

UNPAMID

UNPAMID, FORCE STRUCTURE

12 JAN - 9 JUNE 1995

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## The Mandate

### General Principles

1. There is agreement on general principles as follows:

- a) The new mandate must reflect the qualitative change in the political situation since UNAMIR's initial mandates.
- b) The mandate would continue under Chapter VI which requires the formal acceptance of the Rwandese government.
- c) The mandate would be for a 6-month period.
- d) Consultations were aimed at facilitating a decision on the mandate by the Security Council.

### The new mandate

2. During the joint-commission consultations, it was agreed that:

- a) the mandate would exclude reference to the following sub-para:

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

- b) Instead it would include the following sub-para:

UNAMIR will contribute to the efforts of the government of Rwanda in the process of voluntary and safe repatriation and resettlement of refugees.

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A  
file

- c) It would also include the following sub paras:

The SRSG will continue to exercise his good offices to assist the government of Rwanda in the process of national reconciliation within the framework of the Arusha Peace Agreement.

UNAMIR will assist the government of Rwanda to provide security and support for the distribution of relief supplies and humanitarian relief operations.

UNAMIR will provide protection and security to United Nations installations and personnel, including the International Tribunal and its personnel and the United Nations Human Rights Field Operation Headquarters, its field offices throughout Rwanda and their personnel.

UNAMIR would assist the Rwandese government in de-mining operations, whenever called upon.

- d) It would exclude reference to:

- i) CIVPOL
- ii) Border-monitoring

UNAMIR Formed Troops Strength

3. UNAMIR stated that troop reductions in the new mandate would be "substantial". The Rwandese delegation considered that the reduction should be "drastic".
4. It was agreed that the formed troops being reduced would be phased out over a 3/4 month period. UNAMIR would phase out completely by the end of the 6-month mandate.
5. It was agreed that a basic contingent of 1 battalion and support companies (eg logistics, engineering, telecommunication and medical) may remain in Kigali.
6. However there was a difference of view on the number of troops to remain in the prefectures. Rwanda maintains that no formed troops should remain outside Kigali (ie in the prefectures) and only MILOBs may be allowed in the prefectures for support purposes UNAMIR considers that existing battalions may be replaced by company strength formed troops to provide protection to Human Rights Monitors and at "security-corridors and transit areas". However these troops would not perform existing mandate at para 2 (a) above ie protect "citizens at risk" but would be performing new mandate task outlined at 2 (b) ie safe return of refugees and 2 (c) protection for Human Rights Monitors in the field and MILOBs.

## THE RWANDESE PROPOSAL ON UNAMIR MANDATE AFTER THE 9TH OF JUNE 1995

### GENERAL PRINCIPLES

- A. The joint commission between the Rwandese government and UNAMIR was set up to facilitate the definition of a new mandate that is to be assigned to UNAMIR from 9th June 1995. In approving that mandate it should be recognised that the United Nations Security Council will have to take into account the views of the Rwandese government.
- B. The mandate of UNAMIR has to be revisited given the new circumstances in Rwanda;
- C. UNAMIR is operating in Rwanda under chapter 6 and therefore can get a new mandate after June 9th with full acceptance by the Rwandese government;
- D. The present three components of UNAMIR namely:
  - 1. The Special Representative of the Secretary General;
  - 2. The civilian component;
  - 3. The military; will have to be reviewed in the context of the role they are playing in the country.

To this end, the Rwanda government will want the UNAMIR mandate that emphasized the role of the Special Representative and civilian components to be clearly spelt out, while that of the military component will have to be reduced drastically, it being understood that the reduction will be commensurate with the mandate.

- E. The next mandate will be a period of 6 months from June 9th 1995 and will be a period in which the winding up of UNAMIR presence in Rwanda should be envisaged.

### The proposed mandate after 9th June 1995

It will be recalled that UNAMIR had been created by the resolution 872 of October 5, 1993 with the following mandate:

- a. To contribute to the maintenance of security in the town of Kigali, notably inside the zone free of arms created by the parties extending in the town and its surroundings;
- b. To supervise the ceasefire accord, which stipulates in its terms the establishment of the stationing and gathering points, the delimitation of a new demilitarised security zone and the definition of other procedures of demobilisation;
- c. To supervise the conditions of general security in the country during the final period of the transitional government until elections;

- d. To contribute to the demining especially using a training programme;
- e. To examine, on the request of parties or by its own initiative, cases of no application of the draft treaty about the integration of armed forces, to specify their representatives and to report about the progress, if need be, to the Secretary General;
- g. To help to coordinate humanitarian activities relating to emergency operations;
- h. To make inquiries and to report about incidents of gendarmerie and police activities.

That mandate was revised on the 30th of November 1994 by the Security Council resolution 965 which added to the initial mandate the following points:-

- To contribute to the security and the protection of displaced people, refugees and civilians faced with danger in Rwanda, thanks notably to the creation and the maintenance, where this is possible, of protected areas for humanitarian purposes;
- To assure security and support to the distribution of emergencies and humanitarian assistance operations;
- To use its good offices to facilitate national reconciliation according to the Arusha Agreement;
- To contribute to assure the security of International Tribunal staff for Rwanda and the specialists of Human Rights being in Rwanda, notably to protect the state prosecutor office and to plan escorts to assure security of missions carried out outside of Kigali town;
- To help to establish and to teach a new integration police.

Following the establishment of a government of national Unity, and considering the sovereignty of the country, the government proposes the mandate of UNAMIR after the 9th of June 1995 as follows:-

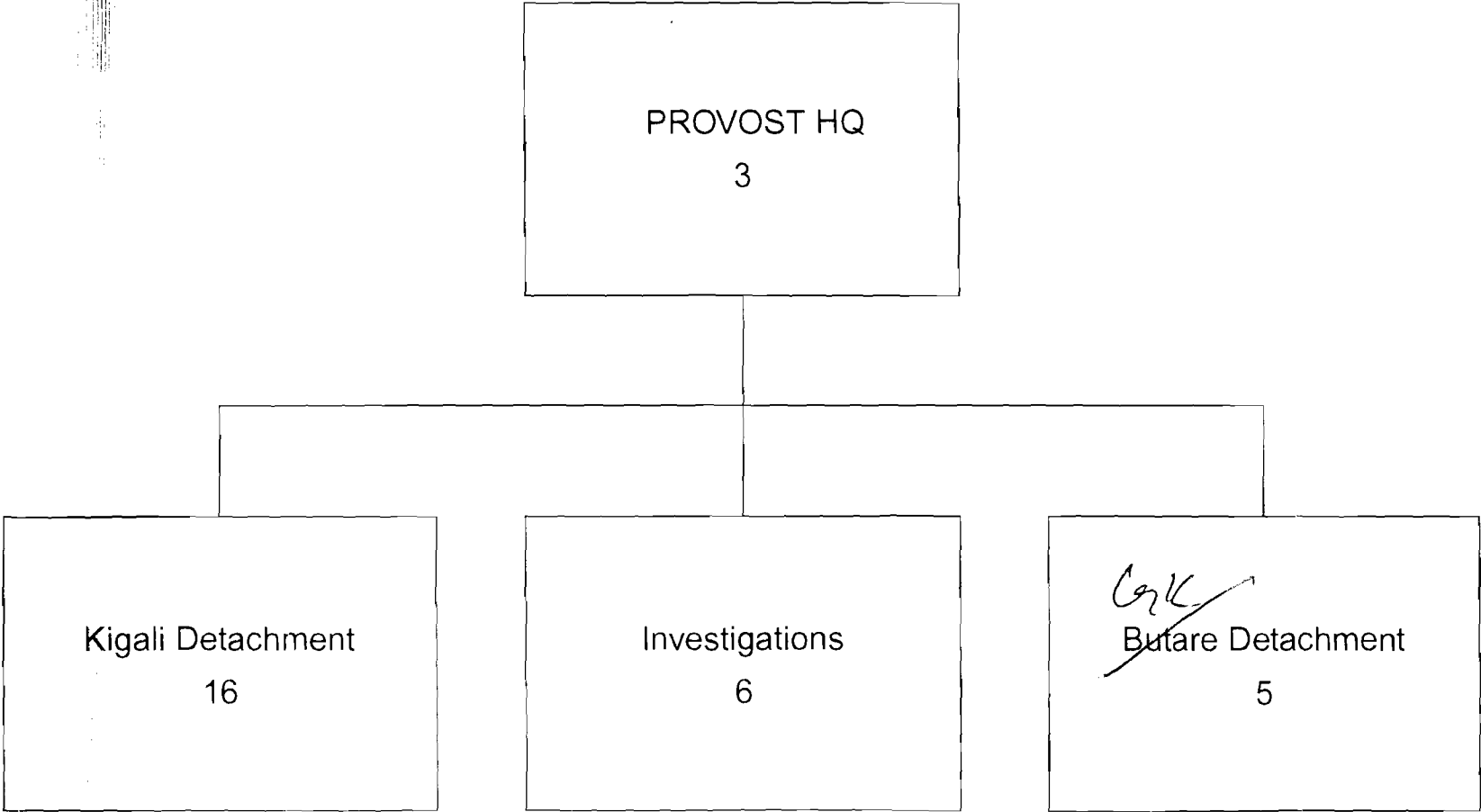
1. To help the Rwandese Government in the demining operations according to a programme of action established by the appropriate Government services;
2. To assist the Rwandese Government in the process of refugees repatriation, notably in providing the observers in the transit areas according to the accords signed by Zaire, Burundi, Tanzania and the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR).

3. To assist the Rwanda Government to ensure the security of the International Tribunal staff for Rwanda, the specialists of Human Rights deployed on the ground, the agents of the United Nations, among them the Representative of the Secretary General. That implies the protection of offices and eventually staff escorts;
4. To contribute to a good progress of humanitarian activities and the distribution of aid throughout the country, notably to provide logistic means;
5. To use the good offices of the Special Representative of the Secretary General of the United Nations in order to participate in helping diplomatically the national reconciliation process according to the spirit of the Arusha Peace Accord.

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Organisation of Military Police Platoon

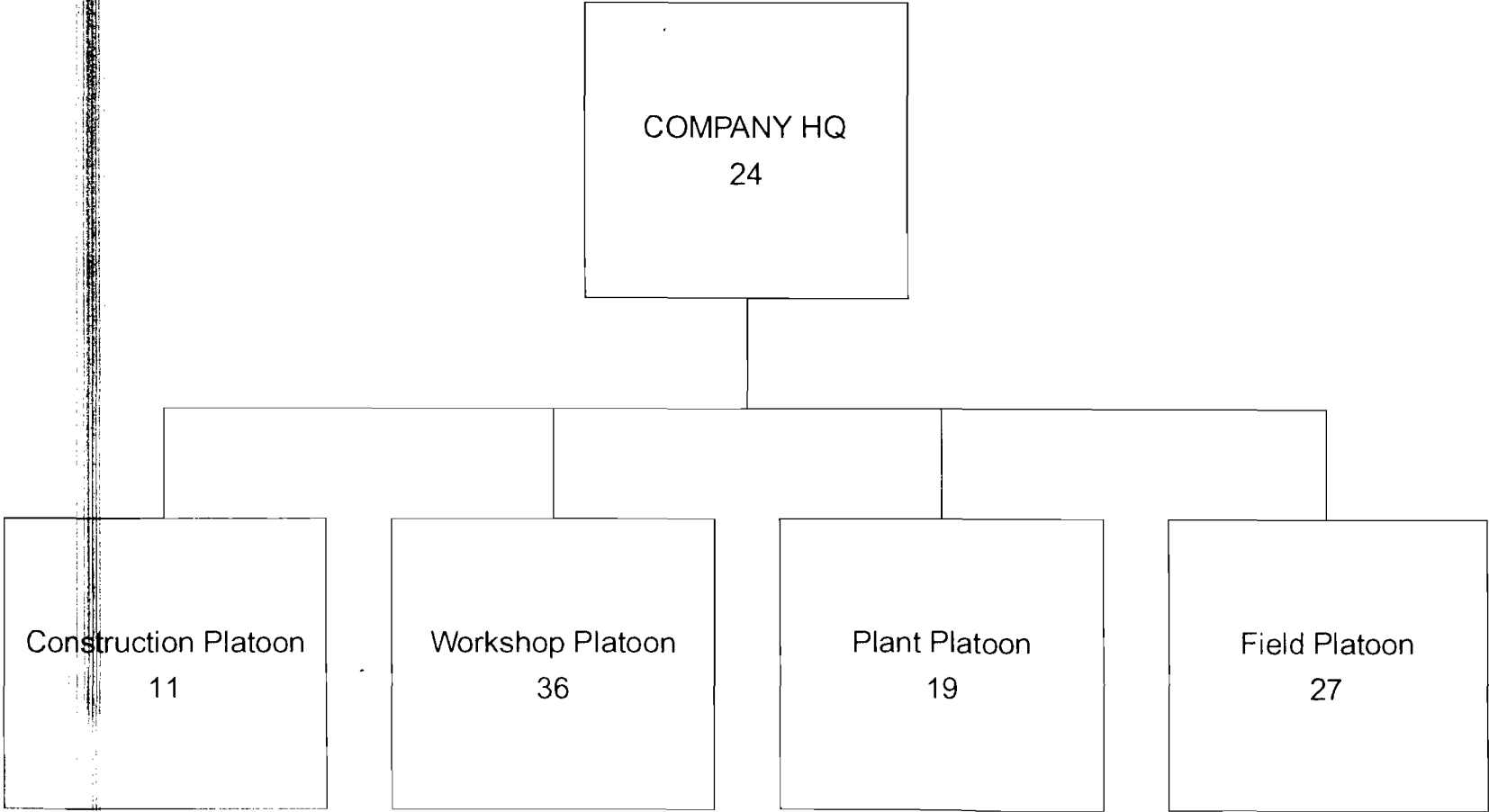
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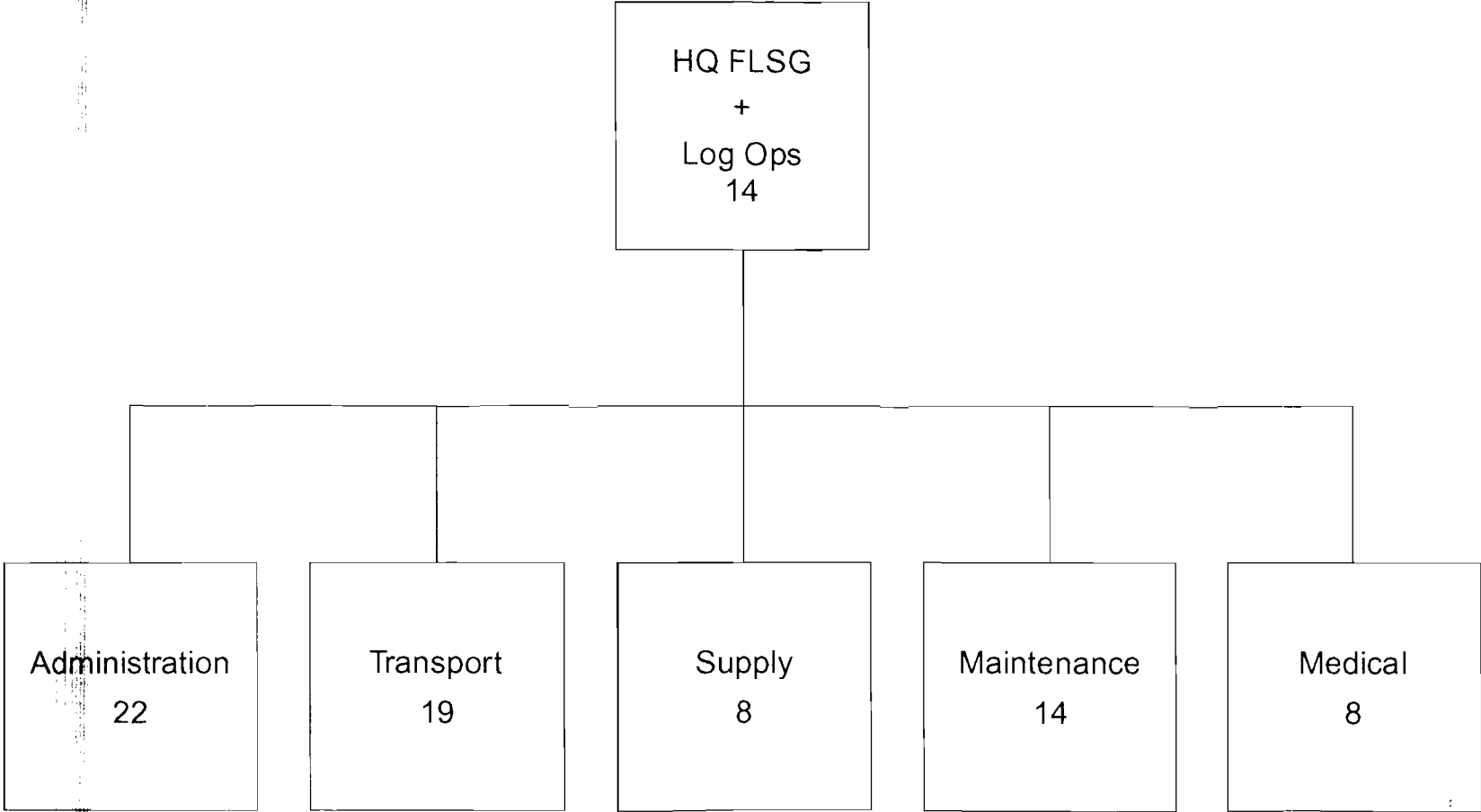
Force Engineer Company

X

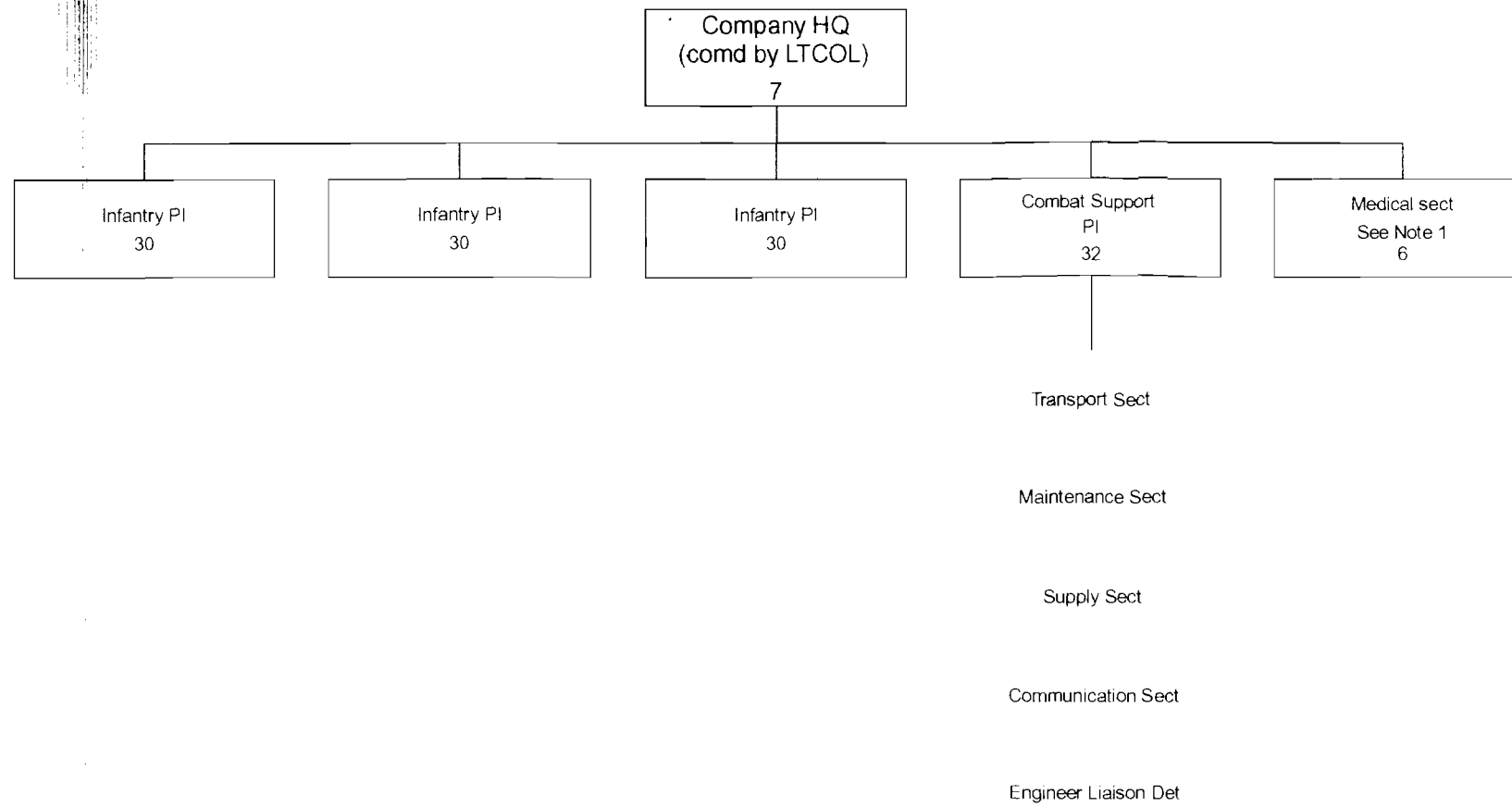


Force Logistic Support Group

x



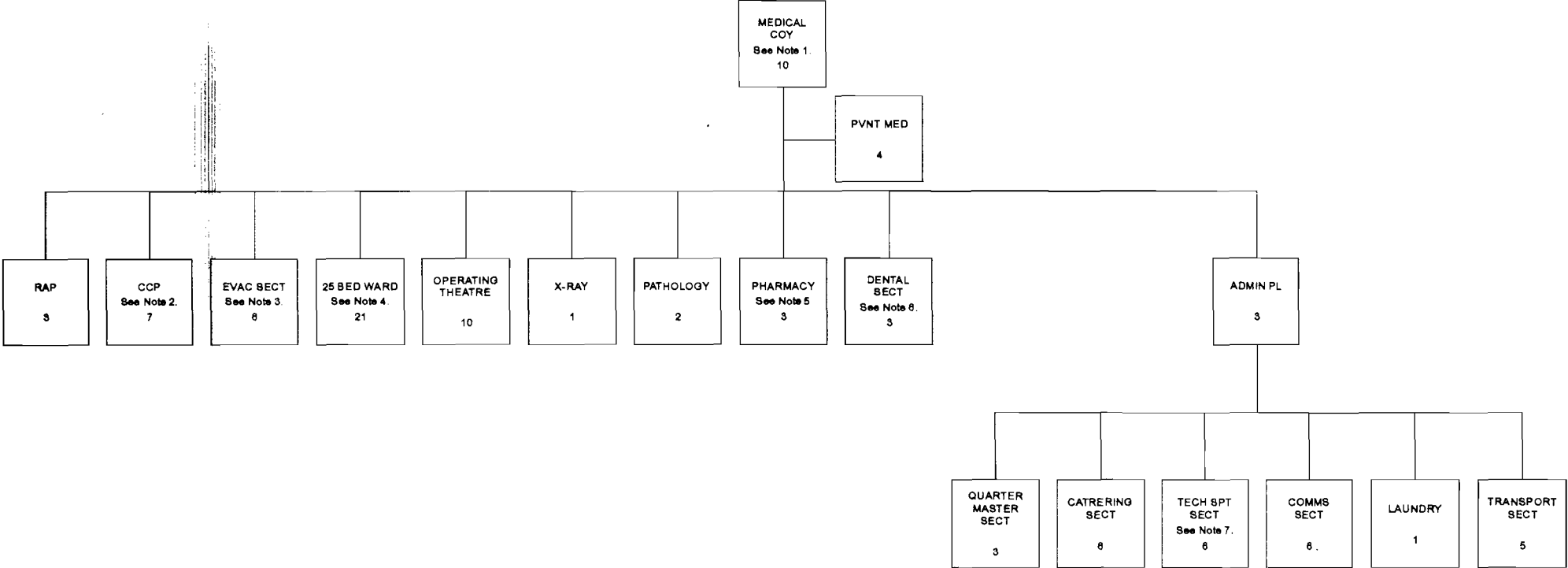
## Sector Independent Company Group



### Note

1. Includes a medical officer, nursing officer, preventative health assistant and three medical assistants. Each independent company will require two ambulances.

Force Medical Company

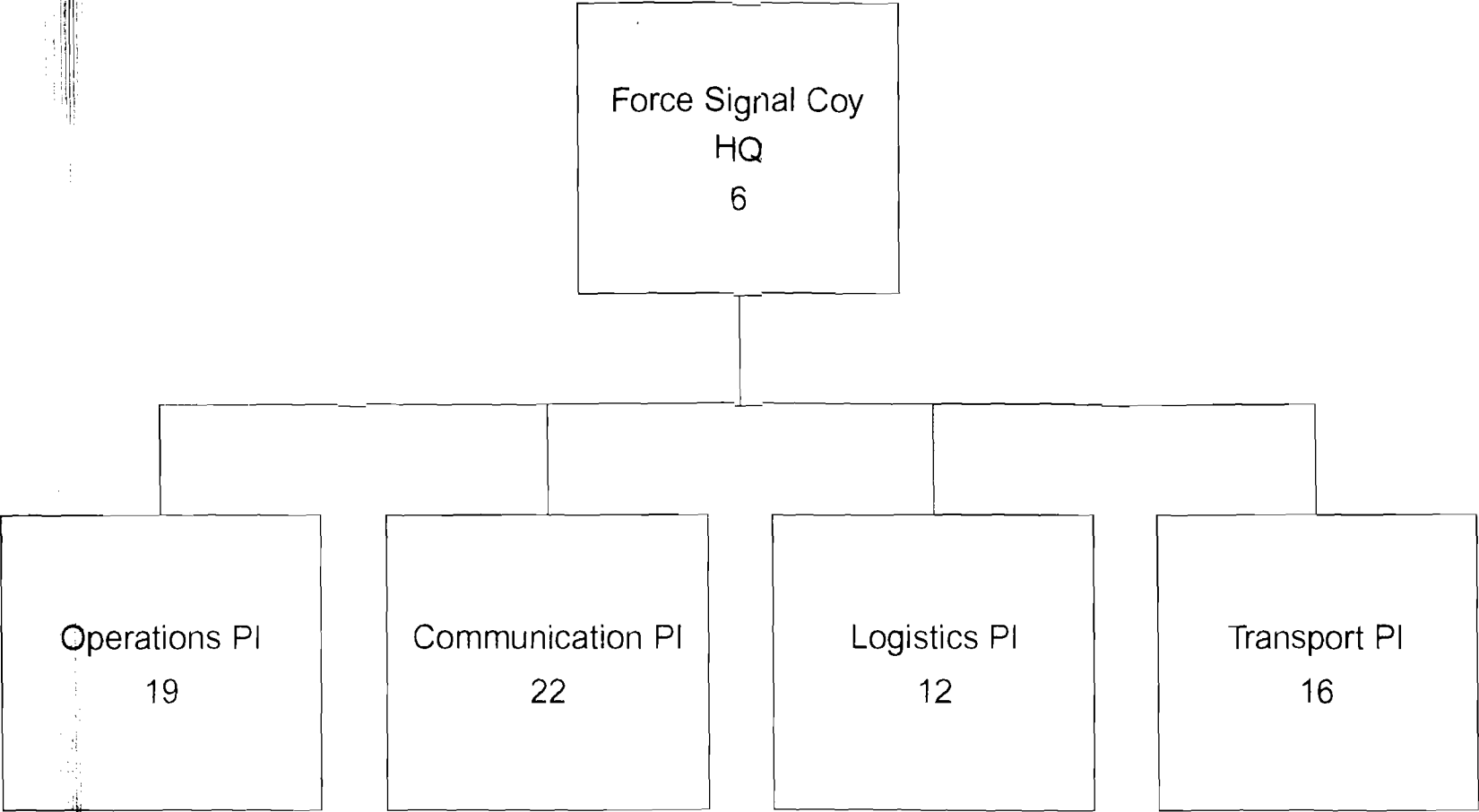


Notes

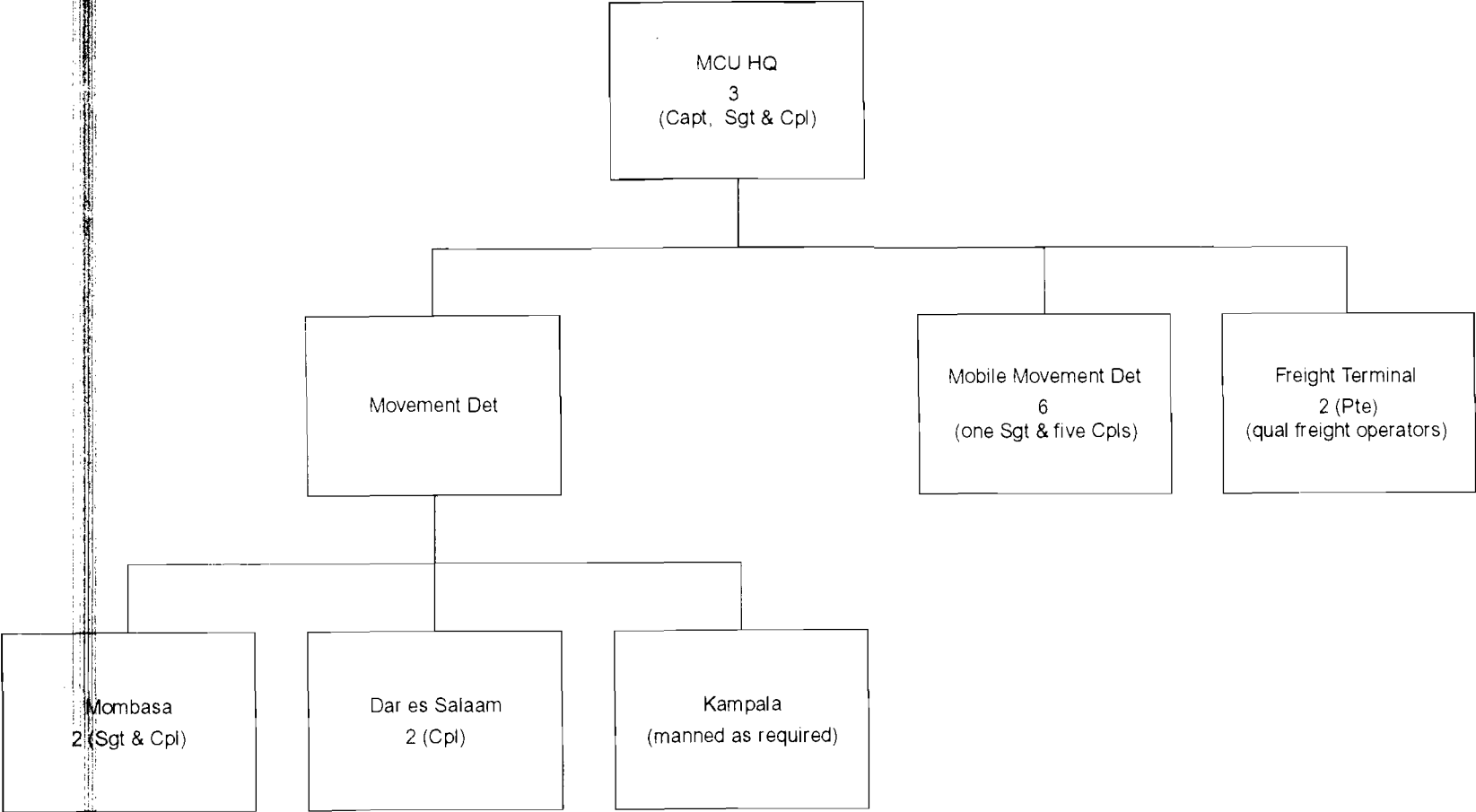
- 1. No. incl pers required for national contingent issues.
- 2. Deployable Casualty Collection Post can be used to augment ward bed spaces if required.
- 3. Four ambulances
- 4. Incl one specialist. AME teams and pers for three shifts. Personnel to be trained to man two HDU/ICU bed spaces normally undertake routine ward duties.
- 5. Provides tech spt to LSG for Class VIII management.
- 6. One Dental sect
- 7. Incl maint and Med tech sect

Force Signal Company

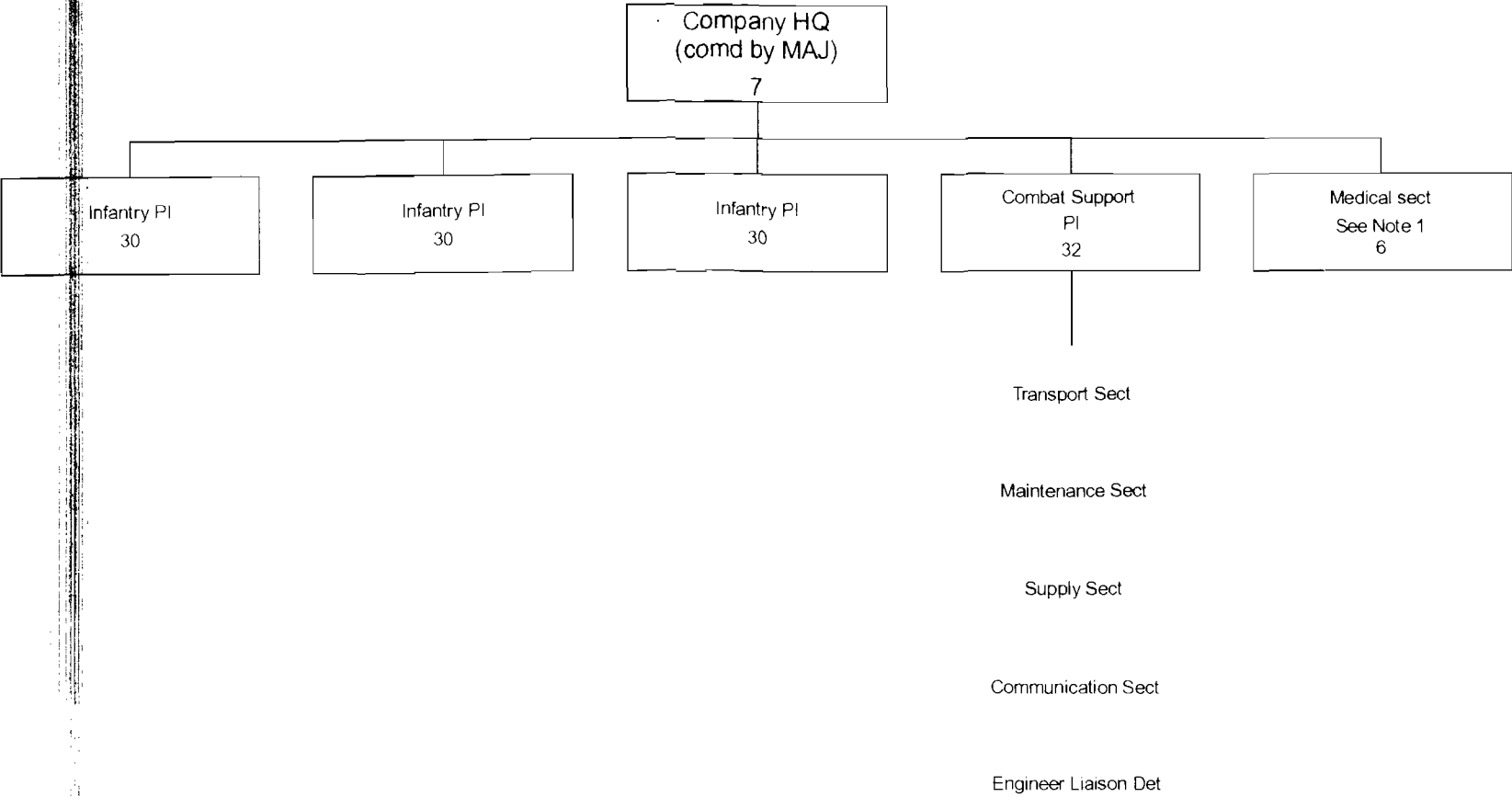
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Movement Control Unit



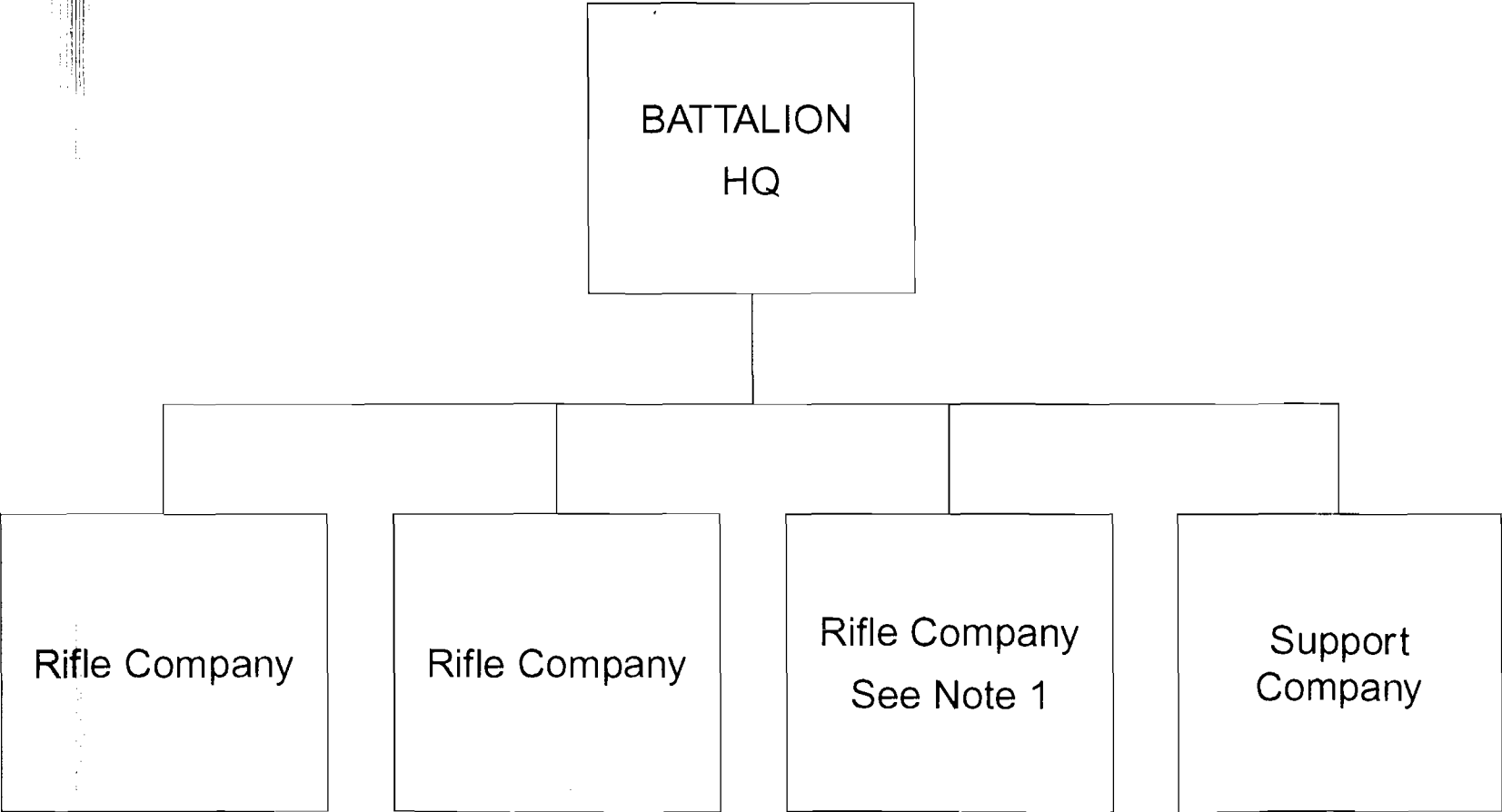
Kigali Company Group (Tribunal)



Note

1. Includes a medical officer, nursing officer, preventative health assistant and three medical assistants. Company will require two ambulances.

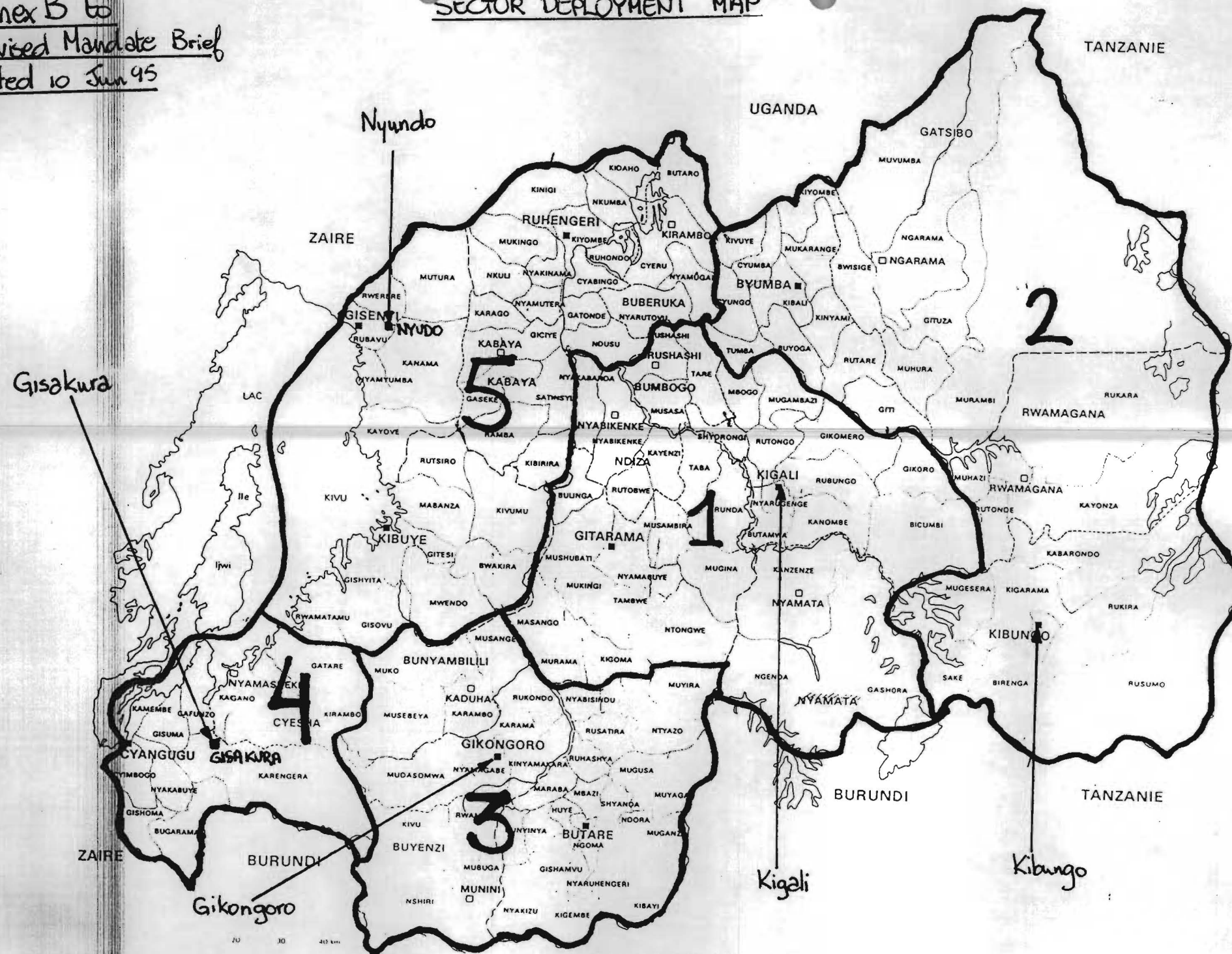
Kigali Battalion





Annex B to  
Revised Mandate Brief  
Dated 10 Jun 95

# SECTOR DEPLOYMENT MAP



**BRIEF FOR FORCE COMMANDER**  
**ON**  
**THE REVISED UNAMIR MANDATE**

**Background**

- With effect 9 Jun 95 UNAMIR has received a new mandate which has shifted the focus from a peace-keeping to a confidence-building role. On this basis, the tasks that UNAMIR will undertake can be divided into:
  - tasks specifically required to sustain a United Nations peace-keeping presence in Rwanda, mainly in Kigali; and
  - tasks aimed at assisting the government of Rwanda in confidence-building and in the promotion of a climate conducive to the stability and to the return of refugees and displaced persons.
- The revised mandate will require UNAMIR to reduce its formed troop strength to 1,800 personnel by 9 Oct 95 passing through a strength of 2,330 by 9 Sep 95, or sooner. The force level of 2,330 will be used as a bench mark in order to avoid disruption and turbulence in redeployments. The Milobs and Civpol strengths will remain at their current authorised levels of 320 and 120 respectively.

**Proposed Tasks and Troop Requirements - Proposed Mandate**

- **Tasks to Sustain Peace-Keeping Operations**
  - Provide security for United Nations personnel and facilities and contribute to the security of personnel and premises of United Nations agencies. *Currently there are twenty four section tasks and probable tasks for another nine sections. This will give a total of thirty three tasks.*
  - Contribute to the security of the International Tribunal, including full time protection of the Prosecutors office, as well as those of human rights officers. *It is anticipated that the tasks of protection of the Tribunal HQ and accommodation and escorts for the tribunal members will require nine sections. No personnel have been dedicated for the protection of human rights offices.*
  - Protection of NGOs as required. *Currently, there are no sections allocated for this task.*
  - Ready Reserve. *Currently there are three sections allocated for this task and are located in Kigali only.*
  - Command, Control and Support Elements. *Provision of command and control, liaison and planning in operations and logistics functions will require 40 personnel. Provision of a limited engineer squadron will call for 150 personnel. The provision of medical unit which would include a level one, two and three treatment facility, trained aero medical evacuation (AME) and road evacuation crews, and preventative medicine advice through environmental health teams will require 125*

personnel. The provision of a limited signals unit to provide HQ signal support and signal detachments in some sectors would demand 75 personnel. Continuation of the Integrated Logistics System will require 85 personnel. The provision of military police support to UNAMIR will necessitate 30 personnel. A movement control unit of 15 personnel will be required for possibly 3 to 4 months to assist the downsizing of UNAMIR. These tasks will require a total of 515 personnel.

**Tasks to Assist the Rwandan Government in Confidence-Building and in the Promotion of a Climate Conducive to the Stability and to the Return of Refugees**

- Monitoring throughout the country with Milobs and Civpol. This will be carried out by 320 Milobs and 120 Civpol.
- Support the provision of humanitarian aid. This will be carried out by the formed troops in the prefectures and from Kigali.
- Facilitating the return and reintegration of refugees into their home communities. This will be carried out using formed troops, Milobs and Civpol in the communes and prefectures.
- Provide assistance and expertise in engineering, logistics, medical care and demining. This will be provided by the UNAMIR HQ, force logistic unit, engineer unit and medical unit.
- Limited reserves of formed troops in certain prefectures (these troops would not undertake any patrolling duties but would assist in the performance of the above tasks as required). This task will be performed by three independent companies (3 x 160 pers each) by 9 Oct 95. Due to the difficulties in communications and logistical resupply as a result of geographical dispersion, independent companies will be more appropriately supported by force elements vice unit elements.
- Assist in the training of a national police force until bilateral agreements have been reached. This will be provided by Civpol.
- Be prepared to deploy Milobs in neighbouring counties with the priority to Zairean airfields to monitor arms and military equipment supply. This will be provided by UNAMIR Milobs.

**Possible Force Structure**

- The revised mandate has been approved with a total force strength of 1800 formed troops, 320 Milobs and 120 Civpol. A possible force structure is as follows:
  - Force HQ (40 pers) — 30
  - One battalion (800 pers)
  - One engineer squadron (150 pers)
  - One medical company (125 pers) — 100
  - One signal company (75 pers)



- *One Logistic Group (85 pers)*
- ? • *Three independent companies (each company of 160 )*
- *One military police platoon (30 pers)*
- x • *One movement control unit (15 pers)*
- *Milobs (320)*
- *Civpol (120)*

125 x 4 = 500

Brief prepared by: LTCOL S.J. Dunn, G3 Plans  
Cleared by: COL J. Arp, DCOS OPS  
10 Jun 95

--- Limite des préfectures  
 --- Limite des communes  
 ■ BUTARE Chef lieu et nom de préfecture  
 □ NYAMATA Chef lieu de sous-préfecture  
 NYAMATA Nom de sous-préfecture  
 NYARUHENGRI Nom de commune

1 Bn India ✓  
 2 Coy Gp Ghana ✓  
 3 Coy Gp Malawi / Nigeria  
 4 Coy Gp Nigeria / Malawi

Nigeria to replace 1st bn out.





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*Office of the Spokesman*

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**NEW MANDATE INFORMATION CAMPAIGN**

1. 12 June 1995 Distribution of the new mandate resolution in 15,000 copies (English, French and Kinyarwanda).
2. 12-13 June 1995 FC and ED brief UNAMIR Senior Staff on the new mandate.
3. 14 June 1995  
11:00 - 12:15 FC & ED hold press briefing.
4. 15 June 1995 Distribution of "UNAMIR - Questions and Answers".
5. 15 June 1995 through 30 June Information sessions for all UNAMIR staff, including all contingents, MILOBs, CIVPOLs, international and local civilian staff, in Kigali as well as in all sectors, on the new mandate, to be conducted on different occasions by the following:
  - SRSG, FC, ED, Special Assistant to SRSG, Political Adviser, Spokesman.
6. Starting  
15 June 1995 Panel discussions on Radio UNAMIR and Radio Rwanda.
  - Radio UNAMIR guests: Col. Mugambage, Maj. Kabuye Rose, Maj. Rutayisire, Ms. C. Umutoni, Mr. C. Dusaidi (list not exhaustive).
  - Radio Rwanda guests: SRSG and FC.
7. 17 June 1995 Working Lunch with the media.
8. From 21 June Public Lectures for Civic groups: Women's Associations, Human Rights Associations, University, Higher Institutions, the public at large, etc., to be conducted by senior officials in point 5 above.



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*Office of the Spokesman*

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

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

**Text of the Resolution**

**The Security Council,**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(d) Assist in the training of a national police force until such time as the Government of Rwanda has entered into bilateral arrangements for the establishment of other training programmes.



(e) Contribute to the security in Rwanda of personnel and premises of United Nations agencies, of the International Tribunal for Rwanda, including full-time protection for the Prosecutor's Office, as well as those of human rights officers, and to contribute also to the security of humanitarian agencies in case of need;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

12. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

**NB**

- The UNAMIR had originally been established by resolution 872 (1993) of 5 October 1993. Resolution 918 (1994) had expanded the mandate of the Mission to include responsibility for the security of civilians and of humanitarian operation, had increased its strength to up to 5,500 troops and imposed an arms embargo on Rwanda.
- By its action today, the Council affirmed that the Chapter VII restrictions imposed by resolution 918 (1994) apply to the sale or supply of arms and matériel to persons in the States neighbouring Rwanda, if such arms or matériel are for use within Rwanda. It called upon the States neighbouring Rwanda to take steps to ensure that such arms and matériel are not transferred to Rwanda camps within their territories.

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- In a statement to the Council, the representative of Zaire called for an independent investigation to refute the claims that his country had been involved with the sale or supply of arms for use in Rwanda. He said it was up to the Government in Rwanda to create a favourable climate for the return of the refugees.
  - The representative of Rwanda, speaking after the vote, called for an end to the arms embargo against his Government and for an international commission to study the problem of the refugee camps. He added that the change in the UNAMIR mandate reflected the changed situation in his country.
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UNITED NATIONS



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## OUTGOING FACSIMILE

08 JUNE 1995

TO: TOUSIGNANT UNAMIR, KIGALI	FROM: BARIL FOR ANNAN UNATIONS, NEW YORK
Fax No:	Fax. No: 212-963-4879
SUBJECT: COMPOSITION OF CANADIAN CONTINGENT	
ATTN: COS, G3 PLANS	ROOM NO: 3650 EXT: 3721
TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES TRANSMITTED INCLUDING THIS ONE: 3	

1. PLEASE FIND ATTACHED A COPY OF A FAX RECEIVED FROM THE PERMANENT MISSION OF CANADA CONCERNING THE POSSIBLE COMPOSITION OF THE CANADIAN CONTINGENT TO REPLACE THE PRESENT ONE.

2. THE PRESENT PROPOSAL SUGGESTS SIGNIFICANT CHANGES TO THE STRUCTURE OF THE CONTINGENT CURRENTLY IN THEATRE. BEFORE REVERTING TO THE PERMANENT MISSION WE WOULD APPRECIATE RECEIVING YOUR INPUTS, TAKING INTO CONSIDERATION THE OVERALL REQUIREMENTS OF THE NEW FORCE STRUCTURE, AS SOON AS THE NEW MANDATE IS FINALIZED.

BEST REGARDS.

UNAMIR - REGISTRY	Action to:	COS
	1	
	2	
	3	
	4	
09 JUN 1995		
<input type="checkbox"/>	- Action completed	
<input type="checkbox"/>	- Acknowledge	
Initial		

CRO 01251

FC

(COS)

G3 PLANS

PERMANENT MISSION OF CANADA TO THE UNITED NATIONS  
MISSION PERMANENTE DU CANADA AUPRÈS DES NATIONS UNIES  
885 SECOND AVENUE, 14TH FLOOR  
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017

1995 JUN -7 P 12:44

FM 8750-06  
File No: >21-14-6 UNAMIR

Destruction Date: >7 JUN 96

INQUIRIES CONCERNING QUALITY OF RECEPTION PLEASE CONTACT  
212-751-5600 EXT 3756 OR MITNET 452-3756

OUR FAX NO/NOTRE BÉLINO: (212) 758-2603  
486-1295

SECURITY/SÉCURITÉ: >UNCLASSIFIED

DATE: >7 JUN 95  
OUR NO/NOTRE NO: >WKGR 7825

FOLLOWING PAGES/PAGES SUIVANTES: >

ADDRESSEES/DESTINAIRES: >UN SECRETARIAT/DPKO/UNAMIR DESK OFFICER  
DPKO MISSION PLANNING SERVICE

ATTENTION: LT COL MARTIN  
LCDR KEBE

REFERENCE: >183/DPKO/MPS/AD 963-1356  
963-4879

SUBJ: >UNAMIR - REPLACEMENT OF CANADIAN CONTINGENT

REMARKS/REMARQUES: >DUE TO OTHER COMMITMENTS, CANADA IS UNABLE TO REPLACE  
95 FORCE LOGISTICS SUPPORT GROUP IN RWANDA AS IT IS CURRENTLY  
CONSTITUTED. AS A REPLACEMENT, CANADA OFFERS A COMPOSITE MISSION SUPPORT  
GROUP COMPRISING 100 PERSONNEL AS FOLLOWS:

- A. FIVE (5) PERSONNEL FOR UNAMIR HQ STAFF; ✓
- B. TEN (10) UN MILITARY OBSERVERS; ✓
- C. A COMMAND AND CONTROL (INCLUDING NATIONAL) INFORMATION SYSTEMS CELL  
OF TEN (10) PERSONNEL; ✓
- D. TEN (10) PERSON MEDICAL ELEMENT;
- E. TWENTY (20) PERSON LOGISTICS ELEMENT;
- F. TEN (10) PERSON ENGINEER ELEMENT; AND
- G. THIRTY-FIVE (35) MEMBER DISMOUNTED INFANTRY PLATOON.

-2-

2. THE LOGISTICS ELEMENT WOULD BE CAPABLE OF PROVIDING PLANNING AND SUPERVISION OF FORCE LEVEL LOGISTICS OPERATIONS BUT WOULD NOT HAVE THE PERSONNEL OR THE EQUIPMENT TO CONDUCT FIELD SUPPORT ACTIVITIES. IT WOULD ALSO INCLUDE FOUR OFFICERS EXPERIENCED IN CONTRACT ADMINISTRATION AS WAS REQUESTED BY FALD.

3. THE ENGINEER ELEMENT COULD PROVIDE INFRASTRUCTURE RECONSTRUCTION AND DE-MINING EXPERTISE IN PLANNING AND CO-ORDINATING THE DE-MINING EFFORT.

4. THE MEDICAL ELEMENT CONSISTS PRIMARILY OF A TRAUMA TEAM AND IS CAPABLE OF PROVIDING MEDICAL AND HEALTH CARE ADVICE TO THE GOVERNMENT OF RWANDA MINISTRIES BUT IS NOT TO BE CONSIDERED A FORCE LEVEL MEDICAL RESOURCE AND IT IS INCAPABLE OF SURGICAL TREATMENT.

5. ADJUSTMENTS IN THE COMPOSITION OF THE FORCE MAY BE POSSIBLE TO ACCOMMODATE THE NEED OF UNAMIR HOWEVER THE TOTAL NUMBER SHOULD REMAIN THE SAME. AS YOU PROCEED WITH THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE NEW UNAMIR FORCE STRUCTURE AS DICTATED BY THE REVISED MANDATE PLEASE ADVISE OF THE SUITABILITY OF THIS OFFER OR OF ANY MODIFICATIONS YOU MAY CONSIDER APPROPRIATE.

COL L.T.B. MINTZ  
DRAFTER/RÉDACTEUR

COL L.T.B. MINTZ  
APPROVED/APPROUVE

CIRC TO/À: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 DIARY/JOURNAL



DCos OPs (then <sup>22/5</sup> Cos)

1. Based on the attached "The mandate", do we have to make any adjustment to our last proposal to NV?

✓ - The phased out sequence (version 6) should be valid.

- Composition of Tps in Kigali is the "status quo"

- HQ down to 50

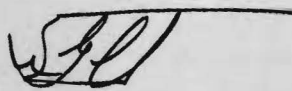
- Troops to remain in prefectures

- where?

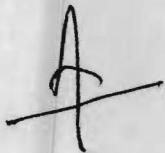
- how many?

do we have this one worked out?

2. If we have to accept closing down with the exception of 800-1200 troops, what is your best sequence and best end state of rotating troops out?



22 May 95



## The Mandate

### General Principles

1. There is agreement on general principles as follows:

a) The new mandate must reflect the qualitative change in the political situation since UNAMIR's initial mandates.

b) The mandate would continue under Chapter VI which requires the formal acceptance of the Rwandese government.

c) The mandate would be for a 6-month period.

d) Consultations were aimed at facilitating a decision on the mandate by the Security Council.

### The new mandate

2. During the joint-commission consultations, it was agreed that:

a) the mandate would exclude reference to the following sub-para:

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

b) Instead it would include the following sub-para:

UNAMIR will contribute to the efforts of the government of Rwanda in the process of voluntary and safe repatriation and resettlement of refugees.

- c) It would also include the following sub paras:

The SRSG will continue to exercise his good offices to assist the government of Rwanda in the process of national reconciliation within the framework of the Arusha Peace Agreement.

UNAMIR will assist the government of Rwanda to provide security and support for the distribution of relief supplies and humanitarian relief operations.

UNAMIR will provide protection and security to United Nations installations and personnel, including the International Tribunal and its personnel and the United Nations Human Rights Field Operation Headquarters, its field offices throughout Rwanda and their personnel.

UNAMIR would assist the Rwandese government in de-mining operations, whenever called upon.

- d) It would exclude reference to:

- i) CIVPOL
- ii) Border-monitoring



UNAMIR Formed Troops Strength

3. UNAMIR stated that troop reductions in the new mandate would be "substantial". The Rwandese delegation considered that the reduction should be "drastic".
4. It was agreed that the formed troops being reduced would be phased out over a 3/4 month period. UNAMIR would phase out completely by the end of the 6-month mandate.
5. It was agreed that a basic contingent of 1 battalion and support companies (eg logistics, engineering, telecommunication and medical) may remain in Kigali.
6. However there was a difference of view on the number of troops to remain in the prefectures. Rwanda maintains that no formed troops should remain outside Kigali (ie in the prefectures) and only MILOBs may be allowed in the prefectures for support purposes UNAMIR considers that existing battalions may be replaced by company strength formed troops to provide protection to Human Rights Monitors and at "security-corridors and transit areas". However these troops would not perform existing mandate at para 2 (a) above ie protect "citizens at risk" but would be performing new mandate task outlined at 2 (b) ie safe return of refugees and 2 (c) protection for Human Rights Monitors in the field and MILOBs.

## MANDATE

### Mandate - Issues to be resolved

CDS  
Did this come from you?  
Pse keep up to date  
on my return.  
16/5

#### 1. General guidelines

(a) Accept the changed context in the ground situation between UNAMIR I and II in the past and UNAMIR III's in the future.

(b) Under Chapter VI, UNAMIR would operate in Rwanda only after the formal acceptance by the Rwandese government. Security Council objectives would need to be considered.

(c) UNAMIR formed troops would need to be reduced in the next mandate. The actual strength of the force would depend on the mandate. Rwanda wants a "drastic" reduction of UNAMIR troops. UNAMIR considers that the mandate must first be agreed in principle before assessing size.

(d) The consultation in the Joint Commission are aimed at finding common ground between the Rwandese government and UN. The final decision on the mandate would be taken by the Security Council. Rwanda as a member of the Security Council would be free to approach the Security Council directly regarding the future mandate.

(e) The next mandate would cover a 6-month period from June 9th.

#### The mandate

2. Without indicating the precise terminology for the mandate, the following subjects may be considered:

File  
Mandate .

(a) The mandate to focus on peace-building/confidence building, underlining the need for immediate, flexible support to meet Rwanda's urgent needs [eg rehabilitation, justice, prisons, repair of infrastructure]. This effort to be carried out in coordination with UNDP and UN Agencies.

✓ (b) The commitment to reconciliation as envisaged in the Arusha peace accords with SRSB playing a good offices role in order to encourage return of refugees in security and dignity.

✓ (c) Provide security and confidence to returning refugees as envisaged in Bujumbura Declaration 1994 and in other formal agreements signed by Rwanda. This would require presence of a limited number of armed troops in sensitive areas. [The Rwandese government considers that at best a monitoring role to be performed by UNAMIR].

(d) To assist government of Rwanda in return and re-integration of refugees in cities and communes. [The Rwandese government states that this task would be undertaken by its own security forces].

(e) To encourage regional cooperation with a view to finding a solution to the problem of refugees [and the prevention of militarisation and arms deliveries in the camps].

### 3. The specific tasks

(a) Provide security to:

- (i) International Tribunal and Personnel
- (ii) UN Headquarters and Personnel
- (iii) UN Human Rights Office and Monitors

(iv) UN Agency HQ and Personnel

(b) Provide back-up security to:

UN humanitarian convoys and aids distribution [Rwanda considers this to be its own responsibility].

(c) Possible areas of protection:

(i) Security corridors and transit camps as stated in Rwanda's formal agreements. [Rwanda considers this to be essentially its own task].

(ii) Police/Gendarmerie training [Rwanda prefers bi-lateral agreement].

(iii) De-mining [possibly only a minimal advisory role].

(iv) Border monitoring [Rwanda considers it unnecessary unless it covers militarisation and arm deliveries in camps].

## MANDATE

### Mandate - Issues to be resolved

#### 1. General guidelines

(a) Accept the changed context in the ground situation between UNAMIR I and II in the past and UNAMIR III's in the future.

(b) Under Chapter VI, UNAMIR would operate in Rwanda only after the formal acceptance by the Rwandese government. Security Council objectives would need to be considered.

(c) UNAMIR formed troops would need to be reduced in the next mandate. The actual strength of the force would depend on the mandate. Rwanda wants a "drastic" reduction of UNAMIR troops. UNAMIR considers that the mandate must first be agreed in principle before assessing size.

(d) The consultation in the Joint Commission are aimed at finding common ground between the Rwandese government and UN. The final decision on the mandate would be taken by the Security Council. Rwanda as a member of the Security Council would be free to approach the Security Council directly regarding the future mandate.

(e) The next mandate would cover a 6-month period from June 9th.

#### The mandate

2. Without indicating the precise terminology for the mandate, the following subjects may be considered:

(a) The mandate to focus on peace-building/confidence building, underlining the need for immediate, flexible support to meet Rwanda's urgent needs [eg rehabilitation, justice, prisons, repair of infrastructure]. This effort to be carried out in coordination with UNDP and UN Agencies.

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(iii) De-mining [possibly only a minimal advisory role].

(iv) Border monitoring [Rwanda considers it unnecessary unless it covers militarisation and arm deliveries in camps].

(\*) we would like know on the specific basis, we have discussed.

- UN HQ has tasked us to work out only the revised mandate on spying of current mandate w/ 09 Jun 95.

- Depending upon the Mandate proposed UN / Sec con will decide as to whether UN should continue or otherwise. [If] Mandate agreed caters only for its purposes, the UN may well decide to wind up the entire Mtn and hand over the resp of Protection of Tribunal and HR to other agencies, instead of maintain an unwarranted non productive presence. Therefore, no useful purpose will be served by discussing the SH details now. In case, you have decided on the SH to be retained by UN, the same will be come to HQ for decision.

143 HR

HQ - Prosecutor Office

35 x Tribunal members & HQ

UN HQ  
Other UN Assets

- WKsp

- B&R

- Fuel

Adm Engr  
Sigs  
med  
Lgs

As regards Semining, you already have a bi-lateral agreement with US. In case you have any specific requirement on the issue, where the UN could assist, the same will be considered and a decision come to you at the next Mtg

- Str.

- Reduction

- Phase out will have to be worked out

- Gen Agre. Protection



**UNITED NATIONS**

ASSISTANCE MISSION IN RWANDA



UNAMIR-MINUAR

**NATIONS UNIES**

MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

**File:** 5000.26 (Plans)

**To:** FC  
DFC  
COS  
DCOS SP  
FMO  
DCMO  
CHAO

**From:** DCOS OPS

**Date:** 28 Apr 95

**Subject:** POSSIBLE FORCE STRUCTURE FOR A REVISED MANDATE

---

Please find attached a revised brief on the possible force structure for a revised mandate for further discussion with SRSG, Political Adviser to DPKO and others as determined by the FC.

*A*  
*28/4 File.*

## **BRIEF ON POSSIBLE FORCE STRUCTURE**

### **TO**

## **FULFIL A REVISED MANDATE**

- *The force structure identified below should only be implemented if the Rwandan Government agrees to adhere unconditionally to all aspects of the SOMA.*

### **Proposed Tasks and Troop Requirements - Current Mandate**

- Deploy into Sectors as Required (to provide aura of security)
  - 143 communes. One section to visit four communes each day, therefore, 36 section are required. This equates four companies (3 x section per platoon x three platoons per company x four companies per battalion) Two companies would be required for relief and as a reserve. Therefore, two battalions of 800 troops per battalion would suffice and at the same time allow a certain amount of flexibility to react to unforeseen situations.
  - Total: 1600 Troops
  - *If a deterrence is desired, it will call for additional troop strength.*
- Protect Displaced Persons and Refugees
  - Although the return of refugee is a possibility it should not be a force determinant. If the refugees at some time in the future decide to return to Rwanda, which is highly unlikely at this time, an increase to the force structure will be required.
- Provide Armed Escorts to Human Rights Personnel and Representatives from the International Tribunal, including Full Time Protection to the Prosecutors Office
  - 143 x Human Rights Field Officers will each require on the average two troops for protection (286).
  - Protection of the HQ will require a platoon (35 troops).
  - Protection of the 35 x Tribunals representatives will each require on the average two troops (70).
  - Therefore, a 391 troops are required for these tasks which equates to three infantry companies. However, HQ and support elements are also required to command and administer this number of troops (approx 109 troops).
  - Total: 500 Troops

- Assist Operations of Relief Agencies and NGOs
  - No specific troops to tasks; by product of presence and protection troops.
  - Assist in the distribution of aid to communes (integral unit transport, no additional resources required).
  - HQ (six Milobs) plus HAC/MILOB teams (four Milobs per team) in each of the eleven Prefecture (44 Milobs).
  - Total: 50 Milobs
  - *Milobs teams of four will cater for CTO and leave.*
- Monitor Cross Border Movement of Refugee Flow
  - Due to the terrain, a combination of boat (three boats x six Milobs in each) and helicopter (3 helo x 4 Milobs in each) patrols will be required (30 Milobs).
  - Monitoring 15 x border crossings will require a team of three Milobs at each (45 Milobs).
  - HQ/Coord for these elements (10 Milobs)
  - Total: 85 Milobs
  - *If vehicle or foot patrolling of the border is envisaged it would require a significant increase to the force structure (Milobs and formed troops)*
- Monitor/Observe the Conditions in Communes
  - 143 communes. One team to visit four communes each day, therefore, require 36 teams of four Milobs (144 Milobs).
  - One MILOB/HRFO Ready Reaction team (four Milobs per team) for each of the eleven Prefecture (44 Milobs).
  - HQ/Coord (12 Milobs).
  - Total: 200 Milobs
- Train Commune Police and more Gendarmes (to civilianise police)
  - CIVPOL activity. Commissioner to evaluate requirement of current 125 authorised strength.
- Build up Civil Service/Public Servants
  - Political staff to evaluate this requirement.

- Assist in the Establishment of Justice System (judges, lawyers)
  - Engineer elements could assist in vertical construction in prison renovation and construction (See below).

### **Additional Tasks and Troop Requirements - Peace Building Mandate**

- Repair and Improvement of Infrastructure
  - If military involvement is desired, repair of town/commune water supply, construction of roads and bridges and repair of building (schools, government buildings etc) could only be carried out by army engineer elements. It is estimated that a Construction Regt, with heavy plant, would be required. This would be both expensive and likely very difficult to obtain from contributing countries. Furthermore, this is likely best achieved through the international aid community, donor countries and the world bank. However, if this task were incorporated into the force structure it would entail a increase of approximately 500 troops to the force structure.

### **Support Functions to the Force**

- Force Headquarters
  - Provision of command and control, liaison and planning in operations and logistics functions.
  - Total: 55 Troops
- Self Protection Forces
  - Protection Kigali infrastructure, such as UNAMIR HQ, UN facilities and contractors, and the provision of a RRF and escorts (for resupply and VIPs) will require a battalion (800 troops).
  - Total: 800 Troops
- Engineer Support
  - Provision of EOD, limited road and site preparation and limited vertical construction would require a engineer squadron.
  - Total: 200 Troops
- Medical Support
  - The support provided by a medical Support Force would include a level one, two and three treatment facility, trained aero medical evacuation (AME) and road evacuation crews, and preventative medicine advice through environmental health teams. This will also include a Force Medical Officer and staff.
  - Total: 200 Troops

- Signals Support
  - The terrain and the dispersion and location of formed troops will require signal detachments in all prefectures/sectors.
  - Total: 125 Troops
- Logistic Support
  - Continuation of the Integrated Logistics System will be required.
  - Total: 85 Troops

### **Required Force Structure**

- Total Units Required
  - Three battalions (800 pers each battalion)
  - One battalion (-) (500 pers)
  - One engineer squadron (200 pers)
  - One medical company (200 pers)
  - One signal company (125 pers)
  - One Logistic Group (85 pers)
- Total Military Personnel Required

Troops	3,565
Milobs	<u>335</u>
<b>Total Force</b>	<b><u>3,900</u></b>

Brief prepared by: LTCOL S.J. Dunn, G3 Plans  
 Cleared by: COL J. Arp, DCOS OPS  
 28 Apr 95

**UNITED NATIONS**

ASSISTANCE MISSION IN RWANDA



UNAMIR-MINUAR

**NATIONS UNIES**

MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

**File:** 5000.26 (Plans)

**To:** FC  
DFC  
**COS**  
DCOS SP  
FMO  
DCMO  
CHAO

**From:** DCOS OPS

**Date:** 27 Apr 95

**Subject:** **POSSIBLE FORCE STRUCTURE FOR A REVISED MANDATE**

Please find attached a brief on the possible force structure for a revised mandate. I would appreciate your comments/suggestion by COB 29 Apr 95.

*A*  
*28/4*

## **BRIEF ON POSSIBLE FORCE STRUCTURE**

### **TO**

## **FULFIL A REVISED MANDATE**

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### **Proposed Tasks and Troop Requirements - Current Mandate**

- Deploy into Sectors as Required (to provide aura of security)
  - 143 communes. One section to visit four communes each day, therefore, 36 sections are required. This equates four companies (3 x section per platoon x three platoons per company x four companies per battalion). Two companies would be required for relief and as a reserve. Therefore, two battalions of 800 troops per battalion would suffice and at the same time allow a certain amount of flexibility to react to unforeseen situations.
  - Total: 1600 Troops
- Protect Displaced Persons and Refugees
  - Although the return of refugees is a possibility it should not be a force determinant. If the refugees at some time in the future decide to return to Rwanda, which is highly unlikely at this time, an increase to the force structure will be required.
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  - Protection of the HQ will require a platoon (35 troops).
  - Protection of the 35 x Tribunals representatives will each require on the average two troops (70).
  - Total: 391 Troops
- Assist Operations of Relief Agencies and NGOs
  - No specific troops to tasks; by product of presence and protection troops.
  - Assist in the distribution of aid to communes (integral unit transport, no additional resources required).
  - HQ (five Milobs) plus HAC/MILOB teams (three Milobs per team) in each Prefecture (35 Milobs).
  - Total: 35 Milobs
  - *Milobs teams of three will cater for CTO and leave.*

- Monitor Borders
  - Due to the terrain, a combination of boat (three boats x six Milobs in each) and helicopter (3 helo x 4 Milobs in each) patrols will be required (30 Milobs).
  - Monitoring 15 x border crossings will require a team of three Milobs at each (45 Milobs).
  - HQ/Coord for these elements (10 Milobs)
  - Total: 85 Milobs
  - *If vehicle or foot patrolling of the border is envisaged it would require a significant increase to the force structure (Milobs and formed troops)*
- Monitor/Observe the Flow of Refugees and Conditions in Communes
  - See Monitor Border (previous)
  - 143 communes. One team to visit four communes each day, therefore, require 36 teams of three Milobs (108 Milobs).
  - One MILOB/HRFO Ready Reaction team (three Milobs per team) for each of the ten <sup>elev</sup> Prefecture (30 Milobs).
  - HQ/Coord (9 Milobs)
  - Total: 147 Milobs  $108 + 30 + 9 = 147$
- Train Commune Police and more Gendarmes (to civilianise police)
  - CIVPOL activity. Commissioner to evaluate requirement of current 125 authorised strength.
- Build up Civil Service/Public Servants
  - Political staff to evaluate this requirement.
- Assist in the Establishment of Justice System (judges, lawyers)
  - Engineer elements could assist in vertical construction in prison renovation and construction (See below).

### **Additional Tasks and Troop Requirements - Peace Building Mandate**

- Repair and Improvement of Infrastructure
  - If military involvement is desired, repair of town/commune water supply, construction of roads and bridges and repair of building (schools, government buildings etc) could only be carried out by army engineer elements. It is estimated that a Construction Regt, with heavy plant, would be required. This would be both expensive and likely very difficult to obtain from contributing countries. Furthermore, this is likely best achieved through the international aid community, donor countries and the world bank. However, if this task were incorporated into the force structure it would entail a increase of approximately 500 troops to the force structure.



### **Support Functions to the Force**

- Medical Support
  - The support provided by a medical Support Force would include a level one, two and three treatment facility, trained aero medical evacuation (AME) and road evacuation crews, and preventative medicine advice through environmental health teams. This will also include a Force Medical Officer and staff.
  - Total: 200 Troops
- Engineer Support
  - Provision of EOD, limited road and site preparation and limited vertical construction would require a engineer squadron.
  - Total: 200 Troops
- Signals Support
  - The terrain and the dispersion and location of formed troops will require signal detachments in all prefectures/sectors.
  - Total: 125 Troops
- Logistic Support
  - Continuation of the Integrated Logistics System will be required.
  - Total: 85 Troops
- Self Protection Forces
  - Protection Kigali infrastructure, such as UNAMIR HQ, UN facilities and contractors, and the provision of a RRF and escorts (for resupply and VIPs) will require a battalion (800 troops).
  - Total: 800 Troops

### **Required Force Structure**

- Total Units Required
  - Three battalions (800 pers each battalion)
  - One engineer squadron (200 pers)
  - One signal company (125 pers)
  - One medical company (200 pers)
  - One Logistic Group (85 pers)

•	<u>Total Military Personnel Required</u>	
•	Troops	3,401
•	<u>Milobs</u>	<u>267</u>
•	<b>Total Force</b>	<b><u>3,668</u></b>

Brief prepared by: LTCOL S.J. Dunn, G3 Plans  
Cleared by: COL J. Arp, DCOS OPS  
27 Apr 95

- 1.     AUTHORISED CONTINGENT STRENGTH -   5,500
- 2.     CONTINGENT STRENGTH AS THAT OF TODAY - 5,479  
          (Excluding 125 IND SIG COY which is going to be deployed in  
          the near future)
- 3.     DETAIL STRENGTH

SER	CONTINGENT	STRENGTH
1.	AUSMED	293
2.	CANCON	99
3.	ETHIOBATT	807
4.	GHANBATT	833
5.	INDCON	824
6.	MALAWICOY	181
7.	MALICOY	199
8.	NIBATT	326
9.	SENBATT	241
10.	SPANISH ACC	19
11.	TUNBATT	833
12.	ZAMBATT	824
	TOTAL STRENGTH	5,479

UNAMIR FORCE STRUCTUREGeneral

1. UNAMIR has been established with a Force Ceiling of 5,500 to meet its responsibilities under Resolutions 918 and 925. Rotations of troops have raised the current force strength to approximately 5,547 with an additional 101 still to deploy as part of the Force Sigs Coy. Strength calculations are attached.

Revised Mandate Additional Task

2. Human Rights Security UNAMIR has been tasked to provide security to the Human Rights Field Teams throughout the country and the administration building in Kigali. This requirement has increased commensurately as the scope of the operation has expanded. The prospect of an increase of Human Rights personnel from approximately 30 to 147 in the near future will place the requirement beyond the capacity of UNAMIR's current resources.

3. International Tribunal Protection The revised Mandate tasks UNAMIR with the provision of security for the International Tribunal Headquarters building, investigation teams and witnesses. Additional forces will be required to perform these tasks. A staff check of troops to task has determined the requirement for two additional rifle companies.

Implications of Revised Mandate

4. The additional tasks given in the revised Mandate require two extra rifle companies. I am unsure if this request has been answered by UN HQ New York. Informal discussions with LTCOL Lars Andersson have indicated that we may get one extra company. However, given that our current/proposed strength will be above the authorised force manpower level may influence New York.

②

DFC

COS

A 16/3

1. An update for your perusal/info.
2. This is based on the "status quo" WRT our mandate and how we plan to achieve it.

DCOS ops  
12.3

## UNAMIR FORCE STRUCTURE CALCULATIONS

10 MARCH 1995

### Forces to Deploy/or already Deployed

1.	UNAMIR Contingent strength (9 Mar 95)	5480
2.	UNAMIR HQ Staff Strength (9 Mar 95)	67
3.	Force Sigs Coy (-) still to deploy	<u>101</u>
	<b><u>SUB TOTAL</u></b>	<b>5648 (1)</b>

### Additional Forces Requested

4.	Two Infantry companies ( additional tasks given in Mandate)	270 (2)
	<b><u>TOTAL</u></b>	<b>5918</b>
5.	Authorised manpower level	5500
6.	Required Force manpower level	<u>5918</u>
	<b><u>BALANCE</u></b>	<b>+ 418</b>

Notes:

- (1) MILOBS (310) and CIVPOL (58) not included.
- (2) Informal discussions have indicated that India is willing to provide the two remaining companies of the currently deployed Indian battalion (-)



30 JAN 3 10 1995

1/5

OUTGOING FAX NO. 0207

PAGE 1 OF 5

DATE: 12 JANUARY 1995

File No. 5000.26 (PLANS)

MIR 0116

TO: ANNAN, UNHQ NEW YORK FAX # (212) 963-9070 BARIL, UNHQ NEW YORK FAX # (212) 963-9070	FROM: SHAHARYAR KHAN SRSG UNAMIR, KIGALI RWANDA
ATTN:	PHONE: 1 212 963 3092
INFO: LCOL L. ANDERSSON, UNNY FAX # (212) 963-1356	FAX NO: 1 212 963 3090
INTERNAL DISTR: FC, DFC, COS, CAO	DRAFTED BY: G3 PLANS
SUBJECT: FORCE STRUCTURE PLAN	
REFERENCE:	

*Shaharyar Khan*

1. ENCLOSED FOR ENDORSEMENT IS THE SUBJECT DOCUMENT.
2. THE UNHQ REQUIREMENT TO REDUCE THE UNAMIR FORCE TO THE AUTHORIZED 5500 PERS CEILING IS ACKNOWLEDGED, HOWEVER, IS CONSIDERED THAT THE NEED TO STRUCTURE THE FORCE TO REFLECT THE CURRENT SITUATION AND TO ACCOUNT FOR LIKELY CONTINGENCIES IS VITAL.
3. ACCORDINGLY YOUR SUPPORT IS REQUESTED TO MAINTAIN THE CURRENT FORCE STRUCTURE AND TO REALISE A 600 MAN INCREASE TO THE CURRENT TROOP CEILING.

*How many copies are supposed to get  
This is the third one.*

*FC SRSG DFC COS R/D/R. CO*

*File Force Str*

## UNAMIR FORCE STRUCTURE PLAN

2/5

### General

1. UNAMIR has been established with a Force Ceiling of 5,500 to meet its responsibilities under Resolutions 918 and 925. Rotations of troops have raised the current force strength to approximately 5,800. UNAMIR has been tasked with identifying options to reduce its strength to its authorised ceiling by Apr 95 and to indicate the implications. Strength calculations are shown at Annex A.

### Increased Pressure on UNAMIR

2. Since the end of hostilities, the security situation within Rwanda has deteriorated: there has been an increase in acts of banditry and a low level insurgency campaign has emerged. The lack of an effective police or judicial system has added to the climate of lawlessness throughout the country. A requirement has also been identified to provide military support to the return of Internally Displaced People (IDPs) from camps to home communes - Operation RETOUR, and also to provide security for refugees who are to return from Zaire and Tanzania in the near future. Moreover, the draft resolution renewing the mandate of UNAMIR presents the requirement to perform further security tasks. The implications of the revised mandate are considered below. These factors have combined to place responsibilities on the military force additional to those planned when the ceiling was determined.

### Alternatives Considered

3. The alternatives to reduce the force, outlined below, were considered in detail:

- a. Reduce Selected Battalions by One Company. UNAMIR presented a case to reduce GHANBATT by one company during the rotation, principally to accord with the size of the sector to which it was allocated. It should be noted, however, that this solution was unique to that battalion prior to rotation. GHANBATT II has since deployed as a four company unit. The option is, therefore, not considered to be viable in the medium term.
- b. Reduce by One Battalion. To reduce by one battalion by Apr 95 would require the removal of FRAFBATT, since it is the only battalion which is due for replacement by then. This would reduce the actual troop strength to approximately 5400. The principal effect would be to reduce military capability in the West which conflicts with the task of ensuring stability in that area which was given in the framework of Resolution 925.
- c. Rotate FRAFBATT with an Independent Company. Although this course of action would draw the troop strength down to within the currently authorised troop

strength ceiling, considerable flexibility would be lost in the increasingly unstable Western side of the country.

#### **Additional Factors**

4. **Operation Retour** Reliable and enduring security is fundamental to the success of Operation Retour. The requirement to provide a strong presence in the Camps during the IDP registration process; to patrol routes, protect way stations and relief centres, escort convoys and to provide security in destination communes is manpower intensive. Any reduction to the current force would adversely affect the Operation if the integrity of the force throughout the remainder of the country is to be maintained. As security operations in Zaire and Tanzania commence, it is expected that the resultant refugee flow will have a significant effect on the intensity of UNAMIR operations. As with Operation Retour, the requirement to provide security in Welcome Centres, along routes and in communes will increase. Additionally the capacity to maintain a reserve and to reinforce is necessary.

5. **Human Rights Security** UNAMIR has been tasked to provide security to the Human Rights Field Teams throughout the country and the administration building in Kigali. This requirement has increased commensurately as the scope of the operation has expanded. The prospect of an increase of Human Rights personnel from approximately 30 to 147 in the near future will place the requirement beyond the capacity of UNAMIR's current resources.

6. **International Tribunal Protection** The revised Mandate tasks UNAMIR with the provision of security for the International Tribunal Headquarters building, investigation teams and witnesses. Additional forces will be required to perform these tasks.

7. **Implications of additional Factors** A staff check of troops to task has determined the requirement for two additional rifle companies.

#### **Conclusion**

8. The emergence of an insurgency threat and the increased pressure to carry out additional security tasks effectively precludes reduction of the UNAMIR force to accord with the 5,500 man ceiling. Accordingly, maintenance of the existing six battalions and three independent company groups is considered to be essential. With the present force fully committed to current operations, reinforcement by two additional infantry companies are required to carry out the tasks outlined in paragraphs 4 to 6 above.

#### **Selected Course of Action**

9. The following course of action is proposed:

- a. Rotate FRAFBATT with similar-sized force (500 man) from a French-speaking West African Nation (preferably Senegal) to maintain the current force structure. This course of action is consistent with maintenance of the present force structure and requires rotation of existing contingents with commensurately sized units. Accordingly, a



balanced military (and Francophone) capability is maintained and UN resolve to present a strong presence is preserved.

c. Deploy two additional infantry companies to meet the additional tasks associated with the revised mandate (it should be noted that two companies of INDBATT did not deploy to Rwanda); and

d. Increase the UNAMIR authorised troop strength by 600 to total 6,100.

ANNEX A TO  
UNAMIR 5000.26 (PLANS)

**UNAMIR FORCE STRUCTURE CALCULATIONS**

**10 JANUARY 1995**

1.	UNAMIR troop strength (8 Jan 95)	5523
	ZAMBATT main body (yet to deploy)	353
	MP (yet to deploy)	<u>41</u>
	<b><u>SUB TOTAL</u></b>	<b>5917 (1)</b>
	Communications unit, Log Spt Unit (yet to deploy)	<u>200 (2) (3)</u>
	<b>Mature Strength</b>	<b>6117</b>
	Less CANCON (25 Jan 95)	<u>319</u>
	<b><u>SUB TOTAL</u></b>	<b>5798</b>
	Plus FRAFBATT (21 Feb 95)	13 (4)
	Plus two infantry companies (INDBATT)	270 (5)
	<b><u>TOTAL</u></b>	<b>6081</b>
2.	Authorised manpower level	5500
	Required Force manpower level	<u>6100</u>
	<b><u>BALANCE</u></b>	<b>+ 600</b>

Notes: (1) MILOBS (282) and HQ staff (66) not included.  
 (2) Communications unit -125, Log unit (85).  
 (3) Requirement for 15 additional HQ staff not included.  
 (4) Current strength 487 - 500 man replacement battalion (Senegal) required.  
 (5) Informal discussions have indicated that India may be willing to provide the the two remaining companies of the currently deployed Indian battalion (-)