

UNAMIR

G3 UNIT - CEASE FIRE

13 MAY - 27 JUNE 1994

UNCLASSIFIED

EL/WG MAY 2009

PLEASE RETAIN  
ORIGINAL ORDER

UNARCHIVES

SERIES S-1062

BOX 15

FILE 4

ACC. 1998/0282



→ C/PLANS

Kigali, le 27 juin 1994  
5000.1 (CPlans)

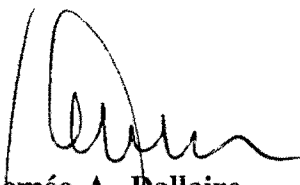
Monsieur le Chef d'Etat-Major,

Dans nos efforts pour trouver un terrain d'entente et une solution au conflit du Rwanda, la MINUAR a prévu la prochaine réunion sur le cessez-le-feu, sous la présidence du Commandant Adjoint de la Force, à 10h00 le vendredi 24 juin 1994, au Quartier Général de la MINUAR.

Prenant note de votre lettre No. 0733/G2.2.2.2.3.1 en date du 19 juin 1994, nous sommes tout à fait disposés à revoir l'endroit de cette rencontre, pour les raisons de sécurité que vous invoquées.

Votre engagement habituel et votre support dans ce processus important sont grandement appréciés.

Veillez agréer, Monsieur le Chef d'Etat-Major, l'expression de ma haute considération.

  
Roméo A. Dallaire  
Major-Général  
Commandant de la Force

Monsieur le Major-Général Augustin BIZIMUNGU  
Chef d'Etat-Major des  
Forces Armées Rwandaises



→ C/PLANS

Kigali, 4 June 1994  
5000.1 (CPlans)

Dear General,

In our continuing efforts to find both common ground and a resolution to the conflict in Rwanda, UNAMIR would like to schedule the next cease-fire meeting under the chairmanship of the Deputy Force Commander, for 1000 hours, Friday, 4 June 1994, at the UNAMIR Force Headquarters.

The RGF have expressed concerns on the security to/from the meeting place. We may have to review that aspect, even before the meeting.

Your continuing commitment and support to this important process is greatly appreciated.

Yours sincerely,

Roméo A. Dallaire  
Major-General  
Force Commander

Major-General Paul Kagame  
Chairman High Command  
Rwandese Patriotic Army

DISCUSSION PAPER

EVACUATION CONCEPT - OPERATION PHOENIX

BACKGROUND

1. Since the start of the war UNAMIR has been attempting to negotiate a truce between the two factions and conducting humanitarian rescue and exchange operations. These have been carried out under continued fighting between the two factions.

MISSION

2. With the arrival of the French Forces it is now not feasible to continue with the UNAMIR operations in the light of the deteriorating security situation. Therefore it has been decided to evacuate the non-essential and eventually the essential personnel of UNAMIR. This evacuation is to be conducted by road to Kabale.

AIM

3. The aim of this paper is to outline the tasks and responsibilities that will be necessary to achieve the evacuation.

CONCEPT

4. The evacuation will be conducted in two phases as outlined:

- a. Phase 1: The evacuation of non-essential personnel.
- b. Phase 2: The evacuation of essential personnel.

5. This paper only deals with the Phase 1 of the operation, i.e. the evacuation of non-essential personnel. The operational plan for Phase 2 will be advised later.

PERSONNEL

6. The office of the CAO is to prepare the lists of essential and non-essential civilian personnel and submit them to Logistics Branch. These lists should be prepared immediately. As well, this should be sent to HQ UNAMIR Nairobi.

TRANSPORT

7. Vehicle Preparation. The following points need to be actioned prior the departure of the convoy:

- a. All vehicles must be refuelled and will need to carry two full fuel cans with the vehicle.

b. All vehicles must carry at least one spare tyre which is fully inflated.

c. Each vehicle is to carry two days food and water for each person that the vehicle is to carry.

d. A heavy vehicle is to be identified as the recovery vehicle which is to be the last vehicle in the convoy. It is to carry towing ropes, a mechanic and the appropriate tools.

#### CONVOY ARRANGEMENTS.

8. Convoy Control. To ensure that the convoy proceeds with adequate control measures in place, the following is to be implemented:

a. Operations Branch is to appoint a Convoy Commander whose responsibility will be the supervision and control of the convoy. This should be done immediately.

b. The convoy is to be broken into packets of no more than 10 vehicles. Each packet is to have a Packet Commander.

c. The first and last vehicle of each packet is to have a UN flag attached to the vehicle.

d. The first and last vehicle of each packet is to have radio communication between them.

9. Speeds and Timings. The following regulations are to be adhered to:

a. Packets will leave the Departure Point at 15 minute intervals.

b. The convoy speed for all the packets is 90 kph.

10. Route and Reporting.

a. The Convoy Commander will be advised Reporting Lines at which point each packet is to report their arrival.

b. The Convoy Commander will be advised the destination and route the convoy is to take at D-2.

c. Logistics Branch is to prepare a route card for each Packet Commander for navigation purposes.

11. Drivers and Loads.

a. At D-4 the Transport Section and Logistics Branch are to nominate the appropriate number of drivers necessary to conduct the convoy. Drivers will then be allocated a vehicle.

b. At D-3 the vehicles are to be loaded with its allocated consignment. The loading point is to be advised.

c. The Camp Commandant is to organise a loading party to assist in the loading plan.

d. The staff of the CAOs' office is to prepare a loading plan of all the essential equipment that needs to be recovered. They will be responsible to coordinate the loading operation.

12. Orders Group.

a. The Convoy Commander is to be given his final orders no later than D-3.

b. The Convoy Commander is then to give his orders to his Packet Commanders by no later than D-2.

COMMUNICATIONS

13. The communication plan is to allow for a withdrawal of the majority of the large and valuable equipment, but still leaving sufficient communications capability remaining for the HQ personnel left in Phase 2. This should include a fax machine and two international lines.

14. Consequently a list of equipment that is to be withdrawn in Phase 1 is to be submitted to the office of the CAO immediately.

COMPUTER EQUIPMENT

15. The office of the CAO will be responsible for the cataloging, listing and the coordination of the loads of EDP equipment to vehicles. This will be coordinated in conjunction with Transport Section and Logistics Branch.

COORDINATION

16. A coordination conference is to be conducted no later than D-5 to delegate tasks and responsibilities, and specifically to coordinate timings to tasks. This meeting should include the following:

a. Chief of Plans

b. Chief of Logistics

- c. SAO-Administration
- d. Supervisor Transport Section
- e. Supervisor Comms Section
- e. Convoy Commander
- f. MOVCON
- g. Camp Commandant

#### STAGING AREA

17. Plans Branch should consider the following points for staging the convoy in Kabale:

- a. accommodation
- b. refuelling
- c. storage for equipment
- d. rations and water
- e. sanitation
- f. temporary office space

#### SECURITY

18. Operations Branch is to prepare and implement a security plan for the convoy. This is completed and submitted no later than D-4.

#### DISTRIBUTION:

Deputy Force Commander  
 Chief of Plans  
 Chief of Logistics  
 Chief of Operations  
 SAO- Administration  
 Transport Section  
 Communication Section  
 MOVCON

**CEASEFIRE AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE MILITARY  
COMMANDERS OF THE RWANDESE GOVERNMENT FORCES  
AND OF THE RWANDESE PATRIOTIC FRONT**

1. The Representatives of the Rwandese Government Forces and those of the Rwandese Patriotic Front;
2. Gravely concerned over the massacres and senseless violence that have been perpetrated since the death of President Juvenal Habyarimana in a suspicious air crash on 6 April 1994;
3. Seriously concerned over the subsequent resumption of hostilities between the Rwandese Government Forces and those of the Rwandese Patriotic Front;
4. Reaffirming their commitment to the principles of the Peace Agreement signed in Arusha on 4 August 1993;
5. Mindful of the fact that an immediate ceasefire will facilitate:
  - (a) an end to the massacres and killings of civilians;
  - (b) distribution of international humanitarian assistance of displaced persons and other affected civilians in all parts of Rwanda;
  - (c) discussions for the resumption of the peace process in the framework of the Arusha Peace Agreement;
6. The Representatives of the Rwandese Government Forces and those of the Rwandese Patriotic Front are committed to an immediate ceasefire;
7. There shall be an immediate ceasefire throughout the territory of the Republic of Rwanda which shall take effect from .....1994;
8. The ceasefire shall be preceded by a truce, i.e. the cessation of hostilities which shall enter into force at midnight of .....
9. The practical modalities of the ceasefire shall be worked out by the Joint Military Commission comprising the Commanders of the Rwandese Government Forces and those of the Rwandese Patriotic Front under the auspices of the UNAMIR.
10. Upon entry into force of the ceasefire, it shall be supervised and verified by UNAMIR, whose movements for this purpose shall not be impeded or obstructed by either side. Checkpoints on roads and highways shall be manned only by regular forces of each side.
11. Upon entry into force of the ceasefire, both sides shall undertake to halt, within 96 hours, the violence against civilians and continue to control the violence in their respective areas of control. In this connection, they shall control the activities of armed civilians and groups including militias, seize all inflammatory radio broadcasts and initiate programmes for the recovery of illegal arms.



12. Both sides agree to respect the status of Kigali International Airport as a neutral zone to be supervised by UNAMIR.
13. Both sides reaffirm their commitments placed to the Arusha Peace Process and will discuss, with the good offices of UNAMIR, modalities for the resumption of the Peace Process with the goal of a political settlement of the present situation in Rwanda.
14. The two parties have agreed to the establishment of an international Commission of inquiry to enquire into the killings and massacres before and after the late President Habyarimana's death and also the circumstances of his death, and to request the United Nations to propose steps for the establishment of such a Commission.

Done at Kigali on \_\_\_\_\_ May 1994

Signed \_\_\_\_\_  
for the RPF

Signed \_\_\_\_\_  
for the RGF

Signed as witness

\_\_\_\_\_  
for UNAMIR

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED AFTER CONSULTATIONS BETWEEN THE  
REPRESENTATIVE OF THE FACILITATOR, THE SECRETARY  
GENERAL OF THE OAU AND THE CHAIRMAN OF THE RPF

1. A delegation of the Rwandese Patriotic Front led by the RPF Chairman, Colonel Alexis KANYARENGWE met on 4th May, 1994 in Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, with the Representative of the Facilitator to the Arusha Peace Talks, Hon. John S. MALECELA, Prime Minister and First Vice President of the United Republic of Tanzania and on 3rd May, 1994 with the Secretary General of the Organization of African Unity H.E. Dr. Salim Ahmed Salim.

2. The RPF Chairman and the Prime Minister and First Vice President of Tanzania as well as the Secretary General of the OAU held exhaustive and frank discussions on the grave situation obtaining in Rwanda and in particular, the continued massacres of civilians and the resumption of hostilities between the Rwandese Government forces and those of the RPF.

3. They expressed deep concern over the tragic humanitarian catastrophe prevailing in Rwanda and the suffering of the Rwandese civilian population.

4. The Prime Minister and First Vice President, the OAU Secretary General and the RPF Chairman recalled the tripartite meeting involving the Prime Minister, OAU Secretary General and the Secretary General of the RPF on 24th April, 1994 in Arusha, Tanzania aimed at bringing an end to the hostilities.

5. After the consultations it was agreed that there is an urgent need to end the massacres and to halt all hostilities. //

6. At the end of the consultations on 4th May, 1994, the Chairman of the RPF, on behalf of the RPF, undertook and AGREED to the following:

- a) The RPF re-affirmed its commitment to a ceasefire as already stated in its declaration of 23 April, 1994.
- b) The RPF mandates its field Commanders to negotiate the modalities of a ceasefire with the field Commanders of the Rwanda Government forces.
- c) The RPF, on its part, mandates the UNAMIR Force Commander to convene within seven (7) days, a meeting of the respective Commanders in order to negotiate the modalities for the ceasefire;
- d) The UNAMIR Force, in its present form as reflected in the United Nations Security Council Resolution 912 adopted on 21st April, 1994, shall monitor the said ceasefire which shall come into effect on a date and time to be agreed upon by the Commanders of the two forces; X  
X  
How?
- e) The OAU and African countries shall contribute to the monitoring and verification of the ceasefire. // They are added to us?
- f) The RPF commits itself to respect the ceasefire.

#### B. International Force

7. On the idea of an International force called for by the UN Security Council, the Chairman of the RPF submitted the position of the RPF as follows:

- i) The force should play a humanitarian role in terms of escorting humanitarian relief convoys to sites/camps or areas where displaced persons may be present as well as to other areas where the civilian population is in need of humanitarian assistance; ✓

ii) The force should assist in the verification and monitoring of the ceasefire, modalities of which are to be agreed upon by the field Commanders of the two forces. *So are can see there in ceasefire*

iii) It shall also assist in the protection of the civilian population.

iv) The composition and terms of reference of the force shall be agreed upon and worked out by the field Commanders of the two forces. *Remain on concept with them including terms.*

C. NEGOTIATIONS ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ARUSHA PEACE AGREEMENT

1. The Chairman of the RPF expressed the need to hold, as soon as possible, negotiations on the implementation of the Arusha Peace Agreement. In this regard, he expressed RPF's position that the massacres would have ended and the ceasefire would be holding in order to hold the said negotiations.

2. The Chairman of the RPF suggested that the venue, date and agenda for such negotiations should be discussed and agreed upon by the field Commanders of the two forces in the course of the negotiations on the modalities for the ceasefire. *\* where? \* when?*

3. The Representative of the Facilitator, Hon. John S. Malecela Prime Minister and First Vice President expressed satisfaction at the renewed commitment of the Rwandese Patriotic Front to a ceasefire and to the Arusha Peace Process.

4. He urged the UNAMIR Commander to expedite action with regard to the convening of the meeting of the field Commanders of the two forces. *ok*

5. The Secretary General of the Organization of African Unity for his part took note of the decisions taken by the RPF Chairman which

are likely to contribute to the improvement of the security and humanitarian situation in Rwanda.

6. He reaffirmed the support of the OAU for the Arusha Peace Process as well as the OAU's continued commitment to the restoration of peace in Rwanda.

7. Done at Arusha on 4th May, 1994.

Signed.....  
Col. Alexis  
Kanyarengwe,  
Chairman of the  
Rwandese Patriotic  
Front

Signed.....  
Hon. John S. Malecela  
Representative of the  
Facilitator

Signed.....  
Dr. M.T. Mapuranga  
Assistant Secretary  
General  
(Political)  
for the Organization  
of African Unity

## MISSION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

MINUAR

Please make arrangement  
to translate into English  
Duty Off

Le 26 avril 1994

Monsieur le Chef d'Etat Major,

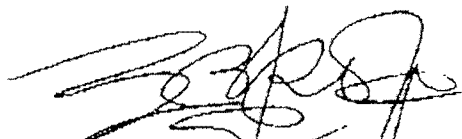
Au cours de leur rencontre à Arusha, les 24 et 25 avril 1994, le Représentant Spécial du Secrétaire Général des Nations Unies, le Secrétaire Général de l'OUA et le Premier Ministre Tanzanien, Représentant du Facilitateur, ont préparé le projet d'accord de cessez-le-feu ci-joint qu'ils m'ont demandé de porter à votre attention.

Ce document a pour but de faciliter la signature d'un accord de cessez-le-feu entre le Front Patriotique Rwandais et les Forces Armées Rwandaises. Le mérite de ce document, c'est qu'il reprend les points d'accord que nous avons relevés à partir des positions exprimées par les deux parties.

Pour ce qui est du rôle que la MINUAR doit jouer dans la mise en oeuvre et la vérification de l'accord de cessez-le-feu, tous les efforts seront déployés en tenant compte des dernières décisions de la résolution 912 du 21 avril 1994 du Conseil de sécurité et donc des moyens très réduits dont elle dispose. Des entretiens s'imposent sur ce point entre la MINUAR et les deux parties.

Je souhaite donc recevoir, dans les meilleurs délais, vos observations afin que les parties concernées et la MINUAR puissent rapidement se rencontrer et voir éventuellement si un accord de cessez-le-feu peut être mis en oeuvre le plus rapidement possible. Le Commandant de la Force sera chargé d'examiner les aspects militaires de nos propositions avec vos Représentants.

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur le Chef d'Etat Major, l'expression de ma haute considération.



Dr. Jacques-Roger BOOH-BOOH  
Représentant Spécial du Secrétaire Général des Nations Unies

Général Augustin Bizimungu  
Chef d'Etat Major des Forces Armées Rwandaises  
Kigali, Rwanda

## PROJET

ACCORD DE CESSER-LE-FEU ENTRE LES REPRESENTANTS  
DES FORCES ARMEES RWANDAISES  
ET  
CELLES DU FRONT PATRIOTIQUE RWANDAIS

Les représentants des Forces Armées Rwandaises et de celles du Front Patriotique Rwandais,

Profondément préoccupés par les massacres et la violence insensée perpétrés depuis la mort du Président Juvénal Habyarimana, le 6 avril 1994, dans un accident d'avion survenu dans des circonstances douteuses,

Profondément préoccupés en outre par la reprise subséquente des hostilités entre les Forces Armées Rwandaises et celles du Front Patriotique Rwandais,

Réaffirmant leur attachement à l'Accord de paix d'Arusha signé à Arusha le 4 août 1993,

Conscients du fait qu'un cessez-le-feu immédiat

- (a) contribuera à mettre fin aux massacres;
- (b) facilitera les discussions sur la mise en oeuvre de l'Accord de paix d'Arusha;

Sont convenus, ce jour \_\_\_\_\_ 1994, de ce qui suit:

1. Les Représentants des Forces Armées Rwandaises et de celles du Front Patriotique Rwandais sont convenus d'instaurer un cessez-le-feu immédiat.
2. Il est instauré un cessez-le-feu immédiat qui entrera en vigueur à compter du \_\_\_\_\_ 1994.
3. Le cessez-le-feu est précédé d'une trêve, c'est-à-dire de l'arrêt des hostilités, qui entrera en vigueur à 0 heure, le \_\_\_\_\_ 1994.
4. Les modalités pratiques du cessez-le-feu seront définies par la Commission militaire mixte, composée des Commandants des Forces Armées Rwandaises et ceux du Front Patriotique Rwandais, sous les auspices de la MINUAR.

.../...

- 2 -

5. Dès son entrée en vigueur, le cessez-le-feu est contrôlé et vérifié par la MINUAR.

i. Dès l'entrée en vigueur du cessez-le-feu, les deux parties prennent des mesures pour mettre un terme, dans un délai de 96 heures, à la violence, et continuent de contrôler la violence dans les zones sous leur contrôle respectif.

Les deux parties réitèrent leur attachement au processus de paix d'Arusha et sont convenues d'engager des discussions immédiates sur la mise en oeuvre de l'Accord de paix d'Arusha dans un délai d'une semaine.

C Les deux parties sont convenues de la mise en place d'une Commission internationale d'enquête chargée d'enquêter sur les tueries et les massacres qui ont eu lieu avant et après la mort du Président Habyarimana ainsi que sur les circonstances de sa mort.



Kigali

26 April 94

Sir,

During their meeting at Arusha on 24 and 25 April 1994, the Special Representative of the UN Secretary General, the Secretary General of the Organisation of African Unity and the Prime Minister of Tanzania prepared a draft Ceasefire document which is attached for your study. The aim of this document is to facilitate the signing of a ceasefire between the Rwandese Patriotic Front and the Rwandese Armed forces. This document has the advantage of being an extract from the main accord agreed upon by the two parties.

On the role that must be played by UNAMIR in the implementation and monitoring of the ceasefire agreement, all efforts will be put in place having in mind the latest decisions by the Security Council in Resolution 912 of 21 April 1994 and the limited resources at its disposal. It will be necessary for a meeting to be organised by between UNAMIR and the two parties.

I would like you to make your observations on this document in the shortest possible time so that UNAMIR can arrange a meeting with the two parties as soon as possible to consider the signing and implementation of an immediate ceasefire. The UNAMIR Force Commander will be responsible for the examination of the military aspects of this our

with your representatives.

~~Yours Sincerely~~

Dr Jacques-Roger BOOTH-BOOTH  
Special Representative of the UN Secretary  
General.

General Augustin Bizimungu

~~Army Commander~~

Commander

Rwandese Armed Forces

Kigali.

Rwanda.

C

DRAFT CEASEFIRE AGREEMENT BETWEEN  
THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE RWANDESE  
ARMED FORCES AND THE RWANDESE PATRIOTIC  
FRONT

The Representatives of both the Rwandese Armed Forces and the Rwandese Patriotic Front; deeply touched by the massacres and the perpetrated violence since the death of President Juvenal Habyarimana on 6 April 1994 in a mysterious plane crash, deeply preoccupied by the subsequent resurgence of hostilities between the Rwandese Armed Forces and the Rwandese Patriotic Front, reaffirm their attachment to the Arusha Peace Agreement which was signed in Arusha on 4 August 1993.

Conscious of the fact that an immediate ceasefire will

- (a) contribute to bring an end to the massacres;
- (b) facilitate the discussions on the implementation of the Arusha Peace Agreement; have agreed, this day - - - - - 1994 on the following:

1. The Representatives of the Rwandese Armed Forces and the Rwandese Patriotic Front have agreed on an immediate Cease fire.
2. An immediate Ceasefire is established and this comes into effect from - - - - - 1994.
3. The Ceasefire will be preceded by a truce i.e. the halting of hostilities with effect from 2400 hrs - - - - - 1994
4. The practical modalities of the ceasefire will be defined by a joint military commission,

Comprising the commanders of the Rwandese Armed Forces and the Rwandese Patriotic Front under the auspices of ~~the~~ UNAMIR.

5. The Ceasefire will be controlled and monitored by UNAMIR immediately after it's coming into force.
6. Immediately after the coming into force of the ceasefire, the two parties will take the necessary measures to bring an end to the violence within 96 hours and will continuously control the violence within their respective areas under their control.
7. The two parties reiterate their attachment to the Arusha Peace process and have agreed on an immediate dialogue on the implementation of the Arusha Peace Agreement within one week.
8. The two parties have agreed on the establishment of an International Commission of Enquiry charged with the responsibility of investigating the killings and massacres that took place before and after the death of President Habyarimana as well as the circumstances leading to his death.

**CEASEFIRE AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE MILITARY  
COMMANDERS OF THE RWANDESE GOVERNMENT FORCES  
AND OF THE RWANDESE PATRIOTIC FRONT**

1. The Representatives of the Rwandese Government Forces and those of the Rwandese Patriotic Front;
2. Gravely concerned over the massacres and senseless violence that have been perpetrated since the death of President Juvenal Habyarimana in a suspicious air crash on 6 April 1994;
3. Seriously concerned over the subsequent resumption of hostilities between the Rwandese Government Forces and those of the Rwandese Patriotic Front;
4. Reaffirming their commitment to the principles of the Peace Agreement signed in Arusha on 4 August 1993;
5. Mindful of the fact that an immediate ceasefire will facilitate:
  - (a) an end to the massacres and killings of civilians;
  - (b) distribution of international humanitarian assistance of displaced persons and other affected civilians in all parts of Rwanda;
  - (c) discussions for the resumption of the peace process in the framework of the Arusha Peace Agreement;
6. The Representatives of the Rwandese Government Forces and those of the Rwandese Patriotic Front are committed to an immediate ceasefire;
7. There shall be an immediate ceasefire throughout the territory of the Republic of Rwanda which shall take effect from .....1994;
8. The ceasefire shall be preceded by a truce, i.e. the cessation of hostilities which shall enter into force at midnight of .....
9. The practical modalities of the ceasefire shall be worked out by the Joint Military Commission comprising the Commanders of the Rwandese Government Forces and those of the Rwandese Patriotic Front under the auspices of the UNAMIR.
10. Upon entry into force of the ceasefire, it shall be supervised and verified by UNAMIR, whose movements for this purpose shall not be impeded or obstructed by either side. Checkpoints on roads and highways shall be manned only by regular forces of each side.
11. Upon entry into force of the ceasefire, both sides shall undertake to halt, within 96 hours, the violence against civilians and continue to control the violence in their respective areas of control. In this connection, they shall control the activities of armed civilians and groups including militias, seize all inflammatory radio broadcasts and initiate programmes for the recovery of illegal arms.

12. Both sides agree to respect the status of Kigali International Airport as a neutral zone to be supervised by UNAMIR.
13. Both sides reaffirm their commitments placed to the Arusha Peace Process and will discuss, with the good offices of UNAMIR, modalities for the resumption of the Peace Process with the goal of a political settlement of the present situation in Rwanda.
14. The two parties have agreed to the establishment of an international Commission of inquiry to enquire into the killings and massacres before and after the late President Habyarimana's death and also the circumstances of his death, and to request the United Nations to propose steps for the establishment of such a Commission.

Done at Kigali on \_\_\_\_\_ May 1994

Signed \_\_\_\_\_  
for the RPF

Signed \_\_\_\_\_  
for the RGF

Signed as witness

\_\_\_\_\_  
for UNAMIR

*- different in french copy.*

3000.5(FC)/05/06

Kigali, 14 May 94

Major General Paul Kagame  
Chairman High Command  
Rwandese Patriotic Army

Subject: Draft - 1 of Standing Operating Procedure for  
Establishment of the Ceasefire in Rwanda.

Attached please find the Draft - 1, dated 14 May 94,  
of SOP for establishment of the ceasefire in Rwanda for your study.  
In order to advance this most important dossier, you are requested  
to make available the necessary staff to attend a tri-partite  
meeting chaired by my deputy at the Meridian Hotel on Monday 16 May  
at 10.00 hours.

Your full support in this critical area of concern to  
your country is essential to the advancement of peace and security  
for all Rwandans.

Respectfully,

Romeo A. Dallaire  
Major General  
Force Commander

DRAFT - 1

DATED 14 MAY 94

STANDING OPERATING PROCEDURE  
FOR  
ESTABLISHMENT OF THE CEASEFIRE IN RWANDA

General

1. In light of the Security Council resolution (1994) of May 1994, there is a requirement to establish a ceasefire throughout the country of Rwanda.

2. The aim of the ceasefire is:

a. To cease the military actions that have resulted in useless bloodshed to the soldiers of the Rwandese Armed Forces and the Rwandese Patriotic Army. *Government*

b. To cease assassinations, political killings, and ethnic cleansing *the government*

c. To systematically disarm the civilian population including the self-defence groups in order to provide safety for humanitarian agencies.

d. To allow for humanitarian relief operations for the refugees and displaced persons. These actions could be done simultaneously with the above conditions upon an effective ceasefire declaration.

e. To create safe conditions for those people who are trying to protect themselves from random shelling, massacres and also to prevent a massive migration of the population like the one taking place at the present time.

f. To create an atmosphere of goodwill to start preparatory work before peace negotiations.

g. To create proper conditions for the return of law and order.

These aims will be put in place (see the attached annex) as soon as the ceasefire will be in effect, which is essential requirement in order to realize these other goals.



3. The ceasefire will come into effect only when both sides in the conflict declare a willingness to participate by signing an agreement.

#### Responsibility

4. Political Leaders and High Commands of both the RGF and the RPF will bear political and military responsibility for compliance with the ceasefire agreement.

5. UNAMIR-A will be responsible for monitoring the ceasefire agreement through the use of deployed forces, UNMOs and sensing devices.

#### Role of Rwandese Armed Forces, and the Rwandese Patriotic Army for the ceasefire.

a. To keep UNAMIR-A informed of the ceasefire violations by the opposite force, and progress in disarming the civilian population by prefectures, subprefectures and sectors in areas controlled by both Forces and under their responsibility and their Gendarmerie. UNAMIR-A could probably assist in the effort of disarming the population under conditions that still have to be defined.

b. To report atrocities committed by the opposite force

c. To refrain from taking unilateral actions.

d. To <sup>hand over</sup> dismantle all road blocks controlled by <sup>Government</sup> Armed Forces of both parties and self-defence groups.

e. To use negotiations as a primary means of solving problems with the opposite force.

f. To send a liaison officer from both parties to the UNAMIR-A FHQ and in the sector headquarters.

g. To keep a close relation with the FHQ and the sector headquarters.

#### Areas where a ceasefire may be possible to enforce

6. There are two options:

a. Throughout the entire country.

*more of a time.*  
*- limited in time and space perhaps.*

b. In specially selected areas such as prefectures, cities, towns, regions, arterial roads etc (when specifying, Rwandese terms shall be used). *- does not want this included.*

#### Definitions Related to the Ceasefire

7. Weapon. Any lethal object which can be used to cause physical harm to an individual. This includes fire arms, machetes, bows and arrows, knives, swords, bayonets, spears, batons, clubs etc.

8. Observation Posts. Specially selected points throughout the country which allow for the best visibility of surrounding area in terrain held by one or both opposing forces and used primarily to monitor any military troop movements, reinforcing of positions or cease fire violations. The distance between individual OPs should not be greater than 10 km. OPs are to be manned 24 hrs a day and 7 days a week. OPs should be equipped with binoculars, night-vision devices, maps, compass and radio and line communication with HQ.

a. Type of OPs. There may be the following type of OPs, depending on terrain conditions and intensity of operation:

- (1) Permanent.
- (2) Temporary.
- (3) Unmanned.

9. Secured Area. An area such as a refugee camp, where access of the opposing forces would be controlled and regulated by UNAMIR-<sup>II</sup> forces. Within the secured area there must be sufficient security for UNAMIR-<sup>II</sup> military and civilian components.

10. UN Installations. All UNAMIR-<sup>II</sup> military and civilian camps and equipment, deployed on Rwandese territory, belonging to the mission and necessary to fulfill its mandate. The UN Installations will be guarded by UNAMIR-<sup>II</sup> assigned elements. Access to these areas is restricted and access is conditioned by separate UNAMIR-<sup>II</sup> regulations.

11. Refugee Camp Guards. In order to provide protection to refugee camps against acts of lawlessness particularly acts of ethnic cleansing, UNAMIR-A units will be responsible for the required security arrangements.

12. Check Points. A manned point used as a means of controlling movement and checking vehicle and pedestrians in order to enforce control measures, orders and regulations pertinent to the cease-fire agreement. These may be static or mobile.

a. Static Check Points. Troops/UNMOs are permanently located at fixed points. These will be normally on important road junctions, at the entrances/exits to controlled area etc. A static check point is manned on a permanent basis. It must have both radio and line communication with a HQ.

b. Mobile Check Points. Static check points may not be enough to cover an area of operation. In this case, mobile check points are necessary. It will have a minimum of a section strength (10 men) with two UN vehicles. It is established at varying times and at varying places based on an irregular schedule. It must have radio communication with a base/unit's HQ.

13. Road Block. A static or mobile check point which closes the road for vehicle movement. A road block must have signs reading "Road Block" in English and Kinyarwanda and be clearly visible from a distance by an approaching vehicle.

14. Search. A search operation is necessary to eliminate infiltration, however it causes harassment and inconvenience to the population. This operation, therefore, must be quick, methodical, accurate, involve correct behavior and be based on solid drills by the soldiers carrying out a search mission. Search operations would be conducted in coordination with local authorities. Following principle should be employed during search operation :

a. Due care must be taken to avoid damage to any vehicle or property being searched.

b. Coffins carrying funeral convoys should not be searched.

c. All unauthorized arms, ammunition and explosives found are to be confiscated and receipt given to individuals.

d. Vehicle Search. Each time a vehicle is searched, the search party must systematically search the trunk, engine compartment, the driver/passenger areas, the chassis etc. Suspicious vehicle must be thoroughly searched.

e. Personal Search. If the situation warrants, the unit commander may authorize a personal search which is to be carried out in a dignified manner taking care not to cause any public embarrassment to the individual. Women will only be searched with ferromagnetic metals' detectors and will NOT be physically searched. If however they have to be searched, women must be used.

f. Area Search. Area searches are aimed at locating non-official weapons and ammunition stores etc. Such actions will only be done in conjunction with a cordon operation. During an area search, locals should be segregated. A house or a shop shall be searched in the presence of its owner.

15. Cordon. UNAMIR-A may have to carry out cordon operations to search for weapons, ammunition or explosives. Prior permission from UNAMIR-A FHQ is needed to carry out a cordon and search operation. Cordon must be done with sufficient troops and a reserve.

16. Patrolling. Patrolling will form an essential part of the cease-fire. This will be done by UNAMIR-A forces, UNMOs, and local authorities.

a. Types of patrols. There may be the following types of patrols depending on terrain conditions and the complexity of operation:

- (1) Foot patrol.
- (2) Vehicle/APC mounted patrol.
- (3) Air patrol.
- (4) River/lake patrol.

b. Aim of Patrolling.

- (1) To confirm/verify/supervise an incident, agreement or ceasefire violation.
- (2) To obtain information about terrain, topography etc.
- (3) To locate and confiscate arms, ammunition, explosives etc.

- (4) To show a UN presence.
- (5) To provide protection for NGOs or the population, and in particular for displaced persons.
- (6) To prevent infiltration of unwanted elements into selected and controlled area/zone.

c. Strength. In no circumstances should a foot patrol be less than section strength (10 men), while a vehicle patrol or river /lake patrol should be no less than two vehicles or boats.

d. Security. Security of UN patrols depends on how much they know about an area of their operation. However following aspects need consideration:

(1) Patrol routes should be free of mines. Only routes known to be absolutely free from mines may be patrolled. DO NOT undertake patrolling in suspected mined areas.

(2) Ensure that UN signs/marks in the form of UN flag and UN head-gear are clearly visible during patrolling.

17. Escort. In UNAMIR-A elements two types of escort will be used:

a. UNMO Escort. This will be unarmed escort composed of military observers. In case of any suspicion of danger the escort shall be augmented by an armed escort from a UNAMIR-A unit. Unarmed escorts shall be normally provided to VIPs, NGOs and another visiting persons, provided that there is no threat.

b. Armed Escorts. Armed escorts will be composed of soldiers from a UNAMIR-A unit. They will be provided to humanitarian relief operations' convoys, UN convoys or to VIPs of both factions.

c. Authority of Detailing Escorts. FHQ shall have the sole authority to detail escorts.

18. UN Convoys. UN Convoys will be conducted for UNAMIR-A deployment and is necessary for fulfillment of its mandated tasks in an area of operation assigned.

19. Investigation Teams (IT). ITs are composed of UNMO and UN CIV POLs and will be employed to clarify all cases of ceasefire violations and will submit relevant reports to FHQ.

20. Committees for Civic Matters. Committees comprising specially selected groups of staff personnel from UNAMIR-A components designated for humanitarian assistance forwarded mainly to townspeople and will work to solve important civic matters.

21. Humanitarian Recce Teams. Personnel of UNAMIR-A units and UNMOs which will be tasked for collecting all data regarding displaced persons' concentrations as well as refugee camps and road infrastructure to be used for food transportation purposes.

#### Data Necessary For the Ceasefire Agreement

- a. RGF, and RPF must provide to UNAMIR-A FHQ data about their manpower, weapons (incl. artillery/mortar/air defence systems), their disposition/location of all formations at the moment the ceasefire comes into force.
- b. Both forces should put forward any questions on the ceasefire agreement terminology to ensure clarity.
- c. A Buffer Zone (BZ)/Area of Separation (AOS) with the Ceasefire Line (CFL) would be created in between the forces. The area would be manned by UNAMIR-A.

#### Concept of Operation

22. UNAMIR-A military component and UNMOs must at all times ensure that preconditions set out in the foregoing paragraphs are implemented/adhered to.

23. To establish conditions necessary for monitoring of the ceasefire agreement's observance, both UNAMIR-A military component and UNMOs should carry out following operations:

- a. Establishment of Observation Posts. OPs should be established in highest terrain points to ensure the best visibility even in difficult weather conditions and at night. Observation Posts should allow for maximum of information regarding movement of troops, if any, and other observable proof of the ceasefire violation.

b. Refugee Camp Guards. Protection of this kind should be set up in all refugee camps, because of the threat to people living there.

c. Establishment of Check Points. Both mobile and static check points should be established on all major road junctions, and entry and exit points into an area. Static check points must be established in the entry/exit point of troop position.

d. Road Blocks. In conjunction with check points, road blocks will be set up especially during night.

e. Search. Search operations should be carried out in all mobile and static check points. It should be done at irregular intervals.

f. Patrolling. Schedule of patrolling, elaborated for both patrols from UNAMIR-A units and UNMOs shall cover all major roads, tracks of sensitive areas of operational importance. UNMOs shall always be accompanied by armed escorts while patrolling at night.

g. Cordon. This will be carried out on specific information related to discovery of non-official stores of weapons, ammunition or explosives. Cordon operation shall be avoided at night. Cordon operations would be undertaken in conjunction with local authorities.

h. Investigation Teams. Special groups of UNMOs and UN CIV POLs designated for investigating, clarifying and reporting all cases of ceasefire violations.

i. Committees for Civic Matters. Organization structure for solving all important citizens' matters connected to humanitarian activity in towns.

j. Humanitarian Recce Teams. These groups will be tasked of all data collection regarding refugee camps, location and finding out the best option for humanitarian assistance delivery by road.

#### Rules of Engagement

24. Instructions for all Members of the UNAMIR-A Military Component Authorized to Carry Arms and Ammunition Regarding Opening Fire in Rwanda.

(1) 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 to protect yourself and those it is your duty to protect. Whenever possible a warning should be given before opening fire.

(2) You must only use the **MINIMUM FORCE** necessary. **MINIMUM FORCE** 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. pointing weapons, and
- f. firing weapons.

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

(4) 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.

✓ **Warnings.**

(5) **WARNINGS BEFORE FIRING.** Whenever possible a warning should be given before firing. The warning should be given in a loud clear voice in English or Kinyarwanda or in French:

STOP-HANDS UP/HAGARARA AMABOKO HEJORU/ARRETE LES MAINS EN L'AIR  
(pause)  
STOP OR I WILL SHOOT/HAGARARA CYANGWA NDAKURASA/ARRETE OU JE  
TIRE

(6) **FIRE AFTER WARNING.** After warning you may fire on a person only if:

- a. you believe the person is about to attack you or any person it is your duty to protect; **AND**



- b. the person is carrying a dangerous weapon (eg. firearm, improvised firing device or machete); AND
- c. the person refuses to stop when called to do so; AND
- d. you believe there is no other way of stopping the person.

(7) **FIRE WITHOUT WARNING.** You may fire without warning on a person:

- a. who has used or is using a firearm or other offensive weapon against you, your unit or persons it is your duty to protect; OR
- b. who is carrying what you believe to be a dangerous weapon AND who is clearly about to use it AND you believe that there is no other way to protect yourself or the persons it is your duty to protect.
- c. retaliation is prohibited, and all wounded should be given first aid.

UN Installation and Refugee Camps:

- a. A Guard of UN Installation is authorized to use armed force against armed persons in cases described in above instruction for opening fire and also:
  - (1) in self-defence;
  - (2) against an attempt to disarm UNAMIR-A personnel;
  - (3) when other UN personnel or other lives are in mortal danger;
  - (4) when attempts are made to infiltrate UNAMIR-A premises or to destroy or them;
  - (5) in defence of UNAMIR-A premises being under immediate attack;
  - (6) when attempts are made with the use of armed force to penetrate UN premises or cut off UN force and;

(7) when attempts are made to compel UNAMIR-A personnel by armed force to withdraw from a position they were ordered to occupy by their superiors;

Escorts and Patrols:

a. An escort and a patrol is authorized to use their weapons against armed persons in cases described in above instruction for opening fire and also:

- (1) in self-defence;
- (2) against an attempt to disarm UNAMIR-A personnel;
- (3) when other UN personnel or other lives are in mortal danger;
- (4) in defence of UNAMIR-A and other convoyed and also patrols' vehicles with personnel in a case of armed attack;
- (5) when attempts by force are made to prevent UNAMIR-A personnel from carrying out missions assigned by their commanders ; and
- (6) when attempts are made to abduct or arrest UN civilians or military personnel using force.

Check Points and Road Blocks:

a. Personnel of Check Points and Road Blocks is authorized to use their weapons in cases described in above instruction for opening fire and also:

- (1) in self-defence;
- (2) in defence of UNAMIR-A premises or vehicles under armed attack; and
- (3) when attempts by force are made to prevent UNAMIR-A personnel from carrying out missions assigned by their superiors;

25. UNMOs shall constantly monitor, observe, investigate and report about:

- a. Movement of military troops, if any.
- b. All cases of shooting, no matter what kind of calibre has been applied.
- c. Humanitarian relief convoys' movement.
- d. Civil harassment, political party meetings, both hostile propaganda and provocation acts, by radio or directly to the public opinion of society, if any.

#### Conclusions

26. Establishment of the ceasefire is significant for peace process development in Rwanda. Moreover short time expectancy for the ceasefire implementation will decide if most of presently living victims of war survive, but from the other hand attitude of all people engaged in this act is of importance to the success of an evolving Peace Process.

Schedule of the Aims following an effective ceasefire declaration to take effect on D - Day.

Aims	Start of operations	End of operations
a. Deployment of UNAMIR-A <del>II</del>	C <del>D</del> Day - 1	
b. To stop all firings and military actions throughout the country.	C <del>D</del> Day	C <del>D</del> Day
c. To cease political killings and ethnic cleansing.	<del>D</del> Day	C <del>D</del> Day
d. To disarm the civilian population including the self-defence groups throughout the country and dismantle all road blocks.	C <del>D</del> Day + 1	C <del>D</del> Day + 15
e. Redeployment of Units and Subunits for security reasons between the two factions. <sup>UNAMIR II</sup> <del>hot clean.</del>	C <del>D</del> Day + 3	C <del>D</del> Day + 7
f. To allow humanitarian actions for the refugees and displaced persons.	C <del>D</del> Day + 3	The end of operations, depending on the situation.
g. To create safe conditions for those people trying to protect themselves from random shelling and massacres.	C <del>D</del> Day + 3	The same as above (see f)
h. To create atmosphere of goodwill to start preparatory work before peace negotiations.	C <del>D</del> Day + 2	C <del>D</del> Day + 15
i. Exchange of POW.	C <del>D</del> Day + 10	C <del>D</del> Day + 30
j. To create proper conditions for return to law and order.	C <del>D</del> Day + 15	The end of operations after significant success.

To be noted :

D Day is the effective ceasefire day.

Confusion

-13-

- D-Day day decision security council

Require a new designation  
[ should not have a different letter prefix .

*Initial Copy which was discussed.*

3000.5(FC)/05/06

Kigali, 14 May 94

Major General Paul Kagame  
Chairman High Command  
Rwandese Patriotic Army

Subject: Draft - 1 of Standing Operating Procedure for  
Establishment of the Ceasefire in Rwanda.

Attached please find the Draft - 1, dated 14 May 94,  
of SOP for establishment of the ceasefire in Rwanda for your study.  
In order to advance this most important dossier, you are requested  
to make available the necessary staff to attend a tri-partite  
meeting chaired by my deputy at the Meridian Hotel on Monday 16 May  
at 10.00 hours.

Your full support in this critical area of concern to  
your country is essential to the advancement of peace and security  
for all Rwandans.

Respectfully,

Romeo A. Dallaire  
Major General  
Force Commander

DATED 14 MAY 94

STANDING OPERATING PROCEDURE  
FOR  
ESTABLISHMENT OF THE CEASEFIRE IN RWANDA

General

1. In light of the Security Council resolution (1994) of May 1994, there is a requirement to establish a ceasefire throughout the country of Rwanda.

2. The aim of the ceasefire is:

✓ a. To cease the military actions that have resulted in useless bloodshed to the soldiers of the Rwandese <sup>Government</sup> ~~Armed~~ Forces and the Rwandese Patriotic Army.

b. To cease assassinations, political killings, and ethnic cleansing

*There are two categories of civilians that have arms. And the militia must be disarmed together with the RPF.*  
c. To systematically disarm the civilian population including the self-defence groups in order to provide safety for humanitarian agencies.

d. To allow for humanitarian relief operations for the refugees and displaced persons. These actions could be done simultaneously with the above conditions upon an effective ceasefire declaration.

e. To create safe conditions for those people who are trying to protect themselves from random shelling, massacres and also to prevent a massive migration of the population like the one taking place at the present time.

f. To create an atmosphere of goodwill to start preparatory work before peace negotiations.

g. To create proper conditions for the return of law and order.

These aims will be put in place (see the attached annex) as soon as the ceasefire will be in effect, which is essential requirement in order to realize these other goals.

3. The ceasefire will come into effect only when both sides in the conflict declare a willingness to participate by signing an agreement.

Responsibility

4. Political Leaders and High Commands of both the RGF and the RPF will bear political and military responsibility for compliance with the ceasefire agreement.

5. UNAMIR-A will be responsible for monitoring the ceasefire agreement through the use of deployed forces, UNMOs and sensing devices.

Role of Rwandese <sup>Govt</sup> ~~Armed~~ Forces, and the Rwandese Patriotic Army for the ceasefire.

a. To keep UNAMIR-A <sup>II</sup> informed of the ceasefire violations by the opposite force, and progress in disarming the civilian population by prefectures, subprefectures and sectors in areas controlled by both Forces and under their responsibility and their Gendarmerie. UNAMIR-A could probably assist in the effort of disarming the population under conditions that still have to be defined.

b. To report atrocities committed by the opposite force

c. To refrain from taking unilateral actions.

d. To dismantle all road blocks controlled by Armed Forces of both parties and self-defence groups.

e. To use negotiations as a primary means of solving problems with the opposite force.

f. To send a liaison officer from both parties to the UNAMIR-A FHQ and in the sector headquarters.

g. To keep a close relation with the FHQ and the sector headquarters.

Areas where a ceasefire may be possible to enforce

6. There are two options:

a. Throughout the entire country.

- b. In specially selected areas such as prefectures, cities, towns, regions, arterial roads etc (when specifying, Rwandese terms shall be used).

#### Definitions Related to the Ceasefire

7. Weapon. Any lethal object which can be used to cause physical harm to an individual. This includes fire arms, machetes, bows and arrows, knives, swords, bayonets, spears, batons, clubs etc.

8. Observation Posts. Specially selected points throughout the country which allow for the best visibility of surrounding area in terrain held by one or both opposing forces and used primarily to monitor any military troop movements, reinforcing of positions or cease fire violations. The distance between individual OPs should not be greater than 10 km. OPs are to be manned 24 hrs a day and 7 days a week. OPs should be equipped with binoculars, night-vision devices, maps, compass and radio and line communication with HQ.

a. Type of OPs. There may be the following type of OPs, depending on terrain conditions and intensity of operation:

- (1) Permanent.
- (2) Temporary.
- (3) Unmanned.

9. Secured Area. An area such as a refugee camp, where access of the opposing forces would be controlled and regulated by UNAMIR-A forces. Within the secured area there must be sufficient security for UNAMIR-A military and civilian components.

10. UN Installations. All UNAMIR-A military and civilian camps and equipment, deployed on Rwandese territory, belonging to the mission and necessary to fulfill its mandate. The UN Installations will be guarded by UNAMIR-A assigned elements. Access to these areas is restricted and access is conditioned by separate UNAMIR-A regulations.

11. Refugee Camp Guards. In order to provide protection to refugee camps against acts of lawlessness particularly acts of ethnic cleansing, UNAMIR-A units will be responsible for the required security arrangements.



12. Check Points. A manned point used as a means of controlling movement and checking vehicle and pedestrians in order to enforce control measures, orders and regulations pertinent to the cease-fire agreement. These may be static or mobile.

a. Static Check Points. Troops/UNMOs are permanently located at fixed points. These will be normally on important road junctions, at the entrances/exits to controlled area etc. A static check point is manned on a permanent basis. It must have both radio and line communication with a HQ.

b. Mobile Check Points. Static check points may not be enough to cover an area of operation. In this case, mobile check points are necessary. It will have a minimum of a section strength (10 men) with two UN vehicles. It is established at varying times and at varying places based on an irregular schedule. It must have radio communication with a base/unit's HQ.

13. Road Block. A static or mobile check point which closes the road for vehicle movement. A road block must have signs reading "Road Block" in English and Kinyarwanda and be clearly visible from a distance by an approaching vehicle.

14. Search. A search operation is necessary to eliminate infiltration, however it causes harassment and inconvenience to the population. This operation, therefore, must be quick, methodical, accurate, involve correct behavior and be based on solid drills by the soldiers carrying out a search mission. Search operations would be conducted in coordination with local authorities. Following principle should be employed during search operation :

a. Due care must be taken to avoid damage to any vehicle or property being searched.

b. Coffins carrying funeral convoys should not be searched.

c. All unauthorized arms, ammunition and explosives found are to be confiscated and receipt given to individuals.

d. Vehicle Search. Each time a vehicle is searched, the search party must systematically search the trunk, engine compartment, the driver/passenger areas, the chassis etc. Suspicious vehicle must be thoroughly searched.

e. Personal Search. If the situation warrants, the unit commander may authorize a personal search which is to be carried out in a dignified manner taking care not to cause any public embarrassment to the individual. Women will only be searched with ferromagnetic metals' detectors and will NOT be physically searched. If however they have to be searched, women must be used.

f. Area Search. Area searches are aimed at locating non-official weapons and ammunition stores etc. Such actions will only be done in conjunction with a cordon operation. During an area search, locals should be segregated. A house or a shop shall be searched in the presence of its owner.

C 15. Cordon. UNAMIR-A may have to carry out cordon operations to search for weapons, ammunition or explosives. Prior permission from UNAMIR-A FHQ is needed to carry out a cordon and search operation. Cordon must be done with sufficient troops and a reserve.

16. Patrolling. Patrolling will form an essential part of the cease-fire. This will be done by UNAMIR-A forces, UNMOs, and local authorities.

a. Types of patrols. There may be the following types of patrols depending on terrain conditions and the complexity of operation:

- (1) Foot patrol.
- (2) Vehicle/APC mounted patrol.
- C (3) Air patrol.
- (4) River/lake patrol.

b. Aim of Patrolling.

- (1) To confirm/verify/supervise an incident, agreement or ceasefire violation.
- (2) To obtain information about terrain, topography etc.
- (3) To locate and confiscate arms, ammunition, explosives etc.

(4) To show a UN presence.

(5) To provide protection for NGOs or the population, and in particular for displaced persons.

(6) To prevent infiltration of unwanted elements into selected and controlled area/zone.

c. Strength. In no circumstances should a foot patrol be less than section strength (10 men), while a vehicle patrol or river /lake patrol should be no less than two vehicles or boats.

d. Security. Security of UN patrols depends on how much they know about an area of their operation. However following aspects need consideration:

(1) Patrol routes should be free of mines. Only routes known to be absolutely free from mines may be patrolled. DO NOT undertake patrolling in suspected mined areas.

(2) Ensure that UN signs/marks in the form of UN flag and UN head-gear are clearly visible during patrolling.

17. Escort. In UNAMIR-A elements two types of escort will be used:

a. UNMO Escort. This will be unarmed escort composed of military observers. In case of any suspicion of danger the escort shall be augmented by an armed escort from a UNAMIR-A unit. Unarmed escorts shall be normally provided to VIPs, NGOs and another visiting persons, provided that there is no threat.

b. Armed Escorts. Armed escorts will be composed of soldiers from a UNAMIR-A unit. They will be provided to humanitarian relief operations' convoys, UN convoys or to VIPs of both factions.

c. Authority of Detailing Escorts. FHQ shall have the sole authority to detail escorts.

18. UN Convoys. UN Convoys will be conducted for UNAMIR-A deployment and is necessary for fulfillment of its mandated tasks in an area of operation assigned.

19. Investigation Teams (IT). ITs are composed of UNMO and UN CIV POLs and will be employed to clarify all cases of ceasefire violations and will submit relevant reports to FHQ.

20. Committees for Civic Matters. Committees comprising specially selected groups of staff personnel from UNAMIR-A components designated for humanitarian assistance forwarded mainly to townspeople and will work to solve important civic matters.

21. Humanitarian Recce Teams. Personnel of UNAMIR-A units and UNMOs which will be tasked for collecting all data regarding displaced persons' concentrations as well as refugee camps and road infrastructure to be used for food transportation purposes.

#### Data Necessary For the Ceasefire Agreement

- a. RGF, and RPF must provide to UNAMIR-A FHQ data about their manpower, weapons (incl. artillery/mortar/air defence systems), their disposition/location of all formations at the moment the ceasefire comes into force.
- b. Both forces should put forward any questions on the ceasefire agreement terminology to ensure clarity.
- c. A Buffer Zone (BZ)/Area of Separation (AOS) with the Ceasefire Line (CFL) would be created in between the forces. The area would be manned by UNAMIR-A.

#### Concept of Operation

22. UNAMIR-A military component and UNMOs must at all times ensure that preconditions set out in the foregoing paragraphs are implemented/adhered to.

23. To establish conditions necessary for monitoring of the ceasefire agreement's observance, both UNAMIR-A military component and UNMOs should carry out following operations:

- a. Establishment of Observation Posts. OPs should be established in highest terrain points to ensure the best visibility even in difficult weather conditions and at night. Observation Posts should allow for maximum of information regarding movement of troops, if any, and other observable proof of the ceasefire violation.

b. Refugee Camp Guards. Protection of this kind should be set up in all refugee camps, because of the threat to people living there.

c. Establishment of Check Points. Both mobile and static check points should be established on all major road junctions, and entry and exit points into an area. Static check points must be established in the entry/exit point of troop position.

d. Road Blocks. In conjunction with check points, road blocks will be set up especially during night.

e. Search. Search operations should be carried out in all mobile and static check points. It should be done at irregular intervals.

f. Patrolling. Schedule of patrolling, elaborated for both patrols from UNAMIR-A units and UNMOs shall cover all major roads, tracks of sensitive areas of operational importance. UNMOs shall always be accompanied by armed escorts while patrolling at night.

g. Cordon. This will be carried out on specific information related to discovery of non-official stores of weapons, ammunition or explosives. Cordon operation shall be avoided at night. Cordon operations would be undertaken in conjunction with local authorities.

h. Investigation Teams. Special groups of UNMOs and UN CIV POLs designated for investigating, clarifying and reporting all cases of ceasefire violations.

i. Committees for Civic Matters. Organization structure for solving all important citizens' matters connected to humanitarian activity in towns.

j. Humanitarian Recce Teams. These groups will be tasked of all data collection regarding refugee camps, location and finding out the best option for humanitarian assistance delivery by road.

#### Rules of Engagement

24. Instructions for all Members of the UNAMIR-A Military Component Authorized to Carry Arms and Ammunition Regarding Opening Fire in Rwanda.

(1) 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 to protect yourself and those it is your duty to protect. Whenever possible a warning should be given before opening fire.

(2) You must only use the **MINIMUM FORCE** necessary. **MINIMUM FORCE** 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. pointing weapons, and
- f. firing weapons.

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

(4) 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.

**Warnings.**

(5) **WARNINGS BEFORE FIRING.** Whenever possible a warning should be given before firing. The warning should be given in a loud clear voice in English or Kinyarwanda or in French:

STOP-HANDS UP/HAGARARA AMABOKO HEJORU/ARRETE LES MAINS EN L'AIR  
(pause)  
STOP OR I WILL SHOOT/HAGARARA CYANGWA NDAKURASA/ARRETE OU JE  
TIRE

(6) **FIRE AFTER WARNING.** After warning you may fire on a person only if:

- a. you believe the person is about to attack you or any person it is your duty to protect; **AND**

- b. the person is carrying a dangerous weapon (eg.firearm, improvised firing device or machete); AND
- c. the person refuses to stop when called to do so; AND
- d. you believe there is no other way of stopping the person.

(7) **FIRE WITHOUT WARNING.** You may fire without warning on a person:

- a. who has used or is using a firearm or other offensive weapon against you, your unit or persons it is your duty to protect; OR
- b. who is carrying what you believe to be a dangerous weapon AND who is clearly about to use it AND you believe that there is no other way to protect yourself or the persons it is your duty to protect.
- c. retaliation is prohibited, and all wounded should be given first aid.

#### **UN Installation and Refugee Camps:**

- a. A Guard of UN Installation is authorized to use armed force against armed persons in cases described in above instruction for opening fire and also:
  - (1) in self-defence;
  - (2) against an attempt to disarm UNAMIR-A personnel;
  - (3) when other UN personnel or other lives are in mortal danger;
  - (4) when attempts are made to infiltrate UNAMIR-A premises or to destroy or them;
  - (5) in defence of UNAMIR-A premises being under immediate attack;
  - (6) when attempts are made with the use of armed force to penetrate UN premises or cut off UN force and;

(7) when attempts are made to compel UNAMIR-A personnel by armed force to withdraw from a position they were ordered to occupy by their superiors;

**Escorts and Patrols:**

a. An escort and a patrol is authorized to use their weapons against armed persons in cases described in above instruction for opening fire and also:

- (1) in self-defence;
- (2) against an attempt to disarm UNAMIR-A personnel;
- (3) when other UN personnel or other lives are in mortal danger;
- (4) in defence of UNAMIR-A and other convoyed and also patrols' vehicles with personnel in a case of armed attack;
- (5) when attempts by force are made to prevent UNAMIR-A personnel from carrying out missions assigned by their commanders ; and
- (6) when attempts are made to abduct or arrest UN civilians or military personnel using force.

**Check Points and Road Blocks:**

a. Personnel of Check Points and Road Blocks is authorized to use their weapons in cases described in above instruction for opening fire and also:

- (1) in self-defence;
- (2) in defence of UNAMIR-A premises or vehicles under armed attack; and
- (3) when attempts by force are made to prevent UNAMIR-A personnel from carrying out missions assigned by their superiors;

25. UNMOs shall constantly monitor, observe, investigate and report about:



- a. Movement of military troops, if any.
- b. All cases of shooting, no matter what kind of calibre has been applied.
- c. Humanitarian relief convoys' movement.
- d. Civil harassment, political party meetings, both hostile propaganda and provocation acts, by radio or directly to the public opinion of society, if any.

#### Conclusions

26. Establishment of the ceasefire is significant for peace process development in Rwanda. Moreover short time expectancy for the ceasefire implementation will decide if most of presently living victims of war survive, but from the other hand attitude of all people engaged in this act is of importance to the success of an evolving Peace Process.

Schedule of the Aims following an effective ceasefire declaration  
to take effect on D - Day.

Aims	Start of operations	End of operations
a. Deployment of UNAMIR-II elements.	D Day - 1	
b. To stop all firings and military actions throughout the country.	D Day	D Day
c. To cease political killings and ethnic cleansing.	D Day	D Day
d. To disarm the civilian population including the self-defence groups throughout the country and dismantle all road blocks.	D Day + 1	Day + 15
e. Redeployment of Units and Subunits for security reasons between the two factions.	D Day + 3	D Day + 7
f. To allow humanitarian actions for the refugees and displaced persons.	D Day + 3	The end of operations, depending on the situation.
g. To create safe conditions for those people trying to protect themselves from random shelling and massacres.	D Day + 3	The same as above (see f)
h. To create atmosphere of goodwill to start preparatory work before peace negotiations.	D Day + 2	Day + 15
i. Exchange of POW.	D Day + 10	D Day + 30
j. To create proper conditions for return to law and order.	D Day + 15	The end of operations after significant success.

*Together with the Armed Forces of both parties*

To be noted :

D Day is the effective ceasefire day.

**THE CEASE FIRE AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE RWANDESE GOVERNMENT  
FORCES AND THE RWANDESE PATRIOTIC FRONT**

We the representative of the Rwandese Government Forces and the Rwandese Patriotic Front;

Considering the fact that if the present fighting and hostilities continue any further, the devastation in terms of human and material loss to this country and nation will be so great that it will become unrecoverable:

Mindful of the fact that the cease fire would facilitate restoration of peace and public order and there by create a congenial atmosphere for negotiations and understanding to implement the Arusha Peace Agreement;

Reaffirming that a cease fire is the first pre requisite for any peaceful settlement;

Have on this .....th day of April 1994, agreed on and accepted the following provisions with respect to the cease fire:

**ARTICLE 1:** All forces of the Rwandese Government Forces(RGF) and the Rwandese Patriotic Front(RPF) will stop fighting and stop all hostilities with effect from ..... hours on .... April 1994.

Both RGF and RPF will hold ground where ever their present positions are and there will be no movement of troops and weapons except evacuation of sick and wounded. The troops may, however, be relieved with prior notice and under supervision of UNAMIR.

Logistic movement will be allowed to pass through areas held by the other force under supervision and escort of UNAMIR but then the logistic echelon will return to from where they came.

**ARTICLE 2:** All RGF and RPF fighting echelons will be organised, if disorganisation has taken place, and integrated into unified command at various levels of command so as to make them accountable for their actions and also to ensure that no free lance action is under taken by them. In order to ensure any such free lance action, all firing mechanisms of anti tank weapons and mortar and artillery guns will be stripped off the weapon system and kept in the custody of the battalion company/battery commander.

No forces or deployed troops will try to fortify their positions.

Both forces will pacify, persuade and disarm, if possible, the youth fronts of political parties and other self styled civilian forces.

Law and order of Kigali City will be maintained by both parties.

Each party will make sincere effort to ensure that clandestine killings of people is eradicated.

**ARTICLE 3:**

All UNAMIR military observers(MILOB) will have free access to any location of any of the forces for inspection. All forces will assist in free movement of UNAMIR troops and also assist in their job.

All locations of the deployed troops and deployed and undeployed weapons will be given to the MILOBS.

Violations of cease fire will immediately be reported to UNAMIR through the LOs and will be resolved through negotiations. Commanders at all levels will try to persuade under command troops not to open up at all fronts on a single violation of cease fire.

Both the parties will reposition their forces so as to ensure safety of UNAMIR establishments as following:

- a. Deployed Troops: 100 metres.
- b. Direct Fire Heavy Weapons: 500 metres
- c. Artillery/Mortars: 1000 metres

Kigali International Airport will be recognised by both parties as an UNAMIR Neutral Territory facility and forces deployed there will be withdrawn. A safe distance of 500 metres from the perimeter fence of the airfield is essential.

**ARTICLE 4:**

The leadership crisis in the RGF to be resolved as soon as possible so that the people, the RPF and the UNAMIR know the persons responsible for the RGF affairs and who should be approached should a crisis come up.

**ARTICLE 5:**

Each side will ensure security so that the residents can come back to their homes and resume normal life.

Each side will try and restart/activate all government, semi government offices/facility, commercial and business facilities and public utility departments.

The RGF will arrange burial of all the dead bodies and restore health and hygiene facilities to prevent out break of epidemics. All out effort should be taken to treat the wounded.

Personnel of the International Red Cross and other UN and non UN humanitarian agencies will have free access to move around the whole country so that they can help alleviate the suffering of the needy people.

**ARTICLE 6:**

No provocative psychological warfare will be launched against the other party either through radio/TV or through the press media. Only the government radio be made operational and the private radio station be withheld for some time. The RPF will also be given two hours of the total transmitted time to broadcast programmes of their own choice per day.

**ARTICLE 7:**

While the cease fire holds and efforts are taken bring back ~~normalcy~~ in daily life, both parties should try to resolve ~~their~~ differences and try to form the Broad Based Transitional Government (BBTG) in accordance with the Arusha Peace Agreement. Both parties will remain determined to form the BBTG within 30 days of the signing of this accord.

**ARTICLE 8:**

All disputes arising out of the subjects not covered in this agreement will be resolve by UNAMIR negotiations.

Done at Kigali under the mediation of UNAMIR on ...April  
1994.

For the Rwandese Government  
Forces

For the Rwandese Patriotic  
Front

Mr.....

Mr. ....

Fe

①

1. Attached are the re-worked versions of the SOP we discussed yesterday with the RGF and Gerdam. Both the English and the French versions are attached. Lt Col Austdal is available to explain the areas that the RGF + Gerdam called for amendments.

2. I suggest we forward copies to them again to see if the current one is OK with them whilst we await response from the RPF.

J. Kitch  
17/5  
DFC/cos

②  
C. Plons  
Right. Send this to RGF as "Second draft RGF" and send a letter to RGF asking them to answer to our original request regarding draft 2, even an answer in writing.  
19/5



Kigali, le 13 Mai 1994.

Monsieur le Major-Général Augustin  
BIZIMUNGU  
Chef d'état-Major des Forces Armées  
Rwandaïses

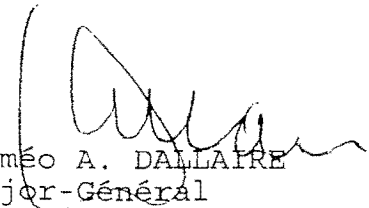
Objet: Projet de document pour la mise en application du  
cessez-le-feu au Rwanda.

Mon Général,

J'ai l'honneur de vous faire parvenir  
en annexe, un projet de document opérationnel pour la mise en  
application du cessez-le-feu (ébauche) pour étude.

Afin de finaliser le présent projet de  
document et d'entamer les négociations sur le cessez-le-feu, je  
propose qu'une réunion de travail d'Etat-Major soit tenue sous  
la présidence de mon adjoint le Brigadier Général Henry H.  
ANYIDOHU à l'hôtel Méridien le lundi 16 Mai 1994 à 10:00 heures.

Dans l'attente d'une suite urgente au  
présent document, je vous prie de croire, mon Général, à  
l'expression de mes sentiments très distingués.

  
Romeo A. DALLAIRE  
Major-Général  
Commandant de la Force  
MINUAR.

Copie



PROCEDURES OPERATIONNELLES PERMANENTES POUR LA MISE EN  
APPLICATION DU CESSEZ-LE-FEU AU RWANDA.

Situation générale

1. Dans le cadre de la résolution du Conseil de Sécurité du..... Mai 1994, la mise en application d'un cessez-le-feu à travers tout le Rwanda s'avère nécessaire.

2. Ce cessez-le-feu a pour objectif de:

- Rwandais  
Gouvernement  
Forces*
- a. Arrêter les actions militaires qui causent des effusions inutiles de sang dans des rangs des Forces Armées Rwandaises et du Front Patriotique Rwandais. ✓
  - b. Arrêter les assassinats/ tueries politiques/massacres ethniques.
  - c. Désarmer systématiquement la population civile y compris les groupes d'autodéfense pour sécuriser les agences humanitaires.
  - d. Permettre l'action des opérations humanitaires de secours pour les réfugiés et les personnes déplacées. Ces actions pouvant être menées simultanément avec les conditions ci-dessus dès déclaration effective du cessez-le-feu.
  - e. Créer les conditions sécuritaires pour les personnes qui cherchent à se protéger des tirs perdus, des bombardements et des massacres et ainsi prévenir une migration massive de la population comme celle actuellement en cours.
  - f. Créer une atmosphère de bonne volonté pour initier les activités préparatoires avant les pourparlers de paix.
  - g. Créer des conditions propices au retour de la loi et de l'ordre.

Cet objectif sera programmé (voir annexe ci-après) dans le temps et dans l'espace dès l'entrée en vigueur du cessez-le-feu, condition indispensable pour mener à bien les autres activités.

3. Le cessez-le-feu n'entrera en vigueur que lorsque les deux parties belligérantes décideront de le mettre en application en signant un accord adéquat.

Responsabilité

4. Les dirigeants politiques et les commandants des deux parties en présence soient les Forces Gouvernementales et le Front Patriotique prendront leurs responsabilités politiques et militaires pour se conformer à l'accord du cessez-le-feu.

5. La MINUAR-A sera responsable de la surveillance de l'accord de cessez-le-feu en déployant les forces ~~et~~ les Observateurs Militaires de l'ONU ~~et~~ *équipés de munitions*.

Rôle des Forces Gouvernementales Rwandaises et du Front Patriotique Rwandais dans le maintien du cessez-le-feu.

- a. Garder la MINUAR-A informée des violations du cessez-le-feu par la partie opposée et de l'évolution du désarmement de la population civile par préfecture, sous-préfecture et secteur dans les zones contrôlées par les deux forces et sous leur responsabilité et celle de la Gendarmerie. La MINUAR-A pourrait être requise dans cet effort de désarmement dans des conditions à définir.
- b. Rapporter les atrocités commises par la partie opposée
- c. Se restreindre de prendre des actions unilatérales
- d. Supprimer tous les barrages tenus par des groupes civils d'auto-défense
- e. Utiliser la négociation comme moyen primaire pour résoudre les litiges avec la partie opposée.
- f. Déployer un Officier de Liaison de chaque partie au Quartier Général de la MINUAR-A et dans les Quartiers Généraux de secteur
- g. Garder un contact étroit avec les QG de la Force et des secteurs.

Endroit où le cessez-le-feu pourrait être imposé

6. Il y a deux options en vue de faire respecter le cessez-le-feu:
- a. A travers tout le pays.
  - b. Dans des endroits spécialement sélectionnés telles que les préfectures, les villages, les villes, les régions, et les routes à grande circulation et c...

Les définitions relatives à l'établissement du cessez-le-feu

7. Arme: tout objet qui peut être employé pour infliger une blessure corporelle à un individu est considéré comme une arme.

Ceci comprend les armes à feu, les machettes, les arcs, les couteaux, les épées, les baïonnettes, les lances, les bâtons, les massues et c...

8. Les Postes d'observation: Points spécialement choisis sur le terrain permettant la meilleure visibilité sur toute la région environnante occupée par l'une ou l'autre des parties et employés pour la surveillance des mouvements de troupes, du renforcement des positions et de violations du cessez-le-feu. La distance entre les postes d'observations ne devrait pas aller au delà de 10 kms. Les postes d'observations seront en opération 24 heures/jour et 7 jours par semaine. Les postes d'observations devront être équipés de jumelles, d'appareil de vision nocturne, de cartes, de boussoles, de radio et de ligne de communication avec le QG de l'unité.

a. Genres de postes d'observation: Il pourrait y avoir les genres suivants de postes d'observations dépendant des conditions de terrain et de l'intensité des opérations:

- (1) Permanent
- (2) Temporaire
- (3) Non-occupé

9. La zone de sécurité: Zone où l'accès par l'une des factions opposées est contrôlé et réglementé par la MINUAR-A, comme les camps des réfugiés. La sécurité du personnel militaire et civil de la MINUAR-A est aussi exigée dans cette zone.

10. Les installations de l'ONU. Tout cantonnement et équipement, militaire ou civil, appartenant à la MINUAR-A et, déployé sur le territoire Rwandais, requis pour l'accomplissement de la mission et du mandat.

11. La garde des camps de réfugiés: En vue d'assurer la protection des camps des réfugiés contre les actes illégaux spécialement des nettoyages ethniques. Les unités de la MINUAR-A seront responsables des modalités relatives à la sécurité.

12. Les points de contrôle: installations servant comme moyen de contrôle des mouvements, de vérification des véhicules et des piétons en vue de faire respecter les mesures de contrôle, les ordres, et les règlements en rapport avec l'accord du cessez-le-feu. Ceux-ci peuvent être mobiles ou statiques.

a. Les points de contrôle statiques: Les troupes ou les observateurs militaires sont positionnés en permanence à des points fixes. Ce sera normalement sur des croisements d'importantes routes, à l'entrée/sortie

d'une zone contrôlée etc... La permanence y sera assurée 24 heures/jour et 7 jours/semaine. Il devra être en communication radio ainsi que par ligne avec le QG de l'unité.

- b. Les points de contrôle mobiles: Les points de contrôle statiques peuvent ne pas être suffisants pour couvrir une zone d'opération. Dans de telles circonstances, les points de contrôle mobiles sont nécessaires. Un point de contrôle mobile aura un minimum d'effectif d'une section (10 hommes) et deux véhicules UN. Ces postes seront établis à des heures variées et des places différentes basées sur une programmation irrégulière. Il devra être en communication radio avec le QG de l'unité.

13. Barrages routiers: Un point de contrôle mobile ou statique qui ferme la route au mouvement des véhicules s'appelle un barrage routier. Un barrage routier doit être identifié par une pancarte sur lequel on peut lire "Road Block" en anglais et en kinyarwanda. Cette pancarte doit être clairement visible à un véhicule qui l'approche à distance.

14. La fouille: La fouille est nécessaire pour éviter les infiltrations. Puisque cela peut être la cause de harcèlement ou d'inconvénient pour la population, cette opération doit par conséquent être brève, méthodique et adéquate, et implique un comportement correct des militaires qui effectuent la fouille. Une fouille devrait être conduite en coordination avec les autorités locales. Les principes suivant devraient servir de guide pendant la fouille:

- a. Une attention particulière sera portée afin de ne pas endommager les véhicules ou les biens fouillés.
- b. Les cortèges funèbres transportants des cercueils ne devraient pas être fouillés.
- c. Toutes les armes non-autorisées, munitions et explosifs trouvés seront confisqués et un reçu sera remis aux personnes impliquées.
- d. La fouille des véhicules: Chaque fois qu'un véhicule est fouillé, la partie qui effectue la fouille doit systématiquement fouiller le coffre, compartiment moteur, l'habitacle du chauffeur/passagers, le châssis etc... Les véhicules suspects doivent être méticuleusement fouillés.
- e. La fouille personnelle: Le commandant d'unité peut autoriser une fouille personnelle qui devra cependant être conduite d'une manière digne en prenant soins de ne pas provoquer un quelconque embarras public à l'individu. Les femmes seront seulement fouillées à l'aide des détecteurs de métaux ferromagnétiques et ne seront pas fouillées physiquement. Si toutefois une

fouille s'impose elle sera effectuée par une femme.

- f. La fouille d'une zone: La fouille d'une zone permet la localisation des stocks non-officiels d'armes et de munitions etc... Une telle action sera conjointement effectuée avec une opération de cordon. Pendant la fouille d'une zone, les habitants devraient être séparés. Une maison ou un magasin seront fouillés en présence du Propriétaire.

15. Le cordon: la MINUAR-A peut être obligée d'effectuer une opération de cordon en vue de rechercher des armes, des munitions ou des explosifs. Préalablement, il faudra la permission du QG de la MINUAR-A avant d'effectuer une opération de cordon et de fouille. Un cordon devra être fait avec suffisamment de troupes et une réserve adéquate.

16. La patrouille: La patrouille constituera une part essentielle dans l'exécution du cessez-le-feu. Ceci sera conjointement assuré par les éléments de la MINUAR-A, les Observateurs Militaires de l'ONU et les autorités locales.

- a. Types de patrouilles: Il pourrait y avoir différents types de patrouilles selon le terrain et la complexité des opérations.

- (1) Les patrouilles à pieds.
- (2) Les patrouilles à l'aide de véhicules normaux ou blindés.
- (3) Les patrouilles aériennes.
- (4) Les patrouilles fluviales.

- b. Le but des patrouilles:

- (1) Confirmer/vérifier/superviser un incident, un accord ou la violation du cessez-le-feu.
- (2) Obtenir une information concernant le terrain, la topographie etc....
- (3) Localiser et confisquer des armes, des munitions, des explosifs et c...
- (4) Faire sentir la présence de l'ONU.
- (5) Assurer la protection des ONGs ou de la population, spécialement pour les personnes déplacées.
- (6) Empêcher l'infiltration des éléments indésirables dans des zones choisies et contrôlées.

- c. Effectif: En aucune circonstance, une patrouille à pieds ne sera composée de moins d'une section (10 hommes), celle en véhicules ou en bateaux sera composée d'au moins deux éléments.
- d. La sécurité: La sécurité des Patrouilles de l'ONU dépend de leur connaissance de la zone d'opération. Cependant il faut considérer les aspects suivants:
  - (1) Les routes de patrouille ne doivent pas être minées. Seulement les routes absolument sans mines pourront être patrouillées. Il NE faut PAS entreprendre de patrouilles dans des endroits à haut risque de mines.
  - (2) S'assurer que les insignes/marques distinctives de l'ONU c'est-à-dire le drapeau de l'ONU, et les couvre-chefs de l'ONU sont clairement visibles lors des patrouilles.

17. L'escorte: Deux sortes d'escorte seront utilisées par les éléments de la MINUAR-A.

- a. L'escorte des Observateurs de l'ONU: Ce genre d'escorte n'aura pas d'armes et sera composée d'observateurs militaires. En cas de doute d'un danger, l'escorte sera renforcé par une escorte armée d'une unité de la MINUAR-A. Les escortes sans armes seront normalement accordées aux Grandes Personnalités, aux ONGs, et aux autres personnes en visites, pourvu qu'il n'y ait pas de menace.
- b. L'escorte armée: Les escortes armées seront composés des soldats d'unités de la MINUAR-A. Elles seront accordées aux convois des opérations de secours humanitaires, aux convois du l'ONU ou aux Grandes Personnalités des deux factions.
- c. L'autorité chargée de l'affectation des escortes: Le QG des Forces sera la seule autorité d'affectation des escortes.

18. Les convois de l'ONU: Les convois de l'ONU seront conduits pour le déploiement des troupes de la MINUAR-A et sont nécessaires à la réalisation du mandat dans les zones d'opération désignées.

19. Les équipes d'investigation: composées d'observateurs de l'ONU et de policiers civils de l'ONU, les équipes d'investigation seront désignées pour clarifier tous les cas de violation du cessez-le-feu, en fournissant des rapports appropriés au QG de la Force.

20. Les comités pour les questions civiques: comités qui comportent spécialement des groupes choisis du personnel de l'administration au sein des composantes de la MINUAR-A, désignés

pour l'assistance humanitaire, principalement envoyée aux habitants des villes et qui donnent solution aux problèmes civiques.

21. Les équipes de reconnaissance humanitaires: personnel de la MINUAR-A qui sera chargé de collecter toutes les données concernant les concentrations des personnes déplacées ainsi que les camps des réfugiés et les infrastructures de routes à utiliser pour le transport de la nourriture.

Les données nécessaires pour l'accord de cessez-le-feu.

- a. Les FAR et les FFPR doivent donner au QG de la MINUAR les données sur leurs effectifs, leurs armes (artillerie, mortiers, systèmes de défense aérienne), leur dispositions/localisation de toutes leurs formations au moment où le cessez-le-feu entrera en vigueur.
- b. Les deux parties sont appelées à poser toutes les questions concernant la terminologie employée afin d'en assurer la clarté.
- c. Une zone tampon et une ligne de cessez-le-feu seront créées entre les forces opposées. Cette zone sera occupée par la MINUAR-A.

Concept de l'opération:

22. Les composantes militaires de la MINUAR-A et des Observateurs militaires de l'ONU devront en tout moment s'assurer que les préconditions posées dans les paragraphes précédents sont mises en application et respectées.

23. Pour créer les conditions nécessaires pour la surveillance de l'application de l'accord du cessez-le-feu, les composantes militaires de la MINUAR-A et les observateurs militaires de l'ONU devront effectuer les opérations suivantes:

- a. L'établissement des postes d'observation: Les postes d'observations devraient être situés sur les points les plus élevés du terrain pour s'assurer de la visibilité même dans des conditions climatiques difficiles et pendant la nuit. Les postes d'observations devraient donner le maximum d'informations concernant les mouvements des troupes, s'il y en a, et d'autres preuves tangibles de violations du cessez-le-feu.
- b. La garde des camps de réfugié: Cette protection s'impose et devrait être instaurée dans tous les camps de réfugiés parce que les risques de menaces pour les personnes qui y vivent sont très élevés.
- c. L'établissement des Points de contrôle: Les Postes de

contrôle statiques ainsi que mobiles devraient être établis sur tous les croisements majeurs et aux points d'entrée et de sortie d'une zone. Les postes de contrôle statiques doivent être placés au point d'entrée/sortie des positions des troupes .

- d. Les barrages routiers: Conjointement avec les points de contrôle, des barrages routiers seront établis et ce, spécialement pendant la nuit.
- e. La fouille: Les fouilles devrait être effectuées sur tous les postes de contrôle mobiles et statiques. Elles devraient être faites à intervalle irrégulier.
- f. La patrouille: La programmation des patrouilles, élaborée pour les unités de la MINUAR-A ainsi que celles des observateurs militaires de l'ONU, couvriront toutes les routes importantes et les pistes des secteurs d'importance opérationnelle. Les observateurs militaires de l'ONU seront toujours accompagnés par les escortes armées quand ils patrouilleront la nuit.
- g. Le cordon: Ceci sera effectué sur la base d'information spécifique obtenu en rapport avec la découverte de stock non officiel d'armes , de munitions ou d'explosifs. Les opérations de cordon sont à éviter pendant la nuit. Les dites opérations devraient être conduites en coordination avec les autorités locales.
- h. Les équipes d'investigation: groupes spéciaux composés d'observateurs militaires de l'ONU et de policiers civils désignés pour enquêter, clarifier, et rapporter tous les cas de violation de cessez-le-feu.
- i. Les comités pour les questions civiques: structure organisationnelle pour résoudre toutes les questions importantes des citoyens en rapport avec les activités humanitaires dans les localités.
- j. Les équipes de reconnaissance humanitaires: Ces groupes seront chargés de la collecte des données concernant les camps des réfugiés , de leur localisation et de la recherche de la meilleure option pour la livraison de l'assistance humanitaire par voie routière.

#### Les Règles d'engagement :

24. Instructions concernant l'ouverture du feu au Rwanda pour tous les membres de la composante militaire de la MINUAR-A autorisés à porter des armes.

- (1) Le commandant immédiat ordonnera tout changement concernant



le degré de préparation des armes. Le commandant devrait normalement donner l'ordre d'ouvrir le feu, toutefois tu as le droit d'utiliser la force appropriée pour te protéger et protéger ceux qui sont sous ta protection. Dans la mesure du possible un coup de semonce doit être tiré.

- (2) Tu dois utiliser seulement le FORCE MINIMALE nécessaire. La FORCE MINIMALE implique les actions chronologiques suivantes:
  - a. Montrer les armes de façon visible.
  - b. Avertissement verbal.
  - c. Interdire l'accès du point à protéger.
  - d. Interdire physiquement l'accès.
  - e. Pointer les armes, et
  - f. tirer
- (3) Si tu dois faire feu, tu dois rendre compte de tous les coups tirés dans un rapport soumis à ton commandant immédiat.
- (4) Tu dois éviter l'emploi de la force, si c'est possible de le faire, et ta conduite doit être le moins possible sujette à créer de l'inquiétude, de la crainte pour la population locale.

**Avertissements:**

- (5) **AVERTISSEMENT AVANT DE FAIRE FEU.** Tant qu'il est possible, un avertissement devrait être donné avant de faire feu. L'avertissement devrait être fait à haute et claire voix en Anglais, en Kinyarwanda ou en Français:

STOP-HANDS UP/ HAGARARA - AMABOKO HEJURU/ ARRETE-  
LES MAINS EN L'AIR. (pause)

STOP OR I WILL SHOOT/HAGARARA CYANGWA  
NKURASE/ARRETE OU JE TIRE.

- (6) **FAIRE FEU APRES AVERTISSEMENT.** Après avertissement tu peux faire feu sur la personne seulement si:
  - a. Tu crois que la personne est prête à t'attaquer ou à attaquer la personne que tu dois protéger;  
**ET**
  - b. Que la personne porte une arme dangereuse ( par exemple arme à feu, un mécanisme de tir improvisé ou une machette); **ET**
  - c. Que la personne refuse de s'arrêter quand il lui

a été demandé; **ET**

d. Que tu crois qu'il n'y a pas d'autre façon d'arrêter la personne.

(7) **FAIRE FEU SANS AVERTISSEMENT.** Tu peux faire feu sans avertissement sur une personne:

a. Qui a employé ou emploie une arme à feu ou une autre arme offensive contre toi, ton unité ou une personne que tu dois protéger; **OU**

b. Qui porte ce que tu penses être une arme dangereuse **ET** qui est visiblement prête à l'employer **ET** que tu crois qu'il n'y a pas d'autre façon de te protéger ou de protéger la personne que tu dois protéger.

c. La vengeance est interdite, et tous les blessés devraient bénéficier de premiers soins.

#### **Les Installations de l'ONU et les camps des réfugiés:**

a. Un gardien des Installations de l'ONU est autorisé à employer la force armée contre des personnes armées dans les cas décrits dans l'instruction précédemment pour ouvrir le feu et aussi:

(1) En cas d'auto-défense.

(2) Contre une tentative de désarmer du personnel de la MINUAR-A.

(3) Quand une autre personne de l'ONU ou d'autres vies sont en danger de mort;

(4) Quand il y a tentative d'infiltration ou de destruction des installation de la MINUAR-A.

(5) Pour la défense d'installation de la MINUAR-A sous attaque.

(6) Lorsqu'une tentative armée de pénétrer dans une installation de la MINUAR-A prend place ou que les troupes de l'ONU risquent d'être isolées.

(7) Lorsqu'il y a une tentative armée de forcer le personnel de la MINUAR-A à quitter une position qui leur a été ordonnée d'occuper.

#### **Escortes et Patrouilles**

a. Une escorte ou une patrouille est autorisée à utiliser leurs armes contre le personnes armées dans les cas mentionnés précédemment d'ouverture du feu et également:

- (1) En cas d'autodéfense
- (2) Contre une tentative de désarmer du personnel de la MINUAR.
- (3) Lorsqu'une personne de l' ONU ou d'autres vies sont en danger de mort.
- (4) Pour la défense de convois de la MINUAR-A ou autres, ainsi que pour la protection des véhicules de patrouilles avec du personnel à bord en cas d'attaque armée.
- (5) Lorsqu'une tentative est faite par la force d'empêcher le personnel de la MINUAR-A d'exécuter la mission qui lui est assignée par son supérieur.
- (6) Lorsqu'une tentative est faite pour abuser ou arrêter des civils ou militaires de l'ONU en utilisant la force.

Points de contrôle et barrages routiers

a. Le personnel des points de contrôle et barrages routier est autorisé à utiliser leurs armes dans les cas décrits précédemment d'ouverture du feu et également:

- (1) en cas d'auto-défense
- (2) pour la défense de propriété ou de véhicules de la MINUAR-A sous attaque.
- (3) Lorsqu'une tentative est faite par la force d'empêcher le personnel de la MINUAR-A d'accomplir la mission assignée par son supérieur.

25. Les observateurs militaires de l'ONU **surveilleront, observeront, enquêteront et soumettront des rapports** constamment sur:

- a. Les mouvements des troupes, s'il y en a.
- b. Tous les genres d'engagement, indépendamment du type de calibre employé.
- c. Le mouvement des convois de secours humanitaires.
- d. Le harcèlement sur les civils, les rencontres des parties politiques, les propagandes hostiles ainsi que les actes de provocation, par radio ou directement à l'égard de l'opinion publique, s'il y en a.

Conclusion:

26. La mise en application du cessez-le-feu est d'une importance

significative pour l'avancement progrès du processus de paix au Rwanda. De plus, une brève période d'attente pour la mise en application du cessez-le-feu décidera si la plupart des victimes de la guerre actuellement vivantes survivront, mais d'une autre côté, l'attitude de toutes les personnes engagées dans cette action n'est pas sans importance.

ANNEXE

Programmation des objectifs après déclaration effective du cessez-le-feu-Dé  
de mise en application Jour J.

Objectifs	début- opérations	Fin- opérations
a. - Déploiement des éléments de la MINUAR-A	Jour J - 1	
b. - Arrêt des tirs et des actions militaires sur toute l'étendue du Rwanda.	jour J	Jour J
c. - Arrêt des assassinats/tueries politiques/massacres ethniques	Jour J	Jour J
d. - Désarmement et démantèlement groupes d'autodéfense et milice sur toute étendue du pays et suppression des barrages	Jour J + 1	J + 15 jours
e. - Redéploiement des unités et des sous unités pour des raisons de sécurité entre les deux factions	Jour J + 3	Jour J + 7
f. - Permettre action opérations humanitaires pour réfugiés et déplacés	Jour J + 3	Fin opérations en fonction de la situation.
g. - Créer conditions <sup>de sécurité</sup> sécuritaires pour les personnes qui cherchent à se protéger des tirs perdus, bombardements et massacres.	Jour J + 3	Fin opérations en fonction de la situation
h. - Créer une atmosphère de bonne volonté pour initier les activités préparatoires avant les pourparlers de paix.	Jour J + 2	J + 15 jours
i. - Echange de prisonniers	Jour J + 10	Jour J + 30
j. - Créer conditions propices au retour de loi et de l'ordre.	Jour J + 15	Fin opérations après mise en place satisfaisante

N.B. Le jour J est considéré comme date de cessez-le-feu.



UNAMIR - MINUAR

5100.1(FC)

18 May 1994

Major-General Paul Kagame  
Chairman High Command  
Rwandese Patriotic Army

DRAFT-1 OF STANDING OPERATING PROCEDURE FOR  
ESTABLISHMENT OF CEASEFIRE IN RWANDA  
Reference: 3000.5(FC) 05/06, Kigali, 14 May 1994.

C As you are aware, UNAMIR staff met with the Rwandese Government Forces on 16 May to discuss the first draft of a Standard Operating Procedure for Establishment of a Ceasefire in Rwanda. As of this date we have not received a reply from your High Command staff regarding your position on this subject.

We would be most grateful to receive a reply, listing any concerns you might have. We would also like to arrange a meeting between your staff and the UNAMIR staff at a time and place of your choosing to discuss this important document.

Respectfully,

Romeo A. Dallaire  
Major-General  
UNAMIR Force Commander

FILE  
ORg sent to  
FC for sig  
C  
CPO  
18 May 94.

R6F  
Concerns  
regarding  
draft 1  
of Cease fire  
5000.1

18 May 94

## Sécurité des zones contrôlées ou occupées par la MINUAR

- Le Rayon de sécurité de la zone occupée ou contrôlée par la MINUAR est de 2 km à vol d'oiseau à partir de la clôture ou du périmètre de défense déterminé par la MINUAR.
- Les Forces des 2 parties doivent dès maintenant se retirer au-delà dudit rayon.
- La MINUAR doit interdire par le feu les opérations de combat ou l'installation des armes dans le Rayon de sécurité.
- La MINUAR doit faire cesser par le feu les massacres des populations civiles. Ceci constitue la légitime défense.
- La MINUAR doit assurer la protection des personnes qui se réfugient dans les installations ou les zones sous son contrôle. La poursuite de ces personnes doit être repoussée par le,

ANNEXE A

Programmation des objectifs après déclaration effective du cessez-le-feu-Date de mise en application Jour C.

Objectifs	début- opérations	Fin- opérations
a. - Déploiement des éléments de la MINUAR-II	Jour C - 1	
b. - Arrêt des tirs et des actions militaires sur toute l'étendue du Rwanda.	Jour C	Jour C
c. - Arrêt des assassinats/tueries politiques/massacres ethniques	Jour C	Jour C
d. - Utiliser la population civile y compris les groupes auto-défense sur toute étendue du pays et de remettre tous les barrages à MINUAR-II	Jour C + 1	C + 15 jours
e. - Redéploiement des unités et des sous unités d'MINUAR-II pour des raisons de sécurité entre les deux factions	Jour C + 3	Jour C + 7
f. - Permettre action opérations humanitaires pour réfugiés et les personnes déplacées	Jour C + 3	Fin opérations en fonction de la situation.
g. - Créer conditions de sécurité sécuritaires pour les personnes qui cherchent à se protéger des tirs perdus, bombardements et massacres.	Jour C + 3	Fin opérations en fonction de la situation
h. - Créer une atmosphère de bonne volonté pour initier les activités préparatoires avant les pourparlers de paix.	Jour C + 2	C + 15 jours
i. - Echange de prisonniers	Jour C + 10	Jour C + 30
j. - Créer conditions propices au retour de loi et de l'ordre.	Jour C + 15	Fin opérations après mise en place satisfaisante

N.B. Le jour C est considéré comme date de cessez-le-feu.



5100-1 (FC)

18 mai 1994

Monsieur le Major-Général Augustin  
BIZIMUNGU  
Chef d'état-Major des Forces Armées

Projet de document pour la mise en application  
du cessez-le-feu au Rwanda.

Réf: A. Ébauche du 12 mai 1994.  
B. Modificatif 2 du 16 mai 1994.

C

Vous trouverez ci-joint, le modificatif des procédures opérationnelles permanentes pour la mise en application du cessez-le-feu au Rwanda.

Votre souci concernant le contenu et la langue de la première ébauche a été pris en considération et des modifications furent apportées.

Afin de finaliser ce projet, j'aimerais que vous me fassiez part si les modifications incorporées rencontrent vos attentes. Nous demeurons, à cet effet, disponibles pour toutes autres réunions avec le personnel de votre État-Major.

Veuillez agréer, mon Général, à l'expression de mes sentiments les plus distingués.

*Fall*

Roméo A. DALLAIRE  
Major-Général  
Commandant de la Force  
MINUAR

[illegible]