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UNITED NATIONS
ASSISTANCE MISSION IN RWANDA



NATIONS UNIES
MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

File No 5000.45 (PLANS)

To: Distribution List

From: DCOS OPS

Date: 25 May 95

Subject: FC's DIRECTIVE ON THE LEGAL JURISDICTION
APPLICABLE TO UNAMIR AND RWANDAN AUTHORITIES

Reference: A. 2000-1 (FC) dated 16 May 95
B. 2000-1 (FC) dated 24 *Jul* 95 (enclosed)

1. The Force Commander's directive on the legal jurisdiction applicable to UNAMIR and Rwandan authorities, Reference A, has been revised in order to conform to UNAMIR's new mandate.

2. Overview of changes. All references to protection of displaced persons, refugees and civilians have been deleted. In Annex D the section on the procedure of handing over of Rwandan nationals has been deleted for displaced persons, refugees and civilians. The assistance rendered to Rwandans seeking the protection of UNAMIR has been narrowed to situations covered by International Humanitarian Law in cases where they are about to suffer death or serious bodily injury and there are no appropriate Rwandan authorities available.

3. You are requested to disseminate this document to all personnel.

Enclosures: (1)

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Lists A and E (less spares)



File No 2000-1 (FC)

24 July 1995

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**FORCE COMMANDER'S DIRECTIVE ON THE LEGAL JURISDICTION
APPLICABLE TO UNAMIR AND RWANDAN AUTHORITIES**

References: A. UNAMIR SOPs, Part 3, Section 17, Rules of Engagement dated 24 July 1995.
B. FC Directive on Conduct, Dress and Weapon Carriage Policy dated 26 April 1995.

INTRODUCTION

1. This updated Directive is effective on receipt and cancels the earlier version which was issued on 16 May 1995. It has the support of the SRSG's office, ICRC and UNHRFOR.

GENERAL

2. In the conduct of their duties, UNAMIR personnel may be required to hand over individuals to the Government of Rwanda. This hand over may occur as a result of Rwandan authorities seeking legal jurisdiction over foreign or Rwandan nationals.

DEFINITIONS

3. The following definitions shall apply to this Directive:

- a. "Appropriate authority" at this stage, refers only to the Prosecutor's Office. Further changes to this definition will be notified in writing by the FC.
- b. "Civilian component" consists of UN officials and of other persons assigned by the Secretary-General to assist the SRSG or made available by participating States to serve as part of UNAMIR.
- c. "Detainee" is any person who is held for committing a hostile act or hostile intent against any of the categories of people referred to in paragraphs 7d and 7e below.

- d. "Legal Jurisdiction" includes but is not limited to those situations where Rwandan authorities seek to take a foreign or Rwandan national into custody.
- e. "Military personnel of national contingents" includes military staff at UNAMIR HQ.
- f. "Official capacity" for UNAMIR troops is any time soldiers are in uniform or in civilian clothes for official functions (see Reference B).
- g. "UNHRFOR" is the United Nations Human Rights Field Operations in Rwanda.
- h. "Visitors" includes, but is not limited to, journalists, tourists, dignitaries representing national governments and non-UNAMIR personnel permitted to enter UNAMIR premises.

AIM

4. The aim of this Directive is to outline the procedures for handing over individuals or groups of people to the Rwandan authorities.

FOREIGN NATIONALS AND RWANDAN JURISDICTION

5. Rwandan authorities may seek jurisdiction over the following categories of foreign nationals:

- a. SRSG, Force Commander and the Police Commissioner of CIVPOL;
- b. UN civilian officials assigned to the civilian component to serve with UNAMIR;
- c. United Nations Military Observers (UNMOs), Civilian Police (CIVPOL) and civilian personnel from overseas who are employed by the UN specifically for this mission but who are not UNAMIR staff (eg consultants) (hereinafter referred to as "experts on mission");
- d. military personnel of national contingents who are part of UNAMIR;
- e. personnel of UN specialised agencies;
- f. personnel of NGOs; and
- g. visitors.

6. The legal status of these categories of personnel and the hand over procedures for them are detailed at Annexes A and C respectively.

RWANDAN NATIONALS AND RWANDAN JURISDICTION

7. Rwandan authorities may seek jurisdiction over the following categories of Rwandan nationals:

- a. Locally recruited personnel who are working for the UN.
- b. Rwandans who seek UNAMIR protection.
- c. Rwandans who are detained by UNAMIR personnel for committing or who are suspected of committing a hostile act or display hostile intent (as defined in Reference A) or a serious criminal offence against Rwandan or International Humanitarian law.
- d. Rwandans who are detained for stealing and/or damaging property, or are suspected of stealing and/or damaging property belonging to, or in the care of, UNAMIR, UN humanitarian organisations or UN protected sites (see Reference A).

8. The legal status and hand over for Rwandan nationals is at Annexes A and D respectively.

9. Witnesses. Rwandan nationals who request the protection of UNAMIR because they have witnessed and/or have been the subject of serious physical abuse may be provided with such protection if their circumstances fall within the mandate and/or it is considered that a moral obligation exists for the provision of such assistance. The decision to offer such assistance will only be provided by the express authorization of UNAMIR HQ. A request for such assistance should be made as soon as possible after the initial request is made.

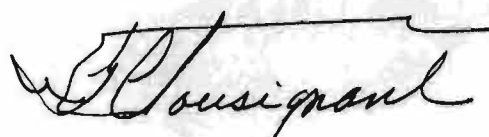
10. Any person in the care of UNAMIR troops are to be treated humanely, ensuring that they are provided with food, drinking water and that they are afforded safeguards in terms of health, hygiene and protection against the rigours of climate and the dangers of armed conflict.

MEMBERS OF THE RWANDAN PATRIOTIC ARMY (RPA)

11. It is not within the mandate of UNAMIR to provide protection to members of the RPA. Should a member of the RPA seek protection the member is to be advised that protection will not be given.

12. Should the person seeking protection request the assistance of UNAMIR to liaise with the appropriate RPA authority for his handover, he should be informed that UNAMIR is unable to provide protection and HQ UNAMIR is to be informed in order to coordinate all actions. HQ UNAMIR will ensure that the appropriate local and UNAMIR RPA Liaison officer are informed.

13. The person seeking protection is not to be treated as a detainee and as such may have leave UNAMIR property at any time.



G.C. Tousignant
Major-General
Force Commander

Annexes:

Annex A - Foreign Nationals and Rwandan Jurisdiction
Annex B - Rwandan Nationals and Rwandan Jurisdiction
Annex C - Procedures for Handing Over Foreign Nationals
Annex D - Procedures for Handing Over Rwandan Nationals
Annex E - Prosecutors Offices in Rwanda
Annex F - ICRC Representatives In Rwanda
Annex G - Hand Over Proforma

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FOREIGN NATIONALS AND THEIR LEGAL STATUS IN RWANDA

SER	CATEGORY	LEGAL IMMUNITY	AUTHORITY FOR HAND OVER
1.	SRSG, FC, Police Comm of CIVPOL	. Accorded Diplomatic immunity and privilege under International Law.	. Not to be handed over to Rwandan authorities under any circumstance.
2.	UN Civilian officials assigned to the Civilian Component to serve with UNAMIR	. Immune from legal process for all acts performed by them in their official capacity.	. Only to be handed over with the concurrence of the SRSG.
3.	UNMO, CIVPOL and Consultants	. Immune from legal process for all acts performed by them in their official capacity. . Immune from personal arrest or detention and seizure of their personal baggage	. Only to be handed over with the concurrence of the FC and/or the SRSG.
4.	Military Pers of National Contingents who are a part of UNAMIR	. Immunity from legal process in respect of acts performed by them in their official capacity.	. Only to be handed over with the concurrence of the FC and the Contingent Commander.
5.	Personnel of UN Specialist Agencies	. Immunity from legal process in respect of acts performed by them in their official capacity.	. Only to be handed over with the concurrence of the head of the Agency.
6.	Personnel of NGOs	. No immunity unless they have entered in to a bilateral arrangement with the Rwandan Government.	. To be handed over on demand of proper legal authority with the concurrence of the head of the NGO.
7.	Visitors	. No immunity from legal process in respect of acts performed by them in their official capacity.	. To be handled over on demand of proper legal authority.

RWANDAN NATIONAL AND THEIR LEGAL STATUS¹ IN RWANDA

SER	CATEGORY	LEGAL IMMUNITY	AUTHORITY FOR HAND OVER
1.	Locally recruited personnel	<p>. Immune from legal process in respect of all acts performed by them in their <u>official</u> capacity.</p> <p>Note: This protection does not extend to acts committed before their employment with the UN.</p>	<p>. Only to be handed over with the concurrence of the SRSG.</p>
2.	Rwandan National detained by UNAMIR authorities	<p>. Treat humanely.</p>	<p>. Only to be handed over at an office of the prosecutor.</p>

PROCEDURES FOR HANDING OVER FOREIGN NATIONALS

UN CIVILIAN ASSIGNED TO THE CIVILIAN COMPONENT TO SERVE WITH UNAMIR

1. As soon as a Rwandan authority seeks legal jurisdiction over a UN civilian assigned to the civilian component to serve with UNAMIR, the SRSG, or his representative, HQ UNAMIR, and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and UNHRCFOR must be notified. HQ UNAMIR is to dispatch Military Police (MP).
2. UNAMIR soldiers are not to allow the Rwandan authority(s) to take custody of the UN civilian unless the SRSG has given permission for this to occur. UNAMIR troops are to allow MP to liaise with the Rwandan authority(s).
3. If the Rwandan authority(s) uses force to attempt to take custody of the UN civilian, UNAMIR troops are authorised to use force in accordance with Reference A.
4. If authority is given for the hand over, the UN civilian must be taken to the appropriate Prosecutor's Office (details of these offices are at Annex E). The ICRC and UNHRCFOR are to be notified as far as possible in advance and, if possible, are to be present during the hand over. The proforma at Annex G is to be completed and signed by the UNAMIR person conducting the hand over and the person in the Prosecutor's Office to whom the hand over is made.
5. A report detailing the following is to be submitted to UNAMIR HQ, attention G1 Pers, G2, G3 Ops and the Force Provost Marshall:
 - a. name of person handed over,
 - b. location where the Rwandan Government sought jurisdiction,
 - c. crime person was accused of,
 - d. name of the UNAMIR person(s) who was present when the Rwandan Government sought jurisdiction,
 - e. date, time and place the person was handed to the Prosecutor's Office, and
 - f. whether an ICRC and UNHRCFOR representative was present during the handover and if not, why not.

UNMOs, CIVPOL AND EXPERTS ON MISSION

6. As soon as Rwandan authority seeks legal jurisdiction over an UNMO, CIVPOL or an Expert on Mission, the FC or his representative, the SRSG or his representative and the ICRC and UNHRCFOR must be notified. HQ UNAMIR is to dispatch MP or CIVPOL to the site. The Rwandan authority is to be reminded that these members are, under Rwandan and international law, immune from arrest, detention or the seizure of their baggage.

7. UNAMIR soldiers are not to allow the Rwandan authority(s) to take custody of an UNMO, CIVPOL or an Expert on Mission unless the FC and/or the SRSG has given permission for this to occur. UNAMIR troops are to allow MP or CIVPOL to liaise with the Rwandan authority(s).

8. If the Rwandan authority(s) uses force to attempt to take custody of the UNMO, CIVPOL or Expert on Mission, UNAMIR troops are authorised to use force in accordance with Reference A.

9. If authority is given for the hand over, the UNMO, CIVPOL or Expert on Mission must be taken to the appropriate Prosecutor's Office (details of these offices are at Annex E). The ICRC and UNHRCFOR are to be notified as far as possible in advance and, if possible, are to be present during the handover. The proforma at Annex G is to be completed and signed by the UNAMIR person conducting the hand over and the person in the Prosecutor's Office to whom the hand over is made.

10. A report detailing the following is to be submitted to UNAMIR HQ, attention G1 Pers, G3 Ops, and the Force Provost Marshall:

- a. name of person handed over,
- b. location where the Rwandan Government sought jurisdiction,
- c. crime person accused of,
- d. name of the UNAMIR person(s) who was present when the Rwandan Government sought jurisdiction,
- e. date, time and place the person was handed to the Prosecutor's Office, and
- f. whether an ICRC and UNHRCFOR representative was present during the hand over and if not, why not.

MILITARY PERSONNEL OF NATIONAL CONTINGENTS WHO ARE A PART OF UNAMIR

11. As soon as a Rwandan authority seeks legal jurisdiction over military personnel of national contingents who are part of UNAMIR, the FC or his representative, the appropriate contingent commander and the ICRC must be notified. HQ UNAMIR is to dispatch MP to the site. The Rwandan authority should be reminded that military members of the military component of UNAMIR shall be subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of their respective participating states in respect of any criminal offences which may have been committed by them in Rwanda.

12. UNAMIR soldiers are not to allow the Rwandan authority(s) to take custody of another UNAMIR soldier unless the FC and the appropriate contingent commander have given permission for this to occur. UNAMIR troops are to allow MP to liaise with the Rwandan authority(s).

13. If the Rwandan authority(s) uses force to attempt to take custody of the UNAMIR soldier, UNAMIR troops are authorised to use force in accordance with Reference A.

14. If authority is given for the hand over, the UNAMIR soldier must be taken to the appropriate Prosecutor's Office (details of these offices are at Annex E). The ICRC and UNHRCFOR are to be notified as far as possible in advance and, if possible, are to be present during the hand over. The proforma at Annex G is to be completed and signed by the UNAMIR person conducting the hand over and the person in the Prosecutor's Office to whom the hand over is made.

15. A report detailing the following is to be submitted to UNAMIR HQ, attention G1 Pers, G3 Ops, and the Force Provost Marshall:

- a. name of person handed over,
- b. location where the Rwandan Government sought jurisdiction,
- c. crime person accused of,
- d. name of the UNAMIR person(s) who was present when the Rwandan Government sought jurisdiction,
- e. date, time and place the person was handed to the Prosecutor's Office, and
- f. whether an ICRC and UNHRCFOR representative was present during the hand over and if not, why not.

PERSONNEL OF UN SPECIALISED AGENCIES

16. As soon as a Rwandan authority seeks legal jurisdiction over a member of a UN specialised agency, the SRSG or his representative, the appropriate head of agency and the ICRC and UNHRCFOR must be notified. HQ UNAMIR is to dispatch MP to the site.

17. UNAMIR soldiers are not to allow the Rwandan authority(s) to take custody of a member of a UN specialised agency unless the SRSG and the appropriate head of the agency have given permission for this to occur. UNAMIR troops are to allow MP to liaise with the Rwandan authority(s).

18. If the Rwandan authority(s) uses force to attempt to take custody of a member of a UN specialised agency, UNAMIR troops are authorised to use force in accordance with Reference A.

19. If authority is given for the handover, the person must be taken to the appropriate Prosecutor's Office (details of these offices are at Annex E). The ICRC and UNHRCFOR are to be notified as far as possible in advance and, if possible, are to be present during the hand over. The proforma at Annex G is to be completed and signed by the UNAMIR person conducting the hand over and the person in the Prosecutor's Office to whom the hand over is made.

20. A report detailing the following is to be submitted to UNAMIR HQ, attention G1 Pers, G3 Ops, and the Force Provost Marshall and the UN agency concerned:

- a. name of person handed over and the agency they work for,
- b. location where the Rwandan Government sought jurisdiction,
- c. crime person accused of,
- d. name of the UNAMIR person(s) who was present when the Rwandan Government sought jurisdiction,
- e. date, time and place the person was handed to the Prosecutor's Office, and
- f. whether an ICRC and UNHRCFOR representative was present during the hand over and if not, why not.

PERSONNEL OF NGOS

21. As soon as a Rwandan authority seeks legal jurisdiction over a member of an NGO, HQ UNAMIR, the appropriate head of the NGO agency and the ICRC and UNHRCFOR must be notified. HQ UNAMIR is to dispatch MP to the site.

22. UNAMIR soldiers are not to allow the Rwandan authority(s) to take custody of a member of an NGO unless the appropriate head of the NGO has given permission for this to occur. UNAMIR troops are to allow MP to liaise with the Rwandan authority(s).

23. If authority is given for the handover, the person must be taken to the appropriate Prosecutor's Office (details of these offices are at Annex E). The ICRC and UNHRCFOR are to be notified as far as possible in advance and, if possible, are to be present during the hand over. The proforma at Annex G is to be completed and signed by the UNAMIR person conducting the hand over and the person in the Prosecutor's Office to whom the hand over is made.

24. A report detailing the following is to be submitted to UNAMIR HQ, attention G1 Pers, G3 Ops, and the Force Provost Marshall:

- a. name of person handed over and the NGO they work for,
- b. location where the Rwandan Government sought jurisdiction,

- c. crime person accused of,
- d. name of the UNAMIR person(s) who was present when the Rwandan Government sought jurisdiction,
- e. date, time and place the person was handed to the Prosecutor's Office, and
- f. whether an ICRC and UNHRCFOR representative was present during the hand over and if not, why not.

VISITORS

25. As soon as a Rwandan authority seeks legal jurisdiction over a visitor, HQ UNAMIR, UNHRCFOR and the ICRC should be notified. HQ UNAMIR is to dispatch MP to the site.

26. UNAMIR soldiers are to allow the Rwandan authority(s) to take custody of a visitor providing the proper legal authority is identified as having legal authority (ie Gendarme, Prosecutors). UNAMIR troops are to allow MP to liaise with the Rwandan authority(s).

27. If possible the person should be taken to the appropriate Prosecutor's Office (details of these offices are at Annex E). The ICRC and UNHRCFOR are to be notified as far as possible in advance and, if possible, are to be present during the hand over. The proforma at Annex G is to be completed and signed by the UNAMIR person conducting the hand over and the person in the Prosecutor's Office to whom the hand over is made.

28. A report detailing the following is to be submitted to UNAMIR HQ, attention G1 Pers, G3 Ops, and the Force Provost Marshall:

- a. name of person handed over and their affiliation or nationality,
- b. location where the Rwandan Government sought jurisdiction,
- c. crime person accused of,
- d. name of the UNAMIR person(s) who was present when the Rwandan Government sought jurisdiction,
- e. date, time and place the person was handed to the Prosecutor's Office, and
- f. whether an ICRC and UNHRCFOR representative was present during the hand over and if not, why not.

PROCEDURES FOR HANDING OVER RWANDAN NATIONALS

LOCALLY RECRUITED PERSONNEL

1. As soon as a Rwandan authority seeks legal jurisdiction over any locally recruited personnel, the SRSG or his representative and the ICRC must be notified. HQ UNAMIR is to dispatch MP to the site. UNHRFOR is to be notified immediately.
2. UNAMIR soldiers are not to allow any Rwandan authority(s) to take custody of locally recruited personnel unless the SRSG has given permission for this to occur. UNAMIR troops are to allow MP to liaise with the Rwandan authority(s).
3. If the Rwandan authority(s) uses force to attempt to take custody of locally recruited personnel, UNAMIR troops are authorised to use force in accordance with Reference A.
4. UNHRFOR is to be permitted to speak to the locally recruited person.
5. If authority is given for the hand over, the person must be taken to the appropriate Prosecutor's Office (details of these offices are at Annex E). The ICRC are to be notified as far as possible in advance and, if possible are to be present during the hand over. UNHRFOR is to be present during the hand over. (Note: No hand over is to be delayed more than 24 hours with out UNAMIR HQ permission on the sole basis that the ICRC and/or UNHRFO are not present.) The proforma at Annex G is to be completed and signed by the UNAMIR person conducting the hand over and the person in the Prosecutor's Office to whom the hand over is made.
6. A report detailing the following is to be submitted to UNAMIR HQ, attention G1 Pers, G2, G3 Ops, and the Force Provost Marshall:
 - a. name of person handed over,
 - b. location where the Rwandan Government sought jurisdiction,
 - c. crime person accused of,
 - d. name of the UNAMIR person(s) who was present when the Rwandan Government sought jurisdiction,
 - e. date, time and place the person was handed to the Prosecutor's Office, and
 - f. whether an ICRC and/or UNHRFOR representative was present during the hand over and if not, why not.

RWANDANS SEEKING PROTECTION OF UNAMIR

7. It is not within the UNAMIR mandate to give Rwandan nationals protection. Circumstances may arise where protection to an individual or a group of individuals will be given under International Humanitarian Law because they are about to suffer death or serious bodily injury and there are no appropriate Rwandan authorities available to offer timely assistance. Such circumstances will be rare and in such cases UNAMIR HQ is to be notified immediately.

PERSONS DETAINED BY UNAMIR TROOPS

8. They are to be searched, disarmed and segregated. At all times they are to be treated in accordance with the principals of minimum force as detailed at Reference A. UNAMIR HQ is to be notified immediately of the circumstances surrounding the detention. HQ UNAMIR is to dispatch MP to the site. UNAMIR troops are to allow the MP to liaise with the Rwandan authority(s).

9. The detainee(s) is to be told the reason for his detention.

10. They are to be identified and their personal details recorded. The reason for the detention is also to be recorded.

11. A safe and secure place is to be arranged as a temporary place of custody. Detainees are to be kept in custody by UNAMIR troops for the minimum time necessary. A detainee is to be kept in custody for no more than 24 hours unless they have the permission of UNAMIR HQ. Detainees are to be provided with food, water, shelter and medical attention as required. ICRC is to be informed immediately and is to be allowed to have access to these detainees.

12. Detainees and the property found in their possession are to be handed to the appropriate Prosecutor's Office (details of these offices are at Annex E). The detainee is to be allowed to keep all property essential for his/her comfort and survival (eg food and water).

13. The ICRC (if possible) and the UNHRCFOR are to be notified and present during the hand over. The proforma at Annex G is to be completed and signed by the UNAMIR person conducting the hand over and the person in the Prosecutor's Office to whom the hand over is made.

14. Detainees are not to be handed to any other RPA authorities. A Prosecutor's Office is the only authorised office for the processing and handing over of detainees in Rwanda.

15. A report detailing the following is to be submitted to UNAMIR HQ, attention G1 Pers, G2, G3 Ops and the Force Provost Marshall:

- a. name of the detainee,
- b. location where the person was detained,

- c. crime person accused of,
- d. name of the UNAMIR person who detained the detainee,
- e. date, time and place the detainee was handed to the Office of the Prosecutor, and
- f. whether an ICRC and/or UNHRCFOR representative was present during the hand over and if not, why not.

ANNEX E TO
2000-1 (FC)
DATED 24 JUL 95

PROSECUTOR OFFICES IN RWANDA

TOWN	PROSECUTOR'S NAME	ADDRESS
KIBUNGO	MUSHUMBA, Jean Baptiste	
KIGALI	NSANZUWERA, Sylere	
RWANAGANA	GATAMBIYE, Cyprien	
KIBUYE	TUYISENGE, Celestin	
GITARAMA	KAYIBANDA, Simon	
NYANZA	HARELIMANA, Callixte	
BUTARE	HAVUGIYAREMYE, Aloys	
GIKONGORO	NYANDWI, Viateur	
CYANGUGU	HARERIMANA, Charles	
GISENYI	UWIYINGOMA, David	
RUHENGERI	MUSUHUKE, Francois	
BYUMBA		

NOTE: It is the duty of all Sector Commanders to know exactly where the above offices are located.

ANNEX F TO
2000-1 (FC)
DATED 24 JUL 95

ICRC REPRESENTATIVES IN RWANDA

TOWN	ICRC REPRESENTATIVE	ADDRESS
KIBUNGO	Francois SENECHAUB	
KIGALI	Laurent FELLAY	
RWANAGANA	Francois SENECHAUB	
KIBUYE	Cristophe LOSEY	
GITARAMA	Laurent FELLAY	
NYANZA	Fereydoun AALAU	
BUTARE	Aalame FEREYDOUN	
GIKONGORO	Franz RUSCHENSTEIN	
CYANGUGU	Iris WITTNER	
GISENYI	Johanna GROBASH	
RUHENGERI	Johanna GROBASH	
BYUMBA	Hugo GISLER	

NOTE: It is the duty of all Sector Commanders to know exactly where the above offices are located.

ANNEX G TO
2000-1 (FC)
DATED 24 JUL 95

HAND OVER PROFORMA

I, _____ (1), A MILITARY MEMBER OF
UNAMIR/MINUAR HAVE HANDED OVER _____ (2)
TO THE OFFICE OF THE PROSECUTOR OF _____ (3)
AT _____ (4)

SIGNED THIS DAY _____ OF _____ 199 _____

UNAMIR

OFFICE OF THE PROSECUTOR

- (1) Insert here the name of the UNAMIR person conducting the hand over.
- (2) Insert here the name of the person being handed over.
- (3) Insert here the name of the Prosecutor's Office.
- (4) Insert here the time of hand over.

G3 ENGR

FROM : DCOS OPS *Li Col H AIA 45* *A DCOS/ols* *M35* 4000.26(Plans)

TO : DISTRIBUTION LIST

DATE : 10 July 95

SUBJECT : INSTRUCTIONS ON DISPOSAL OF UN STORES AND EQUIPPING OF INDEPENDENT GROUPS

Reference : Drawdown plan of UNAMIR.

Appendices :

- A. Holdings of Major UN and Contingent Equipment.
- B. Vehicles Equipping Schedule For the Independent Company Groups.
- C. Other Stores Equipping Schedule For the Independent Company Groups.

1. The repatriation process has started and thus there will be a requirement of shifting the stores and handing them over to the appropriate authorities. Some stores will be required to be handed over to the independent company groups.

2. The major equipments holdings of the contingents is shown in Appendix A and the independent company group equipping schedule, attached as Appendix B and C. Also refer to the footnotes of these appendices for execution. The data has been obtained from various agencies and thus there may be some minor variation. If there is any, it will be reconciled by those responsible for the execution as given in Appendix B, with an intimation to this branch for our records.

3. The following will be adhered to:

- a. All the UN stores less APCs and vehicles will be returned to the Sector FSAs. The movement of APCs will be coordinated by MCC while all other vehicles will be returned to the workshop. The new allottee will also collect vehicles from the workshop.
- b. All the contingents will be required to obtain a clearance certificate from the Sector FSAs on behalf of the PCIU.
- c. Adequate quantity of maps, furniture, flak jackets, helmets, TVs and VCRs will be handed over to the independent company groups by the parent contingents. Proper hand/take over should be done and copies of the certificate sent to FLSG, PCIU and the Sector

records.

- d. All the UN issued NVDs will be handed over to the company groups by the parent contingents.
 - e. All repatriating contingents will return all welfare and sports stores to the Sector FSAs and the certificate thus obtained from him should be forwarded to the Force Welfare Officer. Prior to departure from the mission a final clearance for the welfare stores must be obtained from the Force Welfare Officer.
 - f. All defence stores will be retrieved and returned to the Sector FSAs and the certificate thus obtained from him will be forwarded to the Force Engr. A final clearance for the defence stores must also be obtained from the Force Engr prior to departure from the mission. The stores which are fixed on the ground will be properly handed over to the independent company group moving into that accommodation. The hand/take over documents should be sent to the Sector FSAs, FLSG and the Force Engr for records.
 - g. Maps and the UNAMIR SOPs will be either returned to the Plans Section or handed over to the company group moving into the location/sector. The certificate of hand/take over will be forwarded to the Sector FSAs and the Ops Branch. A final clearance for the maps and the SOPs will also be obtained from the Ops Branch.
4. The sector FSAs, Force Welfare Officer and the Force Engr Officer will forward copies of the Clearance certificate issued to the contingents to MCC and Plans Section of the Ops Branch.

Prepared by G 3 Plans 3

Distribution :

LIST A
LIST B
LIST D
LIST E

HOLDINGS : UN AND CONTINGENT MAJOR EQUIPMENT

SR NO	ITEMS	NIBATT		GHANBATT		MALICOY		MALAWI COY		SENBATT		ZAMBATT		ETHIOBATT		TUNBATT		INDBATT*		FECOY*		SIGCOY*	
		UN	OWN	UN	OWN	UN	OWN	UN	OWN	UN	OWN	UN	OWN	UN	OWN	UN	OWN	UN	OWN	UN	OWN	UN	OWN
1	CARGO TRUCKS	05	02 HY	11 INCL LEA S-ED (EX C-L 04 UNUSABLE)	---	09	----	---	06 (EX C-L 08 UNUSABLE)	---	16	51	---	---	30	04 (EXCL 04 UNUSABLE)	---	--	55	---	13	---	10
2	JEEPS, pick ups and 4 runners	02	8	31 UN & 14 LEA S-ED	---	08	---	09 MA M-BAS 03	04	01	20	26	---	05	03	33	---	03	20	---	17	01	10
3	AMB	01	01	02 UN & 03 LEA S-ED	---	01	----	----	01	---	01	01	---	03	---	---	NK	---	02	---	01	---	01
4	WATER BLADDERS 100,000 LTRS	01	----	01	---	01	----	----	----	01	----	---	----	01	----	01	---	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
5	GEN 40/60 KVA	02	----	06	----	--	----	---	----	---	----	01	----	01	----	02	---	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
6	POL TANKS	02	----	4	---	01	----	01	----	4	--	01	----	---	----	---	---	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
7	FREEZER CONTAINERS	01	----	01	----	---	----	---	----	01	----	02	----	01	----	01	---	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
8	NVDs	01	----	13	---	---	----	01	---	03	----	03	----	03	----	03	---	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

* NOT BEING REPATRIATED.

DATA ON FREEZER CONTAINERS NEEDS TO BE CONFIRMED.

VEHICLE REQUIREMENT OF INDEPENDENT COMPANY GROUPS

SER NO	CONTINGENT	TRUCKS (AUTH - 11)			PATROLLING VEHICLES (15) (INCLUDING MAMBAS)			AMBULANCES (02)		
		UN HOLDING	OWN HOLDING	ADDL REQ.	UN HOLDING	OWN HOLDING	ADDL REQ.	UN HOLDING	OWN HOLDING	ADDL REQ.
1.	NICOY	05	02	04	02	08	05	01	01	---
2.	MALICOY	09	---	02	08	---	07	01	---	01
3.	MALAWICOY	---	06	05	03 09 MAMBAS	04	01	---	01	01
4.	GHANCOY 1 & 2	11 INCLUDIN- G LEASED	---	11	43 INCLUDI- NG LEASED	---	---	05 INCLUDI- NG LEASED	---	---
5.	INDCOY	---	---	11	---	---	15	---	---	02

RECOMMENDED VEHICLES EQUIPPING SCHEDULE OF INDEPENDENT COMPANY GROUPS

SER NO	CONTINGENT	TRUCKS		PATROLLING VEHICLES (PICK UPS, 4 RUNNERS AND LAND CRUISERS)		AMBULANCES	
		UN HOLDING	ISSUE TO	UN HOLDING	ISSUE TO	UN HOLDING	ISSUE TO
1.	NIBATT	05	NICOY (INTERNAL TRANSFER)	02	NICOY (INTERNAL TRANSFER)	01	SELF
2.	GHANBATT	11	GHANCOY-1 (INTERNAL TRANSFER)	43	GHANCOY-1 & 2 (ONLY 30) (INTERNAL TRANSFER)	05	04 TO GHANCOY 1 & 2

3.	MALICOY	09	SELF	08	SELF	01	SELF
4.	MALAWICOY	---	---	03+12 MAMBAS	---	---	---
5.	SENBATT	---	---	01	---	---	---
6.	ZAMBATT	51	11 TO GHANCOY-2 BY 13 JULY 95. 11 TO INDCOY BY 15 JULY 95. 06 TO MALAWICOY BY 19 JULY 95. 02 TO MALICOY BY 01 AUG 05	26	---	01	01 TO MALICOY BY 06 AUG 95
7.	ETHIOBATT	---	---	05	---	03	02 TO INDCOY BY 15 JULY 01 TO MALAWICOY BY 20 JULY 95
8.	TUNBATT	04	04 TO NICOY BY 12 JULY 95	33	05 TO NICOY BY 10 JULY 95. 15 TO INDCOY BY 15 JULY 95. 07 TO MALICOY BY 01 AUG 95.	---	---
	TOTAL	80	57	121 + 12 MAMBAS	70 + 12 MAMBAS	11	10 (+02 OWN)
	BALANCE LEFT	---	23		51	---	01

G 4 TO COORDINATE WITH **CITMM**

OTHER STORES EQUIPPING SCHEDULE FOR THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY GROUPS

ITEMS (TOTAL REQUIREMENT)		MALICOY (GIKONGORO)		MALAWICOY (SHAGASHA)		NICOY (MUTURA)		GHANCOY-1 (GISHALI)		GHANCOY-2 (TRIBUNAL) (KIGALI)		INDCOY(REORG) (KIGALI)	
		HOLDG	REQD	HOLDG	REQD	HOLDG	REQD	HOLDG	REQD	HOLDG	REQD	HOLDG	REQD
1.	WATER BLADDER 100,000 LTR CAPACITY (01)	01	---	---	01	01	01 (NIBATT WILL BE USING IT TILL REPATRI ATION AND THUS THE COY GROUP WILL REQUIRE ONE)	01	01 (GHANB ATT WILL BE USING IT TILL REPATRI ATION OVER 06-09 SEPT)	---	01(IN KIGALI BLADDER MAY NOT BE REQUIRE- D AND TANKS MAY SUFFICE)	---	01
	SOURCE	---	---	---	ETHIOBA TT	---	TUNBATT /FLSG, IF RETURN E-D	---	NIBATT	---	SENBATT (IF REQUIRE- D)	---	NIBATT
	LOC	---	---	---	IN LOCATIO- N	---	IN LOCATIO- N/FLSG	---	BYUMB- A	---	BUTARE	---	BYUMBA
	DATE AVAILABLE	---	-----	---	19 JULY	---	08 JULY	---	13 JULY	---	13 AUG	---	08 JULY
	DATE REQUIRED	---	---	---	19 JULY	---	08 JULY	---	13 JULY	---	13 JULY (TILL 13 AUG, WATER TANKS)	---	15 JULY

	RESPONSIBILITY	---	---	---	G 4, FLSG, FSA SECTOR 4	---	G 4, FLSG, FSA SECTOR 5	---	G 4, FLSG, FSA SECTOR 2	---	G 4, FLSG, FSA SECTOR 2 & 3	---	G 4, FSA SECTOR 1 & 3 (STILL ONE SPARE OF GHANBATT)
2.	POL TANKS 10,000 LTR CAPACITY (01)	01	01	01	01	02	---	04	---	---	---	---	02
	SOURCE	---	FLSG	---	FLSG	---	NIBATT	---	GHANB- ATT	---	GHANBA- TT	---	FLSG
	LOC	---	TRFIPRO	---	TRAFIPR- O	---	BYUMBA	---	KIBUNG- O	---	KIBUNGO	---	TRAFIPRO
	DATE AVAILABLE	---	---	---	---	---	01-08 JULY 01-13 JULY	---	13 JULY	---	01-13 JULY 01-09 SEPT	---	---
	DATE REQUIRED	---	04 AUG	---	19 JULY	---	08 & 13 JULY	---	13 JULY	---	01-13 JULY 01-09 SEPT	---	15 JULY
	RESPONSIBILITY	---	G 4, FLSG	---	G 4, FLSG	---	G 4, FSA SECTOR 2 & 5	---	G 4,	---	G4, FSA SECTOR 2	---	G4, FLSG
3.	GENERATORS 40 KVA (02)	---	02	---	02	02	---	07	INTERN AL DISTRIB UTION	---	INTERNA L DISTRIBU TION	---	02
	SOURCE	---	01- ZAMBAT T 01- NIBATT	---	01- ETHIOBA TT 01- TUNBATT	---	01- NIBATT 01-GEN UNIT AS NIBATT MAY BE USING ONE TILL THE LAST	---	GHANB ATT	---	GHANBA TT	---	01- TUNBATT 01- GHANBATT (UN ISSUE)

	LOC	---	01-IN LOCATIO- N 01- BYUMBA	---	01-IN LOCATIO- N 01- TUNBATT	---	01- BYUMBA 01-KIGALI	---	KIBUNG- O	---	KIBUNGO	---	01-MUTURA 01- KIBUNGO
	DATE AVAILABLE	---	01-04 AUG 01-13 JULY	---	01-19 JULY 01-08 JULY	---	08 JULY	---	13 JULY	---	13 JULY	---	01-08 JULY 01-CAN BE SPARED FORTHWIT- H @
	DATE REQUIRED	---	04 AUG	---	19 JULY	---	08 JULY	---	13 JULY	---	13 JULY	---	15 JULY
	RESPONSIBILITY	---		---	G4, GEN UNIT, FSA SECTORS 4 & 5	---	G 4, NIBATT, GEN UNIT, FSA SECTORS 1 & 5	---	G 4, GEN UNIT, FSA SECTOR 2	---	G4, GEN UNIT, FSA SECTOR 2	---	G 4, GEN UNIT, FSA SECTOR 2
4.	FREEZER CONTAINERS	---	01	---	01	01	---	01	---		01	---	01
	SOURCE	---	ZAMBAT- T	---	ETHIOBA- TT	---	TUNBATT	---	NIBATT AS GHANB ATT MAY BE USING - IT TILL 09 SEPT	---	SENBATT	---	ZAMBATT
	LOC	---	IN LOCATIO- N	---	IN LOCATIO- N	---	IN LOCATIO- N/MUTU R-A	---	BYUMB- A	---	BUTARE	---	GIKONGOR- O
	DATE AVAILABLE	---	04 AUG	---	19 JULY	---	08 JULY	---	13 JULY	---	13 AUG	---	04 AUG

	DATE REQUIRED	---	04 AUG	---	19 JULY	---	08 JULY	---	13 JULY	---	13 JULY TILL 13 AUG GHANBA- TT HAS TO SUPPORT THIS COY GROUP	---	15 JULY TILL 04 AUG INDBATT/ FORCE SIG/ FORCE ENGR COY WILL HAVE TO SUPPORT THIS COY GROUP
	RESPONSIBILITY	---	G 4, FSA SECTOR 3	---	G 4, FSA SECTOR 4	---	G 4, FSA SECTOR 5	---	G 4, FSA SECTOR 2	---	G 4, FSA SECTOR 2	---	G 4, FSA SECTOR 1 & 3. ONE WILL BE SPARE ON 09 SEPT

Notes:

1. @ The UN issue generator will be transferred from GHANBATT to INDCOY by 15 July 95.
2. MALICOY and MALAWICOY will take their stores to the new location. Any additional issue or replacement of water bladders and generators will be made in the new location.
3. All the UN vehicles will be returned to the workshop for inspection and handing over. The responsibility of delivering the vehicles to the workshop will be of the contingents. The new allottee will collect the vehicles from the workshop. it will be coordinated by the concerned. The vehicles that are considered unfit for further use will be replaced from the reserve pool thus created from the spare vehicles.
4. 1 X 10,000 ltr tank can be replaced by 2 X 5,000 ltr tanks.
5. Tents will be issued by the G 4 Logistics and FLSG on as required basis.
6. The Generator Unit will be responsible for the transfer and movement of generators.
7. The independent company groups will carry adequate number of lesser capacity generators, water/ POL tanks and water bladders for immediate use in order to tide over the time lag in installation of the desired capacity items.
8. The data on Freezer Containers and Water Bladders will be confirmed by the G 4 Logistics and allocation and movement schedule adjusted accordingly.

53 ENGR

HQ UNAMIR
Ops Branch
Kigali

3000.15(Ops)

29 Jun 95

Distribution list

FRAG ORDER NO 18

References :

- A. FRAG ORDER 16 Dated 14 Jun 95
- B. OPORD 20 Dated 6 Oct 95

Appendices:

- A. MAP Showing the New Boundaries
- B. UNAMIR Drawdown and Rotation Plan

Situation

1. There is a requirement for redeployment of various contingents and reforming the sectors in order to meet the drawdown and commitments of the new mandate. Rwanda will be organized into five sectors as shown on the map attached as Appendix A.

Mission

2. Contingents are to rotate/repatriate from Rwanda, redeploy within Rwanda, adopt the new boundaries and occupy the sectors by 5 Aug 95.

Execution

3. **General Outline.** The operation will be conducted in two phases as under:

a. **Phase 1.**

- i. NIBATT to form an independent company of 135 personnel and occupy reformed sector 5 by 7 Jul 95. Excess personnel will be repatriated over the period 12 - 13 Jul 95.
- ii. GHANBATT to form two independent company groups of 135 personnel each and occupy reformed sector 2 by 10 Jul 95. One independent company

group (commanded by a Major) is to prepare for Tribunal protection duties. The Platoon already in Kigali (part of the Tribunal company) is to remain in place. The excess personnel will be repatriated over the period 6 - 9 Sep 95.

iii. MALAWICOY to form an independent coy of 135 personnel and occupy reformed Sector 4 by 18 Jul 95. The excess personnel will be repatriated or the coy rotated over the period 6 - 7 Aug 95.

iv. Reorganization of Indian Engineer and Signal excess personnel into a composite company and placed under command of INDBATT by 20 Jul 95.

v. INDBATT to secure all UN facilities in Kigali (less Tribunal) by 25 Jul 95.

b. **Phase 2.**

i. MALICOY to form an independent company of 135 personnel and occupy reformed sector 3 by 3 Aug 95. The excess personal will be repatriated/coy rotated over the period 1 - 3 Sep 95.

ii. INDBATT to occupy the complete reformed Sector 1 by 3 Aug 95.

iii. GHANBATT Tribunal Coy to move to Kigali by 13 Jul 95 for Tribunal protection duties. It will take on other security duties until such time as the Tribunal task require the complete company.

4. **Delineation of The Reformed Sector Boundaries.** Refer to Appendix A.

NIBATT

5. **Phase 1.**

a. **Grouping.** No change.

b. **Tasks.**

i. Form one independent company group.

ii. Conduct relief in place with TUNBATT by 7 Jul 95 and a hand over of responsibilities from MALAWICOY by 18 Jul 95.

iii. Adopt the new boundaries and occupy the reformed sector 5 by 18 Jul 95.

iv. Carry out the tasks laid down in Reference A.

v. Prepare the excess personnel for repatriation over the period

12 - 13 Jul 95 as per Appendix B.

6. **Phase 2.**

- a. **Grouping.** Reformed independent company group.
- b. **Tasks.** No change.

GHANBATT

7. **Phase 1.**

- a. **Grouping.** No change.
- b. **Tasks.**
 - i. Form two independent company groups of 135 personnel each.
 - ii. Conduct a hand over of responsibilities from NIBATT by 7 Jul 95.
 - iii. Carry out the tasks laid down in Reference A.
 - iv. Hand over responsibility for the southwest portion of the AOR (the communes of Gikoro, Bicumbi, Kanzenze, Gashora and Ngenda) to INDBATT by 13 Jul 95.
 - v. Adopt the new boundary and occupy reformed Sector 2 by 13 Jul 95.
 - vi. The platoon in Kigali is to remain in place and be prepared to join the Tribunal company in Phase 2.
 - vii. Prepare the Tribunal company (-) for move to Kigali in phase 2.

8. **Phase 2.**

- a. **Grouping.** No change
- b. **Tasks.**
 - i. Move the Tribunal company (-) to Kigali by 13 Jul 95.
 - ii. Tribunal company to take on other security tasks until such time as the Tribunal security task requires the complete company.
 - iii. Tribunal company to take on the protection of Tribunal when ordered by the Force HQ.

- iv. Carry out the tasks laid down in Reference A.
- v. Prepare the excess personnel for repatriation over the period 6 - 9 Sep 95 as per Appendix B.

MALAWICOY

9. Phase 1.

- a. **Grouping.** No change
- b. **Tasks.**
 - i. Form an independent company.
 - ii. Conduct relief in place with ETHIOBATT by 18 Jul 95.
 - iii. Carry out tasks laid down in Reference A.
 - iv. Adopt the new boundary and occupy reformed sector 4 by 18 Jul 95.
 - v. Prepare the company for rotation or excess personnel for repatriation over the period 6 - 7 Aug 95 as per Appendix B.

10. Phase 2. Grouping and tasks no change.

MALICOY

11. Phase 1.

- a. **Grouping.** No change.
- b. **Tasks.**
 - i. Form an independent company group.
 - ii. Carry out tasks laid down in Reference A.

12. Phase 2.

- a. **Grouping.** No change.
- b. **Tasks.**
 - i. Conduct relief in place with ZAMBATT by 3 Aug 95 and a hand over of responsibilities from SENBATT by 12 Aug 95.

- ii. Hand over responsibility for current AOR (sector 3B) to INDBATT by 4 Aug 95.
- iii. Carry out tasks laid down in Reference A.
- iv. Adopt the new boundary and occupy reformed sector 3 by 3 Aug 95.
- v. Prepare the company for rotation or excess personnel for repatriation over the period 1 - 3 Sep 95 as per Appendix B.

ZAMBATT

13. Phase 1.

- a. **Grouping.** No change.
- b. **Tasks.**
 - i. Coordinate recce with MALICOY.
 - ii. Carry out tasks laid down in Reference A.
 - iii. Prepare the contingent for repatriation over the period 1 - 4 Aug 95.

14. Phase 2.

- a. **Grouping.** No change.
- b. **Tasks.**
 - i. Assist MALICOY in occupation of the reformed sector 3.
 - ii. Hand over the AOR to MALICOY by 3 Aug 95.
 - iii. Repatriate the contingent over the period 1 - 4 Aug 95 as per Appendix B.

SENBATT

15. Phase 1.

- a. **Grouping.** No change.
- b. **Tasks.**
 - i. Coordinate recce with MALICOY.

- ii. Carry out tasks laid down in Reference A.
- ii. Prepare the contingent for repatriation over the period 11 - 13 Aug 95.

16. **Phase 2.**

- a. **Grouping.** No change.
- b. **Tasks.**
 - i. Assist MALICOY in occupying the reformed sector 3.
 - ii. Hand over the AOR to MALICOY by 12 Aug 95.
 - iii. Remain in current locations until required to move to the transit camp for repatriation over the period 11 - 13 Aug 95 as per Appendix B.

ETHIOBATT

17. **Phase 1.**

- a. **Grouping.** No change.
- b. **Tasks.**
 - i. Coordinate recce with MALAWICOY.
 - ii. Carry out tasks laid down in Reference A.
 - iii. Assist MALAWICOY in occupation of the sector.
 - iv. Hand over the AOR to MALAWICOY by 18 Jul 95.
 - v. Prepare the contingent for repatriation over the period 17 - 19 Jul 95 as per Appendix B.

18. **Phase 2.** Not applicable.

TUNBATT

19. **Phase 1.**

- a. **Grouping.** No change.
- b. **Tasks.**
 - i. Coordinate recce with NIBATT.

- ii. Carry out tasks laid down in Reference A
- iii. Assist NIBATT company in occupation of sector 5.
- iv. Hand over the AOR to NIBATT company by 7 Jul 95.
- v. Prepare the contingent for repatriation over the period 2 - 8 Jul 95 as per Appendix B.

20. **Phase 2.** Not applicable.

INDBATT

21. **Phase 1.**

- a. **Grouping.** Under command one composite company (excess Indian Signal and Engineer personnel).
- b. **Tasks.**
 - i. Coordinate and carry out recce of the reformed sector 1 AOR with GHANBATT and MALICOY.
 - ii. Carry out tasks laid down in Reference A.
 - iii. Take over responsibility for the southwest portion of sector 2 (the communes of Gikoro, Bicumbi, Kanzenze, Gashora and Ngenda) from GHANBATT by 13 Jul 95.
 - iv. Form a composite company (excess Indian Engineer and Signal personnel) by 20 Jul 95.
 - v. Provide security to all UN facilities in Kigali by 25 Jul 95.

22. **Phase 2.**

- a. **Grouping.** No change.
- b. **Tasks.**
 - i. Take over responsibility for the Gitarama prefecture (old sector 3B) from MALICOY by 3 Aug 95.
 - ii. Carry out tasks laid down in Reference A.
 - iii. Assist the move of GHANBATT Tribunal company to Kigali.

- iv. Be prepared to take over security duties in Kigali allotted to the Tribunal company, on order of the Force HQ.
- v. Prepare 65 personnel for repatriation by 8 Oct 95 as per Appendix B.

Force Engr Coy

23. **Phase 1.**

- a. **Grouping.** Less excess personnel placed under command of INDBATT in the composite company.
- b. **Tasks.**
 - i. Provide excess personnel to form the composite company.
 - ii. Carry out tasks laid down in Reference A.

24. **Phase 2.** Grouping and tasks no change.

Force Sig Coy

25. **Phase 1.**

- a. **Grouping.** Less excess personnel placed under command of INDBATT in the composite company.
- b. **Tasks.**
 - i. Provide signal detachments to the independent companies at Gishali, Gikongoro, Shagasha and Matura.
 - ii. Provide excess personnel to form the composite company.
 - iii. Carry out other tasks laid down in Reference A.

26. **Phase 2.** Grouping and tasks no change.

FLSG

27. **Phase 1.**

- a. **Grouping.** No change.

b. **Tasks.**

- i. Carry out tasks laid down in Reference A.
- ii. Receive the advance party for Canadian Mission Support Group (CMSG) which is to replace FLSG on 17 - 25 Jul 95.
- iii. Prepare the contingent for rotation over the over the period 25 - 26 Jul 95

28. **Phase 2.** Grouping and tasks no change.

AUSMED

29. **Phase 1.**

a. **Grouping.** No change.

b. **Tasks.**

- i. Carry out tasks laid down in Reference A.
- ii. Prepare for the disengagement from CHK and Academy.
- iii. Prepare the contingent for repatriation over the period 21 - 23 Aug 95 as per Appendix B.
- iv. Conduct reconnaissance of green field sites for the possible location for Medical Company (AUSMED replacement) and complete key site plan.

30. **Phase 2.**

a. **Grouping.** No change.

b. **Tasks.**

- i. Continue to carry out tasks laid down in Reference A.
- ii. Prepare to receive the advance party from the Medical Company over the period 1 - 3 Aug 95.
- iii. Continue preparation for repatriation and disengagement from CHK and Academy.

Force MP Coy

- 31. **Phase 1.** Grouping and tasks no change.
- 32. **Phase 2.**
 - a. **Grouping.** No change.
 - b. **Tasks.**
 - i. Continue to carry out tasks laid down in Reference A.
 - ii. Prepare 21 personnel for repatriation by 9 Oct 95 as per Appendix B.

Milob Group

- 33. **Phase 1.** Grouping and tasks no change.
- 34. **Phase 2.**
 - a. **Grouping.** No change
 - b. **Tasks.**
 - i. Deploy liaison cell to all prefectures.
 - ii. Collocate sector HQs with Company groups.
 - iii. Be prepared to deploy/support elements in Burundi, Zaire, Tanzania and Uganda.
 - iv. Carry out tasks laid down in Reference A.

HAC

- 35. **Phase 1 and 2.** Grouping and tasks no change.

Coordinating Instructions

- 36. **Timings.**
 - a. **Phase 1.**
 - i. Commence on 1 Jul 95.
 - ii. To be completed by 31 Jul 95.

iii. Formation of independent company may commence forthwith but is to be completed before the rotation of the contingents or repatriation of excess personnel.

b. **Phase 2.**

- i. Commence on 1 Aug 95.
- ii. To be completed by 5 Aug 95.

37. **Structure of Independent Company Group.**

a. The company group will have a strength of 135 personnel consisting of the following:

- i. Commanded by a Lt Col.
- ii. Three infantry platoons of 30 personnel each.
- iii. Company HQ plus a Combat Support Platoon of 38 personnel. The Combat Support Platoon is to contain a Transport Section, Maintenance Section, Supply Section, Communication Section and an Engineer Liaison Detachment.
- iv. One Medical Section consisting of Medical Officer, Nursing Officer, Preventive Health Assistant and three medics.

b. **Administrative Requirements.** The Company Group will require the following logistics and administrative resource:

i. **Transport.**

- 1. Four Trucks.
- 2. 21 Patrolling Vehicles.
- 3. Two Ambulances.

ii. **Accommodation and Ancillary Facilities.**

- 1. Proper living accommodation for the company groups with the facilities for maintenance of vehicles.
- 2. Appropriate sanitation and bathing facilities within the accommodation.

3. **For Withdrawal/Evacuation Contingencies.**

- (i) Nine living tents (16 men tents).
 - (ii) One large store tent/two medium size store tents.
 - (iii) One kitchen and dining shelter.
- iii. **Water.** One bladder of 100,000 ltr capacity for potable water (including 20 days reserve). The resupply will be from Kigali once a week. Any requirement of non-potable water will have to be gained from local sources.
- iv. **POL.** One tank of 10,000 ltr capacity that will include the reserve of 20 days. Resupply will be from Kigali once a week.
- v. **Combat Rations.** Companies to hold 10 days reserve.
- vi. **Miscellaneous Stores.**
- 1. Two generators of 40 KVA capacity.
 - 2. One reefer (freezer).
 - 3. One reefer container (cooling).
 - 4. Cooking gas and kerosine supply will be as required.

c. **Communications**

- i. All independent company groups are required to provide their own integral communications. The Force Signal Company will provide communication from the Force HQ to the independent company HQ.
- ii. Any rear link to the home countries is to be provided by the contingents.

38. **Handing Over of UN Accommodation.** All the contingents will continue providing security to the UN accommodation being occupied by them until handed over to the appropriate authorities or when dismantled and removed. This is also applicable to other UN installations and facilities in the current AOR.

Administration and Logistics

- 39. Logistics support will be from Kigali.
- 40. Remainder no change from the Reference B.

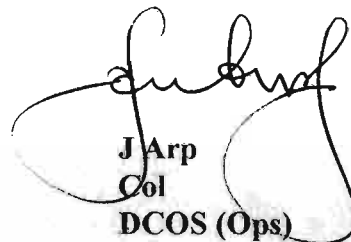
Command and Signals

41. **Location of Independent Companies including HQs.**

- a. Sector 1 (INDBATT BATTALION GROUP) - Kigali.
- b. Sector 2 (GHANBATT COY) - Gishali.
- c. Sector 3 (MALI COY) - Gikongoro.
- d. Sector 4 (MALAWI COY) - Shagasha.
- e. Sector 5 (NIBATT COY) - Mutura.

42. FSO is to carry out an assessment of the requirement for relocating the communication assets.

43. Ack.

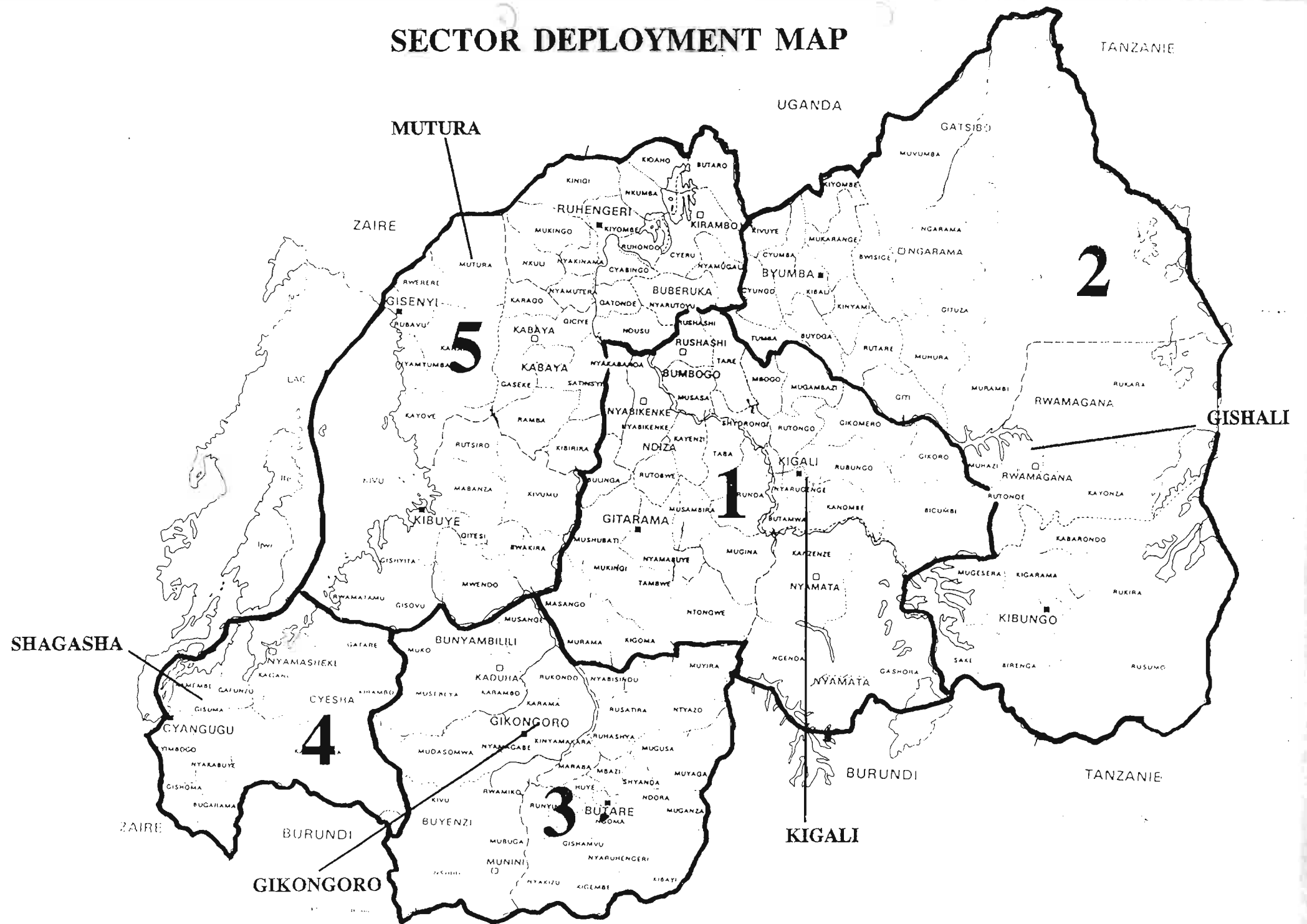

J Arp
Col
DCOS (Ops)

Distribution:

Action
LIST D

Info
LIST A
LIST B
LIST E
LIST F
MILOB GROUP HQ

SECTOR DEPLOYMENT MAP



UNAMIR DRAWDOWN AND ROTATION PLAN

SER	CONTINGENT	FLIGHT DATES	PERS DEPARTING	PERS ARRIVING	FORCE STRENGTH (5622)	REMARKS
1.	TUNBATT	28-30 JUN 95 4-8 JUL 95	814	0	4808	ALL PERS GONE (LESS STAFF)
2.	MOVCON	3 JUL 95	0	15	4823	TBA
3.	NIBATT	12-13 JUL 95	184	0	4639	135 PERS REMAIN
4.	ETHIOBATT	17-19 JUL 95	830	0	3809	ALL PERS GONE (LESS STAFF)
5.	95 FLSG	24-25 JUL 95	91	85	3803	ROTATION
6.	ZAMBATT	1-4 AUG 95	795	0	3008	ALL PERS GONE (LESS STAFF) IF NOT DIRECT TO ANGOLA
7.	MALAWICOY	6-7 AUG 95	179	135	2964	ROTATION, REPLACED BY 135 (PLUS STAFF)
8.	MEDCOY	9-10 AUG 95	0	100	3064	TBA
9.	SENBATT	11-13 AUG 95	237	0	2827	ALL PERS GONE (LESS STAFF)
10.	AUSMED	21-23 AUG 95	310	0	2517	ALL PERS GONE
11.	MALICOY	1-3 SEP 95	198	135	2454	135 REMAIN OR ROTATION?
12.	GHANBATT	6-9 SEP 95	530	0	1924	270 PERS REMAIN (PLUS STAFF)
13.	INDBATT	5-8 OCT 95	65	0	1859	660 PERS REMAIN
14.	MP COY	9 OCT 95	21	0	1838	45 PERS MP PL REMAINS
15.	HQ STAFF	9 OCT 95	23	0	1815	35 STAFF REMAIN
16.	MOVCON	9 OCT 95	15	0	1800	

INDBATT 660
 GHANBATT 270
 NICOY 135
 MALAWICOY 135
 MALICOY 135
 HQ STAFF 35
 ENGR COY 125
 SIGNALS 75
 MEDCOY 100
 FLSG 85
 MP PL 45
 TOTAL 1800

NOTE: MP COY & HQ STAFF WILL COMMENCE DRAWDOWN THROUGH PERIODIC NATURAL ATTRITION TO BE COMPLETED BY 9 OCT 95.



ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTION NO. 017/95

DATE: 10 April 1995

To: All UNAMIR Civilian and Military Staff

From: Ally H. Golo, OIC
Administration

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be "Ally H. Golo", written over the printed name and title.

Subject: Security of information

This Administrative Instruction is issued with a view to remind all UNAMIR civilian and military staff of Staff Regulation 1.5, in connection with "discretion in regard to all matters of official business.... particularly in peace-keeping and peacemaking...."

... A copy of Secretary General's Bulletin No. ST/SGB/272 dated 9 August 1994 is attached herewith for the full information of everyone, bearing in mind the Secretary General's instructions on this subject.

Please be guided accordingly.



Secretariat

ST/SGB/272
9 August 1994

SECRETARY-GENERAL'S BULLETIN

To: Members of the staff

Subject: SECURITY OF INFORMATION*

1. Most United Nations information is available to the Member States, managers and staff of the Organization and the general public. This is consistent with the Organization's commitment to transparency in the way that its business is undertaken. However, the United Nations functions in a number of areas, most particularly in peace-keeping and peacemaking, political affairs and in all matters related to the security of personnel and installations, in which absolute confidentiality and discretion are essential.
2. All staff members are required, under staff regulation 1.5, to "exercise the utmost discretion in regard to all matters of official business. They shall not communicate to any person any information known to them by reason of their official position that has not been made public, except in the course of their duties or by authorization of the Secretary-General. Nor shall they at any time use such information to private advantage. These obligations do not cease upon separation from the Secretariat."
3. I appreciate that the great majority of staff members are both aware of these provisions and respect them. However, I want to remind all staff of their obligations in regard to security of information under the staff regulations, and their personal responsibility for the proper protection of information which they may be called upon to handle in the course of their duties. Heads of department or mission are responsible for ensuring the safe custody of sensitive information communicated to them, and for ensuring that appropriate security measures are in place to protect vulnerable communications links, such as telephone or facsimile equipment and computer systems.

* Personnel Manual index No. 1060.


4. Guidelines and standards for transmitting and protecting sensitive information entrusted to or originating from the United Nations will shortly be issued. In the meantime, all responsible officials should review existing arrangements within their department or office to ensure that all staff understand the need for the utmost discretion and that appropriate security measures are in place.

(Signed) Boutros BOUTROS-GHALI
Secretary-General



UNAMIR - MINUAR

G-3 Engr

From: DCOS Ops 
To: Camp Comdt
Info: Lists A and B
Date: 11 April 95
Subject: INCOMING MAIL DISTRIBUTION

1. It has been observed that frequently incoming mail addressed to FHQ or Force Headquarters is distributed directly to a large number of branches, sections or cells within the Headquarters, including, or sometimes limited to the Force Commander. This practice places an unnecessary burden on the FC and his staff, and results in unnecessary duplication of effort.

2. Notwithstanding that it is the responsibility of the originator of the correspondence to ensure that the correct addressees are affixed, correspondence addressed to FHQ should be distributed as below. Accordingly, you are requested to instruct the UNAMIR Orderly Room to forward all mail addressed to UNAMIR Force Headquarters to the applicable SO1 grade staff officer or branches as follows:

- a. G1/CMPO for all military personnel and administrative matters;
- b. Force PM for all police, disciplinary and all matters requiring investigation;
- c. Force WFO for all postal, sports, recreational, medals/certificates and welfare matters;
- d. FMO for all medical and health matters, including casualty evacuation and medical repatriation;
- e. G2/Info offr for all information and matters of intelligence value;
- f. G3 Ops for all current operations, sitreps and patrol reports;
- g. G3 Plans for all matters pertaining to operational and contingency plans, force structure (personnel, equipment and accommodation), troop deployment and rotation, Rules of Engagement and SOPs;

- h. G3 Air for helicopter operations and coordination of air resources;
- i. G3 Engr/FEO for all matters relating to construction and field engineering and EOD;
- j. G4/C Log O for all logistics matters related to supply, transport, maintenance and movement control;
- k. G6/FSO for all communications and signal related functions;
- l. CLO for all matters requiring interaction with Rwandan government agencies and departments;
- m. CHAO for all liaison tasks with UN agencies, NGOs and the IOC for humanitarian assistance and return of IDPs;
- n. Force PAO for all matters relating to the press, media and the release of information to outside agencies;
- o. Camp Comdt for all matters relating to housekeeping duties of UNAMIR Force HQ;

3.. Additionally, an information copy of this correspondence is to be forwarded to the COS who will decide whether to pass the correspondence to the FC, DFC or staff of the civilian component. As required, the COS will provide further direction for staffing action to the branch staff through the applicable DCOS.

4. Mail addressed by the originator of the correspondence to specific appointments within FHQ will be forwarded to those specific appointments. An additional information copy should be send to the COS, if not already included on the originator's distribution list. The FC's staff will continue to screen all mail addressed to the Commander and determine which mail should be viewed by him and which should be referred to the COS for staffing.

Gr 158191

From: UNAMIR HQ OPS

File No: 3000.15 (Ops)

To: List A, B & C
SENBATT
MALAWICOY
FSA SECTORS 2
FSA SECTOR 3
FSA SECTOR 4

Info: RPA LO

Date: 07 MAR 95

Subject: AMENDMENT 1 TO FRAGORDER NO 11

Reference:

A. 3000.15 (Ops) dated 4 Mar 95.

1. Due to accommodation problems in Sector 3A, the relief in place between SENBATT and MALAWICOY in Sectors 3A and 4B would be delayed for 7 days.
2. Attached is an amendment to reference A for your necessary information and action.

HQ UNAMIR
Ops Branch
Kigali

3000.15(OPS)

7 Mar 95

See Distribution

AMENDMENT 1 TO FRAGMENTARY ORDER NO 11

1. **SITUATION.**

a. FRAFBATT's participation in op Turquoise which concentrated in SECTOR 4 has been the main cause of friction between the RPA and FRAFBATT troops in SECTOR 4B this will only continue with the deployment of SENBATT to this sector. Furthermore, the large number of tasks allocated to the contingent in Sector 3A require that it be a larger force than MALAWICOY.

2. **MISSION.** SENBATT and MALAWICOY are to conduct a reciprocal relief in place in Sectors 3A and 4B, respectively.

3. **EXECUTION.**

a. **General Outline.** The operation will be conducted in two phases.

(1) **Phase I.** SENBATT conduct a relief in place with MALAWICOY in Sector 3A at the same time leaving sufficient troops in Sector 4B to continue to provide limited security and conduct a handover with MALAWICOY in Phase 2.

(2) **Phase II.** MALAWICOY conduct a relief in place with the remaining SENBATT troops in Sector 4B.

On completion of the Phase II Sector 3A is to be redesignated 4B and Sector 4B redesignated 3A.

b. **Grouping and Tasks.**

(1) **SENBATT.**

(i) **Grouping.** Bn (-)

(ii) **Tasks.**

(aa) Conduct relief in place with MALAWICOY in Sector 3A.

(ab) Takeover all security and humanitarian operations in Sector 3A.

(ac) Continue to provide security and humanitarian assistance in Sector 4B with rest of Coy until relieved by MALAWICOY.

(b) Phase II.

(i) Grouping. 1x Coy.

(ii) Tasks.

(aa) Handover all security and humanitarian operations in Sector 4B to MALAWICOY.

(ab) Redeploy to Sector 3A when relief completed.

(2) MALAWI COY.

(a) Phase I.

(i) Grouping. No change.

(ii) Tasks.

(aa) Conduct relief in place with SENBATT in Sector 3A.

(ab) Handover all security and humanitarian operations in Sector 3A to SENBATT.

(ac) Redeploy to Sector 4B when relief completed.

(b) Phase II.

(i) Grouping. No change.

(ii) Tasks.

(aa) Conduct relief in place with remainder of SENBATT in Sector 4B.

(ab) Takeover all security and humanitarian operation in Sector 4B.

(3) Sector 3 HQ. Grouping and tasks no change.

(4) Co-ordinating Instructions.

(a) Timings.

(i) Phase 1 to commence not before 170600B Mar 95.

(ii) Phase 1 to be completed 201800B Mar 95.

(iii) Phase 2 to commence not before 210600B Mar 95

(iv) Phase 2 to be completed by 241800B Mar 95.

(v) Remaining SENBATT elements in Sector 4B to be redeployed to Sector 3A by 261800B Mar 95.

(vi) Sector 3A redesignated 4B and Sector 4B redesignated 3A at 241900B Mar 94.

4. Administrative and Logistics.

a. Transport Support. Both contingents are to identify 2nd line transport required to assist with the move and submit requests to SO TPT by 141600B Mar 95.

b. Heavy Equipment. 2nd line low bed trailers are not able to move further east than GITARAMA. Plant and APC will be required to self drive from/to this point.

c. Principal Items to Remain in Place. ISO refrigerated containers, ISO cargo containers, 5000 litre steel fuel tanks and any 9000 litre water tanks are to remain in place at the old location. Units will take over these items from the contingent they replace.

5. Command and Signals.

a. Command Status of Sector 3. No change

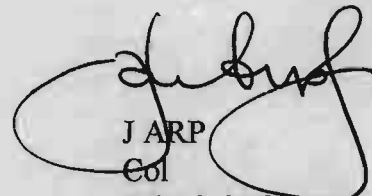
(1) Locations.

(a) Sector 3 HQ - GITARAMA

(b) SENBATT HQ - BUTARA

(c) MALAWICOY HQ - KIBUYE.

6. Acknowledge Instructions. Acknowledge.



J ARP
Col
DCOS OPS

Distribution:

Action:

LIST A
LIST B
LIST C
SENBATT
MALAWI COY
FSA Sectors 2 & 3
FSA Sector 4

Info:

RPA LO

HQ UNAMIR
Ops Branch
Kigali

3000.15(Ops)

7 Feb 95

Distribution list

FRAG ORDER NO 13 TO OP ORDER : 20

References :

- (a) Map RWANDA, 1:250,000.
- (b) Map RWANDA, 1:50,000, Sheet Nos 08,15,16,17,22 and 23.

Appendices:

Photocopy of MAP Showing the New Boundary of Sector 3B.

Situation

- 1. No change.

Mission

- 2. MALICOY to relieve TUNBATT elements in the extended AOR of Sector 3B and deploy by 1800 h on 15 Feb 95.

Execution

- 3. General Outline. The operation will be conducted in two phases as under;

- a. Phase 1. Joint recce, handing and taking over of static and non static duties in the new AOR.
- b. Phase 2. Deployment with in the new boundaries and commencement of all security and humanitarian ops.

- 4. Delineation of Boundary. Also refer Appendix. From the junction of River Nyabarango and the Road Kigali - Gitarama at grid reference(GR) 334833, it takes off NW along the Southern bank of the River. Further it follows the alignment of GR 310887 - 240945 - 831932 - 780950 - 76001 - Rivers' junction GR 960085. From this point it runs Southwards along the Eastern bank of the distributary of River Nyabarango to GR 980910 - 976836 - 920820 - 930703 (River and Road Gitarama-Kibuye Junction). From this point it follows the existing Sector 3B boundary.

- 4. Grouping and Tasks.

a. TUNBATT.(1) Phase 1.(a) Grouping. No change.(b) Tasks.

- i. Conduct joint recce of the extended AOR.
- ii. Hand over all security and humanitarian ops in the extended AOR of Sector 3B to MALICOY.

(2) Phase 2.(a) Grouping. No change.(b) Tasks.

- i. Redeploy relieved troops in Sector 5.
- ii. Readjust security and humanitarian ops in Sector 5.
- iii. Resume the above mentioned ops in the realigned boundaries of Sector 5.

b. MALICOY.(1) Phase 1.(a) Grouping. No change.(b) Tasks.

- i. Conduct joint recce with TUNBATT in the extended AOR of Sector 3B.
- ii. Take over all security and humanitarian ops in the extended AOR from TUNBATT.

(2) Phase 2.(a) Grouping. No change.(b) Tasks.

- i. Deploy troops in the extended AOR.
- ii. Commence security and humanitarian ops,

in the realigned boundaries of Sector 3B.

5. Coordinating instructions.

a. Timings.

(1) Phase 1. To be completed by 11 Feb 95.

(a) Joint recce to commence on 09 Feb 95.

(b) Recce completed by 10 Feb 95.

(c) Coordination of all security and humanitarian duties to be completed by 11 Feb 95.

(2) Phase 2. To be completed by 1800 h on 14 Feb 95.

(a) Deployment of troops to be completed by 14 Feb 95.

(b) Commence all security and humanitarian ops in the realigned Sectors with effect from 15 Feb 95.

Administration and Logistics.

6. Transport. The Logistics Branch to allot 05 troop/store carrying and 02 small vehs to MALICOV at the earliest in order to enable the Coy to perform additional commitments.

7. Other aspects no change.

Command and Electronics.

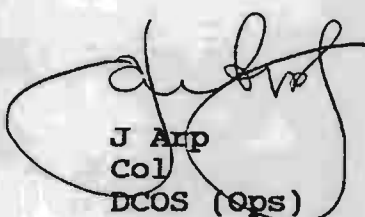
7. Sector 3B and MALICOV to liaise with the FSO for the requirement of radio sets and relocation of motorola repeaters.

8. FSO to carry out an assessment of the additional requirement.

9. Action addresses ack.

Distribution:

Action


J Arp
Col
DCOS (Ops)

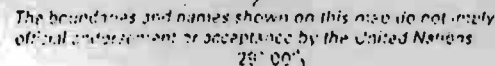
SECTOR 3B
TUNBATT
MALICOY
G 6 COMM (FSO)

Info

LIST A
LIST B
LIST C
LIST D
LIST E

(Refers to Para 4)

SECTOR 3^{30 33}B



63 ENGR

HQ UNAMIR
Ops Branch
Kigali

28 Jan 95

3000.15(Ops)

See Distribution

FRAGMENTARY ORDER NO 11 TO OP ORDER : 20

- References: (a) Map RWANDA, 1:250,000.
(b) Map RWANDA, 1:50,000, Sheet Nos 11, 12, 13, 17, 18 and 19.
- Appendices: A Photocopy of 1:250,000 Map Showing the New Boundaries.

Situation

1. There is a requirement of the sector boundaries to follow the prefecture boundaries and/ or natural features to the maximum extent possible, for ease of executing security and humanitarian ops. This fragmentary order lays down the new boundaries between Sectors 1 and 2.

Mission

2. GHANBATT and NICOY to adopt the new boundary of Sectors 1 and 2 with effect from 0800 hrs on 30 Jan 95.

Execution

3. General Outline. The concerned sectors will adopt the new boundaries for all security and humanitarian ops by 0800 hrs on 30 Jan 95.

4. Delineation of Boundary. Also refer Appendix A showing the new alignment of boundary between Sectors 1 and 2. It runs as under;

a. It bifurcates from the point GR (Grid Reference) 280962 and then runs East along the Southern bank of MUHAZI River to GR 380930 and GR 460953 and then Northwards along the Prefecture boundary through the National Park to the Tanzanian border.

b. The River is included to Sector 1 as the boundary runs along the Southern bank.

5. Coordinating Instructions. The boundaries will be adopted by 0800 hrs on 30 Jan 95.

Administration and Logistics

6. No change.

Command and Electronics

7. No change.

8. Action addressees ack.

Distribution:Action:

GHANBATT

NICOY

Mil Ob HQ

Info:

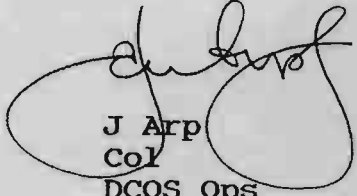
LIST A

LIST B

LIST C

LIST D

LIST E



J Arp
Col
DCOS Ops

MAP SHOWING NEW BOUNDARY BETWEEN

APPENDIX-A
(Ref to Para 4)

SECTORS 1 & 2

UGANDA

UNITED
REP. OF
TANZANIA

SECTOR-1

6

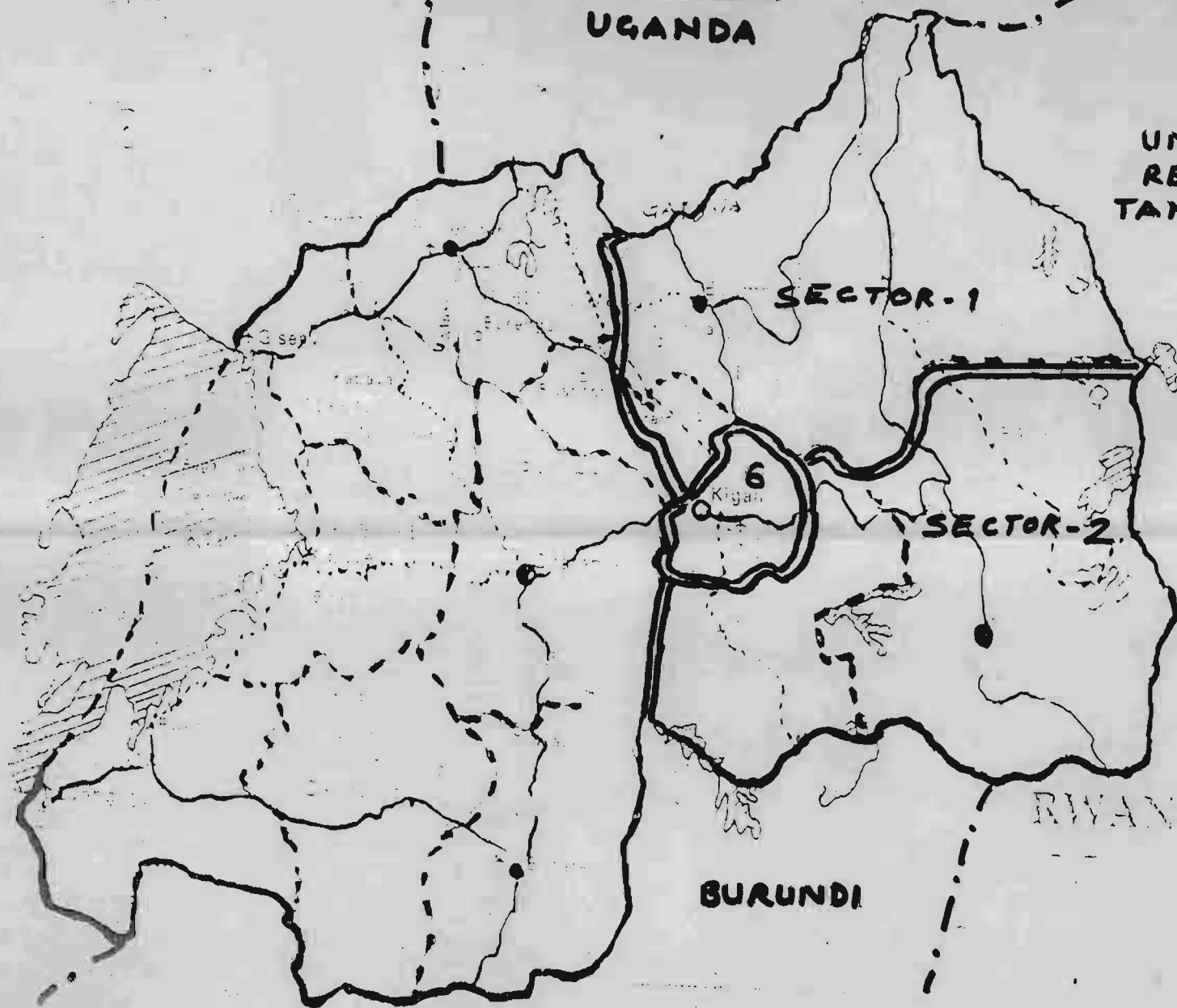
Kigali

SECTOR-2

RWANDA

BURUNDI

ZAIRE



UNITED NATIONS
ASSISTANCE MISSION IN RWANDA



63 ENGR
NATIONS UNIES
MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

File No 5000.1 (Plans)

To: Distribution List

From: G3 Plans *AB* *hxc*

Date: 26 Oct 94

Subject: WARNING ORDER

Reference: HQ UNAMIR Msg PLANS 020 of 240800Z OCT 94
(enclosed)

Enclosed, for your information, is the referenced Warning Order.

Enclosure: 1

Distribution List

Internal

Information

List A
List B
CAO
CLO
AUSMED
BRITCON
CANCON
SRSG'S OFFICE
FILE

External

Information

MALAWICOY
MALICOY
ETHIOBATT
TUNBATT

UNCLASSIFIED

5000.1 (PLANS)

01 06 240800Z OCT 94 RR RR UUUU

PLANS 020

HQ UNAMIR

GHANBATT

FRAFBATT

ZAMBATT

INDBATT

NICOY

INFO TACHQ BUTARE

MILOB GP HQ

UNCLAS PLANS 020

SUBJ: WNGO

REF: OPORD 20 DATED 6 OCT 94

1. SIT.

- A. AS A RESULT OF RPA ACTIVITIES OBSERVED IN CAMP NDABA, SECT 4B, AND FC S DISCUSSIONS WITH RPA LOS AND PREFECT OF GIKONGORO, FC STRONGLY BELIEVES THAT RPA WILL INTENSIFY EFFORTS DURING NEXT MONTH IN SECTS 4A AND 4B TO ENCOURAGE DPS TO LEAVE THE CAMPS AND RETURN HOME
- B. RPA HAVE EXPRESSED DISSATISFACTION THAT THESE DPS ARE NOT CONTRIBUTING TO THE OVERALL EFFORT OF REBUILDING RWANDA HOWEVER THEY CONTINUE TO CONSUME VALUABLE RESOURCES REQUIRED ELSEWHERE AND CREATE

UNCLASSIFIED

HEALTH PROBLEMS. RPA EFFORTS TO ENCOURAGE DPS TO MOVE FROM CAMPS WILL LIKELY RESULT IN VIOLENCE BETWEEN DPS AND RPA. DANGER TO NGOS AND UNAMIR TROOPS IS ALSO LIKELY. THIS ACTIVITY COULD COINCIDE WITH GHANBATT ROTATION (9-30 NOV 94) WHILE ZAMBATT AND INDBATT HAVE STILL NOT YET DEPLOYED

C. IN CONCERT WITH SRSG, FC WILL PURSUE PREVENTATIVE NEGOTIATIONS WITH BBGNU AND RPA. FC HAS ISSUED ORDERS TO DEPLOYED TROOPS TO INCREASE PRESENCE IN CAMPS WITHIN CAPABILITY AND INSTRUCTED STAFF TO EXPLORE OPTIONS TO REINFORCE AFFECTED SECTORS. LATTER OPTION REQUIRES RAPID DEPLOYMENT OF ZAMBATT AND EARLIEST POSSIBLE MOVE OF INDBATT. PRESENCE OF TROOPS URGENTLY REQUIRED IN PREVENTATIVE DEPLOYMENT IN ORDER TO AVOID POTENTIALLY VIOLENT SITUATION

D. UNAMIR FORCES. GHANBATT DEPLOYMENT IN SECTOR 4A IS RESTRICTED TO 3 X COY DUE TO ADDITIONAL TASKS IN SECTORS 6 AND 2A. ACCORDINGLY, REINFORCEMENT OF SECTOR 4A BY A FURTHER BATTALION IS UNDER CONSIDERATION

2. MSN. TO REINFORCE SECTOR 4A IN ORDER TO MAINTAIN SECURITY IN DP CAMPS

3. EXECUTION

A. GENERAL OUTLINE. OP TO BE CONDUCTED IN 2 PHASES:

(1) PHASE 1

- (A) REINFORCEMENT OF SECTOR 4A BY ZAMBATT
- (B) ROTATION OF GHANBATT
- (C) OCCUPATION OF SECTORS 2 AND 6 BY INDBATT

(2) PHASE 2

- (A) OCCUPATION OF SECTOR 2 BY GHANBATT OR ZAMBATT
- (B) COY GP(INDBATT) REDEPLOYS TO SECTOR 6
- (C) ZAMBATT OR GHANBATT OCCUPIES SECTOR 4A IN TOTAL.

B. GP AND TASKS

(1) ZAMBATT

- (A) GP. NO CHANGE
- (B) TASKS. (PHASE 1)
 - (I) OCUPPY SECTOR 4A (NORTH)
 - (II) RELIEVE CHADCOY (FRAFBATT)
 - (III) CONDUCT SECURITY OPERATIONS, CONCENTRATING ON DP CAMPS
 - (IV) REMAINING TASKS PER REF A, PARA 16 B (1)
- (C) PHASE 2

- (I) BE PREPARED TO RELIEVE GHANBATT IN SECTOR 4A (SOUTH)
- (II) MAINTAIN OCCUPATION OF SECTOR 4A (NORTH)
- (III) BE PREPARED TO OCCUPY SECTOR 2
- (IV) REMAINING TASKS NO CHANGE

(2) GHANBATT

(A) GP. NO CHANGE

(B) TASKS. (PHASE 1)

- (I) REDEPLOY TO OCCUPY SECTOR 4A (SOUTH)
- (II) CONDUCT SECURITY OPS CONCENTRATING ON DP CAMPS
- (III) REMAINING TASKS PER REF A PARA 13 B(1)(E) TO (Z)

(C) PHASE 2

- (I) CONDUCT ROTATION BY COMPANY THROUGH SECTOR 6
- (II) BE PREPARED TO CONDUCT RELIEF IN PLACE WITH INDBATT IN SECTOR 6
- (III) BE PREPARED TO RELIEVE ZAMBATT IN SECTOR 4A (NORTH)
- (IV) BE PREPARED TO REDEPLOY TO SECTOR 2

(3) FRAFBATT

(A) GP. NO CHANGE

(B) TASKS. (PHASES 1 AND 2) NO CHANGE

(4) INDBATT

(A) GP. NO CHANGE

(B) TASKS (PHASE 1)

(I) NO CHANGE TO SECTOR 6 TASKS AT REF A

(II) BE PREPARED TO CONDUCT COY LEVEL OPERATIONS IN
SECTOR 2

(C) PHASE 2

(I) CONDUCT RIP IN SECTOR 2 WITH ZAMBATT OR GHANBATT

(II) RESUME FULL STRENGTH OPS IN SECTOR 6

(5) COORD INSTR

(A) BOUNDARIES

(I) BOUNDARY SECTOR 4A (NORTH/SOUTH) TO BE COORD WITH
CO/OPS OFFR GHANBATT AND G3 PLANS, HQ BY 26 OCT 94

(II) ZAMBATT/GHANBATT BDRY CHANGE TO BE EFFECTED ON ORDER

(III) SECTOR 4B BDRY CHANGE AS PER ANNEX B REF A ON ORDER
AFTER RELIEF IN PLACE COMPLETE CHADCOY/ZAMBATT(B) TIMINGS. POLITICAL NEGOTIATIONS AND TIMELY DEPLOYMENT OF
ZAMBATT AND INDBATT ALONG WITH THE ROTATION OF GHANBATT ARE
KEY FACTORS. ACCORDINGLY ADDRESSEES ARE TO BE PREPARED TO

REACT TO CONTINGENCIES LISTED BELOW

(I) ZAMBATT TO OCCUPY SECTOR 2/ GHANBATT REMAIN IN PLACE

(II) GHANBATT TO ROTATE AS PLANNED - INCOMING BATTALION
TO OCCUPY SECTOR 2/ ZAMBATT CONDUCTS RELIEF IN PLACE WITH
OUTGOING BATTALION IN SECTOR 4A

4. ADMIN AND LOG. NO CHANGE

5. COMMAND AND SIGNALS

A. LOC OF HQ

(1) SECTOR 4A (NORTH) - GIKONGORO

(2) SECTOR 4A (SOUTH) - TBA

B. CONFIRMATORY ORDERS TO FOLLOW

LCOL A. BRIMELOW G3 PLANS, 11148

COL J. ARP, DCOS OPS, 11186

UNCLASSIFIED

SECTION 9:OPERATIONAL DIRECTIVE NO. 02RULES OF ENGAGEMENTPART I

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

2. These UNAMIR ROE are provided for UN Forces operating under the auspices of UN Security Council Resolution 925 dated 8 June 1994, which states in paragraph 4 that:

"... the consolidated mandate of UNAMIR includes the following:

- (a) To contribute to the security and protection of displaced persons, refugees and civilians at risk in Rwanda, including through the establishment and maintenance where feasible, of secure humanitarian areas;
- (b) To provide security and support for the distribution of relief supplies and humanitarian relief operations; and
- (c) To act as an intermediary between the parties in an attempt to secure their agreement to a ceasefire;..."

Paragraph 5 of the resolution particularly recognizes that:

"UNAMIR may be required to take action in self-defence against persons or groups who threaten protected sites and populations, United Nations and other humanitarian personnel or the means of delivery and distribution of humanitarian relief." Therefore circumstances could arise where the use of force by UNAMIR personnel could be necessary and justified.

PART IIDEFINITIONS

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

- a. Force. The use of physical means to impose one's will. Military force is the use of the physical means provided by formed, armed and disciplined bodies of troops under unified command to achieve the same end and generally implies the potential to use significant levels of violence.
- b. Self-Defence. The use of force to protect:
 - (1) oneself and the personnel in one's unit,
 - (2) other UNAMIR military or civilian personnel,
 - (3) non-UNAMIR humanitarian aid personnel,
 - (4) displaced persons, refugees and civilians in sites or among populations under the protection of UNAMIR forces, or
 - (5) other UN-authorized military or civilian personnel, against a hostile act or hostile intent, where there is no other choice or time for deliberation.
- c. Hostile Act. A hostile act is an attack or other use of force against those entities listed in paragraph 3.b. above.
- d. Hostile Intent. Hostile intent is the threat of the imminent use of force against those entities listed in paragraph 3.b. above.
- e. Minimum Force. The minimum degree of authorized force which is necessary, reasonable and lawful in the circumstances.
- f. Collateral Damage. Damage to persons or property adjacent to, but not part of an authorized target.
- g. Non-deadly force. Any physical means of forcing compliance that does not pose a risk of death or serious bodily harm to the individual against whom the force is directed. This is usually through the use of physical force short of the use of firearms or other deadly weapons. Examples include: pushing and lesser forms of striking or hitting, and physically or mechanically restraining persons. Warning shots are non-deadly force, even though they involve the use of firearms.
- h. Deadly Force. This is the ultimate degree of force. Deadly force is that level of force which is intended or is likely to cause death or serious bodily harm regardless of whether death or serious bodily harm actually results.

PART III

INSTRUCTIONS ON THE USE OF FORCE

APPLICABILITY

4. The ROE stated in this directive apply to all personnel provided by nations participating in UNAMIR under the provisions of UN Security Council Resolution 925 dated 8 June 1994. These ROE are written in the form of either prohibitions or permissions. Issued as prohibitions, they are orders not to take specific actions. Issued as permissions they are guidance to commanders that certain specific actions may be taken if they are judged necessary to achieve the aim of the mission.

COMMANDERS' RESPONSIBILITY

5. Commanders at all levels are required:

- a. to have this directive translated and disseminated to every subordinate under their command; and
- b. to ensure that every subordinate under their command understands the contents of this document.

AUTHORIZATION LEVELS FOR THE USE OF FORCE

6. The use of deadly force for the different types of weapons will be authorized as follows:

a. Force Commander or His Delegate:

(1) heavy support weapons (ie. rocket launchers, artillery pieces, light mortars, etc.); and

(2) heavy machine guns or cannons (.50 cal, 20mm, etc.);

b. In situations which are life threatening to UNAMIR troops, members of their unit or those they are ordered to protect, soldiers may use the following weapons:

(1) medium machine guns (i.e. FN MAG, M60, etc.)

(2) light machine guns; and

(3) all personal weapons on automatic or single shot fire.

c. In situations which are not life threatening to soldiers, members of their unit or those they are ordered to protect, the use of deadly force for different types of weapons will be authorized as follows:

(1) Sector Commanders:

(a) medium machine guns (i.e. FN MAG, M60, etc.),

- (b) light machine guns; and
 - (c) all personal weapons on automatic fire.
- (2) Battalion Commander Down to NCO Level at the Scene of a Threat.
- (a) Personal weapons for single shot fire.

NOTE: Commanders should be aware when using weapons of the principles of military necessity and proportionality.

PRINCIPLES FOR USE OF FORCE

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

- a. if possible, negotiation and warnings must be exhausted before any use of force is initiated;
- b. only the minimum non-deadly and deadly force consistent with achieving the immediate aim shall be employed;
- c. except where authorized under paragraph 11, the escalation of force procedures pursuant to paragraph 14 must be exhausted before the use of any deadly force is initiated;
- d. deadly force is justified only under conditions of extreme necessity and as a last resort when all lesser means have failed or cannot reasonably be employed;
- e. escalation of the level of violence is to be minimized;
- f. collateral damage is to be minimized;
- g. the use of force in retaliation is prohibited; and
- h. use of force shall be controlled by the on-scene commander and is to cease once the aim has been achieved.

AUTHORITY TO USE FORCE

8. Force may be used as follows:

- a. Non-Deadly Force. UNAMIR personnel are authorized to use non-deadly force in the following circumstances:
 - (1) in self-defence (as defined in paragraph 3.b.) against unarmed aggression;
 - (2) against unarmed attempts at infiltration or envelopment of UNAMIR units, compounds or locales;
 - (3) when UNAMIR premises are violated in unarmed attempts to steal UNAMIR property or property under the protection of the UN;

(4) when unarmed attempts are made to abduct or detain UNAMIR civilian or military personnel; and

(5) when unarmed attempts are made to prevent UNAMIR personnel from carrying out their responsibilities as ordered by their commanders.

b. Deadly Force. UNAMIR personnel are authorized to use deadly force in the following circumstances:

(1) in self- defence (as defined in paragraph 3.b.) against persons committing a hostile act or exhibiting hostile intent;

(2) to protect from damage or destruction, property or installations belonging to or under the protection of UNAMIR, including protected sites and the means for the distribution and delivery of humanitarian relief:

(a) which have been designated by the unit Commanding Officer, in consultation with the Force Commander, as essential to the success of the UNAMIR mission,

(b) which justify protection through the use of deadly force, and

(c) where there is no way to prevent the damage or destruction;

(3) to overcome forcible attempts to prevent UNAMIR Force discharging its duties, when authorized by the Force Commander;

(4) to resist armed attempts to disarm, abduct or detain UNAMIR military or civilian personnel;

(5) to resist armed attempts to compel UNAMIR personnel to withdraw from protection areas they were ordered to occupy by the Force Commander or his delegate; and

(6) to resist armed attempts to cut off a UNAMIR force.

AUTHORITY TO SEARCH AND DETAIN

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

10. Authority to Detain. Individuals shall only be detained if they commit a hostile act, display hostile intent or carry out any activity which would require that force be used against them under paragraph 8.

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

12. Any individual detained shall be turned over as soon as possible to appropriate civilian police authorities as designated by the Force Commander. Any weapons seized from detainees shall be confiscated or rendered militarily ineffective.

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

CHALLENGE AND ESCALATION PROCEDURES

14. Except where a response is required in accordance with paragraph 15, the following procedures are to be followed:

- a. Verbal or Visual Warning. Warn the aggressor to stop the activity, which in normal circumstances, should follow the following sequence:

- (1) depending on the circumstances, a warning may be given orally, by a sign or by illumination (ie, hand-held red flares, search-lights, etc.). The issuance of a warning should also be passed up the chain of command with continuous Situation Reports;

- (2) repeat the verbal or visual warning as many times as is necessary to ensure understanding or compliance;

- b. Charge Weapons. If authorized under State B of ROE No.2 (paragraph 15 refers);
- c. Warning Shots. If the threat continues, employ aimed warning shots in a safe direction so that there is no danger of personal injury or collateral damage;
- d. Non-Deadly Force. If warning shots are ignored, employ minimal non-deadly force;
- e. Deadly Force. If minimal non-deadly force is either not feasible or fails, on order and under the control of a superior, minimal deadly force, such as single aimed shots, may be used until the threat is removed;

- f. Escalation of Deadly Force. Escalatory weapons fire with other weapons systems shall only be on the order of the appropriate commander in accordance with paragraph 6.

OPENING FIRE WITHOUT WARNING OR ESCALATION

15. The only circumstance under which it is permissible to open fire without warning or escalation is if an attack by an aggressor comes so unexpectedly that even a moments delay could:

- a. lead to death or serious injury to UNAMIR personnel or to other UN-authorized military or civilian personnel;
- b. lead to death or serious injury to persons who are under the protection of UNAMIR; and
- c. lead to the immediate damage or destruction of UNAMIR property in the circumstances described in paragraph 8.b.(2).

PROCEDURE DURING FIRING

16. Any use of firearms as a means of applying deadly force, shall be aimed fire, ie, fired at the centre of the visible mass of the target. Fire must be controlled and will not be indiscriminate. Automatic fire and firing of support weapons will only be used as a last resort and only as authorized under paragraph 6. Fire for effect will only continue as long as it is necessary to achieve the immediate aim. Through fire control orders, the commander on the scene will indicate and control the fire, preferably directed at the leaders or instigators of the threat. Regular situation report will be forwarded through the chain of command.

17. Whenever possible, each escalation in the use of force should be authorized by the chain of command of UNAMIR. A request in clear by radio for authorization to fire can have a calming effect on its own. Permission to use higher level of force must be obtained from the appropriate commander in accordance with paragraph 6. The on-scene commander is responsible for assessing the situation and taking action appropriate to the situation.

PROCEDURE AFTER FIRING

18. After firing, commanders should ensure the following actions are taken.

- a. Medical. Any wounded, including those fired upon by UNAMIR personnel will be given first aid, if such an action can be done without further endangering the lives of UNAMIR personnel.
- b. Recording. Details of the incident will be recorded, including:
 - (1) date, time and place of firing;

- (2) unit and personnel involved;
- (3) the events leading up to the firing;
- (4) why UNAMIR personnel opened fire;
- (5) who or what was fired on;
- (6) the weapons fired; and
- (7) the apparent results of the firing.

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

PART IV

RULES OF ENGAGEMENT

- 19. Rule No. one: Authority to Carry Arms
 - a. State A: No authority; and
 - b. State B: Authority granted to carry weapons.
- 20. Rule No. Two: Status of Weapons
 - a. State A: Weapons will be carried with loaded magazines.
 - b. State B: Weapons will be carried, charged and made safe.
- 21. Rule No. Three: Response to Hostile Intent or Hostile Act without the Use of Fire
 - a. State A: Observe and report but will withdraw in order to preserve own force.
 - b. State B: Stay in place. Make contact and establish liaison with opposing force(s) and/or local authorities concerned.
 - c. State C: Observe and Report. Stay in place. Warn aggressor of intent to use force and demonstrate resolve by appropriate means without opening fire.
 - d. State D: Observe and Report. Stay in place. Warn aggressor of intent to use force and demonstrate resolve by appropriate means. Demonstrative use of fire is authorized.

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

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

23. Rule No. Five: Intervention and Warning Shots

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

24. Rule No. Six: Control of Weapons Systems

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

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

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

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

PART V

CONCLUSION

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

27. Amendments to this directive will be issued as required and as approved by the UN.

Annex:

Annex A Aide-Memoire for Members of UNAMIR.

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

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

WARNINGS

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

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

(PAUSE)

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

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

5. **FIRE AFTER WARNING.** After warning you may fire on a person in order to avoid death or grievous bodily harm only if:

- a. the person is carrying a dangerous weapon (e.g. firearm, improvised firing device or machete); AND
- b. you believe the person is about to attack you, your unit, or any person it is your duty to protect; AND
- c. the person refuses to stop when called upon to do so; AND
- d. you believe there is no other way of stopping the person.

6. **FIRE WITHOUT WARNING.** You may fire without warning on a person in order to avoid death or grievous bodily harm only if that person:

- a. has used or is using a fire arm or other dangerous weapon against you, your unit or persons it is your duty to protect; OR
- b. is carrying what you believe to be a dangerous weapon, AND is clearly about to use it, AND you believe that there is no other way to protect yourself, your unit, or the persons it is your duty to protect.

7. If you have to fire, you must account for all rounds expended in an after action report submitted in writing to your immediate commander.

UNAMIR LEVELS OF READINESS/ALERT

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

AIDE MEMOIRE - RULES OF ENGAGEMENT

NOTE: GREEN status indicated in boxes

RULE ONE: AUTHORITY TO CARRY ARMS

STATE A: No authority granted.

STATE B: Authority granted to carry weapons.
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RULE TWO: STATUS OF WEAPONS

STATE A: Weapons will be carried with loaded magazines.

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

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

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

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

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

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

RULE FOUR: DISARMAMENT OF PARAMILITARY PERSONNEL OR CIVILIANS

STATE A: No authorization granted.

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

RULE FIVE: INTERVENTION AND WARNING SHOTS

STATE A: Intervention between warring factions is prohibited.

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

RULE SIX: CONTROL OF WEAPON SYSTEMS

STATE A: Manning, preparation, movement and firing of weapons in the presence of forces in conflict is prohibited.

STATE B: Designated activity in the presence of the forces in conflict permitted but will be specified by the following notes:

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

SECTION 9 :

DIRECTIVE OPERATIONNELLE NO. 02

REGLEMENT D'ENGAGEMENT

1 ère PARTIE

1. Le commandement des opérations militaires doit être contrôlé et réglementé par la clause de loi, de convention et de jurisprudence nationale et internationale. En ce qui concerne l'opération sous le commandement de l'Organisation des Nations Unies (ONU), il est du ressort de l'ONU de déterminer les paramètres dans lesquels doivent opérer les Forces de l'ONU. Les Règles d'Engagement (RDE) est le moyen employé par l'ONU pour fournir, aux commandants de tous les niveaux, des conseils et des instructions politiques et légales concernant l'usage de la Force par le personnel de l'ONU. Les RDE sont préparées par le Commandant des Forces; de plus elles doivent être approuvées par l'ONU et ne peuvent être modifiées que sous l'autorisation des Nations unies.

2. Ces Règles d'Engagement de la MINUAR sont prévues pour les Forces de l'ONU opérant sous les auspices de la Résolution no.925 du Conseil de Sécurité de l'ONU, Résolution datant du 8 Juin 1994, qui stipule dans son paragraphe 4 ce qui suit:

"... le mandat consolidé de la MINUAR comprend les clauses suivantes:

(a) contribuer à la sécurité et à la protection des personnes déplacées, des réfugiés et de personnes menacées au Rwanda, y compris, dans la mesure du possible, l'établissement et le maintien de zones humanitaires sûres;

(b) garantir la sécurité et l'assistance pour la distribution de l'aide ainsi que pour les opérations d'aide humanitaire; et

(c) agir comme intermédiaire entre les parties en essayant de garantir leur accord de cesser-le-feu;..."

Le paragraphe 5 de la résolution reconnaît particulièrement que:

"La MINUAR peut être obligé de prendre une action d'auto défense contre des personnes ou même des groupes s'attaquant soit à des sites ou des populations protégés, soit au personnel humanitaire ou des Nations Unies ou soit aux autres équipements de livraison et de distribution de l'aide humanitaire." Par conséquent, des circonstances peuvent surgir où l'usage de la force par le personnel de la MINUAR pourrait être nécessaire et justifié.

DEUXIEME PARTIE

DEFINITIONS

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

- a. La force. L'usage des moyens physiques pour imposer sa volonté. La force militaire est l'usage des moyens physiques fournis par des corps de troupes formés, armés et disciplinés sous un commandement unifié pour atteindre une même fin, ceci impliquant généralement la possibilité de l'usage de la violence à des niveaux importants.
- b. Auto- défense. L'usage de la force pour protéger:
 - (1) soi-même et le personnel de son unité,
 - (2) autre personnel militaire ou civil de la MINUAR,
 - (3) le personnel d'assistance humanitaire n'appartenant pas à la MINUAR,
 - (4) des personnes déplacées, réfugiées ou civiles se trouvant dans des sites ou parmi des populations sous la protection des forces de la MINUAR, ou
 - (5) autre personnel militaire ou civil autorisé par les Nations Unies, contre une intention ou un acte hostile où l'on n'a pas d'autre choix ni le temps de délibérer.
- c. Acte hostile. Un acte hostile est une attaque ou autre emploi de la force contre les entités énumérées au paragraphe 3.b. ci-dessus.
- d. Intention hostile. Une intention hostile est une menace d'usage imminent de la force contre les entités énumérées au paragraphe 3.b. ci-dessus.
- e. Force minimale. Le degré minimum de force autorisée qui est nécessaire, raisonnable et légale dans les circonstances.
- f. Domage collatéral. Domage causé aux personnes ou aux biens adjacents mais ne faisant pas partie de la cible autorisée.

- g. Force non-mortelle. Tout moyen physique pour contraindre à accepter qui ne comporte pas de risque de mort ou de dommage physique grave contre l'individu sur lequel la force est exercée. Il s'agit généralement de l'usage de la force moins l'emploi des armes à feu ou d'autres armes mortelles. Les exemples comprennent le fait de pousser et donner des formes de coups légers, contraindre des personnes par des moyens physiques ou mécaniques. Des tirs d'avertissement relèvent de la force non-mortelle même si ça comporte l'usage des armes à feu.
- h. Force mortelle. C'est le dernier degré dans l'usage de la force. Il s'agit de ce niveau où la force exercée vise à causer ou peut causer la mort ou un dommage corporel grave indépendamment de l'effet réel qui en résulte.

TROISIEME PARTIE

INSTRUCTIONS SUR L'USAGE DE LA FORCE

DOMAINE D'APPLICATION

4. Les Règles d'Engagement citées dans cette circulaire s'appliquent à tout le personnel fourni par toutes les nations participant à la MINUAR selon les dispositions de la Résolution 925 du Conseil de Sécurité des Nations Unies du 8 Juin 1994. Ces Règles apparaissent sous forme d'interdiction ou de permission. Sous forme d'interdiction, elles sont des ordres de ne pas mener des actions spécifiques. Sous forme de permission, elles servent de guide aux commandants sur certaines actions qui peuvent être menées si elles sont jugées nécessaires pour atteindre les objectifs de la mission.

LA RESPONSABILITE DES COMMANDANTS

- 5. Les commandants à tous les niveaux sont chargés de:
 - a. faire traduire cette circulaire et la diffuser à chacune des personnes sous leurs ordres; et
 - b. s'assurer que toute personne sous leurs ordres comprend le contenu du présent document.

NIVEAUX D'AUTORISATION POUR FAIRE USAGE DE LA FORCE

6. L'usage de la force mortelle avec les différents types de systèmes d'armes sera autorisé comme suit:

a. Le commandant de la Force ou son Représentant

(1) Armes de couverture lourdes (càd lance-roquettes, pièces d'artillerie, mortiers légers, etc.); et

(2) Mitrailleuses lourdes ou canons (.50 cal, 20mm, etc.).

b. Dans des situations où leurs vies, celle des membres de leurs unités ou de ceux qu'ils sont chargés de protéger sont menacées, les soldats peuvent utiliser les armes suivantes:

(1) mitrailleuses moyennes (càd. FN MAG, M60, etc);

(2) mitrailleuses légères; et

(3) toute arme personnelle automatique ou non-automatique.

c. Dans des situations où leurs vies, celle des membres de leurs unités ou de ceux qu'ils sont chargés de protéger ne sont pas menacées, l'usage de la force mortelle avec les différents types d'armes sera autorisé comme suit:

(1) Commandants de Secteurs :

(a) mitrailleuses moyennes (càd. FN MAG, M60, etc.);

(b) mitrailleuses légères; et

(c) toute arme personnelle automatique.

(2) Du commandant de bataillon au Sous-Officier se trouvant sur la scène de menace:

(a) Armes personnelles non-automatiques.

NOTE: Au moment de l'utilisation des armes, les commandants doivent se souvenir de la nécessité et la proportionnalité militaires.

PRINCIPES REGISSANT L'USAGE DE LA FORCE

7. Quand un incident survient où l'usage de la force est nécessaire, l'on devra s'en tenir aux principes suivants:

a. Si possible, les moyens de négociation et d'avertissement doivent être exploités à fond avant de commencer tout usage de la force;

- b. Il faudra employer seulement le minimum de la force mortelle ou non-mortelle requis pour atteindre l'objectif immédiat;
- c. Excepté là où c'est autorisé sous le paragraphe 11, l'échelle des procédures de force selon le paragraphe 14 doit être épuisée avant de faire appel à l'usage de la force mortelle;
- d. La force mortelle est justifiée seulement dans des conditions d'extrême nécessité et en dernier ressort quand tous les moyens plus simples ont échoué ou ne peuvent pas être pratiquement employés;
- e. La violence utilisée doit être réduite au minimum;
- f. Les dommages secondaires doivent être réduits au minimum;
- g. L'usage de la force en représailles est interdit; et
- h. L'usage de la force est contrôlé par le commandant présent sur la scène et il doit cesser une fois que l'objectif a été atteint.

PERMISSION DE FAIRE USAGE DE LA FORCE

8. La force peut être employée comme suit:

- a. La force non-mortelle. Le personnel de la MINUAR est autorisé à faire usage de la force dans les circonstances suivantes:
 - (1) en cas d'auto-défense(telle que définie au paragraphe 3.b.) contre un groupe non-armé;
 - (2) contre des tentatives non-armées pour infiltrer ou encercler des unités, enceintes ou locaux de la MINUAR;
 - (3) quand les bâtiments de la MINUAR sont violés dans des tentatives non-armées pour voler les biens de la MINUAR ou des biens placés sous la protection des Nations Unies.
 - (4) contre des tentatives non-armées pour enlever ou détenir le personnel militaire ou civil de la MINUAR; et
 - (5) quand des tentatives non-armées sont faites pour empêcher le personnel de la MINUAR d'exécuter les ordres de leurs commandants.

b. Force mortelle. Le personnel de la MINUAR est autorisé à faire usage de force mortelle dans les circonstances suivantes:

(1) en cas d'auto-défense (telle que définie au paragraphe 3.b.) contre des personnes qui posent un acte hostile ou montrent une intention hostile;

(2) pour protéger, contre dommage ou destruction, des biens ou installations appartenant à ou placés sous la protection de la MINUAR, y compris des sites protégés ainsi que les moyens de livraison et de distribution de l'aide humanitaire:

(a) qui ont été jugés essentiels pour le succès de la mission de la MINUAR par l'officier chargé du commandement de l'unité en consultation avec le Commandant de la Force,

(b) qui justifient la protection moyennant l'usage d'une force mortelle, et

(c) là où il n'y a pas d'autre moyen d'empêcher le dommage ou la destruction;

(3) pour maîtriser des tentatives armées voulant empêcher les Forces de la MINUAR de remplir leurs devoirs, quand ils sont autorisés par le commandant de la Force;

(4) pour résister à des tentatives armées voulant désarmer, enlever ou détenir le personnel militaire ou civil de la MINUAR;

(5) pour résister à des tentatives armées voulant contraindre le personnel de la MINUAR à se retirer des régions sous sa protection occupées sur ordre du Commandant de la Force ou de son représentant; et

(6) pour résister à des tentatives armées voulant couper la Force de la MINUAR.

AUTORISATION DE FOUILLE ET DE DETENTION

9. Autorisation de stopper et de fouiller. Le personnel de la MINUAR est autorisé à arrêter tout individu qui tente d'entrer ou qui est découvert à l'intérieur des bâtiments sous la protection de la MINUAR et d'exiger de lui ou d'elle de se soumettre à une fouille unanime de soi-même et de son véhicule, le cas échéant. A toute personne qui n'accepte pas d'être fouillée on lui refusera l'accès et elle sera conduite hors du bâtiment sous escorte ou détenue selon les normes en vigueur. Des fouilles de personnes

ainsi que de leurs biens sont aussi autorisées pour les besoins de la sécurité. De telles fouilles peuvent être menées avec le minimum nécessaire d'usage de la force.

10. Autorisation de détention. Les personnes ne seront détenues que quand elles auront commis un acte hostile, affiché une intention hostile, mené toute activité qui requerrait l'usage de la force contre elles tel que stipulé par le paragraphe 8.

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

12. Tout détenu sera remis aussitôt que possible aux autorités de police civile habilitées désignées par le Commandant de la Force. Toutes les armes saisies sur des détenus seront confisquées ou rendues militairement inefficaces.

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

PROCEDURES DE DEFI ET D'ESCALADE

14. Sauf dans le cas où une riposte s'avère nécessaire en conformitant avec le paragraphe 15, autrement les procédures suivantes doivent être suivies:

- a. Avertissement verbal ou visuel. Avertir l'agresseur d'arrêter son activité, ce qui, dans des circonstances normales, devrait suivre la séquence suivante:

- (1) selon les circonstances, un avertissement peut être oral, un signe ou une illumination (càd des feux signalisateurs tenus en mains, des lampes-torches, etc.). Le fait de donner un avertissement devrait être communiqué au niveau supérieur de commandement accompagné de rapport continuuel sur la situation;

- (2) répéter l'avertissement verbal ou visuel autant de fois que nécessaire pour s'assurer qu'il est compris ou accepté;

- b. Charger les armes. Sur autorisation dans la situation B du Règlement d'Engagement N°.2(référence au paragraphe 15);
- c. Tirs d'avertissement. Si la menace persiste, utiliser des tirs d'avertissement diriger dans une direction certaine afin de ne pas se faire mal ou de causer des dégâts secondaires.;
- d. Force non-mortelle. Si les tirs d'avertissement sont ignorés, employer le minimum de force non-mortelle;
- e. Force mortelle. Si un minimum de force non-mortelle n'est pas applicable ou n'a pas d'effet, sur ordre et sous le contrôle d'un supérieur, on peut recourir à une force minimale mortelle, notamment des tirs non-automatiques diriger, jusqu'à ce que la menace soit écartée;
- f. Escalade de la force mortelle. L'escalade des armes à feu avec d'autres systèmes d'armes sera placée sous les ordres du seul commandant habilité en conformité avec le paragraphe 6.

TIR SANS AVERTISSEMENT OU ESCALADE.

15. Le seul moment où il est permis de faire usage de force mortelle sans avertissement ou escalade est quand une attaque par un agresseur vient de façon si inattendue que même un petit retard pourrait:

- a. causer la mort ou un dommage grave au personnel de la MINUAR ou à tout autre personnel militaire ou civil autorisé par les Nations unies;
- b. causer la mort ou un dommage grave à des personnes placées sous la protection de la MINUAR; ou
- c. conduire à un dommage ou destruction immédiate des biens de la MINUAR dans les circonstances décrites au paragraphe 8.b(2).

PROCEDURE DANS LE PROCESSUS D'OUVRIR LE FEU.

16. Tout usage d'armes à feu comme moyen d'exercer une force mortelle consistera en des tirs ciblés, c'est-à-dire viser au milieu de la masse visible de la cible. Les tirs doivent être contrôlés pour ne pas tirer aveuglément. Les tirs automatiques ainsi que l'emploi des armes de support ne seront utilisés qu'en dernier ressort et seulement sur autorisation tel que mentionné au paragraphe 6. Les tirs ciblés continueront aussi longtemps qu'il sera nécessaire pour atteindre le but immédiat. A travers des ordres pour contrôler les

tirs, le commandant sur place indiquera et contrôlera les tirs dirigés de préférence sur les meneurs ou sur les instigateurs de la menace. Un rapport régulier sur la situation sera transmis à travers la chaîne de commandement.

17. Chaque fois que possible, l'intensification de l'usage de force devrait être autorisée par la chaîne de commandement de la MINUAR. Un appel explicite par radio pour demander l'autorisation d'ouvrir le feu peut à lui seul provoquer un effet pacificateur. La permission de passer à un niveau supérieur de force doit être obtenue du commandant habilité en conformité avec le paragraphe 6. Le commandant sur place est responsable de l'évaluation de la situation, et de la prise d'une action appropriée à la situation.

PROCEDURE APRES L'OUVERTURE DU FEU.

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

a. Action médicale. Toute personne blessée, y compris celles sur lesquelles le personnel de la MINUAR a tiré, bénéficiera de l'assistance de première nécessité à condition qu'une telle action puisse se faire sans mettre davantage en danger les vies du personnel de la MINUAR.

b. Enregistrement. Les détails sur l'incident seront enregistrés, y compris:

(1) la date, l'heure et le lieu où l'ouverture du feu a eu lieu;

(2) l'unité et le personnel impliqués;

(3) les événements qui ont conduit à l'ouverture du feu;

(4) pourquoi le personnel de la MINUAR a ouvert le feu;

(5) sur qui ou quoi est-ce qu'on a tiré;

(6) les armes utilisées; et

(7) le résultat apparent des coups tirés.

c. Rapport. Les informations ci-haut ainsi que la situation qui prévaut doivent être transmises à travers la chaîne de commandement au Quartier Général de la Force à l'attention du Commandant de la Force et de l'Officier Chef des Opérations.

QUATRIEME PARTIE

REGLES D'ENGAGEMENT

19. Règle No. Un: Autorisation de porter des armes a feu
- a. Situation A : Pas d'autorisation; et
 - b. Situation B : Autorisation accordée de porter des armes a feu.
20. Règle No. Deux: Etat des armes
- a. Situation A: Les armes seront portées avec des chargeurs remplis.
 - b. Situation B: Les armes seront portées chargées mais sécurisées.
21. Règle No. Trois: Riposte à une intention ou un acte hostile sans faire usage des armes a feu
- a. Situation A : Observer et transmettre un rapport, mais se retirer en vue de préserver sa propre force.
 - b. Situation B : Rester sur place. Contacter et établir une liaison avec la(les) force(s) opposée(s) et/ou les autorités locales concernées.
 - c. Situation C : Observer et faire un rapport. Rester sur place. Prévenir l'agresseur de votre intention de faire usage de la force et montrer votre fermeté par des moyens appropriés sans ouvrir le feu.
 - d. Situation D : Observer et faire un rapport. Rester sur place. Prévenir l'agresseur de votre intention de faire usage de la force et montrer votre fermeté par des moyens appropriés. L'usage de l'arme à feu à titre démonstratif est autorisé.

22. Règle No. Quatre : Désarmement du personnel paramilitaire ou des civils.
- a. Situation A : Aucune autorisation.
 - b. Situation B : Autorisation accordée. Au cours du désarmement, faire usage de force minimum et monter jusqu'à l'usage de force mortelle si une intention hostile est démontrée ou un acte hostile est commis. Remettre l'affaire à l'autorité appropriée à la première occasion.
23. Règle No. Cinq : Intervention et tir d'avertissement
- a. Situation A : L'intervention entre les partis en guerre est interdite.
 - b. Situation B : Intervenir avec une force mortelle contre des cibles bien identifiées et désignées après que des coups d'avertissement aient été tirés dans le cadre du processus d'avertissement.
24. Règle No. Six : Contrôle des systèmes d'armes
- a. Situation A : Il est interdit d'obtenir, préparer, déplacer et de faire usage des armes à feu en présence des forces en conflit.
 - b. Situation B : L'activité nommée ci-haut peut se dérouler en présence des forces en conflit mais elle sera spécifiée par les notes suivantes:
 - (1) Obtenir (type de système);
 - (2) Préparer (type de système);
 - (3) Déplacer (type de système);
 - (4) Ouvrir le feu (type de système).
25. Il existe 3 situations de Règles d'Engagement qui peuvent s'appliquer dans n'importe quel secteur du RWANDA. Ces situations sont dénommées VERTE, JAUNE et ROUGE et elles sont décrites sur la rubrique "Niveaux de préparation/Alerte de la MINUAR" qui suit l'Annexe A. Dans les conditions normales, la situation des Règles d'Engagement sera VERTE.

NOTE: Les modifications de la situation normale des Règles d'Engagement pour les Forces de la MINUAR en général seront faites sur ordre du Commandant de la Force ou de son Représentant. Les Commandants des Secteurs peuvent ordonner des changements dans la situation normale des Règles d'Engagement pour leurs secteurs, sur autorisation du Commandant de la Force ou de son Représentant. Les Commandants des Contingents aviseront ou, si nécessaire, requerront l'approbation des autorités de leurs pays pour changer de situation.

CINQUIEME PARTIE

CONCLUSION

26. L'objectif de cette circulaire est de fournir un guide aux commandants et soldats de tous les niveaux en cas d'usage de la force. Cependant, il n'est pas possible de faire une circulaire définitive qui puisse détailler toute action possible pour toute situation possible. Il est important et obligatoire que tout le personnel de la MINUAR comprenne ces Règles d'Engagement et les applique à toute situation qui se produit nécessitant l'usage de la force.

27. Les amendements à cette circulaire seront faits tels que requis et approuvés par les Nations unies.

Annexe:

Annexe A Aide-Mémoire pour le personnel de la MINUAR.

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

1. Vous devez éviter l'usage de la force, si c'est possible de le faire, et votre comportement doit causer le moins d'inquiétude, de peur ou de danger possible à la population locale.
2. Votre commandant immédiat pourra ordonner des changements dans les niveaux de préparation d'armes. Alors que normalement votre commandant donnera l'ordre d'ouvrir le feu, vous avez le droit de faire usage de la force nécessaire en cas d'auto-défense pour vous protéger vous-même et ceux dont il est votre devoir de protéger. Chaque fois que possible, un avertissement devra être donné avant d'ouvrir le feu (voir verso).
3. Si vous devez absolument faire usage de la force, vous ne devez employer que le **MINIMUM DE FORCE** nécessaire. Normalement, le **MINIMUM DE FORCE** implique la succession des actions suivantes:
 - a. exhibition d'armes.
 - b. avertissement verbal.
 - c. refus d'accès à l'endroit sous protection.
 - d. restriction physique.
 - e. tirs d'avertissement.
 - f. pointer les armes, et
 - g. faire feu.

AVERTISSEMENTS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NIVEAUX DE PREPARATION/ALERTE DE LA MINUAR

No	SITUATION	UNITES/QG	ACTION
1	VERTE	TOUS	1.Activités normales 2.RDE: Règle 1-Situation B, Règle 2-Situation A, Règle 3- Situation B, Règle 4- Situation A, Règle 5-Situation A, Règle 6- Situation A.
2	JAUNE	QG	1. Début de préparation pour la situation qui suit. 2. Augmentation des liaisons. 3. Visites des personnalités importantes annulées. 4. Pas de congé excepté pour des raisons humanitaires.
		UNITES	1. Stade de précaution. 2. Double Sentinelle. 3. Restriction du mouvement nocturne. 4. Tester les abris. 5. Alerter les troupes. 6. Pas d'accord de congé sauf pour des raisons humanitaires. 7. Consolider les communications, les unités et les armes. 8. 3 heures de préparation accordées aux troupes en réserve pour se mettre en mouvement.
		TOUS	RDE: Règle 1-Situation B, Règle 2-Situation B, Règle 3-Situation C, Règle 4-Situation A, Règle 5-Situation A, Règle 6-situation A.

3	ROUGE	QG	1. Alerte générale. 2. Visites des personnalités importantes annulées. 3. Pas de congé. 4. Seuls les mouvements d'urgence sont permis. 5. Envoi des rapports spéciaux sur la situation au Quartier Général des Nations Unies. 6. Evacuation des civils si la situation le permet.
		UNITES	1. Les troupes en position défensive. 2. Les troupes en position d'alerte. 3. Une heure de préparation accordée aux troupes en réserve pour se mettre en mouvement. 4. Pas d'accord de congé. 5. Les troupes de garde à l'extérieur portent des flak jackets.
		TOUS	RDE: Règle 1-Situation B,Règle 2-Situation B,Règle 3-Situation D, Règle 4-Situation B,Règle 5-Situation B,Règle 6-Situation B.

AIDE MEMOIRE - REGLES D'ENGAGEMENT

NOTE: La situation VERTE est encadrée.

REGLE UNE: AUTORISATION DE PORTER DES ARMES A FEU

SITUATION A: Pas d'autorisation.

SITUATION B: Autorisation accordée de porter des armes a feu.
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REGLE DEUX: ETAT DES ARMES

SITUATION A: Les armes seront portées avec des chargeurs remplis.
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SITUATION B: Le armes seront chargées mais sécurisées.

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

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

SITUATION B: Rester sur place. Contacter et établir une liaison avec la(les) force(s) opposée(s) et/ou les autorités locaux concernées.
--

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

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

REGLE QUATRE: DESARMEMENT DU PERSONNEL PARAMILITAIRE OU DES CIVILS

SITUATION A: Pas d'autorisation.

SITUATION B: Autorisation accordée. Au cours de cette activité, faire usage de force minimum et monter jusqu'à l'emploi de la force mortelle si une intention hostile est démontrée ou un acte hostile commis. Remettre l'affaire à l'autorité appropriée à la première occasion.

REGLE CINQ: INTERVENTION ET TIR D' AVERTISSEMENT

SITUATION A: Intervention interdite.

SITUATION B: Intervention avec usage de la force mortelle contre des cibles bien identifiées et nommées après que des coups d'avertissement aient été tirés dans le cadre d'un processus de d'avertissement.

REGLE SIX: CONTROLE DES SYSTEMES D'ARMES

SITUATION A: Il est interdit d'obtenir, préparer, déplacer, et de faire usage des armes à feu en présence des forces en conflit.
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SITUATION B: l'activité ci-haut décrite est permise en présence des forces en conflit mais elle sera explicitée par les remarques suivantes:

- (1) Obtenir (type de système);
- (2) Préparer (type de système);
- (3) Déplacer (type de système); et
- (4) Faire feu (type de système).

DISARMAMENT OPERATIONS IN SOMALIA

PURPOSE

The purpose of this paper is to describe disarmament operations conducted by Force Command in Somalia. This concept finds its origins in previous work accomplished by the staff of UNITAF. However, the evolving United Nations (UN) commitment in Somalia requires that disarmament operations undergo constant evaluation and refinement. To that end, UNOSOM II must provide an executable concept to both the field commanders of Force Command, as well as the political and humanitarian relief support systems already working in Somalia.

FOCUS OF DISARMAMENT

Disarmament operations are primarily focused on limiting, if not eliminating, the effectiveness of factional militias to influence or intimidate Somali society. Additionally, disarmament operations attempt to address the issue of uncontrolled weapons proliferation which currently exists throughout Somali society. In conducting disarmament operations, UNOSOM is not trying to completely eliminate individual possession of firearms. While tempting, this degree of disarmament is not believed to be achievable. The goal of disarmament operations is to reduce the threat of organized violence designed to advance the political ends of specific factions, and to reestablish certain aspects of Somali societal infrastructure (police and judicial systems) in key areas of Somalia.

LEVELS OF DISARMAMENT OPERATIONS

Force Command conducts disarmament operations in various levels throughout the UNOSOM II area of operations. There are four recognized levels of disarmament operations. Each level of disarmament attempts to leverage the capabilities of Force Command presently in place in the region and the capabilities/efforts of the humanitarian relief and political representatives in the zone.

Level I Disarmament Operations

Level I disarmament operations are characterized by increased civil-military actions focused on preparing a region for major disarmament operations. Key actions to be accomplished during Level I operations include: implementing the UNOSOM II weapons policy for Somali citizens; identifying militias operating in the designated disarmament zones; identifying cantonement requirements (are there heavy weapons present in the area of operations); identifying cantonement sites; nominating transition sites to the militias and the UNOSOM zone officials; identifying/prioritizing regional "nation building" priorities; and establishing disarmament teams within the area of responsibility.

Level II Disarmament Operations

Level II disarmament operations are characterized by increasing the amount and intensity of Force Command unit operations dedicated to disarmament of militias and/or Somali society. Key actions to be accomplished or initiated during Level II operations include: selecting final cantonement sites and militia transition sites; preparing detailed heavy weapons cantonement plans (to include logistical support plans); initiating regional incentives planning with the UNOSOM II zone director and local non-governmental organizations (NGOs) representatives; training and employing area police forces; establishing liaison with local militias; initiating supporting military operations (for example, cordon and search, reconnaissance in force, route and area reconnaissance); and initiating increased military information campaigns focused on the benefits of disarmament and weapons registration. The decision to initiate Level II operations signals a commitment to overt military action within selected zones to seize unauthorized weapons, neutralize active militia and/or bandit elements.

Level III Operations

Level III disarmament operations are characterized by initiating brigade-level actions targeted on militias or the entire brigade area of operations. Key actions to be accomplished include: preparation of cantonement sites by the brigade; initiation of security at established cantonement sites; cantoning of heavy weapons from all militias in affected zones; destruction/evacuation of cantoned weapons to a theater-level depot (if established); initiating security operations throughout the brigade area of operations (securing selected ports of entry into the area, border crossing sites, known/suspected routes of ingress/egress); intensified liaison with established militias; continuing selected high-profile military operations in/around population centers; initiating registration of privately owned weapons; and conducting UNOSOM II disarmament verification inspections utilizing Ceasefire and Disarmament Group personnel.

Level III operations represent the threshold of final disarmament of factional militias and the reestablishment of regional security forces. Level III operations may be initiated independent of a major humanitarian incentive program. However, the effectiveness of Level III operations is enhanced by the initiation of some degree of regional level incentives, presented as a form of specialized "nation building".

Level IV Operations

Level IV disarmament operations represent the final level of UNOSOM disarmament efforts focused on the factional militia. At the conclusion of Level IV operations in designated disarmament zones, organized militias will cease to exist, the UNOSOM II weapons policy will be fully enforced, nation building incentives, specifically designed for the region will be in place, and essential Somali societal infrastructure will be present and functioning in support of parallel UN efforts. Key actions which typify Level IV operations include: militia bivouacs occupied in preparation

of occupying transition sites; Force Command establishes secure zones for militia transition to civilian life; UN assumes responsibility for militia security while undergoing the transition process; individual militia men are disarmed and registered for UN assistance; weapons cantonment is completed/sites are closed; theater-level disarmament verification inspections are conducted, accompanied by observers from Somali Ceasefire and Disarmament Committee; and personal weapons registration is conducted by the area police force.

Conducting Level IV operations requires a high degree of inter-agency coordination within UNOSOM II. Successful disarmament operations at this level require integrated military, political and humanitarian relief plans. Some degree of individual and regional incentive programs must be readily available to transition the individual militias.

DETERMINING DISARMAMENT INCENTIVES

In order to facilitate the disarmament of the factions, there must be an agreeable end-state that is understood and accepted by the individual militias. The challenges that this imposes on UNOSOM generally fall into the area of resourcing. It is not financially feasible, nor is it politically prudent to purchase arms from the militias. Additionally, it is not morally acceptable to "reward" the most discordant elements in Somali society. Therefore, any incentive program that is put into place must benefit the greater part of a region's population vice the militia that is operating in the area. This does not mean that the militia should not be shown a "light at the end of the tunnel." In fact, if not shown the prospect of a better life, the individual militia member may resort to banditry in order to ensure his future.

However, during the lower levels of disarmament, it is more feasible, and certainly more executable to utilize certain inherent capabilities of UNOSOM II to establish regionally focused incentive programs. These regional programs will set the stage for future individualized incentive programs. For example, during Level I operations, increasing the number of political affairs officers in a region to enhance dialogue between factions, increasing the number of medical assistance facilities during specific periods, and initiating regional assessments all represent the beginnings of greater incentive efforts.

As the level of disarmament operations increases, the requirement for more intensive incentive programs also increases. The focus remains on providing an end state evolving from disarmament that benefits the greatest number of Somalis, both militia members and the regional population. However, as the level of disarmament increases, UNOSOM II must accelerate its planning to identify the financial sponsors for an increased humanitarian effort across Somalia. In the same vein, Force Command must plan for the increased use of its "nation building" capable units to assist in regional incentives programs. It is not only feasible, but expected that there will be varying degrees of incentives in place throughout the UNOSOM II area of operations. This supports the various levels of disarmament operations that will be

conducted by the brigades in sector.

INITIATING DISARMAMENT OPERATIONS

The decision to initiate disarmament operations at specific levels is determined by the Force Commander, in consultation with the supporting agencies of UNOSOM II. The disarmament level established is not determined by the completion of a lower disarmament level. It is established by determining what degree of success is achievable based on the capabilities of the force in the region, and the availability of regional incentive programs. Therefore, it is feasible and expected that there will be multiple levels of disarmament operations concurrently in effect throughout the Force Command areas of operation.

By varying the levels of disarmament operations in the UNOSOM II area of operations, Force Command seeks not only to leverage the capabilities present in the force, but also seeks to economize wherever possible. This economy of force will allow for maintaining the proper focus on an achievable end, the disarmament of factional militias and the end to unchecked weapons proliferation in Somali society.

Annex A

DEMOBILIZATION PRIORITIES - 1994

For demobilization to be successful, the militias must be freely willing to participate in schemes, and a level of commitment must be demonstrated. The target groups therefore are not usually the standing militias of the major political factions but rather the "part-time" militias that are presently not under any tight political control. Such groups are located in regions that are relatively stable and free from conflict.

From discussions with regional representatives it would appear that the following Regions would have the highest priority for the introduction of demobilization schemes: Bay, Bakool, Galgadud, Mudug, Nugaal and Bari. The 5 Regions of the Northwest ("Somaliland"), also fit the above criteria and UNOSOM will be coordinating its activity with UNDP that is presently conducting studies to develop an overall plan for the region.

UNOSOM policy is to work through the local government authorities to establish self-sustaining projects that will provide work for the militia. These projects will be based on the pilot scheme in Baidoa where a vegetable and poultry farm is being established for former militia. Based on the Baidoa project, estimates for the above regions, assuming a similar scheme in each District, are as follows:

Region	\$
Bay	80,000
Bakool	100,000
Galgaduud	140,000
Mudug	100,000
Nugaal	80,000
Bari	120,000

Total	620,000

Although ideally the militias and Councils would work together to initiate demobilization projects that can be supported by UNOSOM, in practice mistrust between the various groups makes this difficult. The function of 3D (demobilization) officers is to bring the parties together to help them develop schemes that not only will demobilize the militias but will meet a community need, eg food production. During the past few months some initial work has been conducted in the above Regions to promote the demobilization concept and in some areas there has been a willingness between parties to join the scheme.

The type of projects that are encouraged are those that will be self-sustaining after a set period eg 6 months. If projects similar to the Baidoa one are established as envisaged above then approx 10,000 militia would be demobilized in the listed Regions, providing the participants with training and employment. It is expected that most will be agricultural projects and their development will lead to a stimulation of the rural sector.

Robin

I have spoken to Demobilization about this paper and asked if there are any projects, proposals or even ideas from the Somalis. Unfortunately they do not have a single one. There is a big difference between the District Council and Militia and the two do not work together. The Baidoa project is as a result of intensive work by the Demob. people in UNOSOM with the District Council and militia to get a project started. They would like to be able to start one project in each Region as an example for the Somalis to copy.