

[4 CONFIDENTIAL]

UNARCHIVES

SERIES	<u>S-1002</u>
BOX	<u>133</u>
FILE	<u>3</u>
ACC.	<u>1998/0233</u>

DFC

(3)

1. Ref your Directions.

2. The boy is under treatment at Amed. The matter has been taken up for investigation with the RPA. We have even given them copies of the photographs taken and awaiting their response.

3. A decision will also have to be taken regarding the custody/handing over of the boy under treatment. As the issue has come to lime light it is unlikely that RPA will target the family of the individual or the hospital staff. For direction at

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UNITED NATIONS
ASSISTANCE MISSION IN RWANDA



UNAMIR - MINUAR

NATIONS UNIES
MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

G3 Plans 4

file with FC division
on legal jurisdiction

26/4

To: FC, DFC and COS through SO1 G3 Plans

Info: DCOS Ops
DCOS Sp
DCMO
CO AUSMED
UN HRFOR (Mr Maurice Nyberg)

From: Force PM/SO2 G1 Discipline

Date: 20 Apr 95

Subject: REPORT ON THE SHOOTING OF LOCALS
IN NYABISHINGU ON 14 APR 95

Further to my earlier report on the Nyabishingu incident, I attach a copy of the G2 Interview report for your information.

②
COS

I would like you to discuss this with DCOS Ops and come out with a suggested formula for protecting those that the report referred to in para 22 C. Also the other recommendations.

21/4
DFC/amo

④
COS

That is why I asked that you and DCOS Ops come out with a suggested formula.

⑤ G3 Plans

As per our discussion and draft "jurisdiction" paper, let's address this issue and ensure there is a 'sunset clause'.

22.4

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INTERVIEW REPORT - YOHANI NTAUNEMYAUMUNSI

General

1. On 17 and 18 Apr 95, Yohani NTAUNEMYAUMUNSI was interviewed by 555491 CPL L.C. LYONS, AUSMED Intelligence Section, at AUSMED Hospital, KIGALI. Mr Maurice NYBERG, a representative of International Human Rights, was present and participated in the interviews. The duration of the interviews was 45 minutes and 90 minutes respectively.

2. The subject was the lone survivor of a massacre in which 17 people were shot. The massacre took place vicinity Nyabishungu (GR 9012). Initial reports indicated that RPA were responsible for the massacre. A UNAMIR team was sent from Kigali to investigate. The subject was identified by the investigation team as a probable survivor, and brought back to the AUSMED Hospital for medical care and detailed interview. The subject had been shot three times: once in the right knee, once in the left forearm and once in the right forearm.

Aim

3. The aims of the interviews was to obtain information of interest to UNAMIR and identify the perpetrators of the massacre.

Assessment of Interviewee

4. The subject is a nineteen year old farmers son. It was obvious he had been through what is considered to be a very traumatic experience. The subject appeared to be in a great deal of pain and very scared of the RPA. The subject was extremely worried that the RPA were out to get him. He appeared to be an honest and forthright individual who answered all questions directed at him.

Information Gained

5. Background. The subject is of Hutu ethnic background, and lives with his father, younger brothers and sisters. He used to work at the local cement factory until it was taken over by Chinese. He claims his family have no relationship with the Former Government or the FRGF. When asked of his involvement during the war and the genocide he stated that he was not involved in either.

6. The subject's older brother, who worked as an accounts clerk at the local rice exporting business, was killed by RPA on 13 Apr 95. The RPA came to the door of his house and told everybody to put their hands in the air. The soldiers singled out his older brother and shot him.

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7. The subject offered two options of motivation for the killing of his brother. Firstly, his brother was earning a great deal of money in Rwandan terms. The brother had attended school with local RPA, and they may have been jealous because he, as a Hutu, was earning more money than them. Secondly, a group of people who his brother had attended school with may have been jealous that a Hutu was earning more money than them. They had heard that the RPA were offering money as a bounty for Hutu bandits and subsequently told the RPA that he was such.

8. Situation in Nyambishungu. The subject stated the had war barely touched his part of the country and many people were not aware of the goings on elsewhere in Rwanda. When asked about tensions in the area, he stated not many people had been arrested on accusations of involvement in genocide. He explained there are two hills in the area in which he lives. A massacre had taken place on one of the hills during the period of genocide. People that lived on the same hill as him were suspected of perpetrating the massacre.

9. The subject claimed infiltrators from Zaire had recently killed three people in the local area.

10. Massacre. The subject stated he was about to travel to his brothers burial. He was travelling on a bus when it was stopped by the RPA. The RPA asked him what he was doing. Despite his protest, the RPA made him go with them at gunpoint.

11. The subject walked a short distance with the RPA. During this walk the RPA collected another sixteen people. COMMENT. The entire group is believed to be Hutu males from the age of 13 upwards. COMMENT ENDS. The subject stated the RPA led the group to the Rubyiro River area. Once in the area, an RPA officer told the men to lie down, and their hands were tied behind their backs. COMMENT. Photographic evidence held by UNAMIR Force Provost Marshall shows the victims had their hands tied behind their backs with either their belts or a piece of clothing. COMMENT ENDS.

12. The subject stated there appeared to be two officers amongst the group. One had two markings on his shoulder. He stated that the marking closest to the neck appeared to be larger than the other and appeared to contain some sort of insignia within the confines of a circle. The two markings appeared to be a different colour from each other. The other possible officer had three markings on his shoulder. COMMENT. These markings appear to be consistent with those of an RPA LTCOL and CAPT. COMMENT END.

13. However, he went on to state that the neither of these people were the ones giving orders. The person giving orders was wearing a different uniform from everyone else and was not wearing any rank insignia. The uniform he was wearing was patchy, not stripped, and he appeared to be carrying a pistol which had something printed in white paint on the hand grip. The subject claimed he was the one who told them to lie down, and was quoted as saying "you will never work with us". COMMENT: This is a tribal saying when one tribe is referring to another inferior class. It means they will never be on the same level as they are. COMMENT ENDS. It was after this quote that the shooting began.

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14. The subject claims the RPA stood back approximately 3 - 5 metres and opened fire. The fire was fully automatic. COMMENT. Evidence gathered at the massacre sight included some live and expended ammunition, including 7.62mm x 39mm, 5.56mm x 45mm and 9mm x 13mm. All are common ammunition types known to be used by the RPA, FRGF/Interahamwe, and bandits. COMMENT ENDS.

15. Initially the subject stated that he was the first to be shot. However, he later stated that this was not the case, and he may have been seventh. COMMENT. It is difficult to ascertain how the subject could know when he was shot in relation to other victims, for, according to his own claims, the victims were shot en masse. COMMENT ENDS.

16. The subject stated that he fell unconscious when he was shot, and when he came too he was covered with bodies. COMMENT. The bodies were removed from the banana plantation and placed on a small delta in the river. The photographs support this. COMMENT ENDS. His first impression was that they were wounded as he was. After removing the bodies on top of him he realised they were all dead. COMMENT: The RPA appear to have believed that all the men were dead. It could have been the amount of blood covering the subjects body that disguised the fact he was alive when they dumped him on the river bed. COMMENT ENDS.

17. The subject stated that he tried his best to get out of the river bed and head for his home. He only made it a short distance before he collapsed. He believes that some locals may have taken him to his home. He stated that he feared for his life and the RPA would come and find him there. His father took him to the local hospital where he was admitted. He stated that he remained at the hospital until 8pm on the Saturday night, 15 Apr 95.

18. The subject claims the RPA did come looking for him, and his father threw him out of the window to escape them. His father then went around and picked him up. As they were running away the RPA were shouting and fired a shot into the air. His father took him into the bushes where they hid for some time. His father took him back to his house where they hid until a helicopter was heard approaching the town site.

19. The subject stated that he would be able to identify any of the people who conducted the massacre if he ever saw them again. He would only be able to identify them by face as he did not know their names. He claimed he had seen them before at the cement factory. The subject stated that they were definitely RPA Soldiers. COMMENT. The cement factory is located close to the town and is currently operated by the Chinese. The RPA provide security there. COMMENT ENDS. The people were wearing a uniform he described as a light khaki with small brown streaks on them. COMMENT. This pattern of uniform is consistent with East German style uniforms worn by RPA. COMMENT ENDS. The soldiers did not appear to be wearing head dress at the time. He stated that there was a total of between twenty and twenty three soldiers.

20. The subject believes this incident was a revenge killing of Hutu males as a result of earlier attacks from Hutu militia from across the border (see Para 9 above).

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Conclusions

21. Conclusions are as follows:
- a. The subject was a survivor of a massacre that occurred at Nyabishungu (GR 9012), on 14 Apr 95.
 - b. It is most probable that RPA perpetrated the massacre.
 - c. It is possible that the massacre was overseen by senior RPA officers and/or officials.
 - d. The subject, and those who assisted him, are likely to be at risk from the RPA.

Recommendations

22. Recommendations are as follows:
- a. A formal criminal investigation should be conducted to verify the claims made by the subject in these interviews.
 - b. The subject should be provided with the protection.
 - c. Protection should be provided to the hospital staff who originally treated the subject in his local area, and to the subject's family who remain in the area.

Philip Lyons

L.C. LYONS
CPL
OP INT

20 Apr 95

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File

G3 PLANS 4

5000.45 (Plans)

*We need to review this document 7 Nov 94
both in content and layout. What about
coverage of wpns in civilian clothes? Als
accept action. Draft to me by 20 Apr 95*

P.S. Does this all tie in with the SOPs? 13/4

FORCE COMMANDER'S DIRECTIVE NO 01/94
UNAMIR CONDUCT, DRESS AND WEAPON CARRIAGE POLICY

R.P.S. The civilian dress part does not match the SOPs!!

References:

- A. Force Routine Order No 12 - Commander's Policy on Alcohol
- B. Status of Mission Agreement
- C. UNAMIR Driving Regulations
- D. UNAMIR Standard Operating Procedures

GENERAL.

1. This document states the current UNAMIR policy on conduct, dress and the carriage of personal weapons. It will be updated from time to time, and must be read in conjunction with current ROE.
2. All members of UNAMIR are required to be aware of this policy. Contingent/Unit Commanders/Branch Heads are to ensure that their personnel are fully briefed on the contents of this document, are kept current on any reviews which might take place, and that personnel rotating into Rwanda are briefed on arrival. It should be noted that this Directive sets a minimum standard. As such, it is intended to augment, not replace Nationally imposed contingent regulations. Any reduction in standards to conform with this Directive is not required.

CONDUCT

3. Image. All personnel in Rwanda represent their units, their countries and the UN. Considerable effort must be expended to ensure that the best possible image is conveyed to the local population and civilian agencies with which they may come in contact. Personnel are particularly reminded that they should:
 - a. Adhere to all local laws which have been enacted by the legitimate government.
 - b. Deal courteously and politely with those with whom they come in contact.
 - c. Avoid any source of conflict in which a dispute might develop.

d. If employing Rwandan personnel, provide fair and honest terms of service.

4. Behaviour. UNAMIR personnel should be aware that their behaviour can affect the success of the UN mission. Many hours of patient work can be eroded by one thoughtless act; the efforts of many can be undone by the poor behaviour of a few. All personnel should be reminded to act maturely and professionally at all times, whether in or out of uniform. This should particularly apply to:

a. Driving. UNAMIR personnel must drive carefully and use the road with courtesy. They are to adhere to Reference C.

b. Alcohol. Personnel are reminded that their behaviour must not be impaired by alcohol. All personnel must be briefed on UNAMIR alcohol policy, which is outlined below and whose tenets are:

(1). No drinking and driving.

(2). No driving for eight hours after consuming alcohol.

(3). No drinking in unit messes when in the possession of ammunition/weapons (depending on unit policy, patrons of unit messes may be required to secure weapons or ammunition).

(4). No drinking in other areas when in the possession of weapons.

(5). No drinking to excess.

✕ 5. Other Countries. The conduct of UNAMIR personnel in ~~Other Countries~~, such as Burundi, Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda and Zaire, must be impeccable. UNAMIR personnel represent the Mission abroad in Africa and only the highest standards will be accepted.

✕ UNAMIR has no special legal relationship with ~~Other Countries~~ in the region. Any alleged offence committed by UNAMIR personnel abroad will be dealt with under the civil law of that country and may lead to prosecution by the civil authority. Individuals from UNAMIR who find themselves in such a position should contact their national consulate, embassy or High

✕ Commission immediately. They should also contact the UN representative in that country. It is anticipated that Memoranda of Understanding (MOU) can be signed with the governments of

✕ ~~Other Countries~~ in the region, to cover the contingency of legal proceedings being conducted against UNAMIR individuals. DCOS (Ops) is to ensure that appropriate MOU are drafted in

✕ consultation with ~~Other Countries~~' governments.

DRESS & BEARING

6. Deportment. All personnel are to ensure that their deportment meets the highest possible standards. A smart, well-groomed alert appearance and a helpful and positive demeanour are essential elements of this.

7. National Uniform. National uniform is to worn in accordance with Part 8, Section 6, of Reference D.

8. UN Accoutrements. UN accoutrements are to be worn in accordance with part 8, Section 6, of Reference D.

9. Ballistic Helmet/Body Armour. When ballistic helmets and body armour are ordered to be worn, UN blue covers are also to be worn.

10. Webbing. Policy on the wearing of webbing, or its equivalent, and rucksacks it to be ordered by Commanding Officers/Contingent Commanders. Personnel are to wear and carry personal equipment sufficient to fulfil their mission.

11. Wearing of Uniform on Duty. All UNAMIR personnel are on operations and are considered to be on duty at all times in Rwanda. Under the Status of Mission Agreement (SOMA), Reference B, UNAMIR personnel who are not wearing uniform carry minimal authority and may not be fully protected under the terms of the Agreement. For the purposes of participating in organised sport or PT, the sporting clothing authorised by Contingent/Unit Commanders/Branch Heads is deemed to be uniform. UNAMIR military personnel are only permitted to wear civilian clothes in the following circumstances:

- a. Within the confines of a unit or mess location which is guarded by armed guard(s); and
- b. At the discretion of Contingent/Unit Commanders/Branch Heads.

12. Other Countries. Under certain circumstances, UNAMIR personnel are on duty in Other Countries. When on duty, UNAMIR personnel are to wear uniform in accordance with Paragraphs 6 and 7 above.

CARRIAGE OF WEAPONS

13. MILOBS. Under Article VI of the UN Convention, defined in Reference B, MILOBS are described as "experts". They do not carry weapons and further policy, described below, on the Carriage of Weapons, does not apply to them.

→ move to last in this section

14. Principle. As UNAMIR military personnel are on duty at all times, and as they are ~~entitled to carry weapons for their own protection, or the protection of those whom they have~~ a duty to protect, the principle to be applied is that UNAMIR military personnel will carry weapons when so issued. Current ROE further dictate the readiness of UNAMIR personnel. This policy does not apply to medical and religious personnel. The protection of those personnel will be as directed by the Contingent/Unit Commanders.

15. Exceptions. The occasions on which military UNAMIR personnel are prohibited from carrying weapons are as follows:

- a. When consuming alcohol; and
- b. When leaving Rwanda.

16. Consumption of Alcohol & Carriage of Weapons. UNAMIR personnel are not to consume alcohol when carrying weapons. Alcohol may only be consumed in the following circumstances:

- a. In a unit location or mess which is guarded by armed guard(s); or
- b. At the discretion of Contingent/Unit Commanders/Branch Heads.

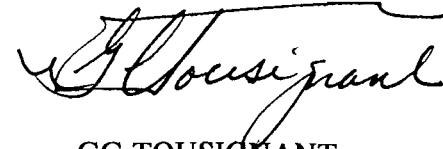
17. Carriage of Weapons. UNAMIR personnel are not permitted to carry weapons abroad. Personnel who are going abroad must be afforded Personal Protection, consistent with the provisions of paragraphs 16 and 17 above, to their point of departure, and on return to Rwanda, from their point of return. Should it become necessary to authorise the carriage of weapons to Other Countries, HQ UNAMIR will issue appropriate instructions. Personnel departing Rwanda on duty, CTO or leave will ensure the security of their personal weapon through their respective Contingent/Unit Commander.

18. Personal Protection. Contingent/Unit Commanders/Branch Heads are to ensure that adequate protection is provided for themselves and their subordinates during social and recreational activities.

19. Level of Personal Protection. Contingent/Unit Commanders/Branch Heads are to determine the level of personal protection afforded. The minimum alert/readiness requirements are detailed at Annex A to UNAMIR Rules of Engagement. Additional requirements are detailed at Annex A.

20. Civilian Dress ?

20. Restrictions. The establishment **Kigali Night** is out of bounds to all UNAMIR personnel.
~~Contingent/Unit/Sector Commanders who identify other local establishments which constitute a~~
similar security risk may recommend to the FC the imposition of a commensurate restriction.



GC TOUSIGNANT
MGen
FC

Distribution:

External:

Action:

List D

Internal:

Action:

List A

List B

ROE STATE

RESPONSE

GREEN

All movement between 2300 hrs and 0600 hrs to be restricted to essential duty or, when specifically authorized by Contingent/Unit Commanders/Branch Heads. Personnel on essential duties are to be armed and in uniform. Continuous (radio) communications with Sector Net Control Station is to be maintained. PT and sporting activities outside unit perimeter to be restricted to daylight hours.

YELLOW

All movement between 1800 hrs and 0600 hrs to be restricted to essential duty. All UNAMIR military personnel are to be continuously armed and in uniform. Alcohol consumption is permitted in unit messes only. PT and sporting activities restricted to unit perimeter.

RED

All movement is restricted to essential duty only. All UNAMIR military personnel are to be continuously armed and in uniform. Alcohol consumption is prohibited. PT and sporting activities restricted to unit perimeter.

What about people going to parties / restaurants?

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8. Control of ID Cards. Sectors Comd/Heads of branches and the national contingent comds should impress upon all members that ID cards issued by UNAMIR should be accorded the same care as similar service docus issued by the authority of their own countries.

9. Loss of the ID Cards. The following procedures are to be observed :

- a. Any pers losing his ID card should report the loss immediately to his sector commander/head of branch, with a statement in writing of the circumstance in which the loss occurred.
- b. The sector comd/head of branch should recommend the issue of a duplicate ID card with a detailed report of the circumstance of the loss and forward to the CMPO.
- c. The CMPO's office will inform the MP/Civ Police about the card.
- d. Should the original ID card be found later, it should be returned to the CMPO's office.

10. Renewal. Should a UN I.D. card become invalid due to the changes in the holder's particulars or expire due to the holder's extension, a new card should be applied for; when issued, the new card should bear the original serial number.

11. Disposal. UNAMIR pers must return their ID cards on completion of tour of duty as they leave the mission area. In exceptional circumstances, individuals may be authorized to retain the UN I.D. card but it must be returned on completion of the journey.

DRESS

12. In UNAMIR all mil pers, whether staff officers, UNMOs or contingent members will, depending on weather conditions, wear national-issue uniforms with distinctive UN items of dress. They are the UN beret and cap, badge, peaked cap, scarf and shoulder patch. The normal rules for the wearing of national uniform, appropriate to the occasion, must still apply. However, the UN items impart to the various national uniforms a character recognized by the parties. The UNMOs and mil pers must consistently wear the normal UN items so that the parties become familiar with them and identify them readily. The UN accoutrements are the outward "badge" that demonstrate UNAMIR entitlement to the Security and Status that the parties are obliged to provide.

13. OP Dress Regulations. The following is the method of wearing the UN distinctive items:

- a. Head Dress. UN mil pers shall wear the UN blue beret as head-dress on all occasions except OP/Ptl duty where the peaked cap or helmet (when issued) may be substituted as appropriate.

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- 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 on 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. Troops are to travel in uniform on all occasions.
- f. Civilian Clothing. May be worn :
 - (1) For 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 or in any other places when travelling off duty.
 - (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.
- g. Local Customs. It is advisable when wearing civ clothing to adhere to the local customs of the host countries.

identity cards upon demand of an appropriate official of the Government.

Uniform and arms

37. Military members and the United Nations civilian police of UNAMIR shall wear, while performing official duties, the national military or police uniform of their respective States with standard United Nations accoutrements. United Nations Security Officers and Field Service Officers may wear the United Nations uniform. The wearing of civilian dress by the above-mentioned members of UNAMIR may be authorized by the Special Representative at other times. Military members and civilian police of UNAMIR and United Nations Security Officers designated by the Special Representative may possess and carry arms while on duty in accordance with their orders.

Permits and licences

38. The Government agrees to accept as valid, without tax or fee, a permit or licence issued by the Special Representative for the operation by any member of UNAMIR, including locally recruited personnel, of any UNAMIR transport or communication equipment and for the practice of any profession or occupation in connection with the functioning of UNAMIR, provided that no licence to drive a vehicle or pilot an aircraft shall be issued to any person who is not already in possession of an appropriate and valid licence.

39. Without prejudice to the provisions of paragraph 37, the Government further agrees to accept as valid, without tax or fee, a permit or licence issued by the Special Representative to a member of UNAMIR for the carrying or use of firearms or ammunition in connection with the functioning of UNAMIR.

Military police, arrest and transfer of custody, and mutual assistance

40. The Special Representative shall take all appropriate measures to ensure the maintenance of discipline and good order among members of UNAMIR, as well as locally recruited personnel. To this end personnel designated by the Special Representative shall police the premises of UNAMIR and such areas where its members are deployed. Elsewhere such personnel shall be employed only subject to arrangements with the Government and in liaison with it in so far as such employment is necessary to maintain discipline and order among members of UNAMIR.

41. The military police of UNAMIR shall have the power over the military members of UNAMIR. Military personnel under arrest outside their own contingent areas shall be transferred to their contingent Commander for appropriate

UNITED NATIONS
ASSISTANCE MISSION IN RWANDA



NATIONS UNIES
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UNAMIR - MINUAR

File No 5000.45(G3 PLANS)

To: List A
List B

From: DCOS Ops

Info: SO2 Legal AUSMED

Date: 18 Oct 94

Subject: UNAMIR CONDUCT, DRESS AND WEAPON CARRIAGE POLICY

Reference: Draft 5000.45(G3 Plans) attached.

1. Please find enclosed the UNAMIR Conduct, Dress and Weapon Carriage Policy in Draft.
2. The legal content has been cleared by SO2 Legal AUSMED.
3. Addressees are asked to provide written comment on the document by Close Of Play Mon 24 Oct 94, after which a nil return will be assumed.

J ARP
Col
DCOS Ops

5000.45 (G3 Plans)

See Distribution

DRAFT

FORCE ROUTINE ORDER NO XX**UNAMIR CONDUCT, DRESS AND WEAPON CARRIAGE POLICY**

References:

- A. Force Routine Order No 12 - Commander's Policy on Alcohol.
- B. Status of Mission Agreement.
- C. UNAMIR Driving Regulations.
- D. UNAMIR Standing Operating Procedures.

GENERAL.

1. This document states the current UNAMIR policy on conduct, dress and the carriage of personal weapons. It will be updated from time to time, and must be read in conjunction with current ROE and Security Alert Measures (SAMs).
2. This document supersedes Reference A.
3. All members of UNAMIR are required to be aware of this policy. Contingent Commanders/Commanding Officers (or those appropriate commanders in the Chain of Command) are to ensure that their personnel are fully briefed on the contents of this document, are kept current on any reviews which might take place, and that personnel rotating into Rwanda are briefed on arrival.

CONDUCT

4. Image. All personnel in Rwanda represent their units, their countries and the UN. Considerable effort must be expended to ensure that the best possible image is conveyed to the local population and civilian agencies with which they may come in contact. Personnel are particularly reminded that they should:
 - a. Adhere to all local laws which have been enacted by the legitimate government.
 - b. Deal courteously and politely with those with whom they come in contact.
 - c. Avoid any source of conflict in which a dispute might develop.
 - d. If employing Rwandan personnel, provide fair and honest terms of service.
5. Behaviour. UNAMIR personnel should be aware that their behaviour can affect the success of the UN mission. Many hours of patient work can be eroded by one thoughtless act; the efforts of many can be undone by the poor behaviour of a few. All personnel should be reminded to act maturely and professionally at all times, whether in or out of uniform. This should particularly apply to:

a. Driving. UNAMIR personnel must drive carefully and use the road with courtesy. They are to adhere to Reference C.

b. Alcohol. Personnel are reminded that their behaviour must not be impaired by alcohol. All personnel must be briefed on UNAMIR alcohol policy, which is described in more detail below and whose tenets are:

- (1). No drinking and driving.
- (2). No driving for four hours after consuming alcohol.
- (3). No drinking when in the possession of weapons.
- (4). No drinking to excess.

DRESS & BEARING

6. Deportment. All personnel are to ensure that their deportment meets the highest possible standards. A smart, well-groomed alert appearance and a helpful and positive demeanour are essential elements of this.

7. National Uniform. National uniform is to worn in accordance with Part 8, Section 6, of Reference D.

8. Ballistic Helmet/Body Armour. UN covers are to be worn on ballistic helmets and body armour, where ordered.

9. Webbing. Policy on the wearing of webbing, or its equivalent, and rucksacks it to be ordered by Commanding Officers/Contingent Commanders. Personnel are to wear and carry personal equipment sufficient to fulfil the mission.

10. Wearing of Uniform on Duty. All UNAMIR personnel are on operations and considered to be on duty at all times in Rwanda. Under the Status of Mission Agreement (SOMA), Reference B, UNAMIR personnel who are not wearing uniform carry minimal authority and may not be fully protected under the terms of the Agreement. UNAMIR military personnel are only permitted to wear civilian clothes in the following circumstances:

- a. Within the confines of a unit or Mess location which is guarded by armed guard(s).
- b. When invited to the **private residence of a named individual**, for which permission to visit has been granted by an individual's Commanding Officer.
- c. In a public place, at the discretion of their Contingent Commanders/Commanding Officers.
- d. When carrying out organised sports or PT.

are as follows:

- a. In a unit location or Mess, sufficient protection to provide adequate security.
- b. En route to/from a private residence, an armed driver.
- c. En route to/from a public place, an armed driver, and an armed person who remains with the group/person throughout the duration of their stay. For simplicity, an armed driver could carry out both functions.
- d. For sports or PT, the minimum level of acceptable protection is:
 - (1). Personnel are to be in pairs.
 - (2). Communications (eg Motorola) are to be carried.
 - (3). Details of the route and the anticipated period of absence are to be given to gate sentries or other UNAMIR personnel in a position to respond to an emergency.

OTHER COUNTRIES

17. Conduct. The conduct of UNAMIR personnel in Other Countries, such as Burundi, Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda and Zaire, must be impeccable. UNAMIR personnel represent the Mission abroad in Africa and only the highest standards will be accepted.
18. Legal Position. UNAMIR has no special legal relationship with Other Countries in the region. Any alleged offence committed by UNAMIR personnel abroad will be dealt with under the civil law of that country and may lead to prosecution by the civil authority. Individuals from UNAMIR who find themselves in such a position should contact their national consulate, embassy or High Commission immediately. They should also contact the UN representative in that country.
19. Memoranda of Understanding (MOU). It is hoped that MOU can be signed with the governments of Other Countries in the region, to cover the contingency of legal proceedings being conducted against UNAMIR individuals. COMASC is asked to make SO2 Legal available in order to draft MOU in consultation with Other Countries' governments.
20. Dress. Under certain circumstances, UNAMIR personnel are on duty in Other Countries. When on duty, UNAMIR personnel are to wear uniform in accordance with Paragraphs 6 and 7 above.
21. Carriage of Weapons. UNAMIR personnel are not permitted to carry weapons abroad. Personnel who are going abroad must be afforded Personal Protection to their point of departure, and on return to Rwanda, from their point of return. Should it become necessary to authorise the carriage of weapons to Other Countries, HQ UNAMIR will issue appropriate instructions. Personnel departing Rwanda on duty, CTO or leave will ensure the security of their personal weapon through the Commanding Officer/Contingent Commander.

SUMMARY OF CONDITIONS FOR SOCIAL ACTIVITY, WEARING OF UNIFORM
AND CARRIAGE OF WEAPONS

22. To ensure clarity, a summary of the major restrictions on social activity will be of assistance:

a. Unit Location/Mess.

(1). Civilian clothes may be worn.

OR

(2). Uniform may be worn.

(3). Armed guard(s) required.

b. Private Residence.

(1). Civilian clothes may be worn.

OR

(2). Uniform may be worn.

(3). Commanding Officer's permission required.

(4). Personal Protection required en route to/from residence. If alcohol is not consumed, an individual (dressed in uniform and carrying a weapon) may provide his/her own Personal Protection.

(5). Personal Communications required.

c. Public Place.

(1). Uniform or civilian clothes may be worn, at the discretion of the Contingent Commander/Commanding Officer, except for those providing Personal Protection, who must be in uniform.

(2). Personal Protection must be provided to/from the public place and for the duration of stay of the unarmed personnel. Individuals who do not consume alcohol may provide their own Personal Protection.

(3). Personal communications required.

G C TOUSIGNANT
Maj Gen
FC

Distribution:

External:

Action:

List D

Internal:

Action:

List A

List B

RESTRICTED

HQ UNAMIR II



MINUTE

①


227-1-1

HQ UNAMIR II 138/94

DCOS (OPS)

UNAMIR CONDUCT, DRESS AND WEAPON CARRIAGE POLICY

1. Further to your Minute 5000.45 (G3 PLANS) dated 18 Oct 94, comments are provided hereunder on the draft policy.
2. Sub Sub Paragraph 5 b. (2). The normal safe no driving period following the consumption of alcohol is considered to be eight hours. ✓
3. Paragraph 12. The policy outlined in this paragraph equally applies to all medical personnel. UNAMIR military medical personnel are on duty at all times, and as such they have been issued weapons for their own protection, and the protection of those for whom they have a duty to protect namely, patients. Accordingly, they will carry weapons at all times. ✓
4. Paragraph 15 and 16. The personal protection measures outlined in these paragraphs are considered to be excessive during periods of low level threat. It is agreed that that personal protection measures should be closely tied to current ROE and security alert measures. To this end, these measures should be phased in to ensure the most appropriate and practicable measures are adopted to suite the threat. ✓
5. Furthermore, the carriage of weapons in certain public places, including restaurants, should be commensurate with the actual threat so as to avoid unnecessary public alarm. The circumstances to which paragraph 16 pertains are not clear. It is assumed that this paragraph refers to activities where alcohol is to be consumed by the member. In this case, the safe passage of that member to and from the activity and security during the activity warrants the implementation of appropriate personal protection measures. Again, these measures should be closely tied to the current security alert measures. ✓
6. The summary of conditions at the end of the document serves to clarify some of the ambiguities rising out of the document proper.


S.V. PRESS
MAJ
for FMO
2A, Oct 94

RESTRICTED

Chief
Pls file 5000.45
[Signature]

Plans 3
26/10
② G3 Plans
For consideration
in concert with
other comments.

[Signature]
DCOS OPS

①

MEMORANDUM

1600-1 (CO)

21 Oct. 94

DCOS Ops

UNAMIR CONDUCT, DRESS AND WEAPON CARRIAGE POLICY

Reference: Draft 5000.45(G3 PLAN), 12 Oct 94

1. As requested, the reference has been reviewed for comments.
2. Paragraph 15. Personal Protection should be amended. The directive provided in this paragraph that Personal Protection, including communications, must be provided to military personnel whenever they attend a social function, at which they consume alcohol, is far too restrictive. The circumstances requiring Personal Protection cover a large spectrum of possibilities, social functions being only of them. Although the necessity of being vigilant while attending a social function is recognized, it would not be practical to have Personal Protection and communications in all occasions. The Contingent Commander/ Commanding Officer should be left with the authority to decide what control method will apply to his troops. ✓
3. Paragraphs 15(d) and 16(d) should be clarified. Are they intended to mean that personal weapons and communications must be carried for sports and training in formed bodies, with set routes, etc., as well as for individual PT? It would not be practical to order the troops to carry weapons and communications every time they are carrying out individual PT outside an area that is under guard. Again, the Comd/CO should have the authority to decide depending on the circumstances. ✓
4. Submitted for your consideration, Sir.

M. E. Hanrahan
M. E. Hanrahan
LCol
CO 1 CDHSR

② *G3 Plans*
for your consideration.

Col
DCOS ops
22.10

HQ BRITCON
KIGALI
RWANDA

1390/15

See Distr

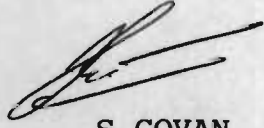
21 Oct 94

UNAMIR CONDUCT, DRESS AND WEAPON CARRIAGE POLICY

Reference:

A. 5000.45(G3 PLANS) dated 18 Oct 94.


1. Thank you for the opportunity to comment on reference A.
2. We have only one concern, and that is the restrictions placed on PT. As an airborne formation the maintenance of a high standard of physical fitness is an important part of our way of life. The instruction as written would curtail the ability of our soldiers to carry out the training we expect them to do in their own time. Some of our soldiers are quality athletes who run 70 - 80 miles per week. We would not wish to prevent this unless the security situation deteriorated further. Most running is done early in the morning or late in the afternoon. We would therefore require more radios than are currently available to cover the peak running times. ✓
3. We would therefore request that:
 - a. Paragraph 10d be amended by deleting the word "organised". ✓
 - b. Paragraph 16d(2) be deleted. ✓
4. We propose to have a limited number of authorised routes which combined with a booking in and out system provides some measure of control. We would issue the limited number of available motorolas to runners pounding the longer routes. ✓


S GOVAN
Maj
for COMBRITCON

G3PLANS3

26/10

G3 PLANS

This is for
action as
appropriate
please


Distr:

External:

Action:

HQ UNAMIR - for G3 Ops

Internal:

Information:

COMBRITCON
FSO

2000 02 07 11:00 AM HQ UNAMIR