conditions d'extrême nécessité et comme dernier recours quand toutes les autres mesures légères ont échoué ou ne peuvent vraiment pas être employées;
- g. Escalade. L'escalade du degré de violence doit être réduite au minimum;
- h. Domage secondaire. Les dommages secondaires doivent être réduits au minimum;

RESTREINT NU

- i. Revanche et Représailles. Il est interdit d'user de la force pour faire des représailles ou chercher la revanche.
- j. Application de la force. L'usage de la force sera contrôlé, là où c'est possible, par le commandant présent sur scène et la force doit cesser une fois que l'objectif est atteint; et
- k. Ouverture du feu au-delà de la frontière. Le personnel de la MINUAR est autorisé à ouvrir le feu au-delà de la frontière rwandaise dans des pays voisins seulement quand il agit en auto-défense (et en défendant d'autres personnes tel que décrit au para 5.c.).

AUTORISATION DE FAIRE USAGE DE LA FORCE

10. La force peut être employée comme suit:

- a. Force non-mortelle. Le personnel de la MINUAR est autorisé à utiliser la force non-mortelle dans les circonstances suivantes:
 - (1) en cas d'auto-défense;
 - (2) contre des tentatives d'infiltrer ou d'encercler les unités, les enclos ou locaux appartenant à la MINUAR;
 - (3) quand les bâtiments de la MINUAR sont violés dans des tentatives de voler les biens de la MINUAR ou ceux placés sous la protection des Nations Unies;
 - (4) en cas de tentatives d'enlever ou de détenir le personnel civil ou militaire de la MINUAR; et
 - (5) quand des tentatives sont faites pour empêcher le personnel de la MINUAR d'accomplir ses fonctions telles qu'ordonnées par ses commandants.
- b. Force Mortelle. Le personnel de la MINUAR est autorisé à faire usage de la force mortelle dans les circonstances suivantes:
 - (1) en cas d'auto-défense (tel que défini au para 5.c.) contre des personnes commettant un acte hostile ou affichant une intention hostile;
 - (2) pour protéger contre dommage ou destruction les biens ou installations appartenant à la MINUAR ou placés sous sa protection, y compris les sites protégés et les moyens de distribution et de livraison de l'aide humanitaire;

RESTREINT NU

- (a) qui ont été désignés par le Commandant de l'unité, en consultation avec le Commandant de la Force, comme étant essentiels pour le succès de la mission de la MINUAR,
 - (b) qui justifient la protection au moyen de l'usage de la force mortelle, et
 - (c) là où il n'y a aucun moyen d'empêcher le dommage ou la destruction;
- (3) pour parer à des tentatives armées visant à empêcher la Force de la MINUAR de remplir ses fonctions, alors qu'elles sont autorisées par le Commandant de la Force;
- (4) pour résister à des tentatives armées visant à désarmer, enlever ou détenir le personnel civil ou militaire de la MINUAR;
- (5) pour résister à des tentatives armées visant à contraindre le personnel de la MINUAR de se retirer des zones de protection occupées sur ordre du Commandant de la Force ou de son adjoint; et
- (6) pour résister à des tentatives armées visant à couper la force de la MINUAR.

AUTORISATION DE FOUILLER ET DETENIR

11. Autorisation d'arrêter et de fouiller. Le personnel de la MINUAR est autorisé à arrêter tout individu qui essaie de pénétrer ou qui est découvert à l'intérieur des bâtiments sous la protection de la MINUAR et à demander à l'intéressé de se soumettre à la fouille sa personne ou de son véhicule, le cas échéant. L'accès sera refusé à toute personne n'acceptant pas la fouille et elle sera conduite hors du bâtiment sous escorte ou détenue selon les règles appropriées. Des fouilles de personnes et de leurs biens sont aussi autorisées par mesure de sécurité. De telles fouilles peuvent être menées avec le minimum nécessaire d'usage de la force.

12. Autorisation de détenir. Des personnes ne seront détenues que quant elles auront commis un acte hostile, affiché une intention hostile ou mené toute activité qui requerrait l'usage de la force contre elles.

13. Une fois que quelqu'un est détenu, seule une force minimale non-mortelle est autorisée pour prévenir son évasion, à moins qu'il y ait une nécessité d'agir pour s'auto-défendre, dans lequel cas une force minimale est autorisée jusqu'à et y compris la force mortelle. Cependant, si les personnes parviennent à s'enfuir et que par conséquent elles ne constituent plus une menace, aucune force de quelque nature que ce soit ne peut plus être exercée pour les appréhender.

14. Tout détenu sera remis aussitôt que possible aux autorités habilitées désignées par le Commandant de la Force. Toutes les armes ou objets saisis sur les détenus seront confisqués et remis aux autorités compétentes ou, si nécessaire, rendus militairement inefficaces.

15. Traitement des détenus. Les détenus ne doivent pas être soumis à l'intimidation, la privation ou l'humiliation. Les soins médicaux ainsi que l'attention du personnel médical seront accordés chaque fois au besoin. Les détenus auront droit aux mêmes rations et abris que ceux du personnel de la MINUAR.

PROCEDURES DE DEFI ET D'ESCALADE

16. Sauf dans le cas où une riposte nécessitant l'ouverture du feu sans avertissement est nécessaire, les procédures suivantes doivent être respectées:

- a. Avertissement verbal ou visuel. Avertir l'agresseur d'arrêter son activité, ce qui, dans les circonstances normales, devrait suivre la séquence suivante:
 - (1) selon les circonstances, un avertissement peut être oral, un signe ou une lumière (i.e. des feux rouges tenus en mains, des lampes-torches, etc.). Le fait de donner un avertissement devrait être communiqué aux niveaux de commandement supérieurs accompagné de rapports continus sur la situation;
 - (2) répéter l'avertissement verbal ou visuel autant de fois que possible pour s'assurer qu'il est compris ou accepté;
- b. Charger les armes. Exploiter l'effet visuel d'une telle action pour convaincre l'agresseur que son refus d'arrêter l'acte agressif peut provoquer l'usage de la force mortelle;
- c. Force non-mortelle. Si les avertissements sont ignorés, utiliser la force minimale là où c'est possible;
- d. Tirs d'avertissement. Si la menace persiste, utiliser des tirs d'avertissements ciblés dans une direction sûre afin qu'il n'y ait pas de danger d'atteindre quelqu'un ou de causer des dommages secondaires;
- e. Force mortelle. Si une force minimale non-mortelle n'est pas adaptée ou n'a pas d'effet, sur ordre et sous le contrôle d'un supérieur, on peut recourir à une force minimale mortelle comme des tirs non-automatiques ciblés, jusqu'à ce que la menace soit écartée. Si un soldat se trouve devant un cas d'auto-défense, il ne doit pas attendre qu'un supérieur lui donne l'ordre de tirer ou régleme ses tirs.

PROCEDURES AU COURS DE L'OUVERTURE DU FEU

17. Tout usage d'armes à feu comme moyen d'exercer une force mortelle consistera en des tirs ciblés pour ne pas tirer aveuglément. Les tirs automatiques ne seront utilisés qu'en dernier recours et les tirs ciblés continueront aussi longtemps qu'il sera nécessaire pour atteindre le but immédiat d'auto-défense (ou de la défense d'autres personnes).

PROCEDURES APRES L'OUVERTURE DU FEU

18. Après l'ouverture du feu, les commandants devraient s'assurer que les actions suivantes sont menées.

- a. Action médicale. Toutes les personnes blessées, y compris celles sur lesquelles le personnel de la MINUAR a tiré bénéficieront des premiers soins si toutefois cette action peut se faire sans mettre davantage en danger les vies du personnel de la MINUAR.
- b. Enregistrement. Les détails sur l'incident seront enregistrés. Ils comprendront:
 - (1) la date, l'heure et le lieu où l'ouverture du feu a eu lieu;
 - (2) l'unité et le personnel impliqués;
 - (3) les événements qui ont conduit à l'ouverture du feu;
 - (4) ce pourquoi le personnel de la MINUAR a ouvert le feu;
 - (5) sur qui ou quoi on a tiré;
 - (6) les armes utilisées; et
 - (7) les résultats apparents des coups tirés;
- c. Rapport. Les informations ci-dessus ainsi que la situation qui prévaut seront transmises à travers la chaîne de commandement au QG de la MINUAR à l'attention du Commandant de la Force et du Chef d'Etat-Major Adjoint pour les Opérations.

PARTIE V

REGLES D'ENGAGEMENT

19. Les RDE citées dans cette circulaire s'appliquent à tout le personnel fourni par les pays participant à la MINUAR selon les dispositions de la Résolution 965 du Conseil de Sécurité des Nations Unies. Ces RDE sont libellées sous forme d'interdictions ou de permissions. Sous forme d'interdictions, elles constituent des ordres de ne pas mener des actions spécifiques. Sous forme de permissions, elles servent de guide aux commandants sur

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certaines actions qui peuvent être menées si elles sont jugées nécessaires pour atteindre les objectifs de la mission. L'usage de la force par le personnel de la MINUAR est interdit à moins d'être spécifiquement autorisé par le RDE.

20. Règle No. Un: Autorisation de porter des armes
- a. Scénario A: Pas d'autorisation; et
 - b. Scénario B: Autorisation accordée de porter des armes.
21. Règle No. Deux: Etat des armes
- a. Scénario A: Les armes seront portées avec des chargeurs remplis.
 - b. Scénario B: Les armes seront portées chargées mais sécurisées.
22. Règle No. Trois: Riposte à une intention ou action hostile sans tirer
- a. Scénario A: Observer et transmettre les rapports, mais se retirer pour préserver sa propre force.
 - b. Scénario B: Rester sur place. Contacter et établir une liaison avec la(les) force (s) opposée(s) et/ou les autorités locales concernées.
 - c. Scénario C: Observer et faire des rapports. Rester sur place. Prévenir l'agresseur de votre intention de faire usage de la force et montrer votre détermination par des moyens appropriés sans ouvrir le feu.
 - d. Scénario D: Observer et faire des rapports. Rester sur place. Prévenir l'agresseur de votre intention de faire usage de la force et montrer votre détermination par des moyens appropriés. L'ouverture du feu à titre démonstratif est autorisée.
23. Règle No. Quatre: Désarmement du Personnel Paramilitaire ou des civils
- a. Scénario A: Pas d'autorisation.
 - b. Scénario B: Autorisation accordée. Au cours du désarmement, utiliser la force minimale et monter jusqu'à l'usage de la force mortelle si une intention hostile est affichée ou un acte hostile commis. Remettre l'affaire à l'autorité compétente dès que possible.

24. Règle No. Cinq: Intervention et tirs d'avertissement
- a. Scénario A: L'intervention entre les factions en guerre est interdite.
 - b. Scénario B: Intervenir avec une force mortelle contre des cibles bien identifiées et désignées seulement après que des coups d'avertissement aient été tirés dans le cadre du processus d'avertissement.
25. Règle No. Six: Contrôle des systèmes d'armes
- a. Scénario A: Il est interdit d'armer, préparer, déplacer des armes et d'en faire usage en présence des forces en conflit.
 - b. Scénario B: L'activité ci-haut nommée est autorisée en présence des forces en conflit, mais elle sera spécifiée par les notes suivantes:
 - (1) Armer (type de système);
 - (2) Préparer (type de système);
 - (3) Déplacer (type de système); et
 - (4) Ouvrir le feu (type de système).

26. Il existe trois situations de RDE qui peuvent s'appliquer dans n'importe quel secteur du RWANDA. Ces situations sont dénommées VERTE, JAUNE, ROUGE et décrites dans la rubrique "Niveaux de Préparation/Alerte" en Annexe A. Dans les conditions normales, la situation des RDE sera VERTE.

NOTE: Les modifications dans la situation normale des RDE pour les Forces de la MINUAR en général seront ordonnées par le Commandant de la Force ou son représentant. Les Commandants des Secteurs peuvent ordonner des changements dans la situation normale des RDE pour leurs secteurs, sur autorisation du Commandant de la Force ou son représentant. Les Commandants des Contingents informeront ou, si nécessaire, requerront l'approbation des autorités nationales pour modifier une situation.

PARTIE VI

CONCLUSION

- 27. Les amendements à cette circulaire seront faits tel que requis et approuvés par les Nations Unies.
- 28. Cette circulaire sera classée avec mention DISTRIBUTION RESTREINT NU.

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Annexes :

- | | |
|----------|---|
| Annexe A | Directives pour tout le Personnel Militaire de la MINUAR concernant l'Ouverture du Feu au Rwanda. |
| Annexe B | Niveaux de Préparation/Alerte de la MINUAR |

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**DIRECTIVES POUR TOUT LE PERSONNEL MILITAIRE DE LA MINUAR
CONCERNANT L'OUVERTURE DU FEU AU RWANDA.**

1. Vous devez éviter l'usage de la force autant que faire se peut, et votre comportement doit susciter le moins d'inquiétude, de peur ou de danger possible à la population locale.
2. Votre commandant immédiat décidera n'importe quelle modification dans les niveaux de préparation d'armes. Alors que normalement votre commandant donnera l'ordre d'ouvrir le feu, vous avez le droit de faire usage de la force nécessaire en cas d'autodéfense pour vous protéger vous-même et ceux dont il est votre devoir de protéger. Chaque fois que possible, un avertissement devrait être donné avant d'ouvrir le feu.
3. S'il faut absolument faire usage de la force, vous ne devez employer que le **FORCE MINIMALE** nécessaire. Normalement, le **FORCE MINIMALE** nécessaire implique la succession des actions suivantes:
 - a. exhibition d'armes,
 - b. avertissement verbal,
 - c. refus d'accès à l'endroit protégé,
 - d. restriction physique,
 - e. tirs d'avertissement,
 - f. pointer les armes, et
 - g. faire feu sur une personne.

AVERTISSEMENTS

4. **AVERTISSEMENT AVANT D'OUVRIR LE FEU.** Chaque fois que possible, un avertissement doit être donné avant de tirer. L'avertissement doit être clairement lancé à haute voix en ANGLAIS/FRANCAIS ou en KINYARWANDA:

**STOP-HANDS UP/ ARRETEZ, LEVEZ LES MAINS/
HAGARARA, AMABOKO HEJURU**

(PAUSE)

**STOP OR I WILL SHOOT/ ARRETEZ OU JE TIRE/
HAGARARA CYANGWA BAKURASE**

5. **FAIRE FEU APRES AVERTISSEMENT.** Après avertissement, vous pouvez tirer sur une personne afin d'éviter la mort ou un dommage corporel grave si et seulement si:

- a. la personne porte une arme dangereuse (ex. une arme à feu, un système improvisé pour faire feu ou une machette);
- ET
- b. vous pensez que la personne est sur le point de vous attaquer vous-même, votre unité, ou toute personne dont il est votre devoir de protéger; ET
- c. la personne refuse de s'arrêter quand elle est appelée à le faire; ET
- d. vous estimez qu'il n'y a pas d'autres moyens d'arrêter la personne.

6. **FAIRE FEU SANS AVERTISSEMENT.** Vous pouvez tirer sur une personne sans avertissement afin d'éviter la mort ou un dommage corporel grave si et seulement si cette personne:

- a. a utilisé ou est entrain d'utiliser une arme à feu ou une autre arme dangereuse contre vous, votre unité ou des personnes dont il est votre devoir de protéger; OU
- b. porte ce que vous estimez être une arme dangereuse, ET elle est visiblement sur le point de l'utiliser, ET vous estimez qu'il n'y a pas d'autre moyen de vous protéger vous-même, votre unité, ou les personnes dont il est votre devoir de protéger.

7. Si vous devez absolument tirer, vous devez rendre compte de tous les coups tirés dans un rapport rédigé et soumis à votre commandant immédiat.

NIVEAUX DE PREPARATION/ALERTE DE LA MINUAR

NO	SITUATION	UNITES/QG	ACTION
1	VERTE	TOUS	1.Activités normales 2.RDE: Règle 1-Scénario B, Règle 2-Scénario A,Règle 3-Scénario B, Règle 4-Scénario A, Règle 5-Scénario A, Règle 6-Scénario A.
2	JAUNE	QG	1.Préparation de la situation suivante commence. 2.Intensification des liaisons. 3.Visites des VIP reportées. 4.Pas de congé sauf pour des raisons humanitaires.
		UNITES	1.Stade de précaution. 2.Double sentinelle. 3.Mouvement nocturne restreint. 4.Tester les abris. 5.Alerter les troupes. 6.Pas de congé sauf pour des raisons humanitaires. 7.Consolider les communications, les unités et les armes. 8.3 heures de Préparation accordées aux troupes en réserve pour se mettre en mouvement.
		TOUS	RDE: Règle 1-Scénario B, Règle 2-Scénario B, Règle 3-Scénario C, Règle 4-Scénario A, Règle 5-Scénario A, Règle 6-Scénario A.

3	ROUGE	QG	1. Alerte générale. 2. Visites des personnalités importantes annulées. 3. Pas de congé. 4. Seuls les mouvements d'urgence sont permis. 5. Envoi des Rapports Spéciaux sur la Situation au QG des NU. 6. Evacuation des civils si la situation le permet.
		UNITES	1. Troupes en position défensive. 2. Troupes en position d'alerte. 3. Une heure de préparation aux troupes en réserve pour se mettre en mouvement. 4. Pas de congé. 5. Les troupes de garde à l'extérieur portent des gilets pare-balles.
		TOUS	RDE: Règle 1-Scénario B, Règle 2-Scénario B, Règle 3-Scénario D, Règle 4-Scénario B, Règle 5-Scénario B, Règle 6-Scénario B.

AIDE MEMOIRE - REGLES D'ENGAGEMENT

NOTE: Le situation VERTE est encadrée.

REGLE UNE: AUTORISATION DE PORTER LES ARMES

SCENARIO A: Pas d'autorisation.

SCENARIO B: Autorisation accordée.
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REGLE DEUX: ETAT DES ARMES

SCENARIO A: Les armes seront portées chargées.
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SCENARIO B: Les armes seront chargées mais sécurisées.

REGLE TROIS: RIPOSTE A UNE INTENTION OU ACTE HOSTILE SANS FAIRE
 USAGE DU FEU

SCENARIO A: Observer et transmettre un rapport mais se
 retirer pour préserver ses propres forces.

SCENARIO B: Rester sur place. Constater et établir une liaison avec la (les) force (s) opposées et/ou les autorités locales concernées.
--

SCENARIO C: Observer et faire un rapport. Rester sur
 place. Avertir l'agresseur de votre
 intention de faire usage de la force et se
 montrer ferme par des moyens appropriés sans
 ouvrir le feu.

SCENARIO D: Observer et faire un rapport. Rester sur
 place. Avertir l'agresseur de votre
 intention de faire usage de la force et se
 montrer ferme par des moyens appropriés. Le
 tir à titre démonstratif est autorisé.

REGLE QUATRE: DESARMEMENT DU PERSONNEL PARAMILITAIRE OU DES CIVILS

SCENARIO A: Pas d'autorisation.

SCENARIO B: L'autorisation est accordée. Au cours de cette activité, l'usage de la force minimum jusqu'à l'emploi de la force mortelle si une intention hostile est affichée ou un acte hostile commis. Remettre l'affaire à l'autorité appropriée aussi tôt que possible.

REGLE CINQ: INTERVENTION ET TIRS D'AVERTISSEMENT

SCENARIO A: L'intervention entre les factions en guerre est interdite.
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SCENARIO B: Intervention avec usage de la force mortelle contre des cibles bien identifiées et désignées seulement après que des coups d'avertissements aient été tirés dans le cadre du processus d'avertissement.

REGLE SIX: CONTROLE DES SYSTEMES D'ARMES

SCENARIO A: Il est interdit d'armer, préparer, déplacer et de faire usage des armes à feu en présence des forces en conflit.
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SCENARIO B: L'activité ci-haut décrite est permise en présence des forces en conflit mais elle sera spécifiée par les notes suivantes:

- (1) Armer (type de système)
- (2) Préparer (type de système)
- (3) Déplacer (type de système)
- (4) Faire feu (type de système)

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PROCEDURES OPERATIONNELLES PERMANENTES DE LA MINUARSECTION 17: REGLES D'ENGAGEMENTPREMIERE PARTIEINTRODUCTION

1. La conduite des opérations militaires est contrôlée et réglementée par la disposition de lois nationales et internationales, de conventions et de jurisprudence. Les actes posés par des individus sont aussi régis par des lois nationales en application. Dans le cas d'une opération placée sous le commandement des Nations Unies (NU), il est du ressort des NU d'établir les paramètres selon lesquelles les forces des Nations Unies vont opérer. Les RDE constituent le moyen par lequel les Nations Unies fournissent, aux commandants à tous les niveaux, des instructions politiques et légales concernant l'usage de la force par le personnel de l'ONU. Les RDE sont préparées par le Commandant de la Force; mais elles doivent être approuvées par les NU et ne peuvent être modifiées que sous l'autorisation des Nations Unies.

2. Les RDE de la MINUAR sont prévues pour les forces onusiennes opérant sous les auspices de la Résolution 965 votée en date du 30 novembre 1994 par le Conseil de Sécurité des Nations Unies. Cette Résolution stipule que la MINUAR:

"(a) contribuera à la sécurité et à la protection des personnes déplacées, des réfugiés et des civils menacés au Rwanda, y compris, là où c'est possible, l'établissement et le maintien des zones humanitaires sûres;

(b) garantira la sécurité et l'appui dans la distribution de l'aide ainsi que dans des opérations d'aide humanitaire; et

(c) exercera ses bons offices pour aider à atteindre la réconciliation nationale dans le cadre de l'Accord de Paix d'Arusha;

3. (Le Conseil de Sécurité) décide d'inclure dans le mandat de la MINUAR les responsabilités supplémentaires suivantes dans les limites des moyens qui lui sont disponibles:

(a) contribuer à la sécurité du personnel du Tribunal International pour le Rwanda et des officiers des droits de l'homme se trouvant au Rwanda, y compris la protection permanente du Bureau du Procureur, ainsi que les détails sur la sécurité pour des missions en dehors de Kigali,"

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3. Selon les termes de l'Accord de Paix d'Arusha et des mandats de la Résolution du Conseil de Sécurité des Nations Unies, la MINUAR a un engagement d'aider toutes les parties en conflit à atteindre la paix. L'impartialité en constitue la clé et toute action de la MINUAR doit viser à l'avancement vers cet objectif. Cependant, des circonstances peuvent surgir où l'usage de la force serait nécessaire et justifié.

DEUXIEME PARTIE

BUT

4. L'objectif de cette circulaire est de fournir un guide aux commandants et soldats de tous niveaux en cas d'usage de la force. Cependant, aucune circulaire définitive ne peut être établie qui puisse détailler toute action possible pour toute situation possible. Il est important et obligatoire que tous les membres de la MINUAR comprennent et appliquent ces RDE à toutes les situations qui se présentent exigeant l'usage de la force.

TROISIEME PARTIE

DEFINITIONS

5. Les définitions-clés suivantes doivent être bien comprises par tout le personnel de la MINUAR:

- a. Force. C'est l'utilisation (ou menace d'usage) des moyens physiques pour imposer sa volonté. La force militaire est l'usage des moyens physiques fournis par des corps de troupes formés et disciplinés placés sous un commandement unifié pour atteindre le même but et en général ceci implique la possibilité d'user de la violence à des niveaux importants.
- b. Force minimale. Le degré minimum de force autorisée qui est nécessaire, raisonnable et légitime dans les circonstances.
- c. Auto-défense. L'emploi de la force pour protéger:
 - (1) soi-même et le personnel de son unité;
 - (2) autre personnel civil ou militaire de la MINUAR,
 - (3) le personnel chargé de l'aide humanitaire n'appartenant pas à la MINUAR,
 - (4) des personnes déplacées, des réfugiés ou des civils sur des sites ou parmi des populations sous la protection des forces de la MINUAR, ou
 - (5) autre personnel civil ou militaire autorisé des Nations Unies, contre un acte ou une intention hostile, là où il n'y a pas d'autre choix ou de temps de délibérer.

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Note: Le droit à l'auto-défense est allié mais séparé des RDE et il s'applique quels que soient les autres facteurs en présence. Par conséquent, malgré toute RDE qui puisse être autorisée, quand une attaque a eu lieu, ou est anticipée, le droit d'employer une force proportionnée en cas d'auto-défense existe pour décourager, neutraliser ou détruire la menace.

- d. Acte hostile. Un acte hostile consiste en une attaque ou autre usage de la force contre toutes les entités énumérées au para 5.c. ci-dessus.
- e. Intention hostile. C'est une menace d'usage imminent de la force contre les entités énumérées au para 5.c. ci-dessus.
- f. Domage collatéral. Domage causé aux personnes ou aux biens adjacents mais ne faisant pas partie d'une cible autorisée.
- g. Force non-mortelle. Tout moyen physique pour forcer à accepter qui ne présente pas de risque de mort ou de dommage corporel grave contre l'individu sur lequel la force est exercée. C'est généralement à travers l'usage de la force physique sans l'emploi d'armes à feu ou d'autres armes mortelles. Par exemple, le fait de pousser et d'autres formes légères de frapper ou cogner, ainsi que le fait de contraindre des personnes physiquement ou mécaniquement. Les tirs d'avertissement relèvent de la force non-mortelle, même si cela implique l'usage d'armes à feu.
- h. Force mortelle. C'est le dernier degré d'usage de la force. La force mortelle constitue ce niveau où la force exercée vise à ou est susceptible de causer la mort ou un dommage corporel grave quel que soit l'effet réellement produit par cette force.

PARTIE VI

INSTRUCTIONS SUR L'UTILISATION DE LA FORCE

APPLICABILITE

6. Toutes les informations contenues dans cette partie seront prises pour des ordres. Cependant, ces ordres ne limitent en rien le droit inhérent d'un soldat à l'auto-défense.

LA RESPONSABILITE DES COMMANDANTS

- 7. Les commandants de la MINUAR à tous les niveaux doivent:
 - a. faire traduire et parvenir cette circulaire à tous les hommes placés sous leur commandement; et
 - b. s'assurer que chaque personne sous leur commandement:

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(1) est documentée à nouveau sur le sens et l'application de ces RDE dans la mesure où elles sont en relation avec les missions assignées;

(2) comprend et se conforme au contenu de ce document; et

(3) à l'occasion de demander des clarifications, conseils, ordres supplémentaires lorsque ces RDE lui paraissent insuffisantes.

8. Le Commandant de la Force de la MINUAR émettra des ordres sur la mise en alerte des armes personnelles à maintenir selon la situation.

L'USAGE DE LA FORCE ET LES PRINCIPES D'ENGAGEMENT

9. Quand un incident qui exige l'utilisation de la force se produit, il faut suivre les principes suivants:

- a. Croyance raisonnable. La simple spéculation ne constitue pas une croyance raisonnable. L'usage de la force doit se baser sur une menace tangible;
- b. Force minimale. Le personnel de la MINUAR n'emploiera jamais plus de force que le minimum requis pour pouvoir exercer les fonctions et accomplir sa mission ou les objectifs qui lui sont assignés;
- c. Proportionnalité. Seule est justifiée une riposte proportionnelle au degré de menace perçu. Toute force employée doit être limitée au degré, intensité, et durée nécessaires pour atteindre l'objectif pour lequel la force est utilisée, et pas plus;
- d. Durée de la Force et Désengagement. L'application de la force, à n'importe quel niveau, doit cesser quand l'acte hostile n'est plus ou chaque fois que le commandant considère qu'il n'y a plus d'attaque ou de menace imminente;
- e. Négociation et Avertissements. Si possible, les possibilités de négociation et d'avertissements doivent être épuisées avant de commencer n'importe quel usage de force;
- f. Force mortelle. La force mortelle est justifiée seulement dans des conditions d'extrême nécessité et comme dernier recours quand toutes les autres mesures légères ont échoué ou ne peuvent vraiment pas être employées;
- g. Escalade. L'escalade du degré de violence doit être réduite au minimum;
- h. Domage secondaire. Les dommages secondaires doivent être réduits au minimum;

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- i. Revanche et Représailles. Il est interdit d'user de la force pour faire des représailles ou chercher la revanche.
- j. Application de la force. L'usage de la force sera contrôlé, là où c'est possible, par le commandant présent sur scène et la force doit cesser une fois que l'objectif est atteint; et
- k. Ouverture du feu au-delà de la frontière. Le personnel de la MINUAR est autorisé à ouvrir le feu au-delà de la frontière rwandaise dans des pays voisins seulement quand il agit en auto-défense (et en défendant d'autres personnes tel que décrit au para 5.c.).

AUTORISATION DE FAIRE USAGE DE LA FORCE

10. La force peut être employée comme suit:

- a. Force non-mortelle. Le personnel de la MINUAR est autorisé à utiliser la force non-mortelle dans les circonstances suivantes:
 - (1) en cas d'auto-défense;
 - (2) contre des tentatives d'infiltrer ou d'encercler les unités, les enclos ou locaux appartenant à la MINUAR;
 - (3) quand les bâtiments de la MINUAR sont violés dans des tentatives de voler les biens de la MINUAR ou ceux placés sous la protection des Nations Unies;
 - (4) en cas de tentatives d'enlever ou de détenir le personnel civil ou militaire de la MINUAR; et
 - (5) quand des tentatives sont faites pour empêcher le personnel de la MINUAR d'accomplir ses fonctions telles qu'ordonnées par ses commandants.
- b. Force Mortelle. Le personnel de la MINUAR est autorisé à faire usage de la force mortelle dans les circonstances suivantes:
 - (1) en cas d'auto-défense (tel que défini au para 5.c.) contre des personnes commettant un acte hostile ou affichant une intention hostile;
 - (2) pour protéger contre dommage ou destruction les biens ou installations appartenant à la MINUAR ou placés sous sa protection, y compris les sites protégés et les moyens de distribution et de livraison de l'aide humanitaire;

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- (a) qui ont été désignés par le Commandant de l'unité, en consultation avec le Commandant de la Force, comme étant essentiels pour le succès de la mission de la MINUAR,
 - (b) qui justifient la protection au moyen de l'usage de la force mortelle, et
 - (c) là où il n'y a aucun moyen d'empêcher le dommage ou la destruction;
- (3) pour parer à des tentatives armées visant à empêcher la Force de la MINUAR de remplir ses fonctions, alors qu'elles sont autorisées par le Commandant de la Force;
- (4) pour résister à des tentatives armées visant à désarmer, enlever ou détenir le personnel civil ou militaire de la MINUAR;
- (5) pour résister à des tentatives armées visant à contraindre le personnel de la MINUAR de se retirer des zones de protection occupées sur ordre du Commandant de la Force ou de son adjoint; et
- (6) pour résister à des tentatives armées visant à couper la force de la MINUAR.

AUTORISATION DE FOUILLER ET DETENIR

11. Autorisation d'arrêter et de fouiller. Le personnel de la MINUAR est autorisé à arrêter tout individu qui essaie de pénétrer ou qui est découvert à l'intérieur des bâtiments sous la protection de la MINUAR et à demander à l'intéressé de se soumettre à la fouille sa personne ou de son véhicule, le cas échéant. L'accès sera refusé à toute personne n'acceptant pas la fouille et elle sera conduite hors du bâtiment sous escorte ou détenue selon les règles appropriées. Des fouilles de personnes et de leurs biens sont aussi autorisées par mesure de sécurité. De telles fouilles peuvent être menées avec le minimum nécessaire d'usage de la force.

12. Autorisation de détenir. Des personnes ne seront détenues que quant elles auront commis un acte hostile, affiché une intention hostile ou mené toute activité qui requerrait l'usage de la force contre elles.

13. Une fois que quelqu'un est détenu, seule une force minimale non-mortelle est autorisée pour prévenir son évasion, à moins qu'il y ait une nécessité d'agir pour s'auto-défendre, dans lequel cas une force minimale est autorisée jusqu'à et y compris la force mortelle. Cependant, si les personnes parviennent à s'enfuir et que par conséquent elles ne constituent plus une menace, aucune force de quelque nature que ce soit ne peut plus être exercée pour les appréhender.

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14. Tout détenu sera remis aussitôt que possible aux autorités habilitées désignées par le Commandant de la Force. Toutes les armes ou objets saisis sur les détenus seront confisqués et remis aux autorités compétentes ou, si nécessaire, rendus militairement inefficaces.

15. Traitement des détenus. Les détenus ne doivent pas être soumis à l'intimidation, la privation ou l'humiliation. Les soins médicaux ainsi que l'attention du personnel médical seront accordés chaque fois au besoin. Les détenus auront droit aux mêmes rations et abris que ceux du personnel de la MINUAR.

PROCEDURES DE DEFI ET D'ESCALADE

16. Sauf dans le cas où une riposte nécessitant l'ouverture du feu sans avertissement est nécessaire, les procédures suivantes doivent être respectées:

- a. Avertissement verbal ou visuel. Avertir l'agresseur d'arrêter son activité, ce qui, dans les circonstances normales, devrait suivre la séquence suivante:
 - (1) selon les circonstances, un avertissement peut être oral, un signe ou une lumière (i.e. des feux rouges tenus en mains, des lampes-torches, etc.). Le fait de donner un avertissement devrait être communiqué aux niveaux de commandement supérieurs accompagné de rapports continus sur la situation;
 - (2) répéter l'avertissement verbal ou visuel autant de fois que possible pour s'assurer qu'il est compris ou accepté;
- b. Charger les armes. Exploiter l'effet visuel d'une telle action pour convaincre l'agresseur que son refus d'arrêter l'acte agressif peut provoquer l'usage de la force mortelle;
- c. Force non-mortelle. Si les avertissements sont ignorés, utiliser la force minimale là où c'est possible;
- d. Tirs d'avertissement. Si la menace persiste, utiliser des tirs d'avertissements ciblés dans une direction sûre afin qu'il n'y ait pas de danger d'atteindre quelqu'un ou de causer des dommages secondaires;
- e. Force mortelle. Si une force minimale non-mortelle n'est pas adaptée ou n'a pas d'effet, sur ordre et sous le contrôle d'un supérieur, on peut recourir à une force minimale mortelle comme des tirs non-automatiques ciblés, jusqu'à ce que la menace soit écartée. Si un soldat se trouve devant un cas d'auto-défense, il ne doit pas attendre qu'un supérieur lui donne l'ordre de tirer ou réglemente ses tirs.

PROCEDURES AU COURS DE L'OUVERTURE DU FEU

17. Tout usage d'armes à feu comme moyen d'exercer une force mortelle consistera en des tirs ciblés pour ne pas tirer aveuglément. Les tirs automatiques ne seront utilisés qu'en dernier recours et les tirs ciblés continueront aussi longtemps qu'il sera nécessaire pour atteindre le but immédiat d'auto-défense (ou de la défense d'autres personnes).

PROCEDURES APRES L'OUVERTURE DU FEU

18. Après l'ouverture du feu, les commandants devraient s'assurer que les actions suivantes sont menées.

- a. Action médicale. Toutes les personnes blessées, y compris celles sur lesquelles le personnel de la MINUAR a tiré bénéficieront des premiers soins si toutefois cette action peut se faire sans mettre davantage en danger les vies du personnel de la MINUAR.
- b. Enregistrement. Les détails sur l'incident seront enregistrés. Ils comprendront:
 - (1) la date, l'heure et le lieu où l'ouverture du feu a eu lieu;
 - (2) l'unité et le personnel impliqués;
 - (3) les événements qui ont conduit à l'ouverture du feu;
 - (4) ce pourquoi le personnel de la MINUAR a ouvert le feu;
 - (5) sur qui ou quoi on a tiré;
 - (6) les armes utilisées; et
 - (7) les résultats apparents des coups tirés;
- c. Rapport. Les informations ci-dessus ainsi que la situation qui prévaut seront transmises à travers la chaîne de commandement au QG de la MINUAR à l'attention du Commandant de la Force et du Chef d'Etat-Major Adjoint pour les Opérations.

PARTIE V

REGLES D'ENGAGEMENT

19. Les RDE citées dans cette circulaire s'appliquent à tout le personnel fourni par les pays participant à la MINUAR selon les dispositions de la Résolution 965 du Conseil de Sécurité des Nations Unies. Ces RDE sont libellées sous forme d'interdictions ou de permissions. Sous forme d'interdictions, elles constituent des ordres de ne pas mener des actions spécifiques. Sous forme de permissions, elles servent de guide aux commandants sur

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certaines actions qui peuvent être menées si elles sont jugées nécessaires pour atteindre les objectifs de la mission. L'usage de la force par le personnel de la MINUAR est interdit à moins d'être spécifiquement autorisé par le RDE.

20. Règle No. Un: Autorisation de porter des armes

- a. Scénario A: Pas d'autorisation; et
- b. Scénario B: Autorisation accordée de porter des armes.

21. Règle No. Deux: Etat des armes

- a. Scénario A: Les armes seront portées avec des chargeurs remplis.
- b. Scénario B: Les armes seront portées chargées mais sécurisées.

22. Règle No. Trois: Riposte à une intention ou action hostile sans tirer

- a. Scénario A: Observer et transmettre les rapports, mais se retirer pour préserver sa propre force.
- b. Scénario B: Rester sur place. Contacter et établir une liaison avec la(les) force (s) opposée(s) et/ou les autorités locales concernées.
- c. Scénario C: Observer et faire des rapports. Rester sur place. Prévenir l'agresseur de votre intention de faire usage de la force et montrer votre détermination par des moyens appropriés sans ouvrir le feu.
- d. Scénario D: Observer et faire des rapports. Rester sur place. Prévenir l'agresseur de votre intention de faire usage de la force et montrer votre détermination par des moyens appropriés. L'ouverture du feu à titre démonstratif est autorisée.

23. Règle No. Quatre: Désarmement du Personnel Paramilitaire ou des civils

- a. Scénario A: Pas d'autorisation.
- b. Scénario B: Autorisation accordée. Au cours du désarmement, utiliser la force minimale et monter jusqu'à l'usage de la force mortelle si une intention hostile est affichée ou un acte hostile commis. Remettre l'affaire à l'autorité compétente dès que possible.

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24. Règle No. Cinq: Intervention et tirs d'avertissement
- a. Scénario A: L'intervention entre les factions en guerre est interdite.
 - b. Scénario B: Intervenir avec une force mortelle contre des cibles bien identifiées et désignées seulement après que des coups d'avertissement aient été tirés dans le cadre du processus d'avertissement.
25. Règle No. Six: Contrôle des systèmes d'armes
- a. Scénario A: Il est interdit d'armer, préparer, déplacer des armes et d'en faire usage en présence des forces en conflit.
 - b. Scénario B: L'activité ci-haut nommée est autorisée en présence des forces en conflit, mais elle sera spécifiée par les notes suivantes:
 - (1) Armer (type de système);
 - (2) Préparer (type de système);
 - (3) Déplacer (type de système); et
 - (4) Ouvrir le feu (type de système).

26. Il existe trois situations de RDE qui peuvent s'appliquer dans n'importe quel secteur du RWANDA. Ces situations sont dénommées VERTE, JAUNE, ROUGE et décrites dans la rubrique "Niveaux de Préparation/Alerte" en Annexe A. Dans les conditions normales, la situation des RDE sera VERTE.

NOTE: Les modifications dans la situation normale des RDE pour les Forces de la MINUAR en général seront ordonnées par le Commandant de la Force ou son représentant. Les Commandants des Secteurs peuvent ordonner des changements dans la situation normale des RDE pour leurs secteurs, sur autorisation du Commandant de la Force ou son représentant. Les Commandants des Contingents informeront ou, si nécessaire, requerront l'approbation des autorités nationales pour modifier une situation.

PARTIE VI

CONCLUSION

27. Les amendements à cette circulaire seront faits tel que requis et approuvés par les Nations Unies.
28. Cette circulaire sera classée avec mention DISTRIBUTION RESTREINT NU.

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Annexes:

- Annexe A Directives pour tout le Personnel Militaire de la MINUAR concernant l'Ouverture du Feu au Rwanda.
- Annexe B Niveaux de Préparation/Alerte de la MINUAR

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ANNEXE A
AUX REGLES D'ENGAGEMENT
DATE: 17 MAR 1995

**DIRECTIVES POUR TOUT LE PERSONNEL MILITAIRE DE LA MINUAR
CONCERNANT L'OUVERTURE DU FEU AU RWANDA.**

1. Vous devez éviter l'usage de la force autant que faire se peut, et votre comportement doit susciter le moins d'inquiétude, de peur ou de danger possible à la population locale.
2. Votre commandant immédiat décidera n'importe quelle modification dans les niveaux de préparation d'armes. Alors que normalement votre commandant donnera l'ordre d'ouvrir le feu, vous avez le droit de faire usage de la force nécessaire en cas d'autodéfense pour vous protéger vous-même et ceux dont il est votre devoir de protéger. Chaque fois que possible, un avertissement devrait être donné avant d'ouvrir le feu.
3. S'il faut absolument faire usage de la force, vous ne devez employer que le **FORCE MINIMALE** nécessaire. Normalement, le **FORCE MINIMALE** nécessaire implique la succession des actions suivantes:
 - a. exhibition d'armes,
 - b. avertissement verbal,
 - c. refus d'accès à l'endroit protégé,
 - d. restriction physique,
 - e. tirs d'avertissement,
 - f. pointer les armes, et
 - g. faire feu sur une personne.

AVERTISSEMENTS

4. **AVERTISSEMENT AVANT D'OUVRIR LE FEU.** Chaque fois que possible, un avertissement doit être donné avant de tirer. L'avertissement doit être clairement lancé à haute voix en ANGLAIS/FRANCAIS ou en KINYARWANDA:

**STOP-HANDS UP/ ARRETEZ, LEVEZ LES MAINS/
HAGARARA, AMABOKO HEJURU**

(PAUSE)

**STOP OR I WILL SHOOT/ ARRETEZ OU JE TIRE/
HAGARARA CYANGWA BAKURASE**

A-1/2

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5. **FAIRE FEU APRES AVERTISSEMENT.** Après avertissement, vous pouvez tirer sur une personne afin d'éviter la mort ou un dommage corporel grave si et seulement si:

- a. la personne porte une arme dangereuse (ex. une arme à feu, un système improvisé pour faire feu ou une machette); ET
- b. vous pensez que la personne est sur le point de vous attaquer vous-même, votre unité, ou toute personne dont il est votre devoir de protéger; ET
- c. la personne refuse de s'arrêter quand elle est appelée à le faire; ET
- d. vous estimez qu'il n'y a pas d'autres moyens d'arrêter la personne.

6. **FAIRE FEU SANS AVERTISSEMENT.** Vous pouvez tirer sur une personne sans avertissement afin d'éviter la mort ou un dommage corporel grave si et seulement si cette personne:

- a. a utilisé ou est entrain d'utiliser une arme à feu ou une autre arme dangereuse contre vous, votre unité ou des personnes dont il est votre devoir de protéger; OU
- b. porte ce que vous estimez être une arme dangereuse, ET elle est visiblement sur le point de l'utiliser, ET vous estimez qu'il n'y a pas d'autre moyen de vous protéger vous-même, votre unité, ou les personnes dont il est votre devoir de protéger.

7. Si vous devez absolument tirer, vous devez rendre compte de tous les coups tirés dans un rapport rédigé et soumis à votre commandant immédiat.

NIVEAUX DE PREPARATION/ALERTE DE LA MINUAR

NO	SITUATION	UNITES/QG	ACTION
1	VERTE	TOUS	1.Activités normales 2.RDE: Règle 1-Scénario B, Règle 2-Scénario A, Règle 3-Scénario B, Règle 4-Scénario A, Règle 5-Scénario A, Règle 6-Scénario A.
2	JAUNE	QG	1.Préparation de la situation suivante commence. 2.Intensification des liaisons. 3.Visites des VIP reportées. 4.Pas de congé sauf pour des raisons humanitaires.
		UNITES	1.Stade de précaution. 2.Double sentinelle. 3.Mouvement nocturne restreint. 4.Tester les abris. 5.Alerter les troupes. 6.Pas de congé sauf pour des raisons humanitaires. 7.Consolider les communications, les unités et les armes. 8.3 heures de Préparation accordées aux troupes en réserve pour se mettre en mouvement.
		TOUS	RDE: Règle 1-Scénario B, Règle 2-Scénario B, Règle 3-Scénario C, Règle 4-Scénario A, Règle 5-Scénario A, Règle 6-Scénario A.

3	ROUGE	QG	1. Alerte générale. 2. Visites des personnalités importantes annulées. 3. Pas de congé. 4. Seuls les mouvements d'urgence sont permis. 5. Envoi des Rapports Spéciaux sur la Situation au QG des NU. 6. Evacuation des civils si la situation le permet.
		UNITES	1. Troupes en position défensive. 2. Troupes en position d'alerte. 3. Une heure de préparation aux troupes en réserve pour se mettre en mouvement. 4. Pas de congé. 5. Les troupes de garde à l'extérieur portent des gilets pare-balles.
		TOUS	RDE: Règle 1-Scénario B, Règle 2-Scénario B, Règle 3-Scénario D, Règle 4-Scénario B, Règle 5-Scénario B, Règle 6-Scénario B.

AIDE MEMOIRE - REGLES D'ENGAGEMENT

NOTE: Le situation VERTE est encadrée.

REGLE UNE: AUTORISATION DE PORTER LES ARMES

SCENARIO A: Pas d'autorisation.

SCENARIO B: Autorisation accordée.
--

REGLE DEUX: ETAT DES ARMES

SCENARIO A: Les armes seront portées chargées.
--

SCENARIO B: Les armes seront chargées mais sécurisées.

**REGLE TROIS: RIPOSTE A UNE INTENTION OU ACTE HOSTILE SANS FAIRE
USAGE DU FEU**

SCENARIO A: Observer et transmettre un rapport mais se
retirer pour préserver ses propres forces.

SCENARIO B: Rester sur place. Constater et établir une liaison avec la (les) force (s) opposées et/ou les autorités locales concernées.
--

SCENARIO C: Observer et faire un rapport. Rester sur
place. Avertir l'agresseur de votre
intention de faire usage de la force et se
montrer ferme par des moyens appropriés sans
ouvrir le feu.

SCENARIO D: Observer et faire un rapport. Rester sur
place. Avertir l'agresseur de votre
intention de faire usage de la force et se
montrer ferme par des moyens appropriés. Le
tir à titre démonstratif est autorisé.

REGLE QUATRE: DESARMEMENT DU PERSONNEL PARAMILITAIRE OU DES CIVILS

SCENARIO A: Pas d'autorisation.

SCENARIO B: L'autorisation est accordée. Au cours de cette activité, l'usage de la force minimum jusqu'à l'emploi de la force mortelle si une intention hostile est affichée ou un acte hostile commis. Remettre l'affaire à l'autorité appropriée aussi tôt que possible.

REGLE CINQ: INTERVENTION ET TIRS D'AVERTISSEMENT

SCENARIO A: L'intervention entre les factions en guerre est interdite.
--

SCENARIO B: Intervention avec usage de la force mortelle contre des cibles bien identifiées et désignées seulement après que des coups d'avertissements aient été tirés dans le cadre du processus d'avertissement.

REGLE SIX: CONTROLE DES SYSTEMES D'ARMES

SCENARIO A: Il est interdit d'armer, préparer, déplacer et de faire usage des armes à feu en présence des forces en conflit.
--

SCENARIO B: L'activité ci-haut décrite est permise en présence des forces en conflit mais elle sera spécifiée par les notes suivantes:

- (1) Armer (type de système)
- (2) Préparer (type de système)
- (3) Déplacer (type de système)
- (4) Faire feu (type de système)



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A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be a stylized 'A' followed by a wavy line.

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Subject: UNAMIR FORCE SOPs

1. Please find enclosed amendments to the UNAMIR Force SOP.
2. Please ensure that amendments are made to your copy(ies) of the UNAMIR SOP.

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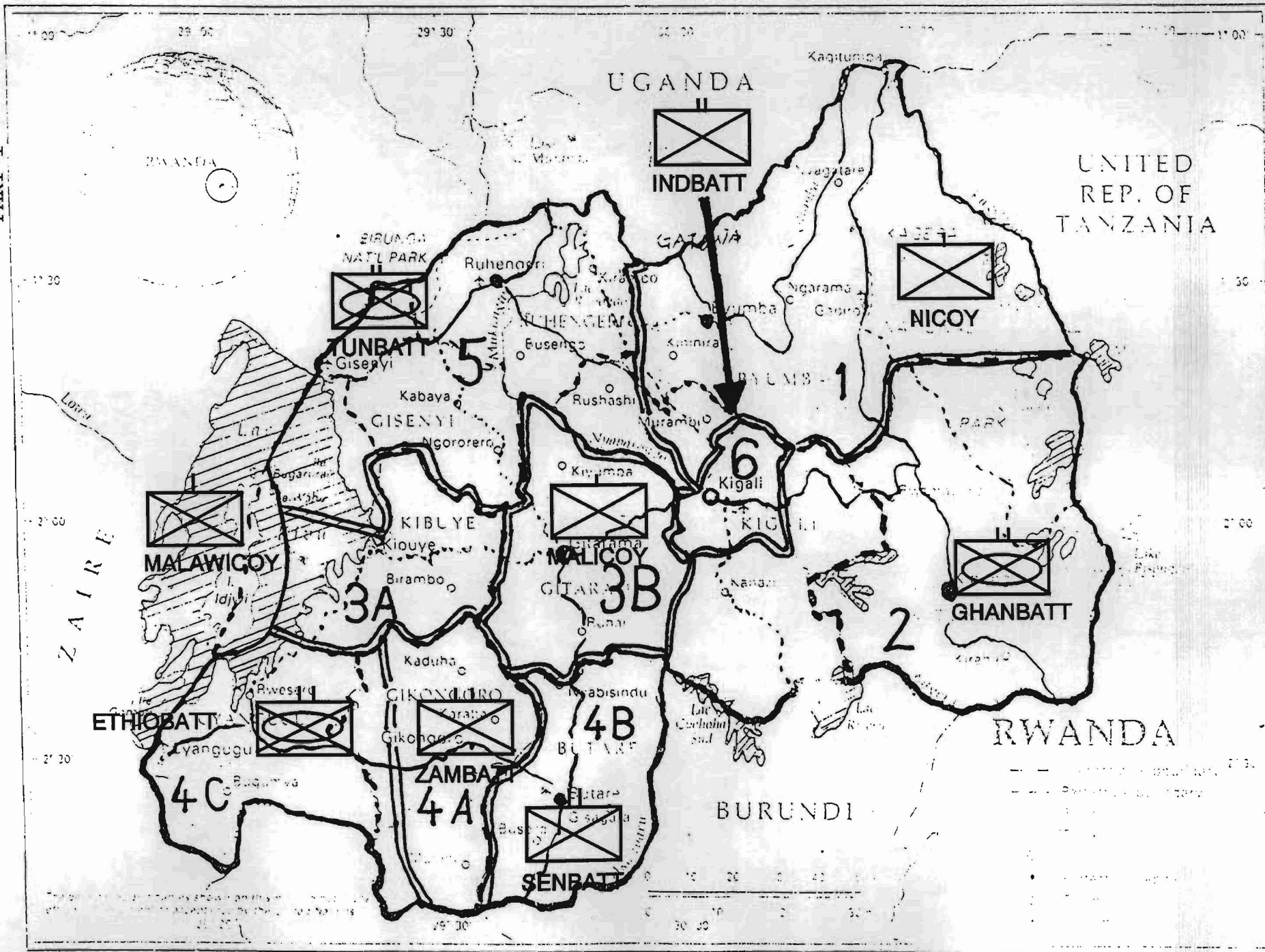
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/RES/965 (1994)
30 November 1994

RESOLUTION 965 (1994)

Adopted by the Security Council at its 3473rd meeting,
on 30 November 1994

The Security Council,

Reaffirming all its previous resolutions on the situation in Rwanda, in particular its resolution 872 (1993) of 5 October 1993 by which it established the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR), and its resolutions 912 (1994) of 4 April 1994, 918 (1994) of 17 May 1994, and 925 (1994) of 8 June 1994, which set out the mandate of UNAMIR,

Having considered the progress report of the Secretary-General on UNAMIR dated 25 November 1994 (S/1994/1344),

Noting the report of the Secretary-General on security in the Rwandese refugee camps of 18 November 1994 (S/1994/1308),

Recalling its resolution 955 (1994) of 8 November establishing the International Tribunal for Rwanda,

Stressing the importance of achieving genuine reconciliation between all elements of Rwandan society within the frame of reference of the Arusha Peace Agreement,

Noting the deployment of human rights officers to Rwanda by the High Commissioner for Human Rights in order to monitor the ongoing human rights situation, to help redress existing problems and prevent possible human rights violations from occurring, to help foster a climate of confidence and the establishment of a more secure environment and thus facilitate the return of refugees and displaced persons, and to implement programmes of technical cooperation in the field of human rights, particularly in the area of administration of justice,

Noting also that the widespread dispersal of landmines is causing hardship to the civilian population and is hampering the return of refugees and displaced persons and other humanitarian relief efforts,



Welcoming the establishment by the Secretary-General of a Trust Fund pursuant to resolution 925 (1994) of 8 June 1994,

1. Decides to extend the mandate of UNAMIR until 9 June 1995;

2. Reaffirms that UNAMIR will:

(a) Contribute to the security and protection of displaced persons, refugees and civilians at risk in Rwanda including through the establishment and maintenance, where feasible, of secure humanitarian areas;

(b) Provide security and support for the distribution of relief supplies and humanitarian relief operations;

(c) Exercise its good offices to help achieve national reconciliation within the frame of reference of the Arusha Peace Agreement;

3. Decides to expand UNAMIR's mandate to include the following additional responsibilities within the limits of the resources available to it:

(a) Contribute to the security in Rwanda of personnel of the International Tribunal for Rwanda and human rights officers, including full-time protection for the Prosecutor's Office, as well as security details for missions outside Kigali;

(b) Assist in the establishment and training of a new, integrated, national police force;

4. Strongly urges the Government of Rwanda to continue its cooperation with UNAMIR in the implementation of its mandate and in particular in ensuring unimpeded access to all areas of Rwanda by UNAMIR forces, personnel of the International Tribunal for Rwanda, and human rights officers;

5. Welcomes UNAMIR's efforts to increase its radio broadcasting capabilities so as to reach the refugee camps in neighbouring countries and expresses the hope that it will soon be possible for the Government of Rwanda to conclude appropriate arrangements with UNAMIR in this regard, including the allocation of a radio frequency;

6. Commends the efforts of States, United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations which have provided humanitarian and other assistance, and encourages them to continue and increase such assistance, particularly in Rwanda;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to make recommendations on possible steps that could be taken by the United Nations to promote the establishment of an effective mine clearance programme in Rwanda;

8. Calls upon the international community to provide resources needed to meet the immediate needs of the Government of Rwanda directly or through the Trust Fund established pursuant to resolution 925 (1994) of 8 June 1994;

/...

9. Requests the Secretary-General, following the usual consultations, to inform the Council should he consider that the additional tasks in paragraph 3 require consideration of an adjustment in the logistic and personnel requirements of UNAMIR;

10. Decides to keep under review the situation in Rwanda and the role played by UNAMIR and, to that end, requests the Secretary-General to report to the Council by 9 February 1995 and 9 April 1995, on UNAMIR's discharge of its mandate, the safety of populations at risk, the humanitarian situation and progress towards repatriation of refugees;

11. Commends the efforts of the Secretary-General, his Special Representative and his Special Humanitarian Envoy to coordinate the United Nations response to the various aspects of the crisis in Rwanda;

12. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

SECTION 20 - INSTRUCTIONS ON USE OF RAPID REACTION FORCE

GENERAL

1. UNAMIR and NGO installations in KIGALI are vulnerable to trespass by unauthorized armed and unarmed locals. In response to the encroachments by locals into UNAMIR/NGO installations, the Rapid Reaction Force(RRF) has been constituted to react quickly and decisively to protect threatened UNAMIR and NGO installations in KIGALI city.

AIM

2. To provide guidelines on the use of the RRF.

COMPOSITION

3. The RRF is a motorised platoon capable of responding to an immediate threat at section level while maintaining the capacity to deploy the whole platoon if necessary.

4. Sector 6 Commander is responsible for providing the RRF.

COORDINATING INSTRUCTIONS

5. The RRF will be at 10 minutes NTM and reinforcement of troops as follows:

- a. First reinforcement section at 30 min NTM.
- b. Reinforcement section 2 at 45 min NTM.
- c. Assy area - RRF location.

6. The use of force will be as per UNAMIR Rules of Engagement.

TASKS

7. The RRF WILL NOT BE DEPLOYED FOR MORE THAN 12 HRS. The force may act as a stop gap and should be withdrawn as soon as the threat for which they were deployed no longer exists to free them for other RRF tasks. The RRF may be deployed to undertake the following at short notice:

- a. Provide sentries when unmanned UN property/NGO facilities are threatened by locals/bandits (see Annex L).
- b. Escort unauthorized persons out of UN property and installations.

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- c. Arrest and handover trespassers to the local authorities with the assistance of UNAMIR Military Police.
- d. Protect personnel belonging to UNAMIR, UN agencies, NGOs and local Rwandan citizens (if assessed that local authorities are unable to respond appropriately).

REPORTING

6. When UNAMIR assistance is required at the site of an incident, UNAMIR HQ OPS will be contacted on Channel 4 or 8 and the following information will be passed to the Force Duty Officer to facilitate decision making regarding deployment of the RRF.

- a. Brief description of incident.
- b. Location of incident (Grid Ref necessary).
- c. Suggested loc for RV with RRF.
- d. Strength of trespassers/intruders, whether armed or unarmed. If armed, type of weapons and dispositions at incident site.
- e. Possible routes to incident site.
- f. Comms arrangements if different from CH 4 or 8.
- g. Any cas to UN/NGO personnel.

RESPONSIBILITIES

7. DUTY OFFICER. The Force Duty Officer will be responsible for deploying the RRF. He will ensure that the following are carried out. Paras (a to e) will be carried out before deploying the RRF.

- a. Determine strength of RRF required.
- b. Identify location of incident site.
- c. Identify possible routes.
- d. Brief the RRF comd by radio/telephone on the nature of the impending task including action of RRF at RPA CHPs/Road Blocks.
- e. Inform G3 OPS/G3 PLANS.
- f. Inform RPA LO and Gendamarie HQ of incident and RRF tasks.
- g. Submit detailed After Action Report to DCOS OPS as soon as possible.

3-20-2

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**GUIDELINES FOR INITIATING AND REVIEWING
UNAMIR CONFIDENTIAL REPORTS**

	PERSONNEL REPORTED UPON	INITIATING OFFICER	REVIEWING OFFICER
1.	For all UNMOS	Team Leader/Sect Comd	CMO
2.	UNMO Team Leaders	Sect Comd/Sect Snr Coord	DFC
3.	Sect Comd UNMOS	CMO	DFC
4.	Sec Heads - Milob HQ	CMO	DFC
5.	Sect Comd/Contingent Comds	DFC	FC
6.	Branch Heads (DCOS OPS/SP)	COS/DFC	FC
7.	Section Heads(Staff- G level)	DCOS/COS	COS/DFC
8.	Remainder force HQ Staff	DCOS	COS
9.	Tac HQ Staff	COS/OC TAC	COS/DFC
10.	<u>Contingent Members:</u> a. 2ICs and all offrs b. Infantry Coy (Indep) Cdrs, other offrs incl Force HQ Sigs/Engr	Contingent Comd/Bn Cdr COS/DFC	- FC
11.	<u>Force HQ Troops</u> a. 2IC and all officers of Log, Engr & Med element. b. Log, Engr & Med Element Commanders	Element Comd DFC	DFC FC
12.	COS	DFC	FC
13.	CMO	FC	-
14.	DFC	FC	-

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ANNEX B TO
UNAMIR SOPs
PART 9 SECTION 5

(To be issued)

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ANNEX F TO
UNAMIR SOPs
PART 9 SECTION 6

(To be issued)

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2000-1

Distribution List

27 January 1995**FC DIRECTIVE ON THE HANDLING OF DISPLACED PERSONS**

References:

- A. UN Security Council Resolution 925 dated 8 Jun 94
- B. Section 9: Op Directive No 2 Rules of Engagement
- C. FC Directive on the Legal Jurisdiction Applicable to UNAMIR and the Rwandan Authorities Version II dated January 95

Introduction

1. This Directive outlines, from a legal perspective, the issues which soldiers need to be aware of when handling displaced persons (DPs) whether they be in DP camps or under the protection of UNAMIR troops (eg when UNAMIR is providing convoy security to the trucks returning DPs back to their communes).

Assumptions

- 2. The following assumptions are made:
 - a. While UNAMIR and the RPA may be working together in the camps, UNAMIR's mandate as stated in Reference A will still be adhered to. That Resolution states, amongst other things, that UNAMIR is to:
 - "(a) Contribute to the security and protection of displaced persons, refugees and civilians at risk in Rwanda, including through the establishment and maintenance, where feasible, of secure humanitarian areas; and
 - (b) Provide security and support for the distribution of relief supplies and humanitarian relief operations;"
 - b. The ROE state applicable during operations conducted in DP camps will be either Green or Yellow.

Definitions

3. The following definitions apply to this Directive:
 - a. "weapons" unless otherwise ordered, is defined as a firearm, grenade, spear and sword. An item such as a machete, or an axe is only to be considered a weapon if it is used in an aggressive manner against an individual.
 - b. "temporary detention" is defined as the period it takes for the crowd to disperse or for the individual to be removed from the vicinity so that he can no longer interfere with the mission.
 - c. "joint operations" is defined as an operation where the RPA and UNAMIR troops are acting together.

Power to Search DPs

4. UNAMIR has the power to search detainees who have sought protection with UNAMIR troops or are getting on trucks provided by the NGOs. It can be reasonably argued that this power derives from the fact that UNAMIR is providing security and protection to DPs and therefore soldiers must be allowed to search individuals and their possessions. If a DP refuses to be searched they are to be denied protection or access to the truck.

5. The power to search detainees is limited to searching them for the purpose of the mission. Thus UNAMIR does not have the power to search tents or DPs who may be going about their normal business in the camp unless otherwise ordered for a specific operation by UNAMIR HQ or Sector Commanders in Accordance with Reference A.

Power to Disarm DPs

6. Reference B, Annex A, paragraphs 1 and 2 stipulate that for ROE States Green and Yellow UNAMIR troops do not have the power to disarm paramilitary and civilian personnel. This Directive however does not prohibit disarming paramilitary and civilians in Rwanda where there is a need to do so for security and protection reasons. It may be argued that if a DP is under UNAMIR's care, UNAMIR has the right to disarm the person to ensure its own and other DPs protection and security.

7. If a weapon is found on a DP, that person is to be asked to surrender the weapon before boarding the truck. Failure to surrender the weapon will mean that the DP cannot board the truck. Weapons may be removed by force from DPs only if UNAMIR soldiers believe that the DP is exhibiting a hostile intent or hostile act (as defined in Reference B).

Separating DPs

8. It is permissible to separate DPs from agitators if they are gathered in a crowd and UNAMIR has a reasonable belief that the purpose of such a gathering is to stop DPs from returning

to their communes. The justification for doing this is that the mission is to facilitate DPs returning to their communes and the agitators should not be allowed to interfere in this process.

9. In these circumstances, minimum force in accordance with the ROE may be used and a DP may be detained temporarily. Temporarily is defined as that period it takes for the crowd to disperse or for the individual to be removed from the vicinity so that he can no longer interfere with the mission

Handing Over DPs

10. DPs are to be handed over in accordance with Reference C. That Directive states, amongst other things, that Rwandan citizens are to be handed to the Office of the Prosecutor only. DPs are not to be handed to the RPA or any other local authority.

Protecting DPs

11. As stated in Resolution 925, it is UNAMIR's mandate to protect displaced persons and Rwandan citizens at risk. This means that where UNAMIR troops witness a hostile act or intent against a Rwandan citizen (including DPs) they are to take the necessary steps to ensure that they provide the person with protection (see Reference B).

Joint Operations with the RPA

12. All UNAMIR troops are reminded that they remain, for command and control purposes, under command of UNAMIR. Consequently, they are not to act on the orders of the RPA, unless such orders are for their own safety. It is for the UNAMIR soldier to determine whether an order issued by the RPA is for his safety or, the safety of someone he has been ordered to protect under the ROE.

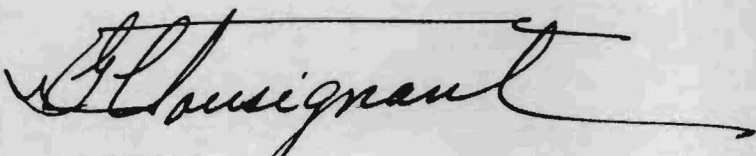
13. UNAMIR troops are also reminded that they are to comply with ROE 5 for States Green and Yellow which prohibits intervention between warring factions (see Reference B). Thus, if two groups of armed people are fighting, UNAMIR troops cannot intervene.

14. Joint patrolling by UNAMIR troops and the RPA are not to occur. Commanders should take reasonable steps to avoid presenting the perception that UNAMIR is acting jointly with the RPA.

OP Retour

15. In addition to the above orders, UNAMIR troops are to adopt the following directives for OP Retour:

- a. Joint searches of DP's getting on to NGO trucks may be conducted by UNAMIR and the RPA. However, the principles outlined in paragraphs 12 and 13 above must be adhered to. UNAMIR soldiers are also reminded that in accordance with the ROE if they witness the RPA assaulting a DP they make take reasonable steps to stop the assault.
- b. The RPA are travelling in some vehicles which are under UNAMIR protection. If these trucks are attacked, UNAMIR troops are to use minimum force to protect the occupants under their care in accordance with Reference B, notwithstanding the fact that the RPA may also be in the same vehicle.



G. C. Tousignant
Major-General
Force Commander

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UNAMIR - MINUAR

File No 5000.7 (PLANS)

To: DISTRIBUTION LIST

From: G3 PLANS

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be a stylized 'A' followed by a wavy line.

Date: 1 Apr 95

Subject: UNAMIR FORCE SOPs

1. Please find enclosed amendments to the UNAMIR Force SOP.
2. Please ensure that amendments are made to your copy(ies) of the UNAMIR SOP.

Enclosure: 1

Distribution List: Page 2

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AMENDMENT RECORD SHEET

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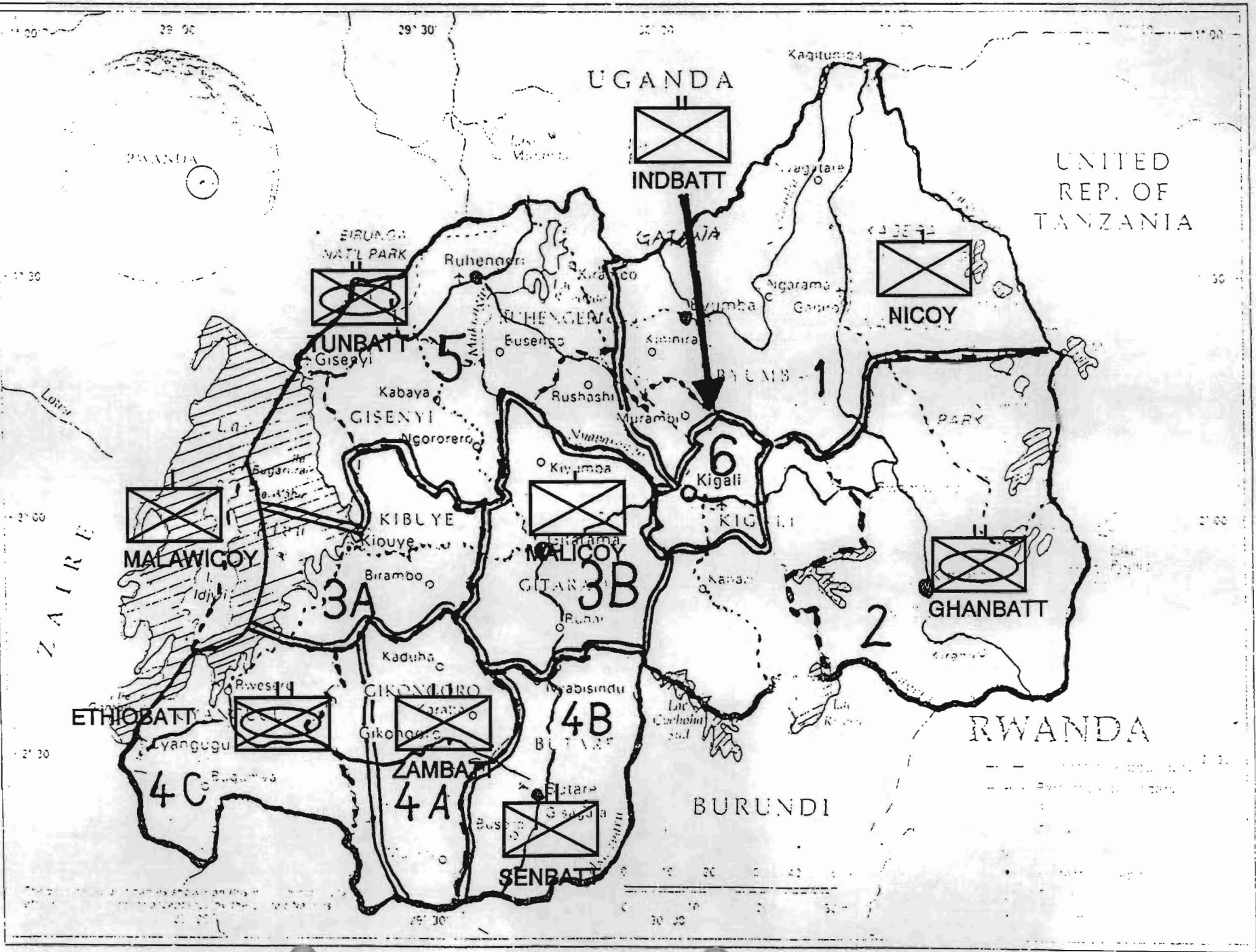
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/RES/965 (1994)
30 November 1994

RESOLUTION 965 (1994)

Adopted by the Security Council at its 3473rd meeting,
on 30 November 1994

The Security Council,

Reaffirming all its previous resolutions on the situation in Rwanda, in particular its resolution 872 (1993) of 5 October 1993 by which it established the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR), and its resolutions 912 (1994) of 4 April 1994, 918 (1994) of 17 May 1994, and 925 (1994) of 8 June 1994, which set out the mandate of UNAMIR,

Having considered the progress report of the Secretary-General on UNAMIR dated 25 November 1994 (S/1994/1344),

Noting the report of the Secretary-General on security in the Rwandese refugee camps of 18 November 1994 (S/1994/1308),

Recalling its resolution 955 (1994) of 8 November establishing the International Tribunal for Rwanda,

Stressing the importance of achieving genuine reconciliation between all elements of Rwandan society within the frame of reference of the Arusha Peace Agreement,

Noting the deployment of human rights officers to Rwanda by the High Commissioner for Human Rights in order to monitor the ongoing human rights situation, to help redress existing problems and prevent possible human rights violations from occurring, to help foster a climate of confidence and the establishment of a more secure environment and thus facilitate the return of refugees and displaced persons, and to implement programmes of technical cooperation in the field of human rights, particularly in the area of administration of justice,

Noting also that the widespread dispersal of landmines is causing hardship to the civilian population and is hampering the return of refugees and displaced persons and other humanitarian relief efforts,

94-47584 (E)



/...

Welcoming the establishment by the Secretary-General of a Trust Fund pursuant to resolution 925 (1994) of 8 June 1994,

1. Decides to extend the mandate of UNAMIR until 9 June 1995;
2. Reaffirms that UNAMIR will:
 - (a) Contribute to the security and protection of displaced persons, refugees and civilians at risk in Rwanda including through the establishment and maintenance, where feasible, of secure humanitarian areas;
 - (b) Provide security and support for the distribution of relief supplies and humanitarian relief operations;
 - (c) Exercise its good offices to help achieve national reconciliation within the frame of reference of the Arusha Peace Agreement;
3. Decides to expand UNAMIR's mandate to include the following additional responsibilities within the limits of the resources available to it:
 - (a) Contribute to the security in Rwanda of personnel of the International Tribunal for Rwanda and human rights officers, including full-time protection for the Prosecutor's Office, as well as security details for missions outside Kigali;
 - (b) Assist in the establishment and training of a new, integrated, national police force;
4. Strongly urges the Government of Rwanda to continue its cooperation with UNAMIR in the implementation of its mandate and in particular in ensuring unimpeded access to all areas of Rwanda by UNAMIR forces, personnel of the International Tribunal for Rwanda, and human rights officers;
5. Welcomes UNAMIR's efforts to increase its radio broadcasting capabilities so as to reach the refugee camps in neighbouring countries and expresses the hope that it will soon be possible for the Government of Rwanda to conclude appropriate arrangements with UNAMIR in this regard, including the allocation of a radio frequency;
6. Commends the efforts of States, United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations which have provided humanitarian and other assistance, and encourages them to continue and increase such assistance, particularly in Rwanda;
7. Requests the Secretary-General to make recommendations on possible steps that could be taken by the United Nations to promote the establishment of an effective mine clearance programme in Rwanda;
8. Calls upon the international community to provide resources needed to meet the immediate needs of the Government of Rwanda directly or through the Trust Fund established pursuant to resolution 925 (1994) of 8 June 1994;

/...

9. Requests the Secretary-General, following the usual consultations, to inform the Council should he consider that the additional tasks in paragraph 3 require consideration of an adjustment in the logistic and personnel requirements of UNAMIR;

10. Decides to keep under review the situation in Rwanda and the role played by UNAMIR and, to that end, requests the Secretary-General to report to the Council by 9 February 1995 and 9 April 1995, on UNAMIR's discharge of its mandate, the safety of populations at risk, the humanitarian situation and progress towards repatriation of refugees;

11. Commends the efforts of the Secretary-General, his Special Representative and his Special Humanitarian Envoy to coordinate the United Nations response to the various aspects of the crisis in Rwanda;

12. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

SECTION 20 - INSTRUCTIONS ON USE OF RAPID REACTION FORCE

GENERAL

1. UNAMIR and NGO installations in KIGALI are vulnerable to trespass by unauthorized armed and unarmed locals. In response to the encroachments by locals into UNAMIR/NGO installations, the Rapid Reaction Force(RRF) has been constituted to react quickly and decisively to protect threatened UNAMIR and NGO installations in KIGALI city.

AIM

2. To provide guidelines on the use of the RRF.

COMPOSITION

3. The RRF is a motorised platoon capable of responding to an immediate threat at section level while maintaining the capacity to deploy the whole platoon if necessary.

4. Sector 6 Commander is responsible for providing the RRF.

COORDINATING INSTRUCTIONS

5. The RRF will be at 10 minutes NTM and reinforcement of troops as follows:

- a. First reinforcement section at 30 min NTM.
- b. Reinforcement section 2 at 45 min NTM.
- c. Assy area - RRF location.

6. The use of force will be as per UNAMIR Rules of Engagement.

TASKS

7. The RRF WILL NOT BE DEPLOYED FOR MORE THAN 12 HRS. The force may act as a stop gap and should be withdrawn as soon as the threat for which they were deployed no longer exists to free them for other RRF tasks. The RRF may be deployed to undertake the following at short notice:

- a. Provide sentries when unmanned UN property/NGO facilities are threatened by locals/bandits (see Annex L).
- b. Escort unauthorized persons out of UN property and installations.

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- c. Arrest and handover trespassers to the local authorities with the assistance of UNAMIR Military Police.
- d. Protect personnel belonging to UNAMIR, UN agencies, NGOs and local Rwandan citizens (if assessed that local authorities are unable to respond appropriately).

REPORTING

6. When UNAMIR assistance is required at the site of an incident, UNAMIR HQ OPS will be contacted on Channel 4 or 8 and the following information will be passed to the Force Duty Officer to facilitate decision making regarding deployment of the RRF.

- a. Brief description of incident.
- b. Location of incident (Grid Ref necessary).
- c. Suggested loc for RV with RRF.
- d. Strength of trespassers/intruders, whether armed or unarmed. If armed, type of weapons and dispositions at incident site.
- e. Possible routes to incident site.
- f. Comms arrangements if different from CH 4 or 8.
- g. Any cas to UN/NGO personnel.

RESPONSIBILITIES

7. **DUTY OFFICER**. The Force Duty Officer will be responsible for deploying the RRF. He will ensure that the following are carried out. Paras (a to e) will be carried out before deploying the RRF.

- a. Determine strength of RRF required.
- b. Identify location of incident site.
- c. Identify possible routes.
- d. Brief the RRF comd by radio/telephone on the nature of the impending task including action of RRF at RPA CHPs/Road Blocks.
- e. Inform G3 OPS/G3 PLANS.
- f. Inform RPA LO and Gendamarie HQ of incident and RRF tasks.
- g. Submit detailed After Action Report to DCOS OPS as soon as possible.

**GUIDELINES FOR INITIATING AND REVIEWING
UNAMIR CONFIDENTIAL REPORTS**

	PERSONNEL REPORTED UPON	INITIATING OFFICER	REVIEWING OFFICER
1.	For all UNMOS	Team Leader/Sect Comd	CMO
2.	UNMO Team Leaders	Sect Comd/Sect Snr Coord	DFC
3.	Sect Comd UNMOS	CMO	DFC
4.	Sec Heads - Milob HQ	CMO	DFC
5.	Sect Comd/Contingent Comds	DFC	FC
6.	Branch Heads (DCOS OPS/SP)	COS/DFC	FC
7.	Section Heads(Staff- G level)	DCOS/COS	COS/DFC
8.	Remainder force HQ Staff	DCOS	COS
9.	Tac HQ Staff	COS/OC TAC	COS/DFC
10.	<u>Contingent Members:</u> a. 2ICs and all offr b. Infantry Coy (Indep) Cdrs, other offr incl Force HQ Sigs/Engr	Contingent Comd/Bn Cdr COS/DFC	- FC
11.	<u>Force HQ Troops</u> a. 2IC and all officers of Log, Engr & Med element. b. Log, Engr & Med Element Commanders	Element Comd DFC	DFC FC
12.	COS	DFC	FC
13.	CMO	FC	-
14.	DFC	FC	-

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ANNEX B TO
UNAMIR SOPs
PART 9 SECTION 5

(To be issued)

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ANNEX F TO
UNAMIR SOPs
PART 9 SECTION 6

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UNCLAS COVERING RESTRICTED

Australian Medical Support Force

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See Distribution List

AMENDMENT TO SOP 101

Reference:

A. SOP 101

Annex B to Reference A is to be removed and replaced with the Enclosures.

I. SPIERS
CAPT
SO3 OPS-A
Matel 02

20 Mar 95

Enclosures:

1. Revised Annex B to SOP 101
2. New Annex C to SOP 101

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ANNEX B TO
SOP 101

ORDERS FOR DUTY OFFICER

1. The following are orders for AS MSF Duty Officer:
 - a. The AS MSF Duty Officer is responsible for the after hours manning of the OPS CP in order to provide 24 hr command and control within AS MSF.
 - b. The Duty Officer is not to be absent from the OPS CP for a period exceeding 15 min. During any absence, the Duty Officer is to carry a Motorola Hand-held UHF transmitter tuned to Channel One (unit command net).
 - c. Upon mounting duty, the Duty Officer is to receive a brief from SO3 OPS on the following:
 - (1) Any unresolved issues requiring Duty Officer action.
 - (2) Current operations including:
 - (a) the location and activities of any elements deployed outside of AS MSF fixed facilities, and
 - (b) the deployment of any elements beyond AS MSF fixed facilities planned to occur during the duty period.
 - (3) Future operations particularly those with an impact upon the duty period.
 - (4) The status of unit communications.
 - (5) The status of maps and their completeness.
 - (6) The locations of key unit personnel where appropriate.
 - (7) The use and location of the Duty Driver, and any pre-arranged tasks for the Duty Driver during the duty period. The routine tasks of the Duty Driver are detailed in Annex C to SOP 101.
 - d. During the course of duty, the Duty Officer is to:
 - (1) Carry out the duties outlined in Appendix 1 to Annex B to SOP 101.
 - (2) Carry out tasks as directed by OPSO/SO3 OPS.
 - (3) Record the details of all occurrences in the Duty Log accurately and completely. Entries are only to be signed off once they are fully resolved.

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B - 2

- (4) Action after hours in-coming correspondence within the limits of these orders.
- e. The Duty Officer is responsible for handling all routine matters including after hours correspondence. The following circumstances are not considered routine and require direction from the on-call SO3 OPS or OPSO:
 - (1) CASEVAC requests or tasks from HQ UNAMIR Med Branch for AME crews or road evacuation assets.
 - (2) Other medical tasks or queries requiring a Medical Officer's advice.
 - (3) Security breaches at any AS MSF facility.
 - (4) Accidents involving AS MSF personnel or vehicles.
 - (5) Movement of vehicles outside of the Kigali area.
 - (6) Any night movement of AS MSF vehicles other than the Military Barracks to CHK Mil Wing route.
- f. The on-call SO3 OPS is contactable on the unit command net (channel one) via callsign SEAGULL MINOR.
- g. In the event the on-call SO3 OPS can not be reached, OPSO may be contacted at night on MATEL 20 or by day on the unit command net (channel one) via callsign SEAGULL.
- h. Subject to workload, the Duty Officer is to sleep in the Ops Briefing Room.

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APPENDIX 1 TO
ANNEX B TO
SOP 101

SCHEDULE OF ROUTINE DUTIES OF AS MSF DUTY OFFICER

Ser	Day	Timing	Action
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
1	Sun Only	0750 hr	Receive Mounting Brief. Mount Duty As At 0800 hr.
2	All Days Less Sun	By 0830 hr	Report by phone or in person to SO3 OPS.
3	Sat Only (for Sun Duties)	By 1400 hr	Report by phone or in person to SO3 OPS re Sun duty.
4	All Days Less Sun	1630 hr	Receive Mounting Brief. Mount Duty.
5	All	By 2000 hr	Receive Daily SITREP from deployed groups. Copy to SO3 OPS-A for inclusion in AS MSF Daily SITREP.
6	All	By 2000 hr	Receive Daily Med SITREP from CHK Mil Wing. Two additional copies required. (HQ UNAMIR for FMedO, CO Brief folder). Original placed on SITREPS from HOSP binder in OPS CP. Pass to SO3 OPS-A.
7	All	As At 2000 hr	AS MSF Daily SITREP prepared by SO3 OPS-A. Five copies required. (HQ UNAMIR for FMedO, CO Dairy copy to ADJT, UN HQ SITREP binder in OPS CP, unit file copy, COMMCEN copy). Original placed in CO Brief folder for morning CO brief.
8	All	By 2000 hr	Receive ASC UNAMIR II Daily SITREP. Three copies required. (HQ UNAMIR for FMedO, COMMCEN copy, CO Brief folder). Original placed on SITREPS fm M93 to LHQ binder. SITREP viewed by SO3 OPS-A prior to dispatch to LHQOPS.
9	All	By 2200 hr	Fax AS MSF Daily SITREP to HQ UNAMIR II. Confirm receipt by phone.
10	All	By 2200 hr	Fax ASC UNAMIR II Daily SITREP to LHQOPS.
11	All	By 2300 hr	Messes Cleared IAW Annex B to SOP 201.
12	All	2300 hr	Turn Off dining room urn and HQ bldg lights.
13	All	2300 hr	Retire (if tasks complete).

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Ser	Day	Timing	Action
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
14	All	0600 hr	Reveille.
15	All	By 0645 As At 0600	Receive Bedstate Update As At 0600B from Med Admin at CHK Mil Wing. Append to CO copy of Daily Med SITREP in CO Brief folder.
16	All Less Sun	0700 hr	Brief CO on activity during pd of duty. Hand CO the CO Brief folder containing ASC UNAMIR II Daily SITREP, AS MSF Daily SITREP and Daily Med SITREP containing updated Bedstate As At 0600B.
17	All	By 0800 hr	Handover to SO3 OPS.

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ANNEX C TO
SOP 101

ORDERS FOR DUTY DRIVER

1. The following are orders for AS MSF Duty Officer:
 - a. The Duty Driver is responsible for providing on-call transport on a 24 hr basis to the HQ. During the course of duty, the Duty Driver is to carry a Motorola UHF Hand-Held Transmitter tuned to channel one (unit command net).
 - b. During the course of duty, the Duty Driver is to carry out the duties listed in Appendix 1 to Annex C to SOP 101.
 - c. The Duty Driver is tasked by SO3 Ops or by the Duty Officer after hours. The Duty Driver is not to be tasked or re-tasked by anyone else without the prior concurrence of the Ops CP. The whereabouts of the Duty Driver is to be known to SO3 Ops or Duty Officer at all times.
 - d. During the day, the Duty Driver is to be located at the Transport office when not on task. At night, the Duty Driver is to sleep in the Transport Section accommodation area in the High Density Block and is to maintain the Motorola handset within audible range.
 - e. For any movement outside the Mil Bks compound at night, a protection element of two Infantry soldiers is required in accordance with SOP 208.
 - f. The only night task that does not require the specific clearance of CO/OPSO is the run to take the civilian workers home. (This task still requires an escort in accordance with SOP 208).

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APPENDIX 1 TO
ANNEX C TO
SOP 101

SCHEDULE OF ROUTINE DUTIES OF AS MSE DUTY DRIVER

Ser	Day	Timing	Action
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
1	All	0800 hr	Mount Duty. Receive Brief on the days tasks. First parade duty vehicle. Vehicle is to remained fuelled throughout the day.
2	All Days Less Sun	1000 hr	Shuttle Run. Mil Bks - Hospital Office - HQ UNAMIR - Mil Bks. Deliver and collect mail between CHK and Mil Bks as part of run. Check tasking book on return.
3	All Days Less Sun	1200 hr	Shuttle Run. Mil Bks - Hospital Office - HQ UNAMIR - Mil Bks. Deliver and collect mail between CHK and Mil Bks as part of run. Check tasking book on return.
4	All Days Less Sun	1400 hr	Shuttle Run. Mil Bks - Hospital Office - HQ UNAMIR - Mil Bks. Deliver and collect mail between CHK and Mil Bks as part of run. Check tasking book on return.
5	All Days Less Sun	1600 hr	Shuttle Run. Mil Bks - Hospital Office - HQ UNAMIR - Mil Bks. Deliver and collect mail between CHK and Mil Bks as part of run. Check tasking book on return.
6	All Days Less Sun	1700 hr	Report To Duty Officer.
7	All Days Less Sun	1900 hr	Drop home Rwandan Civ Staff. Two Inf soldiers required as escort .
8	All	As Req	Pick-up ASC UNAMIR Daily SITREP fm HQ UNAMIR. Timing and pick-up point advised by Med Br, HQ UNAMIR or by SO3 OPS.
9	All Days	0700 hr	Take two pers fm Mil Information Cell to HQ UNAMIR.
10	All	0800 hr	Report to SO3 OPS. Handover to new Duty Driver and dismount.

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