

[4 CONFIDENTIAL]

UN ARCHIVES

SERIES S-1062

BOX 116

FILE 9

ACC. 1998/0283

5000.45 (G3 Plans)

See Distribution

DRAFT

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

References:

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

GENERAL.

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

CONDUCT

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

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

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

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

DRESS & BEARING

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

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

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

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

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

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

CARRIAGE OF WEAPONS

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

12. Principle. As UNAMIR military personnel are on duty at all times, and as they have been issued with weapons for their own protection, or the protection of those whom they have a duty to protect, the principle to be applied is that UNAMIR military personnel will carry weapons at all times. Current ROE and Security Alert Measures (to be issued) will further dictate the readiness of UNAMIR personnel. This policy does not apply to medical and religious personnel. The protection of those personnel will be as directed by the Contingent Commander/Commanding Officer.

13. Exceptions. The occasions on which military UNAMIR personnel do not carry weapons are as follows:

- a. When consuming alcohol.
- b. When in civilian clothes.
- c. When leaving Rwanda - see Other Countries (below).

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

- a. In a unit location or Mess which is guarded by armed guard(s).
- b. In a private residence.
- c. In a public place, (such as a bar, hotel or restaurant) at which personal protection must be provided - see Personal Protection (below).

15. Personal Protection. UNAMIR military personnel must receive Personal Protection whenever they attend a social function, at which they consume alcohol. On other occasions, they will be armed and in uniform, and able to protect themselves. Personal Protection, which must include the provision of communications (eg Motorola), during the period of the social function will be exercised as follows:

- a. In a unit location or Mess, where it will be provided by armed guard(s). This
- b. En route to/from a private residence. While personnel are visiting a private residence, their security is considered to be at a higher level than in a public place.
- c. En route to/from **and in** a public place.
- d. When carrying out organised sports or PT outside an area which is under guard.

16. Level of Personal Protection. Commanding Officers/Contingent Commanders are to determine the level of Personal Protection afforded. Communications must be provided throughout these activities. Some examples of the minimum level of protection required

are as follows:

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

OTHER COUNTRIES

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

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

19. Memoranda of Understanding (MOU). It is hoped that MOU can be signed with the governments of Other Countries in the region, to cover the contingency of legal proceedings being conducted against UNAMIR individuals. COMASC is asked to make SO2 Legal available in order to draft MOU in consultation with Other Countries' governments.

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

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

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

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

a. Unit Location/Mess.

(1). Civilian clothes may be worn.

OR

(2). Uniform may be worn.

(3). Armed guard(s) required.

b. Private Residence.

(1). Civilian clothes may be worn.

OR

(2). Uniform may be worn.

(3). Commanding Officer's permission required.

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

(5). Personal Communications required.

c. Public Place.

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

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

(3). Personal communications required.

G C TOUSIGNANT
Maj Gen
FC



6 AUGUST, 1994

BRIEFING NOTES FOR IN-COMING CONTINGENTS

GENERAL

1. The information given below is intended to provide general guidance to all newly arrived UNAMIR contingents, personnel and visitors on matters pertaining to security, general administration and basic health requirements. A historical brief on Rwanda is also attached for additional information.

SECURITY SITUATION

2. The current situation in Rwanda could be described as generally calm after a military victory of the Rwandese Patriotic Front over the Rwandese Government Forces in early July 1994. This followed a three months bloody civil war in which over five hundred thousand innocent civilians were believed to have been massacred by government forces and government-backed militia (or *interahamwe*).

3. In June, a French-led humanitarian intervention force occupied the South-western part of the country, (see attached sketch), with bases in GOMA, KIBUYE and GIKONGORO. This area is designated as a *Humanitarian Protection Zone* or HPZ. The French operation was aimed at curbing the wanton destruction of human lives and more importantly, providing emergency relief. Other participants of the intervention force included Chad, Egypt and Senegal.

4. So far the activities of the force have led to an improvement in the security situation in the HPZ. This is mainly because retreating government forces on both sides of the Rwanda-Zaire border have been largely disarmed. Despite this, recent reports indicate the prevalence of armed banditry in the HPZ and some hostile activities by the *interahamwe*. Pronouncements by exiled members of the previous regime and leadership of the RGF further indicate the intention of the army to re-group for a major counter offensive, though this is rather unlikely in the very near future.

5. The HPZ is in the process of being handed over to UNAMIR by the French-led force. This is in accordance with a planned French withdrawal from the region after two months of humanitarian activity. Currently, Ghanbatt HQ and two companies are relieving the French force in GIKONGORO.

6. **Refugees.** About one million people fled the war across the border into Zaire and concentrated in GOMA and BUKAVU. An additional 500,000 and 200,000 are also known to have entered Tanzania and Burundi respectively. In Zaire, the lack of adequate food, water, medicine and accommodation to cater for the large concentration of refugees, has caused a catastrophic humanitarian disaster that many nations and humanitarian organisations are still grappling with. This situation could further be aggravated by more people fleeing the HPZ when the French pull-out is completed, as the local population have questioned the ability of UNAMIR to protect them. A confidence building process is, however, in motion with UNAMIR presence in the area and humanitarian assistance.

REPORTING PROCEDURE

7. **Travel Notification.** Troop-contributing countries are required to give a minimum of 7 days notice before arrival of reconnaissance parties or contingents. Such information should provide details of composition of group to enable UNAMIR HQ obtain the necessary clearance from the government and to make arrangements for reception.

8. **Operational Briefing.** On arrival, reconnaissance parties or command elements will be given a briefing by branch heads at FHQ OPS ROOM.

9. **Documentation.** Contingents are also to report the detailed composition of elements to the Chief Military Personnel Officer (CMPO) within 24hrs of arrival. This is to enable the Personnel Branch proceed with the necessary documentation, including arrangements for ID cards.

USE OF FLAK JACKETS AND STEEL HELMETS

10. Flak jackets and steel helmets are not required during movement in Sectors 1, 2, 3 and 5. They should, however, be readily available for use in emergencies.

11. In Sector 4 it is compulsory for all UNAMIR personnel to wear the above clothing and elsewhere, while within 15 km minimum of the border of the HPZ. It is further advised that personnel take the same precaution for movement close to the Zaire border in the GISENYI prefecture.

CARRYING OF WEAPONS

12. It is mandatory for all military personnel to carry weapons in Sector 4 for protection. Weapons may be carried in all other areas according to the alert status, and within 15 km of the HPZ border and Zaire border in GISENYI prefecture.

PROCEDURE FOR TRAVEL CLEARANCE

13. Clearance for travelling within sectors is the responsibility of sector HQs. Clearance for intra-sector movement is the responsibility of UNAMIR HQ for which 24hrs notice should be given to FHQ(OPS) in order to liaise with the RPF and the relevant agencies. This procedure is constantly being revised and so it is important to remain posted with FHQ liaison and ops staff.

TRAVELLING AT NIGHT

14. There is no restriction on movement at night except any restrictions that apply to day movement. In Sector 4, only operational movement may be carried out at night. All are advised to complete routine duties by last light and to limit any night movement to only very essential duties. Social activities at night are to be held to a minimum for at least the next 2 to 4 weeks in order to reduce any possible identification problems.

PREVAILING HEALTH CONDITIONS

15. Water. At present there is no reliable water supply system operating in the country. It is advised that all UNAMIR personnel drink only bottled water provided to the mission. If it is necessary to take water from other sources this is to be treated with sterilising tablets and, or boiled.

16. Foods. The western part of the country is cholera prone. A few cases of cholera have also been reported among refugees who have returned to KIGALI from these areas. There is no guarantee for the quality of already prepared foods purchased locally. All personnel are therefore urged to take food from UNAMIR sources only. Fresh meat from the local markets are to be particularly avoided.

17. Malaria. Like other countries in the region, mosquitoes abound in Rwanda. It is therefore important to cover as much of the body as is possible in order to avoid mosquito bites. Mosquito repellants are also to be used on the body or sprayed in accommodations as appropriate. Anti-malaria tablets provided to the force are to be taken regularly and under supervision where necessary. The tablets are usually to be taken on a weekly basis.

18. SIDA/AIDS. Prior to the war, it was estimated that 80% of the prostitutes in Rwanda had the HIV virus and that 50% of the women population in general was also infected. The situation could have been further aggravated by the war. Indiscriminate sexual relation with the locals is therefore to be avoided. It is highly recommended that the *triple-condom* option is adopted if one must.

RULES OF ENGAGEMENT (ROE)

19. Essential parts of the Rules of Engagement for guiding all military actions are attached for study. It includes information on the various states of readiness and an aide memoire on use of **FORCE**

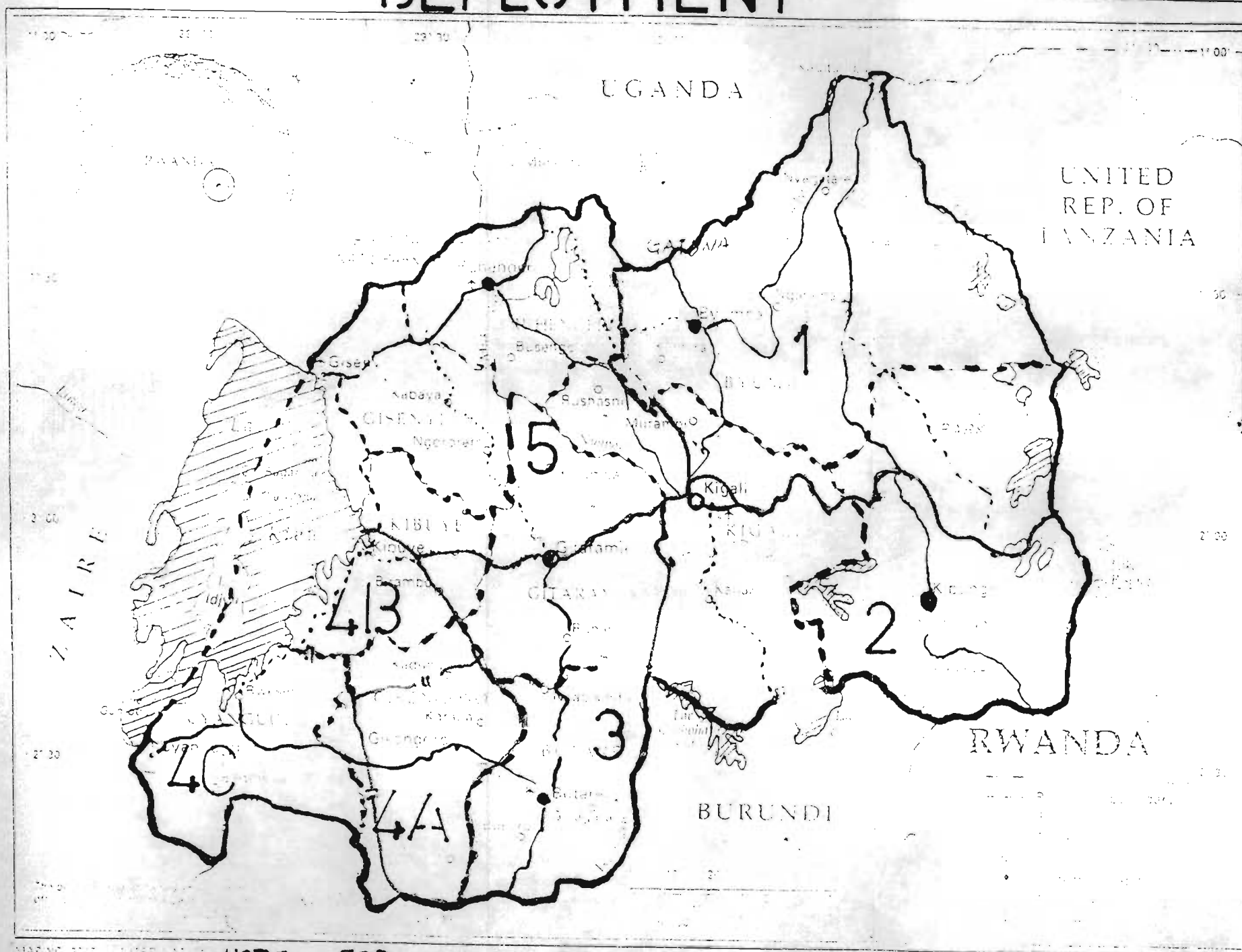
RWANDA

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

1. *It is well known that today's Rwanda, Burundi and Zaire once constituted an area for which the Germans and Belgians competed during World War I.*
2. *Historically, Burundi and Rwanda were originally inhabited by the Twas. Hundreds of years later the Hutus arrived, followed in the 18th Century by the Tutsi cattle breeders who migrated from the Horn of Africa. The new arrivals gradually reduced the Hutus to serfdom. In a contract system known as abuhake Hutu farmers provided services to the Tutsi lords in return for cattle and the use of pastures and arable land.*
3. *In 1899 Germans occupied Rwanda and made it a protectorate. Later in 1916 Belgian forces in Zaire took over the country and from 1920 Rwanda formed part of Ruanda-Urundi confederacy administered by Belgium under a League of Nations mandate. When the UN replaced the League of Nations, Rwanda became a Trust Territory. Throughout the colonial era the Tutsis took advantage of western education and socialisation and consequently they continued to be the more dominant ethnic group in the socio-economic and political life of the two countries. In this regard the power and privileges of the traditional Tutsi ruling class was enhanced by the colonial authorities.*
4. *In 1959 the advent of Independence, a phenomenon which was sweeping the African continent, saw many Rwandan Tutsi elite becoming radical nationalists pushing for an end to colonial rule. The Belgian response to this was to whip up existing anti-Tutsi sentiments among the majority Hutus. In an ensuing Hutu rebellion, the Tutsi monarchy was overthrown. About 20,000 were massacred and more than 160,000 fled into neighbouring countries.*
5. *In 1961 after a UN supervised elections, the "Party of Hutu Emancipation Movement (PARMEHUTU) was swept to power. Thus for the first time in the history of Rwanda, power was now concentrated in the hands of the majority Hutus. Belgium granted internal autonomy in January 1962. The status of Trust was finally terminated by the UN in the same year. Effectively Rwanda became independent on 1 July 1962.*
6. *The new government soon became corrupt and inefficient. After a bloodless coup led by the Army Commander, Gen Juvenal Habyarimana, a new government was formed. This was in 1973. Five years later a new constitution was approved in a referendum. Twice Habyarimana was re-elected President, first in December 1983, and later in 1988.*
7. *The period after 1982 was marked by cross-border refugee problems that soured Rwanda-Uganda relations. A declining economy did not help either. On 1 October 1990 an estimated 10,000 force (Rwandese Patriotic Front) dominated by exiled Rwandese of ethnic Tutsi origin mounted an offensive from Uganda and occupied the northern parts of the country. This first major incursion was easily repulsed by Rwandan Government Forces. Belgian and French troops that were called to assist did not fire a shot. From then on, however, the rebel force adopted guerilla tactics. Fighting continued sporadically between 1991 and 1992. In March 1993 a ceasefire was reached and under a truce, a 19km wide demilitarized zone was created in the north of the country.*
8. *On 4 August 1993 the Arusha Peace Agreement was signed by the Rwandan Government and the Rwandese Patriotic Front after several months of negotiations. The agreement provided for a transition period of 22 months during which a Broad Based Transition Government (BBTG) was to administer the country. The formation of the BBTG never took place as the President and the RPF could not reach an agreement on the composition of Deputies in the government.*
9. *On 6 April 1994 a plane carrying the Presidents of Burundi and Rwanda was shot down while approaching KIGALI Airport, an event that immediately sparked off the war in the country.*

DEPLOYMENT

ANNEX D TO
MODIFICATION NO. 1
TO OPO 16 DATED 5 AUG 9



NOTE: FOR EXACT BOUNDARY - DRAW TRACE FROM OPS ROOM

RULES OF ENGAGEMENT

1. Rule No. one: Authority to Carry Arms

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

2. 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.

3. 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.

4. 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.

5. Rule No. Five: Intervention and Warning Shots

- a. State A: Intervention 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.

6. 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).

7. Normal Rules and States. In normal, daily situation the following ROE status shall apply:

a. Rule No. One, State B (Authority granted to carry weapons.);

b. Rule No. Two, State A (Weapons will be carried with loaded magazines.);

c. Rule No. Three, State B (Stay in place. Make contact and establish liaison with opposing force(s) and/or local authorities concerned.);

d. Rule No. Four, 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.);

e. Rule No. Five, State A (Intervention is prohibited.); and

f. Rule No. Six, State A (Manning, preparation, movement and firing of weapons in the presence of the forces in conflict is prohibited).

Note: Changes in normal status of the ROE for UNAMIR Forces as a whole, as directed in this paragraph, 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.

UNAMIR LEVELS OF READINESS/ALERT

SL	STATUS	UNITS/HQ	ACTION
1	GREEN	ALL	<p>1. Normal activities.</p> <p>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.</p>
2	YELLOW	HQ	<p>1. Planning for next higher status commences.</p> <p>2. Liaison increased.</p> <p>3. VIP visits postponed.</p> <p>4. No leave granted except on compassionate grounds.</p>
		UNITS	<p>1. Precautionary stage.</p> <p>2. Double sentries.</p> <p>3. Night movement restricted.</p> <p>4. Test shelters.</p> <p>5. Stand-to/Local alarm practice.</p> <p>6. No leave granted except on compassionate grounds.</p> <p>7. Back-up comms/units/wpns.</p> <p>8. Reserves put on 3hrs NTM.</p>
		ALL	<p>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.</p>
3	RED	HQ	<p>1. General alert.</p> <p>2. VIP visits cancelled.</p> <p>3. No leave granted.</p> <p>4. Emergency movements only.</p> <p>5. Special SITREPS to UNHQ.</p> <p>6. Civilian evacuation if the situation warrants.</p>
		UNITS	<p>1. Troops in defensive positions.</p> <p>2. Troops in Stand-to positions.</p> <p>3. Reserves put on one hour NTM</p> <p>4. No leave granted.</p> <p>5. Troops on duty outside to wear flak jackets.</p>
		ALL	<p>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.</p>

AIDE MEMOIRE

**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

UN RESTRICTED

(PAUSE)

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

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

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

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

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

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

UN RESTRICTED

UN SECRET

Copy No 14. of 15

UNAMIR
FORCE HQ
Kigali

8 August 94

4000.1 (Log)

See Distribution

SUBJECT: AMENDMENTS TO LOGISTICS INSTRUCTION TO OPS ORDER 16

Reference: Modification No 1 to Ops Order 16

1. The following amendments have been made to the Logistics Instruction.

a. Supported UNAMIR Forces. Para 3 d should read as follow:


- (1) GHANBATT - Sector 4A (HQ in GIKONGORO),,
- (2) Mechanized Bn Two - Sector 4B (HQ KIBUYE),
- (3) Mechanized Bn Three - Sector 5 (HQ RUHENGIERI)
- (4) Motorized Bn - Sector 4C (HQ CYANGUGU),
- (5) Independent Motorized Coy 1 - Sector 2
(HQ KIGAKI)
- (6) Independent Motorized Coy 2 - Sector 3
(HQ GITARAMA)
- (7) Independent Motorized Coy 3 - Sector 1
(HQ BYUMBA)

b. The remainder of UNAMIR Forces remains unchanged.

2. A Chief Medical Officer (C Med O) has now been appointed. Col W.P. Ramsay from the Australian Contingent will now be the C Med O for UNAMIR II. Para 5 a of reference should be deleted and replaced by the following:

UN SECRET

- a. prior to the arrival of the Australian Medical Support Force (AS MSF) the medical plan for UNAMIR II is as follow:
- (1) Level One. All casualties are to be assessed and treated initially by unit medical staff. The Canadian Contingent's Medical Element will provide level one medical support to units without medical staff in Kigali area. Movement of non urgent casualties to this location will be under unit arrangements.
 - (2) Level Two. All units should hold low dependent care patients in own facilities for up to 48 hr.
 - (3) level Three. Initial wound surgery for trauma casualties will be undertaken by either the Medecin Sans Frontiere (MSF) or ICRC. surgical teams in Kigali.
 - (4) Level Four. Definitive care will be provided at the Nairobi hospital under the arrangements of the UNAMIR CMO.
- b. Casualty Evacuation. Casualty Evacuation (CASEVAC) will be coordinated by CMO using Aeromedical Evacuation (AME) or road transport as required. Request for CASEVAC are to be submitted through the C Med O and Chief Operation Officer (COO) at FHQ. The Canadian Medical Element will provide a Medical Assistant for AME that originates from Kigali. Request for evacuation will be by coordinated by C Med O.
- c. Location. Key locations are as follows:
- (1) C Med O - Force HQ;
 - (2) Canadian Med Element - Amahoro Stadium; and
 - (3) MFS - King Fisal Hospital.
 - (4) AME- aircraft - Kigali Airport
 - (5) Others loc to be advised


 RA Dallaire
 Maj Gen
 Force Commander

Distribution:

External:

Action:

MILOB GP HQ	1
GHANBATT	2
Mechanized Bn 2	3
Mechanized Bn 3	4
Motorized Bn	5
Indep Motorized Coy 1	6
Indep Motorized Coy 2	7
Indep motorized Coy 3	8
Force Engr Coy	9
Force Sig Sqn	10
Force Field Hospital	11
UNCIVPOL	12

Information:

UNDPKO (Mission Planning Services)	13
French Coalition Force	14

Internal:

DFC	15
CAO	16
COO	17
HAC	18
C Plans	19
C Log O	20
CMPO	21
FSO	22
Camp Comdt	23

Information:

SRSG's Office	24
File	25
Spare	26-31

3/3

UN SECRET

Copy No of

UNAMIR
FORCE HQ
Kigali

30 July 1994

4000.1 (Log)

See Distribution:

SUBJECT: LOGISTICS INSTRUCTION TO OPS ORDER 16

Reference: Operation Order 16 dated 25 July 94

SITUATION

1. a. General. As per Operation Order 16.
- b. Attachment. In support of UNAMIR - USA deployed forces in Rwanda.

MISSION

2. To support UNAMIR forces in the ceasefire monitoring, the replacement of the French-led Coalition Force (FCF) in the Humanitarian Protection Zone (HPZ) by 22 August, and the assistance in the security and support of humanitarian efforts with a view to bring lasting peace in Rwanda.

EXECUTION

3. General Outline.
 - a. Support will be provided by the Force Support Elements (FSE). These elements will include:
 - (1) Transport - UK sub-unit (NE of Amahoro Stadium)
 - (2) Supply - CA sub unit (Log Base)
GH sub unit (Log Base)

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- (3) Maintenance - UK sub unit (Log Base/Iveco Complex)
 - (4) Medical - AS Field Hospital (King Faysal Hospital or Kigali Hospital)
 - (5) Gen Log Svcs - Brown and Root Services Corporation (Brown & Root)
 - (6) Coordination - Logistics Coordination Centre (LCC) in UNAMIR HQ. This is a combined military and civilian staff Log Ops
- b. Support to the Force will be done in cooperation between the military elements and the civilian contractor at all levels. Work in the areas for which Brown & Root provides services and which are outside the capabilities of the FSE to deal with should be addressed as directed in Logistic Directive 1.
- c. **Deployment.** As per Operation Order 16.
- (1) **Phase I.** Deployment of MILOBs.
 - (2) **Phase II.** Relief in place operation in sector 4. GHANBATT to deploy with 14 days of combat supplies at Coy level and support its own move. Refuelling will be in situ on completion of the move. Details for other battalion deployments will follow.
 - (3) **Phase III.** Relief in Sector 4 completed, all UNAMIR forces become fully operational.
 - (4) **Phase IV.** Handing over of responsibilities in Sector 4 to Rwandan government under general security assistance by UNAMIR.
- d. **Supported UNAMIR Forces.** The following forces should constitute UNAMIR at endstate:
- (1) GHANBATT - Sector 4A (HQ in GIKONGORO),
 - (2) Mechanized Battalion Two - Sector 4B (HQ in KIBUYE),
 - (3) Motorized Battalion - Sector 4C (HQ in CYANGUGU),
 - (4) Independant Motorized Company One - Sector 2 (HQ in

Kigali),

- (5) Independant Motorized Company Two - Sector 3 (HQ in GITARAMA),
- (6) Independant Motorized Company Three - Sector 5 (HQ in RUHENGARI),
- (7) Force Engineer Company - Sector 1 (HQ in BYUMBA),
- (8) Force Signal Squadron - AMAHORO Stadium,
- (9) MILOB Group - 320 personnel located throughout the country,
- (10) CIVPOL - 130 personnel generally located in the vicinity of the MILOBs,
- (11) Force Composite Helicopter and Fixed Wing Squadron - KIGALI AIRPORT,
- (12) Field Ambulance - Sector 5A (HQ in RUHENGARI), and
- (13) FSE - as mentionned in paragraph 3a.

MATERIAL AND SERVICES.

4. a. Supply.

(1) General.

- (a) Due to the lack of historical data, consumption rates for all commodities can only be estimated. Adjustment to stock level will be made to reflect new Bn strength in sector.
- (b) Local procurement can only be done through the CAO, and his authorized delegates, or by Brown & Root when applicable. All Force units/independant sub-unit that are located outside the KIGALI area will have a CAO representative in their HQ location. The CAO representative with GHANBATT will join the unit shortly after its deployment to Sector 4. No UNAMIR reimbursement will be approved unless this procedure is followed.

(2) Sup Class I.

- (a) Compo Rations. 14 days brought into Rwanda as part of the unit initial stock. Then 3 days maintained as safety stock held at unit level.
- (b) Fresh Rations. Fresh rations will be delivered, by a contractor, directly to the unit HQ locations mentioned in paragraph 3d 14 days after the arrival of the main body. Units are to confirm the exact location the rations are to be delivered before delivery will commence. Unit to hold fresh dry, and canned goods, at sub Unit level. Fresh meat will be provided as soon as refrigeration containers have been made available. Initially two refrigeration units per Coy will be allocated.
- (c) Drinking Water (Bottled). 14 days brought into Rwanda as part of the unit initial stock. Then 3 days are maintained as safety stock held at unit level.

(3) Sup Class II.

- (a) General and Technical Stores. As per unit SOP.
- (b) Clothing, Personal Issue Items. UN accoutrements to be worn at all times. Shortfalls to be identified to C Log O immediately.

(4) Sup Class III.

- (a) POL. Initially POL will on the pull system. It is estimated that bulk fuel will be sent to unit, sub unit locations every two days. A POL farm (barrels) should be established in unit HQ location. All vehicles are to top-up before any major move. Quantities held in location outside the KIGALI area to be determined.

(5) Sup Class IV.

- (a) Construction Materials. Units to submit consolidated demands to FSU. If items not in

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stores it will be forwarded to CBMS for appropriate action.

(b) Defensive Stores. COO is the releasing authority. Demands must be submitted to COO office for approval.

- (6) Sup Class V. Ammunition quantities held at unit level are as per national directives. Expenditures to be recorded IAW form "Ammunition Expended For Operational Reason". The criteria, and form for reimbursement of ammunition is attached at annex a.
- (7) Sup Class VI. FSE (Supply) to coordinate personnel demand items, distribute and account. Acquisition to be coordinated by CAO staff.
- (8) Sup Class VII. Major Ends Items are to be held by FSE (Supply), and Brown & Roots once established.
- (9) Sup Class VIII. Medical Supplies are to be held at unit level as per national standard.
- (10) Sup Class IX. Limited first line repair parts held at unit level. Second line parts held by FSE (Supply), and Brown & Root once established.
- (11) Water. One water trailer per Sub Unit will be allocated. Unit Recce party to identify local water point for resupply.
- (12) Garbage. To be burned to the extent possible. Use of local dump site to be coordinated by unit. No payment is authorized to local authority unless coordinated with CAO or his staff.
- (13) Laundry. Unit responsibility. Local contract will be established by CAO staff.

b. TRANSPORTATION.

- (1) Unit to be self sufficient. Demands for additional support to be coordinated by FSE (Transport).
- (2) R and R Tpt outside theater to be coordinated by Welfare Officer and Mov Con.
- (3) All traffic accidents to be reported to the closest

CIVPOL organisation.

c. MAINTENANCE.

(1) Repairs. Priority of repairs to be determined by COO/C Log O.

(a) First Line. Limited capability exist within GHANBATT to proceed with first line repair on tracked vehicle. Units are to undertake only repairs on UN vehicles for which they have been trained for. First line repairs not done by the unit must be reported to FSE (Maint) for coordination with REME Coy or Brown & Root.

(b) Second and Third Line Repairs. They will only be undertaken by FSE (Maint) or Brown & Root once in theater. Repairs to be conducted as far forward as possible, in order to minimize backloading.

(c) Recovery.

i. Backloading Point (BLP). BLP to be determined in conjunction with FSE (Maint) and Brown & Root.

ii. Main Recovery Location. IVECO complex.

iii. Recovery Vehicle. One per unit. GHANBATT to have one M578.

5. MEDICAL AND EVACUATION.

a. Policy. Medical and Evacuation plan will be through the FCF initially and then through the UNAMIR medical units when they are operational are operational. Unit resources to be utilized to maximum extent possible. Unit will be deploying with the unit MO and an ambulance. Local NGO medical facilities or expertise to be utilized in case of emergency. A UNAMIR helicopter will be on standby throughout the deployment. Air Evac to be coordinated and authorized by COO.

b. Hygiene and Sanitation. As per unit SOP. Portable toilet to be deployed when available.

6. PERSONNEL.

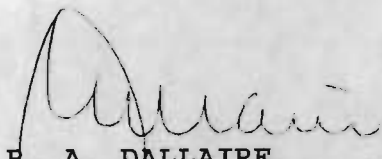
- a. Amenities. Force Welfare Officer to coordinate resupply of amenities with FSU.
- b. Messes and Institutes. As authorized by Force Commander.
- c. Out of Bound Policy. As determined by Force Commander.
- d. Finance. As per unit SOP. UN pay to done in location.
- e. Postal. Mail collection and distribution will be done by FSE (Transport) in one central point on a daily basis. Distribution of mail within unit line, is unit responsibility.

COMMAND AND SIGNALS

7. a. Location of HQ.

- | | |
|--------------|-------------------------|
| (1) Force HQ | AMAHORO HOTEL |
| (2) C Log O | AMAHORO HOTEL ROOM 3021 |
| (3) FSE | As per paragraph 3a |

- b. Communications. CEOI to be issued separately by Force Signal Officer.


R. A. DALLAIRE
Maj Gen
Force Commander

Annex

- A. Ammo Expenditure Form and Criteria

Distribution (page 8)

Distribution:

External:

Action: Copy No

MILOB GP HQ	1
GHANBATT	2
Mechanized Bn 2	3
Motorized Bn	4
Indep Mor Coy 1	5
Indep Mor Coy 2	6
Indep Mor Coy 3	7
Force Engr Coy	8
Force Sig Sqn	9
Force Composite Sqn	10
Force Field Amb	11
FSE (Transport)	12
FSE (Supply)	13
FSE (Maintenance)	14
FSE (Fd Hosp)	15

Information:

UNDPKO (Msn Planning Service)	16
French Coalition Force	17

Internal:

DFC	18
CAO	19
COO	20
CMO	21
C PLANS	22
HAC	23
CMPO	24
FSO	25
CSS	26
CC Log O	27

Spare	28-30
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ANNEX A TO
4000.1 (LOG)
DATED JULY 94

The attached documents are to be used when requesting reimbursement for ammunition.

A1

UNITED NATIONS



NATIONS UNIES

FIELD OPERATIONS DIVISION

UNAMIR

JKF1010

94 JUN 28 03-25

Outgoing Fax #: OPS/ADM-671	Date: 27 June 1994
To: ALL MISSIONS	From: BEISSEL/ACT.DIRECTOR FOD/DPKO/UNHQ-NEWYORK
Attn: CAO'S/OIC'S	
Fax #: OSGAP-I - 92-51-261-232 OSGAP-K - 92-51-851292 UNARDOL- 3-3008 DIAL 5538 UNAVEM II - 3-3011 UNDOF - 3-3005 UNFICYP - 357-2-359753 UNIFIL - 972-4-825228 UNOSGI-T- 873-150-5132 UNMOGIP-R 3-3020 UNTSO 3-3012 UNIKOM II 3-2679 ONUSAL 503-790325 MINURSO 3-1952/3/4/5 x247 UNGCI 873-1754223 UNTAC 855-23-26836 UNSCOM 973-322-695 UNPROFOR 3-2655 UNOSOM 3-3082 UNOMSA 27-11-331-5533 ONUMUZ 3-2672 MICIVUH 874-151-1543 UNOMUR 256-486-23817 UNOMIG 873-151-3370 UNOMIL 231-798 906 UNAMIR 3-2672	FAX #: (212) 963-2116
Number of transmitted pages: 3	Ref.:
Subject: AMMUNITION	

THE IS CRITERIA FOR REIMBURSEMENT OF AMMUNITION IS OUTLINED
AS FOLLOWS:

REIMBURSEMENT OF AMMUNITION

GENERAL

PL OIC (CLOSE)

SO Sup
a. info. Pls return
to me.
KLM
mas
delo
29-6-94

1. AS STATED IN ANNEX A, IT IS A UNIT'S RESPONSIBILITY TO OBTAIN AMMUNITION FROM THE HOME COUNTRY.
2. AMMUNITION USED FOR TRAINING PURPOSES IS A UNIT'S RESPONSIBILITY AND WILL NOT BE PAID FOR BY THE UNITED NATIONS.
3. ADDITIONAL AMMUNITION FOR PERSONAL WEAPONS (WHICH IS REIMBURSED THROUGH THE USAGE FACTOR, THE USD 5.00 PER MAN PER MONTH FOR PERSONAL WEAPONS AND AMMUNITION) WILL NOT BE PAID FOR BY THE UNITED NATIONS.

AMMUNITION REIMBURSED BY UNITED NATIONS

4. AMMUNITION USED FOR THE FOLLOWING PURPOSES IS TO BE REIMBURSED BY THE UNITED NATIONS.
 - A. WHEN SO INSTRUCTED BY THE MISSION (OPERATIONS BRANCH WILL IN ALL CASES SUBMIT WRITTEN ORDERS TO THE UNITS CONCERNED IN ADVANCE).
 - B. AMMUNITION USED IN INCIDENTS INCLUDING USE OF WEAPONS, LOSS OF AMMUNITION.
 - C. PYROTECHNICS, FLARES ETC. USED AS SURVEILLANCE MEANS IN ACTION OR WHEN PATROLLING.
 - D. SPECIAL AMMUNITION NECESSARY FOR DEMOLITION PURPOSES.

PROCEDURES

5. CLAIMS FOR AMMUNITION EXPENDED IN ACCORDANCE WITH PARA. 4A D ABOVE SHOULD BE RAISED BY THE HOME COUNTRY'S AUTHORITIES AND FORWARDED TO NEW YORK.
6. ATTACHED TO THE CLAIM MUST BE AT LEAST ONE OF THE FOLLOWING DOCUMENTS:
 - A. A WRITTEN ORDER FROM THE MISSION FOR USE OF THE SAME AMOUNT OF AMMUNITION.
 - B. "QUARTERLY REPORT OF AMMUNITION HOLDINGS" WHICH ARE CERTIFIED BY THE MISSION THAT THE AMOUNT OF AMMUNITION IN THE COLUMN QUANTITY EXPENDED (OPS) HAS BEEN REALLY EXPENDED FOR OPERATIONAL PURPOSES.
7. THE DIFFERENT CONTINGENTS OR UNIT COS ARE RESPONSIBLE THEMSELVES FOR COLLECTING THE NECESSARY DOCUMENTS AND SUBMITTING THEM TO THEIR HOME COUNTRIES (SEE ANNEX C AMMUNITION REPORT).

AMMUNITION EXPENDED FOR OPERATION REASONS

Date: _____

Period Covered: _____

Date: _____

Date: _____

CPO CERTIFICATION: _____ Certification: _____

ACKNOWLEDGE RECEIPT:

Contingent: _____

Signature _____

Date _____

Copy to:
REGARDS

Drafted/Cleared by: DIVERS

Authorized by B. WALDRUM