

UNAMIR

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[1 DEC 1994 - 31 DEC 1995]

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TO : See Distribution List

DATE: 17/8/95

FROM : CIVPOL Commissioner

REF: CIVPOL/MEMO/674/95

SUBJECT: Minutes

1. I forward herewith minutes of CIVPOL Commissioner's Administrative meeting with heads of Divisions and Chiefs of Police Monitoring Teams held on 7th August, 1995 at CIVPOL HQ. TRAFIPRO.
2. Regards.

DISTRIBUTION

1. SRSG
2. FC
3. OSRSG
4. HEADS OF DIVISIONS
5. CPMTS



UNAMIR - MINUAR

CIVPOL COMMISSIONER'S CONFERENCE.

ATTENDANCE:

1	COL. O.C.DIARRA, CIVPOL COMMISSIONER	CHAIRMAN.
2.	S/SUPT D.S. NJASE	DEPUTY COMM.
3.	CAPT. MOH'D ALQUDAH	CPMT KIGALI
4.	SUPT. B.C.MWALE	AG.CPMT GIKONGORO
5.	LT. GHANDI KATAW	AG.CPMT CYANGUGU
6.	DSP C. BADU ACQUAH	AG.CPMT GISENYI
7.	DSP A. ADAMS	CPMT RUHengeri
8.	MAJOR BERTHE ZANGA	DIRECTOR, GENDARMERIE TRAINING SCHOOL.
9.	DSP K.A.LASISI	CPMT KIBUNGO
10.	DSP CHRIS ERO	CPMT BUTARE
11.	SUPT. EFFIONG BASSEY	CPPLOGO/HQ
12.	SUPT.G.JERE	CPMT BYUMBA
13.	SUPT. R.B. MVULA	CPMT KIBUYE
14.	SUPT. B.K.MENDS	CPMT GITARAMA
15.	SUPT. O.M. GYEABOUR	CPOO/HQ
16.	MAJOR ABADI SAIR	AG. CPTO/HQ
17.	COMPOL. A. SIDIBE	L.O./S.A. FHQ
18.	SUPT. ZAKI M. AHMED	SECRETARY

OPENING REMARKS

After welcoming all the officers at the meeting, the CIVPOL Commissioner urged his deputy to continue with the deliberations on the agenda, as there were sensitive commitments requiring his attention and pledged to be with the August gathering as soon as possible.

Before his departure, he highlighted the need of having a different route of patrol rather than the idea of joint patrol with MILOBS as being emphasized by the PMTS, in view of the fact that CIVPOL operations officer briefs along with his MILOBS counterpart at the daily FC's morning prayer meetings. He also mentioned that MILOBS give their brief first then followed by CIVPOL and by the time it is our turn all the developments in the prefectures must have been reported by them and that sometimes the CIVPOL was left with nothing new to fall back on.

He also pointed out that MILOBS have never acknowledged or reflected that the particular report in issue was a patrol jointly carried out with both CIVPOL/MILOBS. Thus, in this connection, he advised the meeting to reach a consensus on how best to go about monitoring activities and come out with appreciable results with regards to various happenings in the prefectures.

REVIEW / ADOPTION OF PREVIOUS MINUTES

The minutes were reviewed with no adverse observation. Therefore, the Deputy CIVPOL Commissioner called for its adoption. At this junction the CPPLOGO moved the motion and it was seconded by CP00.

REVIEW OF PREVIOUS TASKS

(Main tasks appear on appendix "A").

1. Mr. THEONESTE URAYENEZA, has been assigned to be typing the minutes.
2. The task could not be accomplished due to the last re-deployment exercise, thus a new secretary was appointed to work on the minutes
3. The committee had a meeting as directed, but was unable to submit proposals to the CIVPOL Commissioner
4. It was discovered that CPMTs are still not complying with the warning of sending sitreps daily and promptly.
5. The task was successfully carried out.

REPORTS FROM CPMTS AND HEADS OF DIVISIONS

CPMT BYUMBA PREFECTURE.

The CPMT reported that on 18/07/95, he patrolled KIYOMBE Commune and was informed of the discovery of grenades and mortars in an abandoned house in MWENERO Sector. Appropriate action was taken to clear the area.

The team also reported that returnees who fled the country in 1994 during the war are facing serious problems of re-settlement in view of the fact that their houses were destroyed.

He also reported visiting the prison on 21/07/95 and found 310 inmates, out of which 240 are accused of committing genocide. The Director of the prison complained of having food shortage and also appealed to UNAMIR to construct security wire fence to the new prison to prevent prisoners from escaping.

Also on 24/7/95, the team visited GAKOME orphanage camp at MURAMBI Commune and found 231 orphans living under unhygienic conditions. This resulted in the out break of cerebral spinal Meningitis in which four children died.

He concluded that the general security situation is calm.

CPMT- GIKONGORO PREFECTURE

He reported that the general security situation has continued to remain relatively calm, though quiet a number of people are being killed and locals are being attacked by bandits. He said that at CYABASANA on 23/7/95 at about 15:00 hrs one MR.MANIRAGUHA Ernest was shot dead by RPA for reason yet unknown. Also on 23/7/95 at KIBAGA Sector, a gang of bandits killed one MR MWITANEZA, but four of the culprits were arrested by RPA and they are now in detention.

In another development, on 01/8/95 the former Sub-prefect of GIKONGORO MR HABINSHUTI Oreste was killed by unknown person(s). Though he was last seen at the guest house drinking beer with some locals and when he left the premises at about 23:00 hrs was seen at the gate chatting with two unidentified armed men who later whisked him away to an unknown destination. On the following day, 2/8/95 his corpse was found near MWOGO river bordering GIKONGORO and BUTARE. He was buried on 3/8/95.

The CPMT further revealed that the former Sub-Prefect was relieved of his appointment just a few days before his cruel death. All the UN agencies in conjunction with CIVPOL are investigating the ugly and horrible episode.

CPMT-KIBUYE PREFECTURE

He reported that the area is calm but the locals have continued to display a general lack of confidence in the authority due to its tendency of arresting and imprisoning the people on implausible excuses. People are usually locked up on the grounds of giving information to UN Observers.

He also mentioned that the locals are living in abject poverty. Almost all the basic things for meaningful life are lacking in the area, but NGOS and other UN agencies, such as ADRA, CARITAS, ENFANTS DU MONDE, SDR, MSF, ICRC, SOLIDARITE, WFP and UNICEF are working hard to improve the overall quality of life of the population. In this regard the ICRC is making tremendous progress in the repairs of broken pipes and the MSF on its part has immunized 1,792 prisoners in KIBUYE against

In another development, CPMT KIBUNGO reminded the meeting about the hardship the generality of the locals are experiencing and demanded to know the position of numerous humanitarian requests being submitted daily. He also pointed out that locals are increasingly becoming sceptical about UNAMIR's capability to change their life for the better. He said the locals argue that for the past several months, they have repeatedly given the same or similar information to UNAMIR but little or nothing tangible has been done.

In this regard the CPOO advised the CPMTS to reflect the locals reaction in their sitreps. Also on this note the Deputy CIVPOL Commissioner directed the CPOO to include humanitarian requests on the daily Sitreps for morning briefing as submitted by the prefectures. He further maintained that this practice will make the NGOS and other UN agencies concerned to take any action deemed necessary to ease the problem, considering that representatives of all relevant components are in attendance at the morning briefing.

CLOSING REMARKS

At this juncture, the CIVPOL Commissioner joined the meeting and expressed regret for his inability to be in attendance for the whole session due to inevitable engagements.

He further informed the meeting that he had a meeting with all the CIVPOL Contingent leaders with regards to extension of tour of duty and directed them to discuss the issue with their contingent members and thereafter seek the approval of their home government for the extension of their duty for a period beyond one year.

He also highlighted that if the country concerned consents favourably to the proposals, he would back it fully by forwarding his recommendations to the appropriate authorities. He also warned that if by next week 14/8/95, no response is received he would direct repatriation process of the affected countries to commence without further delay.

At this point CPMT BUTARE suggested that the CIVPOL Commissioner was in the best position to make the request from the respective countries involved. In his reply, the CIVPOL Commissioner mentioned that it is inappropriate on his part to initiate a case for any contingent but rather their leaders are to press the demand home and get approval.

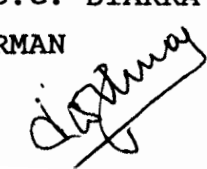
He also informed the meeting that the authorised CIVPOL strength has been increased to 90 observers, which is still in adequate since we are saddled with the task of Training Gendarmes and Communal Police as well as monitoring duties in the prefectures. Thus, he has written another request of additional 20 CIVPOL Observers to augment the strength to 110 personnel and it is hoped that the request will be considered and approved. He also informed the meeting that about 31 CIVPOL Observers are expected to arrive from five countries, as follows: MALI - 5, NIGER - 7, GERMANY - 6, SWITZERLAND - 3, and TUNISIA - 10.

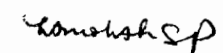
Also CPMT GITARAMA in his contribution suggested that since the issue of sending daily sitreps promptly is constantly being hammered at every conference, there is need to allocate more motor-vehicles to PMTS whenever the ones on charge to them are due for maintenance in order to carry out monitoring duties effectively. The CIVPOL Commissioner welcomed the suggestion and thereafter directed CPPLOGO to take care of the problem since we have spare vehicles in the pool.

Lastly, the CIVPOL Commissioner thanked the officers for their hard work and cooperation and further appealed to them to continue to exercise patience as they have been doing since the suspension of leave and CTO, and that the moment our poor state of manpower improves the embargo will be lifted.

The meeting rose at 14:30 hrs.

COL-O.C. DIARRA
CHAIRMAN




SUPT-MOHAMMED AHMED ZAKI
SECRETARY.

CPTO

UNITED NATIONS
ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA



NATIONS UNIES
MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

TO: See distribution
FROM: CIVPOL Commissioner
SUBJECT: Posting

DATE: 25/AUGUST/1995
REF.CIVPOL\INT\MEMO\62\95

1. Due to the high demand of instructors at the Ruhengeri Training Centre, the following observers have been posted to the same with effect from 24/8/95

- CP 121 MVULA R.B. Supt.
- CP 181 Lungu A.J A/Supt
- P00 214 Baumstark F. Capt
- P00 218 Thomaneck P. Capt.
- P00 219 Clément R. Capt.

2. As a result of the above transfers the following observers have also been posted:

- CP 192 Jere G Supt to Butare
- CP 123 Chuuma A.M.C A/Supt to Cyangugu
- CP 082 Hassan Offley to Gisenyi
- P00 213 Linder A. Capt to Kibuye
- CP 078 Juma Mohammed Lt to Kibuye

3. Be informed that Byumba and Kibungo prefectures have been temporary closed.

4. Regards

Distribution list

Milobs
All CPMTS&Sectors.



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meningitis.

In another instance, he reported that on 3/8/95 a joint CIVPOL and MILOBS patrol to RUTSIRO Commune was informed by locals of RUSEBEGI Sector that on 1/8/95, RPA soldiers in civilian clothes shot dead 13 people in MUKARA forest. The team visited the scene and found 9 corpses yet to be buried whilst the other four were buried in 3 graves.

CPMT-GISENYI PREFECTURE

He reported that the general situation has been relatively calm. NGOs and UN agencies are working round the clock to assist the locals especially in helping the returnees/refugees to re-settle down in their home communes.

CPMT-BUTARE PREFECTURE

He reported that the situation in the area has been generally calm and stable.

He also reported that a re-burial ceremony for some of the victims of 1994 genocide took place at NDORA Commune on 15/7/95 and at RUNYINYA Commune on 29/7/95. Both ceremonies were presided over by the Vice-President and the Minister of Rehabilitation respectively.

He mentioned that recruitment of locals into RPA is in progress.

Again, he reported that on 19/8/95 members of the National Association of Business Men and Women met in BUTARE to discuss amongst others, ways of revamping the nations ailing economy.

The team also reported visiting HUYE, KIBAYI, and MBAZI Communes detention cells and found a total of 326 inmates accused of involvement in 1994 genocide.

He finally reported monitoring the return and resettlement of 25,696 refugees into their home communes. Most of the refugees came from BURUNDI through KANYARU HAUT and KIBAYI Communes.

CPMT -GITARAMA PREFECTURE

He reported that traditionally the area used to be calm. But that tradition has been over-taken by unfortunate events of killings and banditry activities. The situation has really been very tense due to the following:

a. That on 27/7/95 the Sub-Prefect and his entire family which includes a wife, two children and a housemaid were killed and set ablaze by unknown persons

b. That on 1/8/95 Pastor NTAHOBARI Pie was abducted from his house by unknown person(s) and the following day his corpse was discovered in a banana plantation at KAMONYI/TABA Commune.

c. Again, on 1/8/95 at MASANGO Commune, one MR BIREMIMANA Francis was shot dead by RPA. The deceased was reported to be one of the IDPS at KIBEHO Camp before its closure.

The team also visited the prison and found 6,424 inmates suspected of committing genocide. The accused are living under very poor sanitary condition.

CPMT-KIBUNGO PREFECTURE

He reported that though the area has been relatively quiet, there has been a report of mysterious disappearance of women and children at night in one of the sectors of MUHAZI Commune. The Assistant Bourgmestre confirmed the story and further informed the team that the authorities are meeting the locals with a view to finding the cause and solution to the problem.

He also reported an epidemic outbreak of Cholera at NASHO village in RUSUMO Commune. In this connection, UNAMIR Medical Personnel visited the area to ascertain the extent of the claim. However, it was discovered that about a dozen people were infected and were treated immediately to prevent the spread of the contagious disease.

He also informed the meeting of the Force Commander's visit to inspect GHANBATT locations within and outside KIBUNGO town.

CPMT- KIGALI PREFECTURE

He informed the meeting that the area is gaining stability to a very great extent.

He also mentioned that the team monitored the arrival of 2,581 refugees at NDERA Camp and the re-settlement of 2,434 to their home commune.

The team also reported visiting the prison on 31/7/95 and found 9,840 detainees living in pathetic situation. Five suspects were reported to have died as a result of poor sanitary and other related conditions.

He further reported that the locals are experiencing a tough time due to bad harvesting season.

He also mentioned that on 27/7/95 a UNHCR vehicle was snatched at GIKONDO by armed men in Military uniform suspected to be RPA. However, the vehicle was found abandoned the following morning in the same area.

CPMT- CYANGUGU PREFECTURE

He reported that the area is relatively calm except at BUGARAMA Commune where the incidence of banditry activities have become the order of the day.

He also informed the meeting that the RPA in the area are very hostile to UNAMIR Personnel. He pointed an instance where two MALAWI COY Soldiers were shot at by RPA because the driver of their vehicle committed a minor traffic violation and refused to obey RPA signal stopping him, instead he(driver) sped off.

He also informed the gathering that the team found patrolling the area very cumbersome in view of the fact that all the officers are new on the grounds.

He pointed out that the job always suffer when all the officers are re-deployed and a new set of officers are brought as replacement. He therefore, suggested that in any future exercise, at least one old hand should be left behind for the purpose of continuity.

CPMT-RUHENGARI PREFECTURE

He reported that the situation in the prefecture remains stable. However, most of the communes are faced with the problems of inadequate pipe borne water supply, poor teaching materials and health centres having low supply of drugs.

He also informed the meeting that some areas are mine infested, particularly CYERU, BUTARO and NYAMUGALI Communes. The Bourgmestre of these areas complained that some innocent lives were lost as a result of mine explosion. Therefore he (Bourgmestre) appealed to UNAMIR for assistance in clearing the area to avoid re-occurrence of the episode.

He also mentioned that during the period under review both CIVPOL Commissioner and his deputy paid a working visit to the National Gendarmerie Training School, RUHENGARI and equally visited the CIVPOL Monitoring Team's office.

Lastly, he suggested sending additional manpower to all the prefectures to augment their present strength.

HQ LIAISON OFFICER

He reported that his office has continued to maintain a good working relationship with other UNAMIR Components and all CIVPOL requests are dealt with promptly.

DIRECTOR OF TRAINING SCHOOL RUHENGARI

He reported that the training of 510 Gendarmes recruits at the training school has commenced since 31/7/95 and that the recruits were shared into 10 classes, 8 classes consisting of French speaking, and one class each for English and Kinyarwanda speaking students.

He further informed the meeting that though training has commenced, the school is having a shortage of furniture in the classrooms to accommodate the number of the intakes. He added that instructors too, are occupying empty offices without furniture.

Lastly, he informed the meeting that to effectively and efficiently run the school administration, additional computer with its printer, two interpreters, a clerk, four cleaners, a minibus and a pick up are required.

CPPLOGO

He reported that during the period under review he attended the Chief of Staff(COS) fortnightly administrative meeting held on 1/8/95 and he made a request for additional office accommodation, and the request was granted.

He also informed the meeting that the COS approved the request made to up-grade three cleaners attached to former CIVPOL HQ KIMIHURURA to office assistants. They have since resumed duty on 7/8/95 in their new capacity.

He also mentioned that MEMOS were sent to chief of communications, 95 CSMG and Brown and ROOTS respectively intimating them with our desire to transfer all equipments, furniture and stationery to new CIVPOL HQ TRAFIPRO. They responded positively by providing all the resources needed for the exercise. Thus, the movement was completed in a record time between the 4th and 5th AUGUST 1995.

He also reported procuring materials for both national Gendarmerie and Communal Training School, RUHENGIERI.

He further informed the gathering about the discrepancies he observed in the handing and taking over notes submitted by some CPMTS. He pointed that a query to that effect has been sent to all concerned for appropriate measure.

He took the issue of motor vehicle number UNAMIR 754 formerly assigned to operations Department as a case study. He mentioned that to his disappointment, the UN vehicle was brought back to logistics without a single tool.

Finally, he highlighted the need for those who return from leave/CTO to report back to personnel Section with a view to enabling the section up date its records. And failure to comply will mean that the affected officer will be deemed to be is still enjoying the said leave/CTO and this development will be reflected in the monthly attendance returns to finance which will invariably affect one's MSA.

CPOO

He informed the meeting that CIVPOL has now been directed with effect from 27/7/95 to report our previous day activities at the daily morning briefing presided over by the Force Commander.

He mentioned that joint CIVPOL/MILOBS Patrols have made us to be at disadvantageous position in the sense that MILOBS take their turn at the briefing before CIVPOL and this gives them the opportunity to narrate all the happenings in the prefectures first, without acknowledging the fact that they organised a team work with CIVPOL. And this situation leaves us in an embarrassing state since it will be unnecessary to venture into what has already been revealed by MILOBS.

He also appealed to all CPMTS to comply with the earlier directive by sending their sitreps daily and promptly.

He also advised that sitreps be faxed to orderly room UNAMIR HQ, since ours is out of order owing to the movement from KIMIHURURA Office to TRAFIPRO.

He also informed the meeting that we have got another base station which is permanently on Channel 16, if there is any thing requiring HQs attention, officers can call from any location on the said frequency.

OTHER MATTERS

At this juncture, the issue of CIVPOL/MILOBS joint Patrol was rediscussed with a view to solving the problems being encountered by CIVPOL Operations Officer at the morning meetings presided over by the Force Commander.

On this note, CPMT Ruhengeri suggested that since every prefecture is wide with a lot of communes and sectors, it will be wise if we take different routes of patrol with MILOBS. He added that using this mechanism will enhance wider coverage of the areas instead of concentrating our combined resources in a limited place. This idea was unanimously accepted and all agreed to work hard towards accomplishing our onerous task of monitoring.

In another development, CPMT KIBUNGO reminded the meeting about the hardship the generality of the locals are experiencing and demanded to know the position of numerous humanitarian requests being submitted daily. He also pointed out that locals are increasingly becoming sceptical about UNAMIR's capability to change their life for the better. He said the locals argue that for the past several months, they have repeatedly given the same or similar information to UNAMIR but little or nothing tangible has been done.

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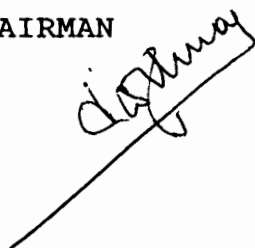
He also informed the meeting that the authorised CIVPOL strength has been increased to 90 observers, which is still in adequate since we are saddled with the task of Training Gendarmes and Communal Police as well as monitoring duties in the prefectures. Thus, he has written another request of additional 20 CIVPOL Observers to augment the strength to 110 personnel and it is hoped that the request will be considered and approved. He also informed the meeting that about 31 CIVPOL Observers are expected to arrive from five countries, as follows: MALI - 5, NIGER - 7, GERMANY - 6, SWITZERLAND - 3, and TUNISIA - 10.

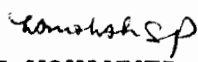
Also CPMT GITARAMA in his contribution suggested that since the issue of sending daily sitreps promptly is constantly being hammered at every conference, there is need to allocate more motor-vehicles to PMTS whenever the ones on charge to them are due for maintenance in order to carry out monitoring duties effectively. The CIVPOL Commissioner welcomed the suggestion and thereafter directed CPPLOGO to take care of the problem since we have spare vehicles in the pool.

Lastly, the CIVPOL Commissioner thanked the officers for their hard work and cooperation and further appealed to them to continue to exercise patience as they have been doing since the suspension of leave and CTO, and that the moment our poor state of manpower improves the embargo will be lifted.

The meeting rose at 14:30 hrs.

COL-O.C. DIARRA
CHAIRMAN




SUPT-MOHAMMED AHMED ZAKI
SECRETARY.

APPENDIX "A".CONTROL OF TASKS

1. The Administrative Assistant has been directed to appoint a clerk to be responsible for immediate typing of minutes
2. The conference secretary to ensure that minutes are compiled promptly.
3. Welfare committee to hold meeting and submit proposals to the CIVPOL Commissioner
4. CPMTS must ensure that daily sitreps are sent on time through their duty officers.
5. All hand and mobile sets to be reprogrammed, starting from today, 3rd July 1995.

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GENERAL INTELLIGENCE GATHERING PROGRAM

- I. Introduction: Basic knowledge - 2 hours
- Role of Intelligence Gathering (IG)
- Definition and Missions of Intelligence Gathering
- II. FIELD AND OBJECTIVES OF IG - 2 hours
- FIELD -
- OBJECTIVES :
- Political
 - Economic
 - Social
 - Religious
 - National
 - Administrative
- III. MEANS FOR IG - 6 hours
- Material resources
 - Human resources
 - Technical means
- IV. INTELLIGENCE FILES - 12 hours
- Individual intelligence notes
 - Administrative investigation report
 - information note
 - Intelligence gathering notes
 - Summary
- V. THE EXPLOITATION AND TRANSMISSION OF INTELLIGENCE 2 hours
- VI. INTELLIGENCE GATHERING ARCHIVE 2 hours

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE GATHERING

Lesson n° 1 2 Hours

Course Syllabus

Basic Knowledge :

Introduction :

1. Role of the law enforcers in the states.
2. Role of general intelligence gathering
 - A. Definition of intelligence gathering
 - B. Intelligence gathering missions
 - a) Principal missions
 - b) Special missions

Introduction :

Before studying intelligence gathering, it is important to remember a few basic concepts:

- the role of law enforcers in the state
- the particular role of intelligence gathering in law enforcement

1. Role of Law Enforcers in the State

The basic concept is that of the traditional separation of powers: Legislative, Judicial and Executive. While the legislative power is normally allocated to the Parliament - the voice of the will of the people, the executive power is held by the government. And one of the principal duties of all governments is to maintain order in the State.

Various institutions with public powers collaborate on this mission : the army, the gendarmerie, the Republican guard, and particularly the police which are known collectively as law enforcers.

These forces engage in both suppressive and preventive action. However intelligence gathering, which requires great discretion, is strictly preventive.

2. Role of Intelligence Gathering :

The preventive aspect of intelligence gathering is to be found in area of information and planning.

Since to govern is to plan ahead, the central government must know both what is happening and what might happen in order to make the appropriate arrangement in time. Indeed intelligence gathering acts as a witness of events for the government from which it derives their

significance and projects possible consequences.

Intelligence Gathering is practiced in the various ^{Areas} arenas:

- **Political** : Example: Opposition groups sometimes engage in subversive destabilizing activities.
- **Economic** : Example : The shortage of the most basic goods may have serious repercussions that may lead to lawlessness.
- **Social** : Example : An extended strike risks causing economic or even political problems.
- **Religious** : Example : A religious movement is capable of hiding political propaganda or engendering divisions (problem of religious extremist).
- **Cultural** : Example : The Passionate demands of students may at times make a government official's job more complicated.

A. Definition of Intelligence Gathering

We may define intelligence gathering as the service which gathers and centralizes intelligence of a political, economic, and social nature required for government information and action. We might also say that everything of a political nature from the past, present or future falls within the realm of intelligence gathering.

B. Missions

The general mission of intelligence gathering stems from the definition above and includes:

1. Principal missions

- .general intelligence mission, collection of information and projections.
- .monitoring of suspicious nationals and foreigners which is designed to deter anti-national or anti-governmental activities.
- .Implementation of confidential administrative investigations (of candidates to elected or administrative offices, requests for naturalization, activities of certain unions, etc.)

2. special missions :

These missions differ from country to country and may involve the following :

- .monitoring travellers at the borders (Air and Border Police, Railway Police, etc.)
- .monitoring foreigners (emigration and immigration services)
- .protecting official personalities during their travel
- .detecting threats to national security, when this is not assured by a specialized service (territory surveillance, counter-espionage).

Conclusion :

In short, intelligence gathering missions are all political in the general sense of the word since they encompass all matters of national interest.

THE GENERAL INTELLIGENCE GATHERING

LESSON N02

II GENERAL INTELLIGENCE GATHERING AS ACTIVITY

DEFINITION

Intelligence Gathering is an activity by which the managerial Staff(executives) and agents search, centralize necessary information for the benefit and the action of the government.

A. Domain and Goal(objective or purpose)

The Domain of intelligence Gathering is very broad. The action of service is to be applied to several plans, these are:

1. Political plan

The goal is to know exactly and at anytime, the life of diverse parties(authorized or illust), to register populations aspirations or desire, the people's opinion in reaction to government's decisions, and to principal events nationwide or worldwide, to determine incidence that can modify social classes minds and therefore jeopardize or compromise the public order.

2. Economical plan

The goal is to collect economical information (market fluctuations, distribution, consumptions) the possible crisis, to detect the smuggling and illicit traffics

3. Social plan

The goal is to identify different social groups, to study the organization and the trade union actions, to prevent all social acts(strike, unemployment), in order to protect and to develop the national economy, to preserve and improve their quality of life.

4. Religions plan

The goal is to know the situation, the activities, the influence of each religion, to discover possible antagonisms, to keep an eye on spints' evolution and to eventirally determine political interferences

5. Administrative plan

The goal is to conduct all investigations (inquiries) concerning moral and physical persons on which public powers must be or want to be especially informed. The information gathered in this case not only refer to social behaviour and to individual morality but also to their political and national attitudes. Sometimes, the authorities request information only on particular aspect (side) of those activities.

6. Military plan

The goal is, for the information agent, to inquire the troop's moral by gathering information on military conditions (material, social and psychological) of soldiers. He must also detect the suspicious activities of militaries including the abuses and exactions committed by some of them. Finally, he contributes to the protection of sensitive points and to the security of military equipments.

7. National plan

Goal: In a country where the Control of foreigner's involvement and the anti-national activities are not assured by a specialized service (state security, for instance).

* It belongs to the information service of the Gendarmerie to detect the attacks to interior and exterior safety of the state and to neutralize the authors.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE GATHERINGS

Lesson No 3

The means

General outline

1) **Material sources**

- () a. The archives of other administrations and private organisms
- b. The press

2) **Human means**

- a. Executives and agents
- b. Exterior colleagues (collaborators)

3) **Technical Means**

- a. The photography
- b. The audio-visual sonorous
- c. The reprography
- d. Sonorous recording
- e. Telephone tracking
- f. The Radio Data processing

Definition

() The collection, the centralization, and the processing the information require the use and the exploitations of a certain number of means that can be classified into three essential categories:

- Material sources
- Human means
- Technical means

There are General Intelligence gatherings' means.

1. Material sources

The systematic consultation and which has priority on rough (first hand's) is imposed to general intelligence gatherings employed at the beginning of any inquiry. Those sources are called material sources and are formed (constituted) by the archives of the Gendarmerie, of the police, of the others administrations and private organisms including the written press, verbal and audio-visual

a) The archives of the Gendarmerie and the Police

Judiciously exploited, these archives are intelligence gathering mines on individuals, the communities, and the events. If suitably kept, they constitute the recording for these services. Eventually they are the basis, the foundation and the element of continuation of services actions.

b) The archives of other administrations and private organisms

The ministries (departments), the administrative services (PTT, taxes and customs, Public works, the mines, INPS, the majoralty), the commerce chambers, the banks, the private companies, the important Business men, having records and archives which if well consulted can bring useful elements to the investigator.

c) The press

The press constitutes a precious source of information for General Intelligence gathering. It evokes very often before every body, current events, explain the common opinions, analyses political's point of views and comments on governmental actions.

THE HUMAN MEANS

They are all intelligence gathering's personnel (executives and employees) their outside collaborations (informers, personal relationships etc) all working towards the search and the processing of the information.

a. Executives and agents

They work with Intelligence gathering, contrary to outside collaborators.

At the central level, they synthesize and analyze information given by different sources, those from outside and inside. The employees of lower level are in charge of searching and treating the information. They can do it by direct observations or with the help of outside collaborators.

In the direct observation, employees are direct and objectify witnesses of the event which they must report. They can then record the reactions of their assistance. They are well placed to report precisely and loyally (faithfully). The quickness and the objectivity are guaranteed. This case generally happens during public meetings or other open gatherings.

b. Exterior collaborators

They are people who do not belong to the service but who assist executives to accomplish their mission. Their participation is precious in case of meetings not open to the public.

PERSONNEL RELATIONSHIPS

They are not really collaborators ditrectly speaking. However, the intelligence gathering obtained because of personnel acquaintance during social conversations, while relaxing are of excellent quality, because they are spontaneously transmitted. The interlocutor is not preoccupied by the executives profession. The informer is a person who accepts to furnish information to the general intelligence gathering to help them in accomplishing their mission of information the agent is an informer more qualified, used searching or the accomplishing clandestine activities. This is generally done by special services.

The informer or agent is mainly responsible of collecting information especially those kept insecret. He is generally recruited according to his ability and his position in society or the plan of action in the area where they want to get information.

The informer can be obliged to deal with his service because of different reasons:

- Patriotism, civism, the love of Public order.
- Religions convictions, political conviction,
- Reward of gain
- Implication in compromitting affairs
- Spontaneous offer without compensation

Let us keep in mind that the interest is the most protocol used by the agents.

Because of this the state provides him amounts of money that must be judiciously used.

The procedures of recruit and of using manipulation, the informer will be studied later.

TECHNICAL MEANS

The are installations or technical process used either to collect, either to stock information or for their treatment.

The usage of these methods requires sometimes the help of experts who are progressively included among the service personnets it has irreplaceable advantages according to discretion, promptness, accuracy, convenience of the information.

The main technic actually used are:

- The photography
- The audio-visual
- The sonorous recording , Telephone listenings (tracking)
- The radio
- The satellites, the plans are used like inputs in the

explication of several technique(photography, phone tapping)

a) THE PHOTOGRAPHY

It is extremely important, in meeting, procession, strikes on public roadway, to subsequently identify speakers, listeners or strikers, and to eventually confuse a bad participant.

Watching from a long distance can be realized buy using telephoto leus machines. On the other hand photo machines miniaturized that can be easily concealed are used in the counter espionage for the spinning teams or to cover the strikers.

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b) THE AUDIO-VISUAL

The video camera has replaced the cinema. The advantage of video film is capital in case of strike with a grave disorder. It offers the possibility to revive the event. Because of slow moving and (picture stoping) techniques, the audio-visual allows to analyze the scanning circumstances. A video camera well hidden can cover secretive meeting. The surveillance Camera allows to watch continuously a well precised point.

c) THE REPROGRAPHY

It has replaced the typing and even the photocopy for the fast reproduction and in larger number of documents. It is used in all branches of a service of General Intelligence gathering, especially at archives.

d) SONOROUS RECORDING

The tape recorder can be used during public meeting or private for opimon to conserve a conversation that took place in an office, a beefing (report) from an informer in any area.

e) PHONE LISTINGS

It is a technique based on the interception of telephone communication. Technically speaking, it doesn't present y major difficulties. But it does on juridical point of view. This procedure doesn't have any legal value in front of the justice and it is even accused to be illegal as an attack to private life and to secretive correspondences. It is also the something for the mail control. Their utilization must not only be motivated for the attack to the state safety or the struggle against big criminality. They can also be used on demand of instruction's judge.

f) THE RADIO

It is used fr executives of General Intelligence gathering to cove political demonstrations of all orders (electoral results for ex.). It is very important during the surveillance operation, to assure the lank between teams, between a team members in case of broken spinning, to facilitate the relay and the continuity of operations.

g) DATA PROCESSING

The data processing has invaded the intelligence gathering domain. Computers allow to store enormous quantities of information on diskettes. Moreover, they offer the advantage of reducing considerably the time of searching the information. The use of Data processing in Intelligence gathering field has became nowadays a primordial necessity for every intelligence gathering service.

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GENERAL INTELLIGENCE GATHERING

LESSON NO 4.

INTELLIGENCE GATHERING TREATMENT

Plan: the collect (gathering)
the tri
the crosschecking
the analyze.

() If taken technically, the information can be considered as a simple knowledge of a certain fact. From this point of view this is the raw material, the first ingredient of the work of general intelligence gathering.

On contrary, intelligence gathering covers a more precise knowledge and less popular. It is an aspect(side) of the truth that is more less known.

To obtain the information that is a knowledge more rich and precise, the informer must pass by different stages that we can call the treatment cycle. This includes:

1. THE COLLECT

It is the very first stage during which the executive gathers the information coming from different sources. It gives priority to the exploitation of material sources that are more easily accessible.

2. THE TRI

() It is the stage of classifying information received from the agent. He does it according to criterion depending on the nature of the problem. Sometimes the agent will keep in minds the substance of the information interesting the inquiry.

3. THE CROSSCHECKING

That is the more important stage of the treatment process. It is verifying the authenticity of the information received. The agent can do it by comparison or by using complementary information, more precise, when he can ask his informer or other information sources.

4. THE ANALYZE

It is the last stage of the process. It is an intellectual work by which the executive uses his own knowledge to seize thereat interest of subject. The information obtained this way must posses the following qualities:

a) To be objective: This means frank and impartial the agent must avoid two mistakes that can be heavy and cause bad consequences:

*To present an opinion that is personnel as being representative of the reality. To present some fact and day supposed conform to government desires.

b) To be enlightened

It has to be replaced in its scope and matched, because of work and the knowledge of the executive of the analysis

c) Be complete

This means that the executive must report everything he knows, precessing, if necessary, the limits of his information.

d) To be verified or crosschecked:

An executive of intelligence gathering can not afford a denial (to make a mistake)

e) It must be planning

It is necessary to draw the meaning, to precise the perspectives, to lead up to the short or mean term prediction. The knowledge of previous facts is over interesting neither the retrospective analysis, but I especially during an agitated period, the aspect of reach must always be oriented towards the evolution

f) To aim the efficiency

It must lead up on the action and not on the philosophical analysis. It must be matched for the practical propositions need to encounter the situation.

g) To be quickly transmitted

The fact is fundamental because an outdated information has a mediocre (poor) value, and nothing can be quickly depreciated like the information.

REMARKS (comments)

The worst is always possible when the information is filtered or stopped, therefore the authorities will only receive cut down or falsified information. They will under estimate from now and on, the reality and the state risks to failure or the adventures. The decisions will not match the needs and the desires. The state credit will crumble away and its authority will degrade. The fate of a regime essentially cares about the value of information and its sources.



DOCUMENTS-EXPLOITATION -TRANSMISSION (CONTINUATION)

STANDARD INFORMATION NOTE

Number.175/CR
7-7-95

Origin =s/4
Source =a-c
value =1

Objet:Activity of the main syndicate of Working people of RWANDA
(CESTRAR)

Mr NSABIMANA Claude General Secretary of CESTRAR AND Delegate of this main office to PANAFRICAN of LUSAKA (9-1-95) left Kigali by the regular flight Ethiopian Airlines the 6th of this month around 9h p.m. Some syndicate's people went to the Airport along with Mr NSABIMANA, and one of them is Mr NKUSI Peter, a School Director of the Center. An other is GASANA Callixte who is an employee of the Bank of Kigali.

The first hand information let people think that this trip may be the preparation of employees'strike, to make a pressure on Government.

Addressees

-EMGN
-Prefect of Kigali

Remark

This document will be completed by "an information note, when the invistigator team will be able for Instance:
-to know who paid Nsabimana's trip
-to establish why this person has been delegated by his main office
-to determine the reasons and modalities of the action planned by the employees.

Standard example of Intelligence note

Number = 179/CR
8-1-95

Origin=S/4
Source=B-C

Object: Activity of the main Office of the working people's syndicate of Rwanda.

Ref:Note no 175/CR of 1/7/95.

INTELLIGENCE OF IDENTITY

NSABIMANA Claude
Known

Intelligence on archives (File)

Has adhered to National syndicate of the Public administration in June 1981.
Was elected as General Secretary of the above organisation on November 12, 1982 and as General Secretary of CESTRAR since January 10, 1984.
Since he was appointed to his position, he made sure that he is supported by his friend and school colleague of the same promotion and whose name is NKUSI peter.

Proper Intelligence case

Mr NSABIMANA Claude who left Kigali for LUSAKA via Nairobi the 6th of this month, had a round trip ticket, issued by Ethiopian Airlines, and ordered by the Panafrikan confederacy of Workers, which was the Congress Organizer.
Nsabimana carried with him a friendship message on behalf of the CESTRAR, to the participants at the Congress (see attached copy). He also had a copy of the minutes of the meeting held on January 4, during which the syndicate's main office decided to adhere to the Panafrikan Confederacy of workers, to indicate his representative at Lusaka's assizes.

In the same meeting they elected the General Secretary in transit in Nairobi, to meet his Kenyan Colleague to work out on tightening the relationship between the two main offices, Rwandese and Kenyan.
Before his boarding, the trade-main leader told his friends that when he comes back, the CESTRAR will decide to organize a strike with the main goal to force the Government to immediately approve the agreement signed with the syndicate, this agreement is relative to increase workers' salaries up to 30% .
An other well known information, from a good sources, let us think that all syndicates composing the CESTRAR will associate themselves to this action.

TYPE OF INFORMATION NOTE CONCERNING ECONOMICAL PROBLEM

N°...../SRS

Origin.....

Date.....

Source.....

Value

Objet: Shortage of maize and Bean on the Northern
region's Market

A discomfort is taking place in the three districts of the northern region (Gisenyi, Ruhengeri and Byumba) where the procurement of these two basic products becomes a problem because of the increasing in security. If these difficulties have been overcome until now because of Oprovia's last stocks; it seems that it won't be the same thing, especially now, since this public organization of regulation doesn't have enough means and funds to get going again.

In fact, in spite of commitment made by the Chamber of Commerce of Gisenyi in December, to supply Oprovia, the merchants of the northern region hampered by a lack of money and the insecurity are incapable to make enough stocks for their future survival, during the seasonal collecting. As matter of fact, presently the maize and bean are seriously rare on market of the region and prices are prohibitive, eventually annoying Consumers.

For those who are amazed by the deficiency, the merchants resort that it is impossible to get normal supplies because the insecurity and that producers accept to sell to private people, only for an unofficial price superior to the one set by the taxation decree.

This situation may perturb people's welfare if emergency measure are not taken to assure the normal supplying of maize and bean to the three northern district's consumers.

Everybody regret unanimously the non-operationality of Oprovia in their region.

Besides, Gisenyi and Ruhengeri are the main granary of the country, so the consequences may go beyond limits in the region.

III. EXPLOITATION OF INFORMATION.

The search of information could have limited interest if it could be transmitted to people able to know it by the fastest and secret ways in order to allow themselves to exploit it and therefore to act.

The addresses of information are in number of two:

-at National scale (grade): The Minister

-at local scale : The prefect.

Once the information is gathered and treated by the inquire team, these authorities can encounter different situation.

-The information supplied is completed enough and sufficiently verified to build up rightway the concerned authority and to allow him to properly take useful measures (authorization, interdiction to strike, warning expulsion).

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-The information can be judged too fragmentary (sketchy) or not enough verified to the point the addresses will need additional information. He will if necessary, carry on more precise investigation before deciding.

-The reported facts do not represent any interest for the actual context, however they can be related to other facts indicated during different times and different places.

-It is the information main office's responsibility to do the chronological assembly, the consistent synthesis of those events in order to draw their true meaning for the centralized Power.

-The reported facts do not justify particular decision. In this case, after contributing to arouse the authorities attention on certain problems, notes and reports are simply classified at the archives while waiting for that a new fact may bring a subsequent interest which is unsuspected today.

TRANSMISSION OF INFORMATION

The normal mean of transmission between the managerial services of information and authorities is the information note or the note of intelligence.

Nevertheless, according to the complex nature and urgent character of certain matters, it can happen that these matters be reported by phone to authorities. These phone reports are always followed by the information note or the note of intelligence. In this particular case the telephone conversation must be protected.

As for the transmission of information among people who collect them if we refer ourselves to model of the exploitation of information that we have studied previously, we can retain that the success of work carried on is facilitated by the quickness of communication, and by verifications.

These communications are carried by messages, short writings meant to provoke decision making or urgent operations (surveillance, shadowing)

We distinguish different types of messages according to their method of transmission :

- The message by carrier (messenger)
- The telephonic message, to which we can add the message by Fax.
- The teletype message
- The Radio message

It can be coded, camouflaged or clear (obvious)

The messages are speed up means of transmitting the information which in any case must be confirmed and precised by the information note.

To conclude, we cannot afford not to mention that those who gather and take advantage of the information will face difficulties to get a balance between a good quality of information (confidentiality, precision, concision, and exhaustiveness), and the quick transmission.

These contradictions will be smoothed away by the perceptiveness of intelligence agents who must watch the protection system of communication means.

The addresses

As recalled above, the intelligence is an information means of the Government, it is obvious that their production be first addressed to the higher level, and to the Minister (of Interior, of Defense or of National Security, according to the Country). But the Public Powers are not limited to those authorities and the Prefecture intelligence services alone, they can normally inform the E M G N or they can instruct the above powers to inform the local representative of the law enforcement: Prefect Sub-prefect and so on. This collaboration can be fruitful because it allows RG employee to tight interpersonal relations in all administrations, at the sometime this collaboration makes it quick in case of making urgent decisions.

○ Exemple of classical exploitation of R.G. information.

The data

On February 1st 1995, the border post RG Gisenyi indicates by phone to S.R.S-EMGN at Kigali, that to Commercial agents entered the territory and their names Paul Kwame and Mukele. They were carrying ordinary passeports bearing lseveral visas, among which, one was a transit visa for staying in Rwanda for 5 days. This visa has been delivered by the General Consul of Rwanda in Kinshasa.

The responsible of the border Post of Gisenyi emphasizes that Kwame and Mukele were received on their arrival by the local section's General Secretary of Carriers' trade Union. The General Secretary took them in his own car and drove toward Kibuye which is the Capital city of the prefecture, where 800 miners extract gold for a foreign Company that export ingots to Europe.

○ Gisenyi adds that an information note in detail will be sent by next mail but the RG Post of Kibuye has been noticed by phone about this fact.

THE DILIGENCESAt the Central (EMGN) LEVEL

The S R S affluent of these first information, carries on searches as a matter of routine in archives of the service, and it appears that the two strangers, Mukele and Kwame are known as members of Director Comitee of the international trad-Union (FSI), important syndicate organisation with the program that covers suspicious political activities.

The S R S:

- Indicates the facts to the Minister of National Defense
- Informs by coded message the cheif of the information antena of Kibuye about syndicate ties (connection) of Mukele and Kwame asking him to watch over their contacts
- Warns by identical message all other posts of information on the

territory.

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At the antenna's lever.

On February 2nd, the RG employee on duty in Kibuye, informs the EMGN, by the EMGN, by coded message, that the two strangers' activities who arrived a day ago from Gisenyi were closely being watched. It is obvious that Mukele and Kwame had a long talks with the General Secretary of National trade Union's miners and with Carriers's trade union's one, both residing in Kibuye. According to a well acknowledged informer, Kwame and Mukele made an effort to convince these two syndicates to stop working since the first march until there will be some changes. The claim regarding miners salaries was not satisfactory before that date. The two representative of FSI were gone again toward Butare on February 2 around 10h o' clock by bus belonging to ONATRACOM Cie.

The R.G. Employee of Kibuye adds that the prefect and his colleague of BUTARE have been noticed and that an information note detail will follow.

2. On February 3rd 1995, the SRS receives a new message from RG Gendarmerie on duty at Butare where the petroleum company resupplying the gold mine in fuel is located. He indicates that on their arrival the 2nd in evening coming from Kibuye, Kwame and Mukele went to pay a visit to the local leader of petroleum trade-union to convince him as they did for carriers, to accept the principal of the solidarity strike during the stoppage planned by miners the 1st march 1995. The petroleum representatives giving up to their exhortations, finally given his agreement.

Mukele and Kwame should catch the Sabena flight the same evening at 23h, to their mutual countries.

Once again the authorities (prefect of Butare and srs-EGMNO) were informed without delay.

3. On February 4th, 1995 the Kigali airport security (RG antenna) confirms the departure of Mukele and Kwame and indicates that there was no sign of suspicion.

The synthesis

When he received by regular mail, the detailed notes announced by Gisenyi, Kibuye, Butare and Kanombe's antennas, the EGMN wrote to the Central Power, a synthesis of observations made by these three posts about the trip made by Mr Mukele and Kwame, and drew a definitive conclusion that a menace of an impending and generalized strike is almost evident among the three important categories of workers of the country: the miners, the road carriers and the petroleum. Is put in evidence in this matter the perfect articulation of connection that must exist.

- On one hand between the antennas of RG and their Head Quarter
- On the other hand between the antennas themselves.
- Besides between the E M G N and the representatives of the Centralized Power at different levels (Minister of Defense,

the Prefects).

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We will observe:

-That because of circumstances that surrounded their entrance in Rwanda, the Gisenyi antenna didn't omit to his homologous of Kibuye, the arrival of Mukele and Kwame.

-That happy initiative allowed to identify immediately the two commercial agents, as really syndicalist leaders, probably in mission.

That at the sometime, he proceeded to a warning broadcasting, Mukele and Kwame were constantly watched by intelligence services from the time they crossed the border.

-That consequently the true motive of their trip (provocation of social disorder, with the goal of compromising the gold export that procures devises to Rwanda) was quickly established.

-That knowing their goals and what they were up to in Kibuye and in Butare as well, allows now the centralized power to take the measures required by the situation; eventual intervention to miners' employers in order to speed up the consideration of their claim, possibility of boosting (or relaunching) the labor inspection, direct contact with workers representatives menace of requisition and so on..)

-That truly, the centralized power, duly informed as it has happened since the beginning of this matter, can never be under informed in order to avoid the crisis wanted by the FSI agents.

-That it is again his responsibility, subsequently to invite his diplomatic representatives and his consulars to refuse from now and on, granting visa of stay or of transit to Kwame and Mukele.

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Passage standard.

The.../.../199.

Head Quartier of the National Gendarmerie.Specialized intelligence service

Border Post of

Passage card.Object:

O

Passage at the border of: (Persons indicated or to
indicate)
(Personnalites: diplomates
or officials)
(Coming From:
cross the useless mentions

Name and Post name

Date and Birth place

Nationality

Residence

Profession or qualification

Identity titles or travellers documents

visa making object of the Card no:

or of the diffusion (reference)

Entered or exited the :

Border Post of

(Road-Train station, Port, airport

Coming from (exact address)

O

Going to (exact address)

Eventual observations (People accompanying the traveller, vehicle
to be used, information gathered

Addressees:

Type of message

NO...../SRS

of 1-2-95

SRS MAIN OFFICE IN KIGALI.

Text:

Honor report entry today by Goma Border Post, coming from

21

Kinshasa, named Paul Kwame, an Ghanaian citizen and François Mukele, Zairian both commercial agents carrying transit visas of five days, declared that they are going to Kibuye to visit mines, were received and took in charge secretary local section. Carriers' Trade Union stop Kibuye antenna noticed stop. Note follows-End.

-9-

Of 2nd February 1995
To
No...../srs

SRS Main office of Kigali

Text: Honnor, report named Paul Kwame and François Mukele, object your T.O. were watched since their arrival from Gisenyi the first of this month stop. The above people had long talks with general secretaries of National Trade Union of mines and carriers Trade Union stop. According to a good source information Mukele and Kwame would have incited their interlocutors to strike 1st march if salaries' claim is not satisfied stop. Both F.S.I. representatives were gone again toward Butare direction today at 10h by ONATRACOM bus stop. Butare antenna prefect noticed stop note follows End.

No...../SRS

SRS Main Post of Butare.

To

Of February, 1995

Text: SRS Main office of Kigali.

Text: Following your diffusion 2nd of the month honnor report that the named Kwame and Mukele met local leader Petroleum's trade Union at his residence and agreed together principal solidarity strike with miners workers when stoppage planed 1st march stop. Kwame and Mukele went again the same day 15h Kanombe direction around 05h on Sabena airlines to destination of Kinshasa stop Kanombe antenna noticed stop note follows End.

-10-

Type of Administrative inquest Report.

No...../SRS

April 6, 1995

The s/lieutenant KARANGWA Callixte

To

Capitaine NGURUMUNSI Jean Baptiste
Antena Chief of SRS at Butare.PlanOBJECT.

Candidacy of Mr Kayumba Jules at Butare for the competitive examination of judiciary Police inspectors
Ref: Letter n0 035 of december 15, 1994 of Mr the Minister of Interior

Supporting Documents.

a file of three documents

Introduction

I have the honnor to report the inquiry carried on and the information gathered on behalf of Mr Kayumba Jules 25 years old, married, one child, employee of Commerce, residing 25, CHURCH Avenue in Butare, who demanded the authorization to participate at the next judiciary inspector's recruiting that will take place on june 8, 1995.

Marita statusNationality

Mr Kayumba Jules was born on january 7, 1970 at Remera in Nyakabanda commune, from Eugene Nkubito and Murekatete Immaculée. He is Rwandese citizen and catholic. His father who is a merchant of fabric in Kigali (Nyamirambo) for morethan 25 years. His mother is a house keeper and lives in family.

Education

He did his studies at the elementary school of Nyamirambo, then his father registered him at the boarding school at the Lycee Rugunga where he obtained his high school Diploma in 1989.

Military Service

Registered on census list of Nyarugenge, Kayumba was recognized fit for the military service, but he has never been called in.

Mariage

He got married on April 6, 1990 at the mayoralty (town council) of Butare with Miss Twahirwa Berthe that he met at lycee, and who now's a school teacher at the catholic elementary school of Butare.

From this marriage a boy named Pierre was born in 1991.

Employement

From the time he finished his studies, Jules has first worked with his father, then because of his education, he got a job as an executive with APPROVIA's agence, where he always works.

Political and trade-union's activities

Kayumba doesn't participate to any political or trade-union's activity. At the office, he always refused to follow his trade-union's freinds. On contrarily he is a competent organiser and devoted, having practiced a lot of soccer (football) when he was still in Lycée .

Financial situation

He lives in villa that he bought with the state financing and he is paying regularly. Kayumba's family is very well respected among teachers and business people. Being a very economical, Kayumba doesn't have any debt. With his wife they only leave on their salaries. They don't have any other source of Income.

The inquest's opinion .

To conclude, according to good information gathered, i consider that a favourable response will be reserved to Kayumba's application who in addition never had a Gendarmerie or a police record.

LESSON V.

The security and the secret Protection.

Plan

1. Generalities
2. Consciousness-RAISING
3. General measures
4. Remarks.

Generalities.

The nature of intelligence gathering antenna is based on secret, therefore, better than ordinary Gendarmerie's Brigade,

it is depository of secretive documents, confidential information, diverse technical materials, and besides all of these, arms and munitions that must be protected eventual intrusion or otheir risks. 24

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The archives of G.I. service can be coveted. The measures to be taken to make these archives invulnerable to any risk can change according to the nature and circumstances of Post.

2.The Consciousness-raising.

The first measure is to educate and make the personnel be sensitive to how important is the security, by lecturing, precise instructions and frequent reminding, including exercisings suited to risk situations.

The General measures

The General measures of security and protection, valuable for all antena of intelligence gathering concerning especilly:

a.The buildings.

They must be isolated compared to neighbouring buildings or with comonwalls: Fances well closed, windows with wire fencing, security service.

The night lighting around the building is very important. The guard service must do patrols at irregular intervals. They very often use surveilling cameros to make the access to building more secure, it is the samething for the most sensitive parts buildings. The means of defense against the fire are to be verified p odically.

B. The archives.

There is a way of protecting them particularly against fire, the theft and the indiscretions.

The secretive documents and the files concerning the informers are normaly kept in safe, sealed inside the office of the service chief, The above safe can be watched by surveilling camera and equiped with darm sustem.

The otheir documents kept in archives' room, files and masterfiles must be inside metallic furnature that can be closed by a key. After working hours, it is necessary to make sure there is nothing left on desks, nor files, notes, rough copies, nor service stamps.

At the end of the day, all rough copies, carbons and papers thrown in the waste paper baskets, they are to be incinerated.

The frequent usage of computers has contributed to minimize spaces that archives were occupying and to better secure them.

C.The foreign personnel at work.

If it is necessary to recruit some employees, outside of the Gendarmerie, typist, laborer, in charge of maintenance, diverse

contractuals. This must be done by a meticulous inquest focussing on morality loyalty toward institutions.

25

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d. The transmissions.

The security of secretive and confidential transmissions or communications is a part of the interior regulation. The principal (basis) is the coding to be used during variable periods. These codes are very secretive documents and they must be protected.

They are kept in safe while they are not being used. Besides the supervisor, only two other people can handle them.

The coded and secretive messages are sent by telex or by Fax. The coders must destroy immediately after usage, the rough copies that have served to transcribe (to carry out), to code, to decode the message. There will be no case when the clear message and the coded message can be kept, juxtaposed in the same archives.

A very simple code can be used to camouflage the last names (family names) in phone communication. These codes must be also protected against any disclosure. In any case the phone conversations must be short and strictly minimized.

e. Professional secret.

Each Gendarm knows that he must keep the professional secret and that violation to this rule will be punished by the Penal code (art. 48 p.c.)

Practically, thoughtless chattering, very often unconscious, during personal relationship, correspondents, the informers, the journalists, the parents etc.

The intelligence system must be constantly aware of eventual indiscreteness during which it can be disclosed.

Remark.

Concerning National Defense, the scientific or technical discoveries must be strictly protected. It is in this domain where the "CLASSIFICATION" is used as the very first measure of auto-protection of a document.

In fact, the classification allows to determine the degree of confidentiality of document and consequently, the number and categories of people who are capable of knowing its content.

The protected documents are classified into three categories:

4.1. The restricted diffusion

It is stamped on documents that have to be handled by administrative exercise's executives, or the executives of a sensitive enterprise.

The above documents can never be displayed (posted). They can not either be reproduced without the authorization of the service.

supervisor or of the enterprise where he comes from.

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4.2. The confidential

In a sensitive enterprise, or on administrative service of state, a confidential document must be handled by executives who need to use it for strict professional reasons.

The confidential documents are kept in archives and their consultation is allowed by interne organization.

Generally, the officer willing to consult a classified documents in file must apply in writing. This application is aimed by his supervisor. The time of the document removal, he fills out a form of his name, his job, the dates, the time of removal and of restoration.

In case of flight or loss, these information will make it easier for the search.

4.3. The secret, very secret or secret defense.

The handling, the preservation and the move of all secret documents require strict measures. The original of these documents are numbered. They can never for any reason be duplicated.

Handling:

People who must handle these documents will be cetered by name determined by their function. They will require an outhorization inquest (inquest of deep morality extended to loyalty) sometimes extended to their immediate environment. (spouse, parents-in-law, freinds etc).

Preservation

The documents having a secret stamp are kept in safe placed in secured area.

The safe can be equiped with an alarm system or placed under camera surveillance in case of necessity.

Move

The move of a secret document is generally assured by a security officer or a team.

Exemple:

The coded documents are handed to their users (or consultants) inside or within diplomatie representations outside of the country because of their special missions.

Sometimes, inside the country the courier of secret documents is escorted by a motorcyclist during the peace time and by armed people during the crisis time.

Exemple of a secret document:

The coded documents, very secret documents.

Military operations' plans or other intervention plans

-Formula or plans of discovery in the scientific fields or technical fields.

-Information in the nuclear field.

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LESSON VI. ORGANIZATION OF AN INTELLIGENCE GATHERING SERVICE.

The I.G. are within the Gendarmerie, and they form a service that must inform and acknowledge the Government so it can act quickly to maintain the order .

The mission is supposed to be simply and efficiently structure. This is generally composed by:

-A supervision responsible of coordinating the set of all service actions, of centralizing the informations, of analyzing them then of synthetizing because the justaposition of several facts is insufficient: It is necessary to get a teaching from it, even a prediction

-The provision must also direct the services' actions which are its subsidiary.

-Exterior services, usually called regional, or mobile brigades, sometimes prefectural services or departmental, post or again antenas. They are allocated on the whole territory and their competence either one or several sub-prefectures. The exterior services can count posts at land borders, water borders or in the sensitive zones. When exterior services are insufficient or nonexistant, the gendarmerie brigades carry on the distributions devoted to information in specializing if necessary a higher ranked sub-officer or a subsidiary officer and gendarme for that task.

TYPE OF ORGANISATION OF EXTERIOR I.G. SERVICE

INFORMATION	FOREIGNERS	INQUESTS	ARCHIVES
Gathering information Political Economical Social Cultural Religions Diverses	Borders Police Connection with the borders Posts Control of the immigration and the emigration Surveillance of foreigners	Carrying on administrative inquests	Master files Files.

DEUXIEME PARTIE - LE CHAMP D'APPLICATION DU CODE DE LA
ROUTE - LES DEFINITIONS

CHAPITRE.I. TEXTE LEGAL = ORU N°660/206 du 11 Septembre 1958
(et ses modifications) Règlement de la police du roulage et de
la circulation.

Article 1. Le présent règlement régit la circulation sur la voie
publique des piétons, des véhicules ainsi que des
animaux de trait, de charge ou de monture et des
bestiaux.

Les véhicules sur rail empruntant la voie publique ne tombent pas
sous l'application du présent règlement.

CHAPITRE II. DEFINITIONS

1. "Présent Règlement."

C'est le règlement de la police du roulage et de la circulation.
Nous le désignerons dans notre étude par le terme de " Code de
la route" ou par le sigle "CR"

2. "Voie Publique"

a) Le terme " Voie Publique" désigne les routes, les rues, places
publiques, aires de parcage, chemins, ponts, bacs, sentiers et
d'une façon générale toutes les voies ouvertes à la circulation
publique par terre.

Remarques =

- Le CR n'est pas applicable sur =
- la cour intérieure d'une usine;
- une voie située dans un domaine universitaire;
- la cour d'une caserne;
- un chantier d'une rue en construction où seuls les véhicules
affectés au travail y sont autorisés;
- les parkings réservés à une catégorie de personnes.
Exemple: La clientèle d'une banque (Parking Privé).

Il ne faut pas confondre voie publique et lieu public. On entend
par lieu public : la voie publique, les terrains non publics mais
ouverts à certaines personnes (Ex. certains parkings)

La voie publique et ses parties

- x b) Le terme "chaussée" désigne la partie de la voie publique
aménagée pour la circulation des véhicules en général. Pour qu'il
y ait "chaussée" il faut un revêtement dur en macadam, béton, ou
pavés ... et un espace souffisant pour permettre la circulation
de véhicules.
- c) Le terme "bande de circulation" désigne toute partie d'une
chaussée divisée dans le sens longitudinal par une ou plusieurs
lignes blanches soit continues, soit discontinues. Ces dernières
sont constituées par des traits interrompus ou des points.

La bande de circulation de par sa largeur doit permettre la circulation d'une automobile.

d) Le terme "voie carrossable" désigne la chaussée et les accotements de plain-pied.

"Accotement de plain-pied" désigne la partie de la voie publique qui se trouve au même niveau de la chaussée et qui sert généralement à l'immobilisation des véhicules et qui sépare la chaussée du trottoir ou de la partie cyclable. Parfois l'accotement de plain-pied sert à la circulation des piétons, des bicyclettes et des cyclomoteurs à deux roues.

"Accotement en saillie" et trottoir se trouvent à un niveau supérieur à celui de la chaussée. La différence est que le trottoir est bitumé ou dallé pour la circulation des piétons et généralement situé le long des maisons.

e) Le terme "piste cyclable" désigne la partie de la voie publique affectée à la circulation des bicyclettes et des cyclomoteurs par une signalisation spéciale. La partie de la voie publique délimitée par deux lignes discontinues parallèles de couleur blanche et n'ayant pas une largeur suffisante pour permettre la circulation des automobiles constitue une piste cyclable.

f) Le terme "sentier" désigne une voie publique si étroite qu'elle peut seulement être empruntée par les piétons, les conducteurs des bicyclettes, de cyclomoteurs à deux roues. Il peut être ou non bitumé ou pavé.

g) Le terme "chemin de terre" désigne voie publique plus large qu'un sentier et qui n'est pas aménagée pour la circulation des véhicules en général.

h) Le terme "carrefour" désigne le lieu de rencontre de deux ou plusieurs voies publiques. Ainsi donc la rencontre entre un sentier et une chaussée, entre deux chemins de terre, entre une chaussée et un chemin de terre... constitue un carrefour. En général la rencontre entre une voie privée et une voie publique n'est pas un carrefour (sauf si la voie privée a les apparences d'une voie publique).

3. Les personnes

a) "Usager": il s'agit de toutes les personnes qui empruntent la voie publique (piétons, conducteurs, convoyeurs, et passagers).

b) Le terme "piéton" désigne la personne qui va à pied ainsi que les personnes qui conduisent à la main un chariot, une brouette, une voiture d'enfant....

c) Le terme "conducteur" désigne toute personne qui assure la direction d'un véhicule ou qui guide des animaux de trait, de charge, de monture ou des bestiaux ou en a la garde.

Un fermier qui conduit ses vaches à la prairie est un conducteur. Une personne qui est assise au volant d'une voiture pour la garder n'est pas un conducteur parcequ'il n'assure pas la direction du véhicule.

Les personnes qui conduisent à la main bicyclettes ou cyclomoteurs à deux roues ne sont pas des conducteurs mais des piétons.

d) Le terme "passager" s'applique à toute personne qui, n'étant pas conducteur a pris place sur ou dans un véhicule.

e) Le terme "convoyeur" désigne la personne qui assiste le conducteur d'un véhicule attelé ou le conducteur d'animaux de trait, de charge, de monture ou des bestiaux.

2,
x 4. Véhicules

Le terme "véhicule" désigne tout moyen de transport par terre, ainsi que tout matériel mobile agricole ou industriel.

Les bateaux et les avions sont exclus -

Seul le matériel. mobile agricole ou industriel est considéré comme véhicule. Le matériel porté n'est pas un véhicule;

Exemple = Charrue, semoir.

b) Le terme "cycle" désigne tout véhicule: bicyclette, tricycle, quadricycle, propulsé à l'aide de pédales par un ou plusieurs de ses occupants et non pourvu d'un moteur.

Le terme "cycliste" veut dire conducteur de bicyclette et non de cycle.

Le terme "cyclomoteur" désigne une bicyclette pourvue d'un moteur auxiliaire d'une cylindrée n'excédant pas 50 cm³. Le cyclomoteur à deux roues non monté n'est pas considéré comme véhicule à - celui qui le conduit à la main est comme aux règles applicables aux piétons.

La "bicyclette" et le "cyclomoteur" non montés ne sont pas considérés comme des véhicules.

c) Le terme "motocyclette" désigne tout véhicule à deux roues pourvue d'un moteur, à l'exclusion des cyclomoteurs.

d) Le terme "tricycle" à moteur et "quadricycle à moteur" désigne respectivement les véhicules à trois et quatre roues dont la tare ne dépasse pas 350kg et pourvus d'un moteur d'une cylindrée n'excédant pas 350cm³. L'adjonction d'un side-car ou d'une remorque aux cycles, bicyclettes, cyclomoteurs, et tricycles ne modifie pas la classification de ces engins.

e) Le terme "véhicule automobile" désigne tout véhicule auto-moteur ne répondant à l'une de définitions données aux cyclomoteurs, motocyclettes et tricycle à moteur.

f) le terme "remorque" désigne tout véhicule destiné à être tiré par un autre. Un véhicule automobile en panne tiré par un autre n'est pas considéré comme une remorque. Un véhicule attelé n'est pas une remorque car il n'est pas destiné à être tiré par un véhicule mais par des animaux.

g) Le terme "semi-remorque" désigne toute remorque sans essieu avant, dont la partie avant repose sur le véhicule auquel elle est accouplée, de sorte qu'une partie appréciable de ce poids est supporté par ce véhicule.

h) Le terme "train de véhicules" désigne tout ensemble de véhicules attachés l'un à l'autre en vue d'être mis en mouvement par une même force. Lorsqu'un train de véhicules est composé d'un tracteur et d'une semi-remorque, il porte le nom de "véhicule articulé" Exemple - voiture qui tracte une caravane.

- voiture en panne tractée par un autre véhicule.

- deux charrettes tirées par des chevaux.

5. Véhicules sur rail Il s'agit des tramways qui empruntent la voie publique. Le dernier alinéa de l'article un dit qu'ils ne tombent pas sous l'application du CR. Généralement ils sont régis par les dispositions particulières qui invitent leurs conducteurs à se conformer aux signaux lumineux de circulations et aux injonctions des agents qualifiés.

6. Animaux de trait, de charge, de monture, bestiaux.

- "Animaux de trait": Animaux qui servent à tirer un véhicule

- "Animaux de charge": Animaux qui portent des choses.

- 4
- "Animaux de monture" : Animaux sur lesquels une personne monte.
 - "Bestiaux" : Gros animaux domestiques.

Le CR ne s'applique pas aux petits animaux domestiques tels que chiens, chats, volailles... (voir divagation d'animaux sur la voie publique) qui engage la responsabilité civile du propriétaire ou gardien de l'animal par la réparation des dommages causés par celui-ci.

La poursuite pénale peut resulter des coups de blessures ayant entraîné ou non la mort.

Poids, positions et accessoires du véhicule

a) Le terme "tare" désigne le poids d'un véhicule en ordre de marche, avec sa carrosserie, équipement, accessoires et le plein de combustible, d'eau et de lubrifiant, mais non comprises les personnes ou les marchandises transportées.

b) Le terme "poids en charge" du véhicules désigne le poids du véhicule en ordre de marche, ainsi que celui de son chargement, y compris le poids du conducteur et de toute autre personne transportée.

c) Le terme "poids maximum" autorisé du véhicule désigne le poids total maximum du véhicule déterminé d'après les résistances des organes du châssis, compte tenu des dispositions édictées par la présente ordonnance.

d) Le terme "véhicule à l'arrêt" désigne un véhicule immobilisé pendant le temps requis pour l'embarquement ou le débarquement de personnes ou de choses.

e) Le terme "véhicule en stationnement" désigne un véhicule immobilisé au-delà du temps requis pour l'embarquement ou le débarquement de personnes ou de choses.

f) Le terme "catadioptré" désigne un dispositif réflecteur renvoyant vers leur source les rayons lumineux qui le frappent.

7. Agents Qualifiés

Sans préjudice des pouvoirs spéciaux des officiers de police judiciaire désignés par l'Ordonnance N° 11/46 du 19 Mai 1950, sont spécialement chargés de l'exécution de la présente ordonnance:

- les agents du service territorial
- les agents des cadres et de corps de police ainsi que les policiers des centres extra-coutumiers.
- les policiers des circonscriptions indigènes nominativement désignés par l'administrateur de territoire.
- les agents du service des travaux publics.
- les agents du service des douanes en ce qui concerne l'article 131.
- les agents du service des impôts en ce qui concerne les articles 121 à 134.
- les membres de la Force publique en service et dûment mandatés par l'autorité.
- les agents des services exploitant les installations prévues à l'article 56, dans les limites des zones prévues à cet article.

8. Accidents

L'usager qui est impliqué dans un accident ayant provoqué des dommages corporels est tenu:

- de prêter ses bons offices en vue de porter secours aux

5
blessés;

- à défaut de constatation par agent qualifié, de faire la déclaration de l'accident dès que possible et au plus tard dans les 24 heures à l'autorité territoriale ou de police.

9. Réquisitions

Toute personne est tenue de faire connaître son identité, à toute réquisition d'un agent qualifié, faite à l'occasion d'une infraction à la police de la circulation routière ou d'un accident de la circulation.

UNITED NATIONS
ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA



NATIONS UNIES
MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR
CIVPOL

TRAINING PROGRAM OF THREE HUNDRED (300) MILITARIES

ANNEX I

COLONEL DIARRA
CIVPOL COMMISSIONER

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Diarra", written over a horizontal line.

I. GENERAL TRAINING

General training must include subjects geared to strengthening the character and behaviour of the interns in their professional and social lives. It includes :

- ethics
- civics
- first aid and general hygiene

II. TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING

Technical and vocational training is based on a series of courses which are necessary for the gendarme to be able to assert his authority as a law enforcement officer. These following subjects are classified as legal and professional due to their relevance to the daily tasks performed by gendarmes:

- Intelligence
- Gendarmerie knowledge
- law enforcement
- Traffic control
- Brigadier services
- Scientific police
- Administrative police
- Economic services
- General penal law
- Special penal law
- Penal procedures

III. Military, Physical and Athletic Training

This step is indispensable. It goes hand in hand with the other steps in the training of gendarme cadets and should include the following:

- * Active military training
- * On-going Physical and Athletic training. This step should include:
 - General physical training.
 - physical combat training and law enforcement.
 - Physical training in police investigation
 - Team sports to develop team spirit

IV. Training Schedule

Course will be held from 08:00 to 12:00 and 14:00 to 17:00 on Monday through Friday and from 08:00 to 12:00 on Saturdays. This schedule amounts to 7-hour days and 39-hour weeks. The proposed 10-week program includes a total of 390 training hours which are divided as follows:

	TRAINING		NUMBER OF HOURS
a	GENERAL TRAINING		40 HOURS
b	TRAINING	TECHNICAL AND PROFESSIONAL	264 HOURS
c	TRAINING	- MILITARY - PHYSICAL - ATHLETIC	86 HOURS

TOTAL: 390 HOURS

V. GENERAL TRAINING PROGRAM AND SCHEDULE BY COURSE SUBJECT

N°	SUBJECT	NUMBER OF HRS
	<u>GENERAL TRAINING = 40 HOURS</u>	
1.	Ethics and Civics training	16
2.	National History and Geography	12
3.	First Aid and Civilian	4
	TOTAL	32
	<u>TECHNICAL & PROFESSIONAL TRAINING=272 HRS</u>	
4.	Information	26
5.	Gendarmerie handbook	10
6.	Law enforcement	30
7.	Traffic Control	28
8.	Brigade Service	13
9.	Scientific police	13
10.	Administrative police	15
11.	Economic services	10
12.	General penal law	30
13.	Special penal law	40
14.	Penal procedure	26
15.	Police Investigation	26
16.	TRAINING - MILITARY - PHYSICAL - ATHLETIC	86

OVERALL TOTAL: 390

DETAILED PROGRAM

N°	CURRICULUM	SESSION HRS	TOTAL HRS	NOTES
	<u>GENERAL TRAINING</u>		32	
a)	<u>CIVICS</u>		12	
	* The gendarme's moral and social obligations: - stature and restraint in private life - stature and savoir faire in professional life	1		
	* A Gendarme's availability to others: - The gendarmerie as a public service - A Gendarme's sense of responsibility	1		
	* The Gendarmerie's service to its citizens	1		
	* The moral values of the Gendarme - patriotism - honesty, devotion, frankness, tolerance, oppose ethnic bias	1		
	* Physical Hygiene	1		
	* The dangers of drugs, alcohol and tobacco	1		
	* Sexually Transmissible Diseases (STD, AIDS gonorrhoea, aids, syphilis, bilharziasis)	1		
	* Penal and civic responsibilities of the personnel of the National Gendarmerie	1		
	* Crimes against honour - corruption, compromise, breach of trust, voluntary mutilation, lying, breach of secrecy.	1		
	* Solidarity - team and corps spirit, aiding retired, reformed gendarmes as well as the widows and orphans of the gendarmerie.	1		
	* Sense of duty and professionalism - sense responsibility - discipline	1		
	* Gendarmes professional conditions - accepting constraints - moral support - living in barracks	1		

N°	CURRICULUM	SESSION HRS	TOTAL HRS	NOTE
b)	CIVIL INSTRUCTION		4	
	* The Rwandan Constitution - fundamental principles and characteristics	1		
	* Administrative organizations in Rwanda	1		
	* The right and duty to vote	1		
	* The meaning of the gendarme's oath	1		
	FIRST AID- PROTECT & HELPING CITIZENS		4	
	* Various accidents and first aid procedure	1		
	* Haemorrhages, wounds, burns, fractures, asphyxia	1		
	* Emergency evacuation: how to observe and move a victim in an emergency.	1		
	* How to recognize the signs of distress	1		
II)	TECHNICAL AND PROFESSIONAL TRAINING		264	
a)	INTELLIGENCE GATHERING		26	
1	* Generalities - definition - different types of intelligence.	2		
2	* Intelligence gathering cycle - Gendarme's role in intelligence gathering, on or off duty	3		
3	* Files - Constitution - operation - exploration	2		
4	* Reports - source value - intelligence value - correct word usage - use of the conditional indicative - Various reporting methods (oral: telephone interviews; written memos; intelligence files)	5		
5	* Identification - Identifying new residents - various intelligence gathering procedures - use of information files	2		
6	* Intelligence studies - as an activity (duty) - as an element of information	12		

N°	CURRICULUM	SESSION HRS	TOTAL HRS	NOTES
b)	<u>UNDERSTANDING THE GENDARMERIE</u>		10	
1	* The history of the creation of the gendarmerie	2		
2	* The National Gendarmerie: generalities, organization, personnel	2		
3	* The National Gendarmerie: missions, guidelines when: - in uniform - in civilian clothing	3		
4	* Relations between Gendarmerie personnel and various authorities (political, judicial, administrative, military, notables).	3		
c)	<u>LAW ENFORCEMENT</u>		30	
1	* Objective: law enforcement (L.E.)	2		
2	* General guidelines for the gendarmerie's role in law enforcement	2		
3	* Composition of L.E. units: the squad, its organization, and changes in its operation	3		
4	* The various L.E. operations: arrests (road blocks), round ups (crowd control, sweeping arrests, offensive charges), radio communication, barricades,	10		
5	* Mobile Gendarmerie Platoon (MGP) - movement and operations	2		
6	* Maintaining public order: definition, goals, differences between maintaining public order and law enforcement	2		
7	* Marking - escorting - barricades ...	3		
8	* Arrests in law enforcement	2		
9	* Close protection of personalities	2		
10	* maintaining public order in stadiums	3		
	<u>TRAFFIC CONTROL</u>		28	
	* The gendarme's role in traffic control - as an controller - as a driver	1		
	* Study the various categories of traffic paths: - path trail road avenue, boulevard,	2		

N°	CURRICULUM	SESSION HRS	TOTAL HRS	NOTES
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Study the principal parts of a car <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to come under gendarmerie control - technical failures - mechanical failures 	4		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Military convoy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the role of the head vehicle - convoy traffic regulations - conduct in the case of accidents or break down 	2		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Accidents <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - alarm - response training - transport to the site = preparations, safety measures upon arrival (use of markings: i.e. reflective triangles, branches) - Protecting the site - aid the victims - First operations to execute (report addressed to authorities) - investigation 	3		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Various preventive measures used against drivers and vehicles: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - retain driver's license - immobilize the vehicle - impound the vehicle 	2		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Practical investigative exercises <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - describing the state of affairs - location of the rotary, paralleliped, cylinder - using double decimeters - scale and report based on measurements taken in the field - calculating real dimensions - develop a map - compile a traffic accident file 	4		
	* All documents relating to the conduct and operation of vehicles	1		
	* Traffic law = study of the essential sections	1		
	* Regulating traffic = theory and practice	5		
e)	<u>BRIGADE SERVICE</u>		18	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Presentation of the Gendarmerie's territorial brigade: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Personnel and organization - missions - organization and execution of internal services - external services 	2		

N°	CURRICULUM	SESSION HRS	TOTAL HRS	NOTES
	* External Services = visiting communes - investigations - Commission's rogatory execution collecting intelligence and escorting prisoners	5		
	* Internal Services: - continuous service - cleaning the premises - police surveillance - daily material report - assigning services - executing daily tasks - receiving the public	8		
	* Brigade file	1		
	* Service record	2		
f)	<u>SCIENTIFIC POLICE</u>		13	
1	Basic police techniques - generalities	1		
2	Human identification: anthropometry, photography	1		
3	Fingerprinting and search for evidence: - sampling and using material evidence	2		
4	Various external signs of death	1		
5	Identifying the various probable causes of death: differences between hanging homicides and suicides - strangulation	1		
6	Ballistics			
7	Drowning: external signs	1		
8	Strangulation	3		
9	Death by asphyxia: lightning - electrocution	1		
10	Forensic medicine	1		
g)	<u>ADMINISTRATIVE POLICE</u>			
1	Definition - object			
2	The authorities of the Administrative Police			
3	Market police - bars - restaurants - fairs			
4	Alcoholic beverages regime			
5	Immigration police			
6	Civilian disasters			
h)	<u>ECONOMIC SERVICES</u>			
	Customs, treasury, taxes			

N°	CURRICULUM	SESSION HRS	TOTAL HRS	NOTES
i)	GENERAL CRIMINAL LAW			
1	Definition: general notions	1		
2	Infraction: constituting elements - classification	4		
3	Punishable attempt	2		
4	Complicity	2		
5	Criminal responsibility	2		
6	Justificatory facts: - legal order - order from legitimate authority - self-defence	8		
7	Justificatory facts: - state of necessity, consent of the victim	3		
8	Causes of non imputability: insanity - constraint	3		
9	Aggravating circumstances	2		
10	Attenuating circumstances - excuses	2		
11	Reasons for removing sentences (amnesty, rehabilitation) -reasons for extinguishing sentences			
j)	SPECIAL CRIMINAL LAW			
1	Generalities - object	1		
2	Rebellion - opposition to legitimate authority	3		
3	Crimes and offenses against individuals	2		
4	Assault and battery - homicides - poisoning	6		
5	Violent offenses - abortion	2		
6	Indecent offence - indecent exposure	3		
7	Prostitution	2		
8	Slander - false accusation	2		
9	Crimes and offenses against property	2		
10	Thefts - fraud - breach of trust -embezzlement	7		
11	Comparative study of breach of trust and fraud	3		
12	Receiving and concealing goods	2		
13	Fires	3		
14	Violation of the laws governing the press- basics	2		
k)	CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION POLICE			
1	Definitions and object	1		
2	Criminal investigation police personnel	2		
3	Outline of a criminal trial			

N°	CURRICULUM	SESSION HRS	TOTAL HRS	NOTES
4	Director of public prosecution	1		
5	Examining Magistrate - judgement jurisdiction	1		
6	Department of Public Prosecution	1		
7	Ways of submitting a case to a court by the Brigade	1		
8	Role of the Criminal Investigation Police Officer (CIPO) and Criminal Investigation Policeman (CIP)	1		
9	The different steps in an investigation: in flagrante delicto investigations - preliminary inquiry - Rogatory commission inquiry	3		
10	Verification: transport to the site - preparations - role of the CIP on arrival - setting out secure area - mapping and photographing the area - affix seals	2		
11	Referring to an expert	2		
12	Search = search warrant - seizure of objects - individuals whose presence is required on the premises	1		
13	Arrest - search - body search - police custody	1		
14	Declarations notebook: hearing of witnesses - first, second confrontation, interrogation	3		
15	Statement: -collecting - single statement - separate statements - summary statement	1		
16	The criminal investigation police kit	1		
17	Exercise on the search for the categorising of offenses	1		
18	Practical exercises on carrying out investigations (1h)	1		
i)	CRIMINAL PROCEDURE			
1	Rwandan criminal procedure code - an overlook - definition of the criminal trial - procedure	7		
2	Wrongful act: civil and criminal - civil action - public action	8		
3	Justice warrants	1		
4	Director of Public Prosecution	2		
5	Lodging appeals	1		
6	To appeal a judgement	1		
7	Judgement by default	1		

N°	CURRICULUM	SESSION HRS	TOTAL HRS	NOTES
8	Judgement orders	1	-	
9	Remedies at law	2		
10	Opposing rulings	2		
III	<u>GENERAL MILITARY TRAINING</u>			
A)	<u>TARGET PRACTICE</u>	10		
1	Presentation and definition of target practice	1		
2	Description of the automatic pistol (AP) - targets	2		
3	Security procedures before, during and after target practice	2		
4	Shooting instructions for AP	1		
5	Exercises for the various precision target practices	4		
		NB. The Rwandan party will send its instruction programme in the other branches of General Military Training		

DETAILED PROGRAM OF THEORETICAL TRAINING: 286 HRS

SUBJECTS COVERED:	NUMBER OF SESSIONS	HRS
- National gendarmerie, presentation, evolution, missions, competency	2 x 2 hrs	4H
- Mobile gendarmerie	2 x 2	4H
- Law enforcement regulations	2 x 1	2H
- Use of armed forces in law enforcement	2 x 2	4H
- The gendarmerie in law enforcement: general intervention principles	1 x 1	2H
- The platoon in law enforcement	1 x 1	2H
- Techniques (Eli-Support-Financing)	2 x 2	4H
- Intervention in prisons		
- Departmental gendarmerie		
- Manage and forecast services (permission - internship - rest)		
- Concept of service		
- Service record - Personnel record, service bulletin		
- Manage and monitor equipment		
- Relations with the units		
- Assuming CIPO powers for searches, detention, seizures, hearings and criminal investigations	5 x 2	10H
- Discovering a cadaver	3 x 2	6H
- Administration, carrying out an investigation and rational steps	2 x 2	4H
- Drafting a statement summary	2 x 2	4H
- Relations with the magistrates	2 x 2	4H
- The Director of Public Prosecution	2 x 2	4H
- The Examining magistrate	2 x 2	4H
- The grand jury	2 x 2	4H

SUBJECTS COVERED:	NUMBER OF SESSIONS	HRS
- Relation between territorial and research units	2 x 2	4H
- Role of the central file	3 x 2	6H
- Use of information	5 x 2	10H
- Composition and means of the platoon	6 x 2	12H
- Platoon missions	5 x 2	10H
- Criminal investigations police		
General notions	5 x 2	10H
- Administrative police		
- Traffic police	5 x 2	10H
- General service principles	7 x 2	14H
- Technical police	5 x 2	10H
- Military correspondence	4 x 2	8H
Pedagogy		
- Basic pedagogical principles	2 x 2	4H
- The instructor	1 x 2	2H
- The instructor's file	2 x 2	4H
- How to "informer"	1 x 2	2H
- How to "demonstrate"	1 x 2	2H
- Monitoring instruction	1 x 2	2H
- Administration of Units (the Brigadier Commander, Company Commander, Group commander)	2 x 2	4H
- Instruction session	2 x 2	4H
Military Training		78hrs
hrs		
	OVERALL TOTAL	286 HRS

DETAILED PROGRAM OF PRACTICAL TRAINING: 108 HRS

SUBJECT COVERED	SESSIONS	HOURS
- Commanding a platoon in L.E.	1x2	2H
- Conducting a criminal police inquiry in three cases of public disaster:	3x2	6H
a) railway accident	1x2	2H
b) airplane accident	1x2	2H
c) natural catastrophes	1x2	2H
- Concrete examples of the instructor's role		
Role of the criminal investigation instructor	7x2	14H
- Role of the L.E. instructor Gendarmerie School	20x2	40H
- Practical sessions on capturing demonstrators	3x2	6H
- Capturing barricades	1x2	2H
- Round ups	1x2	2H
- The offensive leap	1x2	2H
- The charge	1x2	2H
- Losing contact	1x2	2H
- To disengage	1x2	2H
- Arrests in law enforcement	1x2	2H
- Close protection of personalities	1x2	2H
Law enforcement in stadiums	2x2	4H
- The movements and orders in L.E.	2x2	4H
- Preliminary inquiry	1x2	2H
- In flagrante delicto inquiry	1x2	2H
- Rogatory commission inquiry	1x2	2H
- Practical cases of transfer	1x2	2H
	OVERALL TOTAL	108 HRS

PRACTICAL TRAINING PROGRAM: 78H

Number	Discipline	Length of session	Total	Obs
1	Service in brigade	19		
2	Law Enforcement	20		
3	Traffic and road regulations	20		
4	Target practice	19		
	OVERALL TOTAL		78 HRS	

LIST OF DISCIPLINES TO BE EXAMINED

I. Professional and legal training

1. Civics and morality instruction
2. Gendarmerie knowledge
3. Brigade Service
4. Law enforcement
5. Traffic and road regulations
6. Intelligence
7. Administrative police
8. Scientific police
9. Legal police
10. Target practice instruction
11. General criminal law
12. Special criminal law
13. Criminal procedure

II Military training

The program of military disciplines to be taught and on which the examination will be based is to be determined by the Rwandan party.

SUBJECTS TO BE EXAMINED

I	<u>Theoretical training</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Law enforcement regulation - Use of the Armed Forces for law enforcement - Intervention in a penitentiary environment - Reminder of the powers of a criminal investigation police officer during searches, detention, seizures, interviews, criminal investigations - Use of intelligence - The general principles of service - Administration of units - Basic teaching principles - The conception of the service - Personnel management and supervising 	
II	<u>Practical training</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conduct of a criminal investigation enquiry in three cases: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Public disasters - Airplane accidents - Natural catastrophes - The movements and orders in law enforcement - Role of the criminal investigation instructor: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Preliminary inquiry * In flagrante delicto inquiry * Security measures at target practice * Practical transfer case * Role of the law enforcement instructor * Law enforcement arrests 	
III	<u>End of course exam.</u>	

ATTACHMENT 4

I OFFICE MATERIALS AND SUPPLIES REQUIREMENTS

1) Office Materials

- Typewriters (2) one with long carriage
- Computers (2)
- Photocopiers (2) - one for management - one for photocopying instruction sheets
- Staplers (6) of which two are giant ones
- Hole punchers (2)

2) Office Supplies

- Paper reams 700
- 2 packets of 100 blue biros
- 1 packet of 100 red biros
- 1 packet of 100 black biros
- Erasers x 10
- Pencils x 10
- Glue sticks x 10
- Scotch tape x 10
- Paperclips - 20 packets
- Staples - 100 packets
- Pins - 10 packets
- File holders - 100
- Registers - 1
- Notebooks - 20
- Correction fluid x 10
- Exercise books - 20
- Rulers - 5
- Baskets - 3
- Brooms - 3

3) MATERIAL NEEDS FOR THE DEMONSTRATION HALL

- Police Officers Kits
- Finger-printing plate

PROJET DE FORMATION DES AGENTS DE LA POLICE COMMUNALE

I. OBJET:

Assister le Gouvernement d'Union Nationale à Base Elargie du Rwanda pour la formation d'agents de Police en vue de renforcer la sécurité dans les communes.

II. ORGANISATION

- 1) Type de formation: Elèves agents de Police.
- 2) Lieux de formation: Chefs lieux de préfecture. Choix du site: laissé à l'appréciation des autorités locales.
- 3) Effectif: Contingents de 50 sur la base de 10 agents par Commune.
- 4) Durée de la formation: 12 semaines réparties ainsi qu'il suit:
 - 8 semaines de cours théoriques;
 - 1 semaine de formation pratique;
 - 1 semaine de révision;
 - 2 semaines d'examen.
- 5) Qualifications.

Les agents à l'issue de la formation doivent être aptes à:

 - mettre en oeuvre les techniques de maintien de l'ordre;
 - assurer la garde des points sensibles;
 - recevoir les plaintes et déclarations;
 - procéder aux constatations d'infractions;
 - accomplir les missions de Police administrative et de circulation routière (Police de roulage);
 - rechercher et exploiter les renseignements relatifs à l'ordre public et à la sécurité.
- 6) Programme: Le programme de formation est joint en annexe.
- 7) Aptitudes requises pour les candidats:
 - être en mesure de:
 - lire et écrire couramment dans l'une des langues reconnues officielles au Rwanda;

- être physiquement aptes;
- être de bonne moralité;
- être de l'un des deux sexes.

III. BESOINS POUR LA FORMATION:

A. Matériel

- 1) Infrastructure (à fournir par la partie Rwandaise)
 - Locaux appropriés pour la formation et l'encadrement;
 - Dortoirs pouvant recevoir 50 stagiaires;
 - Réfectoires et cuisine;
 - Salle de cours;
 - Infirmerie;
 - Poste de Police;
 - Magasin d'armes;
 - Centre de documentation;
 - Terrain de sport ou d'éducation physique.
 - Bureaux

- 2) Matériel didactique
 - Code et autres ouvrages divers (à fournir par la partie Rwandaise);
 - Fournitures de bureau (à fournir par la MINUAR).

3) Matériel roulant

Un véhicule de transport de troupe (à fournir par la partie Rwandaise) en cas de besoin. Les instructeurs de la MINUAR utiliseront leur propre véhicule pour leurs déplacements.

4) Tenues

- deux (2) tenues de travail pour chaque élève;

5) Matériel d'entraînement au maintien de l'ordre (A fournir pendant la phase pratique).

- 60 casques MO pour les stagiaires et encadreur;
- " ceintures baudriers;
- " guêtres blancs;
- " bâtons de protection;
- " boucliers;
- " protège tibias
- 10 fusils lance-grenades (FLG);

- grenades lacrymogènes;
- porte-voix ou mégaphone;
- masques à gaz.

B. Personnel d'encadrement

- Instructeurs de la MINUAR (de Chef de l'équipe PMT de CIVPOL dans la préfecture assume les fonctions de Directeur des Etudes);
- Instructeurs militaires (à l'initiative des autorités Rwandaises);
- Instructeurs civils (Magistrats-Administrateurs civils, professeurs d'enseignement: à l'initiative des autorités Rwandaises).

V. **BESOINS OPERATIONNELS:**

- a) Bureaux au niveau de chaque préfecture;
- b) Poste de Police au niveau de chaque commune;
- c) Moyens de déplacement:
 - véhicule léger au niveau préfecture;
 - véhicule et motos au niveau commune.
- d) Transmissions: réseau autonome radio au niveau de chaque préfecture;
- e) Armement
 - Armement individuel pour les agents
- f) Equipements divers et équipements MO
 - Baudriers et ceinturons
 - Bâtons de défense
 - Menottes
 - Sifflets
 - Chaussures rangers

Tenue et casques de combat, uniforme spécial Police.
- g) Equipements spéciaux de Police de la circulation routière.

VI. MODALITES

Dès approbation du projet par les autorités compétentes Rwandaises, les élèves agents après leur mise en conditions seront regroupés pour la formation aux lieu et date prévus.

Le Chef de l'Equipe de la Police Civile des Nations Unies de la préfecture, réglera en rapport avec le Préfet toutes les questions d'ordre matériel et organisationnel.