

UNAMIR

G3 UNIT - KIGALI INTERNATIONAL
AIRPORT ZONE

16 APR - 21 MAY 1994

CONFIDENTIAL
RW MAY 2009

PLEASE RETAIN
ORIGINAL ORDER

UN ARCHIVES

SERIES	<u>S-1002</u>
BOX	<u>16</u>
FILE	<u>10</u>
ACC.	<u>1998/0282</u>

PROCEDURE FOR AIR TRAFFIC OPERATION
AT KIGALI AIRPORT

1. GENERAL. Under the existing situation in Rwanda, it is felt necessary to keep the Kigali Airport usable by UN aircraft or aircraft chartered by UN or by any other aircraft that may take part for the expatriation of the different nationals and for humanitarian reasons in Rwanda. The following procedure is laid down for the safe conduct of air traffic operation to and from Kigali:

a. Arrival Procedure.

(1) All traffic must contact Kigali HF at least 10 minutes prior to entry FIR boundary. If HF contact can not be established, then the aircraft must contact Kigali Approach as soon as possible.

(2) Traffic coming from DARES SALAM, MOMBASA, NAIROBI and ENTEBEE will report at respective FIR boundary at assigned flight level (FL) given by the appropriate ATS authority.

(3) Traffic from FIR reporting point will report 20 NM/DME from Kigali DME on VOR radial (R) 103 at or above FL 120.

(4). Traffic from 20 NM will remain in a corridor of 05 miles width upto 08 NM / DME and report 08 NM / DME on radial 103 at or above altitude 7,500 ft for final approach.

(5) Traffic from BURUNDI and ZAIRE will follow the existing procedure.

b. Departure Procedure.

(1) All aircraft are to submit their flight plan as per existing procedure. If none is available at pre-flight information center, flight plan may be submitted at the tower.

(2) All traffic towards east are to climb to FL 120 or above at or before 20 NM / DME.

(3) All other traffic will turn right and climb to assigned level.

2. AUTHORIZATION OF FLIGHT.

- a. Any aircraft operator intends to operate to and from KIGALI airport for any mission related to UNAMIR will apply for authorization of their flights to UNAMIR HQ.
- b. UNAMIR HQ will make necessary arrangement with RGF and RPF for safe passage of the air craft.
- c. After making necessary co-ordination between both the parties, aircraft will be authorized to operate in RWANDA.
- d. After having authorization, aircraft operators will observe the existing formalities to operate their aircraft.

RULES OF ENGAGEMENT

1. Identification of Friendly Aircraft. All aircraft following the procedure laid down in annex B will always be treated as friendly aircraft by both the parties.
2. Co-ordination Between Air Defence System and Air Traffic Control
 - a. A point to point land line is to be established for the necessary co-ordination between Air Defence System and Control Tower for identification of aircraft.
 - b. Land line communication or any other suitable communication system should be available with LO of RGF and RPF with the Air Traffic Control Tower.
3. Declaration of Hostile Aircraft. No commercial or transport (Be it civil or military) aircraft is to be declared as hostile by either side without properly counter-check with Kigali approach / tower.
4. No aircraft is to be engaged without properly identified as foe.
5. Aircraft within approach funnel and take off path will have free passage to operate.
6. No aircraft can be engaged within the circuit area.
7. Aircraft if in doubt must be warned with at least 03 warning shots. After warning shots, if the aircraft's manoeuvre does not indicate hostile, aircraft is not to be engaged.
8. No small arms firing is to be conducted within and immediate vicinity (within 05 miles) of Kigali airport pointing towards the airfield or aircraft.
9. Out side Kigali airport circuit area, all aircraft should fly above 3,000 ft AGL to avoid small arms fire.
10. No indirect weapon is to be released pointing towards the air field or aircraft and its path.
11. Air Defence Arty unit should inform their gun conditions (Gun tight or gun free) to Kigali airport to facilitate safe conduct of air traffic.
12. Should air Defence Arty need to open fire to any hostile aircraft or to any object they must inform tower in order to allow time for the friendly aircraft to climb to a safe level.

UNAMIR INSTALLATIONS - RULES OF ENGAGEMENT (ROE)

1. UNAMIR Installations are

a. Whether compounds surrounded by fences or walls, containing UN personnel or UN equipment.

b. Vital grounds defended by UN troops, i. e. grounds to which UN troops will not allow any access unless to persons presenting themselves at the normal access(es) and after identity controls.

2. UNAMIR troops will adhere to following specific guidelines whilst guarding or defending the installations:

a. Hostile Intent. It is an action which appears to be preparatory to an aggressive action against :

- (1) The UN - installation or
- (2) The UN personnel guarding/defending it or
- (3) Any person who has access to it or
- (4) Equipment contained in it.

b. Hostile Act. Any aggressive action against as under paragraph 2,a. above.

c. Authority. The commander of the guard/defence unit is authorized to use all available weapons or means needed to respond to the threat to which the installation, the own troops, the persons authorized to accede or the stored equipments are exposed. Still, the principles of Minimum Force and collateral damage to be avoided (ref 7. e. and f) will be adhered to.

d. Threats.

(1) Any installation of weapon directed to the installation has to be considered as a hostile intent and will lead to preparedness to respond fire by the guarding unit.

(2) Any firing at the defending/guarding troops, authorized persons or stored equipments has to be considered as a hostile act and will lead to immediate reaction by fire and even to offensive actions in order to dislodge the threat.

UN RESTRICTED

(3) Hostile attitude by persons will only be reacted at, if those persons proceed towards the installation, although warning by voice have been given. Warning shots will precede fire for effect. If the installation is surrounded by fence or wall, there will be no firing for effect unless the persons actually attempt to cross or to force the barrier.

3. Rules of Engagement:

<u>Rule No</u>	<u>State</u>
1	B
2	B
3	D
4	A
5	B
6	B

UN RESTRICTED

DRAFT 2
MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING
FOR
ESTABLISHMENT OF UN NEUTRAL TERRITORY AT KIA

21 May 1994

General

1. In light of Arusha Peace Agreement and UN Resolution 872 (1993) dated 05 Oct 93, the Secretary General (code cable 1115, 13 Apr 94) has established as a condition of cautioned presence of UNAMIR in RWANDA, the requirement of establishing a UN neutral territory area in and around KIGALI INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT (KIA).

2. The aim of establishing a UN neutral area at KIA is to ensure the smooth and peaceful use of KIA by the UNAMIR and international humanitarian agencies. This will allow the UN to assist in the delivery of humanitarian aid and to bring in UNAMIR supplies. It will also ensure that there will be no forces on or near the site and thus, will avoid cross fire/shelling at KIA.

3. KIA UN neutral territory shall be established by UNAMIR and will be maintained as long as it is required, according to the mutually agreed milestones.

Responsibility

4. Kigali Sector Commander is responsible for establishing KIA UN Neutral Territory (KIA UNNT).

5. BYUBAT, Force Engr Coy and UN Military Observers of KIGALI Sector constitute a force of approximately 950 persons who will monitor all activities in and around KIA.

a. Organization. The organization of the BYUBAT Battalion for the defense of the KIA UNNT is as follows:

- 1) Three Infantry Rifle Companies of 5 officers and 102 men. They are equipped with 14 - M113's armed with .50 machine guns.
- 2) Mortar Platoon of 50 men equipped with four 81 mm mortars; and
- 3) Recce Platoon of 30 men equipped with four M113's armed with .50 machine guns.

Area of Operation

6. KIA UNNT is shown on the sketch as Annex A. The important landmarks demarcating the boundary are:

UN RESTRICTED

- a. North: Road from REMERA - RWIMBOGO up to NYARUGUNGA.
- b. South: Road from REMERA - KANOMBE GAKONI up to road bend.
- c. East: NYARUGUNGA.
- D. West: REMERA.

7. The actual boundary shall be physically reconnoitred and demarcated by the BYUBAT Battalion Commander.

Definition Related to Establishment and Enforcement of KIA UNNT

8. Weapon. Any lethal object which can be used to cause physical damage/harm or deterrence to an individual is a weapon. It includes fire arms (including artillery and mortars), knives, swords, bayonets, spears, batons, clubs etc.

9. Secure Area. An area where movement and employment of force/troops or weapons of any faction are controlled and regulated by UNAMIR forces. Enforcement of security for UNAMIR military and civilian components are also a prerequisite of such a secured area.

10. Check Points. A manned point used as a means of controlling movement and checking vehicles and pedestrians in order to enforce control measures, orders and regulations. These may be static or mobile.

a. Static Check Points. Troops are permanently located at fixed points. These will be normally located on important road junctions, at entrances/exits of KIA and around the airfield. A static check point is manned on a 24 hour a day, 7 days a week basis. It must have both radio and line communication with the base/battalion HQ.

b. Mobile Check Points. Static Check Points may not be enough to cover an area of operation. In such circumstances, mobile check points are necessary. It will be a minimum strength of one section (10 men) with two UN vehicles. It will be established at irregular intervals and locations. It must have radio communication with base/battalion HQ.

c. Reserve Force. One coy of BYUBAT will be kept ready near the terminal building to react to any unforeseen events.

11. Road Block. A static or mobile check point which closes the road for vehicle movement is called a road block. A road block must have signs identifying it as a "Road Block" in

UN RESTRICTED

english, french and kinyarwanda and be clearly visible from a distance. No vehicles, arms or personnel of either force will be allowed to enter KIA UNNT.

12. Search. Search operation can cause unnecessary harassment. These operations, therefore, have to be short, methodical and accurate. The behaviour of the soldiers carrying out the search must be above reproach. The following principles will be employed during search operations:

- a. Due care will be taken to avoid damage to vehicles or the property being searched.
- b. All unauthorized arms, ammunition and explosives found are to be confiscated and a receipt given to the individual.
- c. Personal Search. If the situation warrants, the battalion commander may authorize a personal search of local civilians working at KIA. It must be carried out in dignified manner taking care not to cause any public embarrassment to the individual.

13. Area of Defence. BYUBAT will take up an area defence in and around terminal building and air-field to ensure air flow and road movement. It will also counter any air threat. Detailed deployment is to be carried out the by BYUBAT Battalion Comd.

14. Patrolling. Patrolling will form an essential part of KIA UNNT operations. This will be done by both the infantry battalion, UN police services and the UN military observers.

a. Type of Patrols. The following types of patrols may be carried out depending on the terrain and intensity of operations:

- (1) Foot patrol.
- (2) Vehicle/APC mounted patrol.
- (3) Air patrol (whenever possible)

b. Aim of Patrolling

- (1) To confirm/verify/supervise an incident, agreement or truce violation.
- (2) To locate and confiscate arms, ammunition and explosives etc.
- (3) To demonstrate a UN presence.
- (4) To provide protection UNAMIR forces in defence.

UN RESTRICTED

(5) To prevent infiltration of prohibited elements into controlled area/zone.

c. Strength. Under no circumstances will a foot patrol be less than section strength (10 men) or a vehicle patrol consist of less than two vehicles.

d. Security. Contrary to conventional patrols, security of UN patrols requires prior information about factions or parties. This information will normally be provided through the LOs. However, the following aspects require consideration:

(1) Patrol routes should be free from cross firing and hostile shelling.

(2) Ensure that UN signs/marks in the form of UN flag, white painted UN marked equipment and UN headgear are clearly visible during patrolling.

Pre-condition for Enforcement Plan

15. The enforcement plan of KIA UNNT will depend on fulfillment of the following conditions:

a. RGF and RPF must withdraw their troops and direct fire weapons entirely from within 500 meters of the KIA. No indirect fire weapons will be located closer than 1000 meters of the KIA. This area is shown on the sketch (Annex A).

b. RGF and RPF must stop all shelling and firing in KIA UNNT.

c. RGF and RPF must not use force to break through the KIA UNNT.

d. RGF and RPF should provide their detailed deployment around KIA.

e. Use of KIA by either of the factional forces must be cleared by all three RGF, RPF and UNAMIR.

f. Local civilians working at KIA must be allowed by both the forces to come to KIA for work.

g. Daily monitoring is to be done in the presence of UNAMIR, and RPF LOs.

16. After the UN's reinforced infantry battalion has been deployed in KIA area, the following control measures will be to be adhered to by both RGF and RPF political/military leaders:

UN RESTRICTED

- a. RPA forces withdraw from all static check points, piquet and guards within KIA. The process of withdrawal of all forces is to start within two hours from the tri-lateral decision.
- b. RPA forces must cease their patrolling activities in the KIA UNNT.
- c. There will be no movement of formed units/contingents of any factional forces within 500 meters from of the exclusion zone of the KIA UNNT.
- d. The Air Defence (AD) system. Air Defence systems may stay but must be made in-operative/no-ammunition.

Modus Operendi

17. The UNAMIR military component i.e. the reinforced infantry battalion and the UN military observers will ensure that pre-conditions set out in the fore-going paragraphs are implemented.

18. To establish KIA UNNT and to enforce the control measures, both the infantry battalion and the military observers of Kigali Sector will carry out the following operations:

- a. Establishment of Check Points. Both mobile and static check points will be established on all major road junctions, entry and exit points of KIA. Static check points must be established on the entry and exit points of KIA by at least one-half section strength (five men).
- b. Search. Search operation will be carried out at all mobile and static check points. It shall be done at irregular intervals of time.
- c. Patrolling. An elaborate patrol programme shall be prepared both by the infantry battlion and the UN military observers to cover the terminal building, air-field and exclusion zone. Military observers shall always be accompanied by armed escorts while patrolling at night.
- d. Aircraft Rules of Engagement. Attached as Annex C.
- e. UNAMIR Rules of Engagement Attached as Annex D.

19. UN military observers shall constantly monitor, observe, investigate and report about:

- a. RGF and RPF deployment and any changes to their already existing deployed troops/weapon systems in and around KIA UNNT.

UN RESTRICTED

b. Deployment and re-deployment (if any) of major weapon systems like field and anti-aircraft guns, tanks/APCs and armed helicopters etc of all factions in and around KIA.

20. Public Relation/Media Coverage. Positive public relation and correct media coverage is a major factor in the over all success in establishing and controlling KIA UNNT. All concerned parties should state the facts to the media/press on the establishment of this very positive gesture by both sides as an important nature of this agreement.

Conclusion

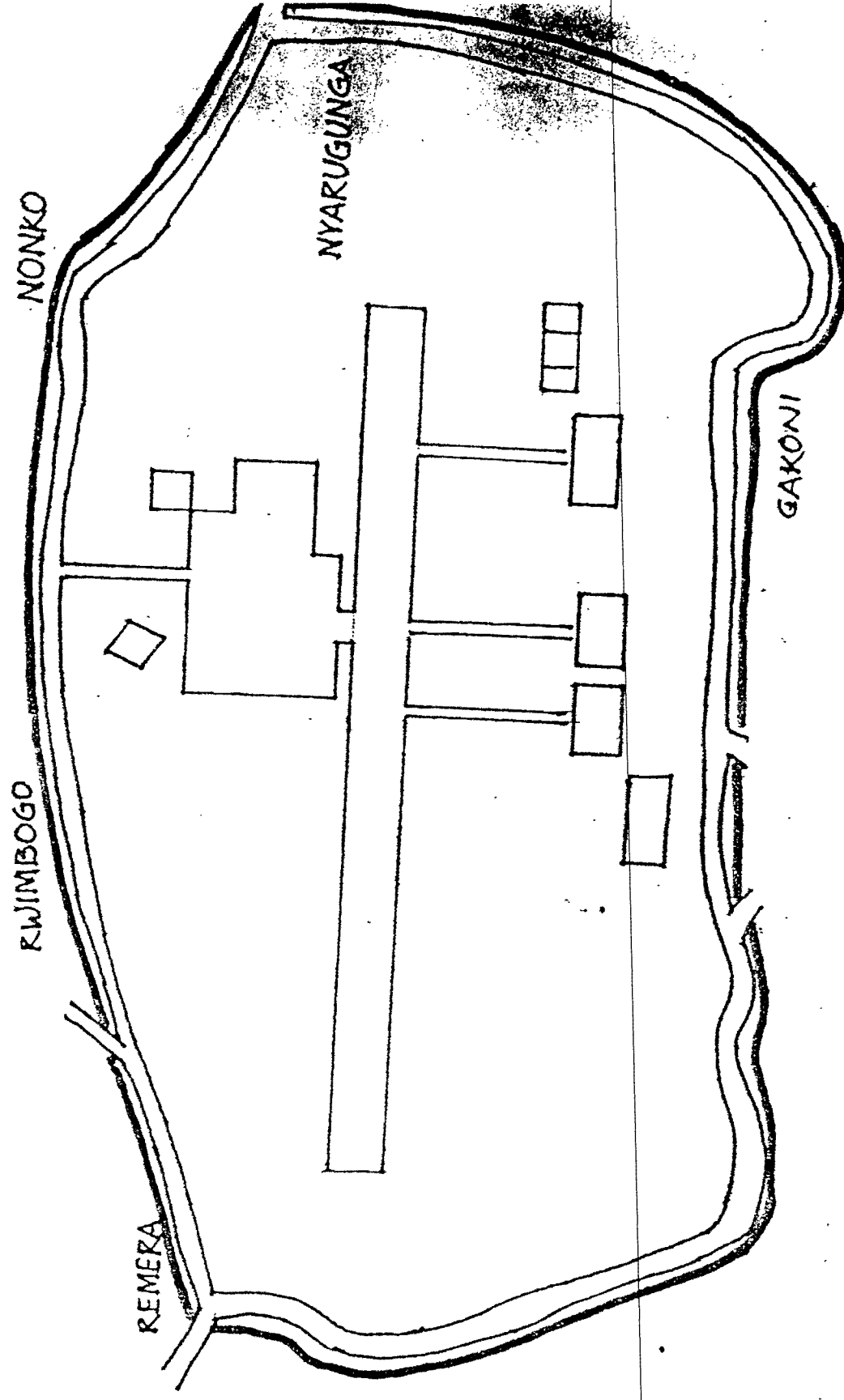
21. Establishment of KIA UNNT is vital to the success of UNAMIR operations regarding the humanitarian and peace keeping mandates by the UN. It depends on ~~cooperation, good communication and goodwill~~ by all parties concerned.

22. The degree and intensity of imposing control measures, restrictions will ultimately rest on ~~cooperation~~ between UNAMIR military components deployed on ground and the factional armies. Utmost caution must be exercised and ~~absolute neutrality~~ should be maintained in handling both the opposing factions, so that all parties are confident that UNAMIR is impartial.

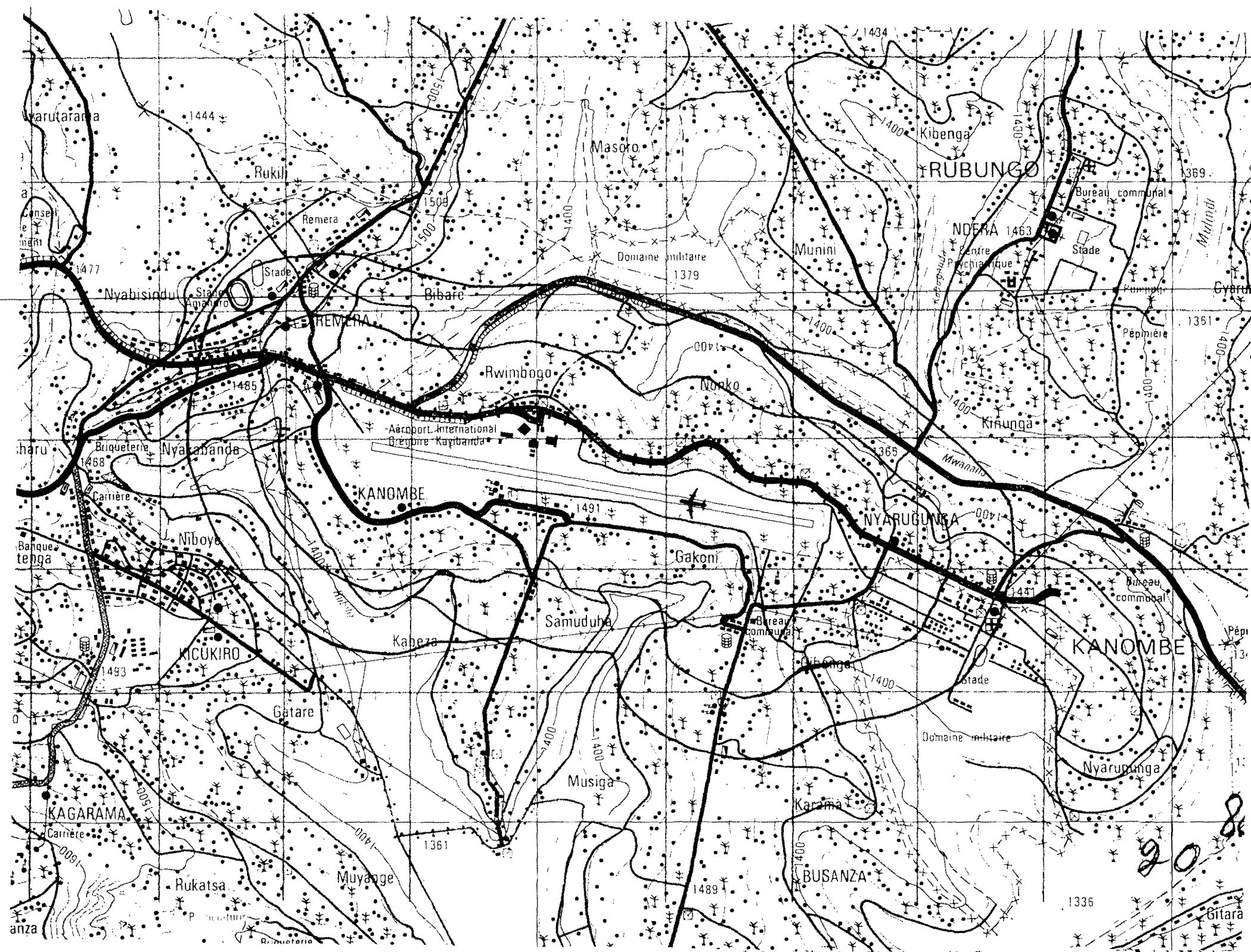
ANNEXES

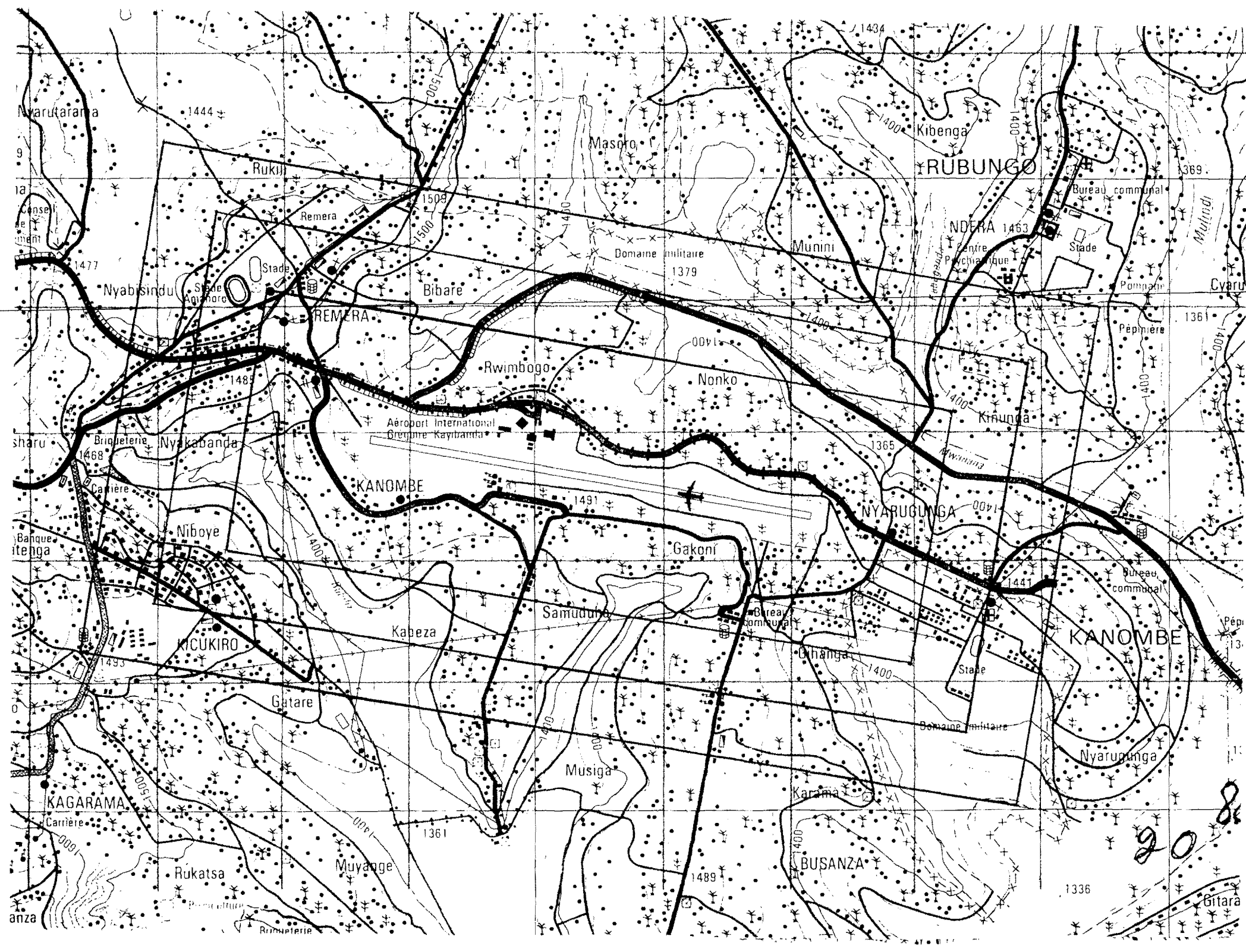
- ANNEX A - Diagram of KIA UNNT
- ANNEX B - Procedure for Air Traffic Control at KIA
- ANNEX C - Aircraft Rules of Engagement
- ANNEX D - UNAMIR Rules of Engagement

KIA UNNT



KIA UNNT : O





UN RESTRICTED

DRAFT 2
MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING
FOR
ESTABLISHMENT OF UN NEUTRAL TERRITORY AT KIA

21 May 1994

General

1. In light of Arusha Peace Agreement and UN Resolution 872 (1993) dated 05 Oct 93, the Secretary General (code cable 1115, 13 Apr 94) has established as a condition of cautioned presence of UNAMIR in RWANDA, the requirement of establishing a UN neutral territory area in and around KIGALI INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT (KIA).

2. The aim of establishing a UN neutral area at KIA is to ensure the smooth and peaceful use of KIA by the UNAMIR and international humanitarian agencies. This will allow the UN to assist in the delivery of humanitarian aid and to bring in UNAMIR supplies. It will also ensure that there will be no forces on or near the site and thus, will avoid cross fire/shelling at KIA.

3. KIA UN neutral territory shall be established by UNAMIR and will be maintained as long as it is required, according to the mutually agreed milestones.

Responsibility

4. Kigali Sector Commander is responsible for establishing KIA UN Neutral Territory (KIA UNNT).

5. BYUBAT, Force Engr Coy and UN Military Observers of KIGALI Sector constitut a force of approximately 950 persons who will monitor all activities in and around KIA.

a. Organization. The organization of the BYUBAT Battalion for the defense of the KIA UNNT is as follows:

- 1) Three Infantry Rifle Companies of 5 officers and 102 men. They are equipped with 14 - M113's armed with .50 machine guns.
- 2) Mortar Platoon of 50 men equipped with four 81 mm mortars; and
- 3) Recce Platoon of 30 men equipped with four M113's armed with .50 machine guns.

Area of Operation

6. KIA UNNT is shown on the sketch as Annex A. The important landmarks demarcating the boundary are:

UN RESTRICTED

- a. North: Road from REMERA - RWIMBOGO up to NYARUGUNGA.
- b. South: Road from REMERA - KANOMBE GAKONI up to road bend.
- c. East: NYARUGUNGA.
- D. West: REMERA.

7. The actual boundary shall be physically reconnoitred and demarcated by the BYUBAT Battalion Commander.

Definition Related to Establishment and Enforcement of KIA UNNT

8. Weapon. Any lethal object which can be used to cause physical damage/harm or deterrence to an individual is a weapon. It includes fire arms (including artillery and mortars), knives, swords, bayonets, spears, batons, clubs etc.

9. Secure Area. An area where movement and employment of force/troops or weapons of any faction are controlled and regulated by UNAMIR forces. Enforcement of security for UNAMIR military and civilian components are also a prerequisite of such a secured area.

10. Check Points. A manned point used as a means of controlling movement and checking vehicles and pedestrians in order to enforce control measures, orders and regulations. These may be static or mobile.

a. Static Check Points. Troops are permanently located at fixed points. These will be normally located on important road junctions, at entrances/exits of KIA and around the airfield. A static check point is manned on a 24 hour a day, 7 days a week basis. It must have both radio and line communication with the base/battalion HQ.

b. Mobile Check Points. Static Check Points may not be enough to cover an area of operation. In such circumstances, mobile check points are necessary. It will be a minimum strength of one section (10 men) with two UN vehicles. It will be established at irregular intervals and locations. It must have radio communication with base/battalion HQ.

c. Reserve Force. One coy of BYUBAT will be kept ready near the terminal building to react to any unforeseen events.

11. Road Block. A static or mobile check point which closes the road for vehicle movement is called a road block. A road block must have signs identifying it as a "Road Block" in

UN RESTRICTED

english, french and kinyarwanda and be clearly visible from a distance. No vehicles, arms or personnel of either force will be allowed to enter KIA UNNT.

12. Search. Search operation can cause unnecessary harassment. These operations, therefore, have to be short, methodical and accurate. The behaviour of the soldiers carrying out the search must be above reproach. The following principles will be employed during search operations:

- a. Due care will be taken to avoid damage to vehicles or the property being searched.
- b. All unauthorized arms, ammunition and explosives found are to be confiscated and a receipt given to the individual.
- c. Personal Search. If the situation warrants, the battalion commander may authorize a personal search of local civilians working at KIA. It must be carried out in dignified manner taking care not to cause any public embarrassment to the individual.

13. Area of Defence. BYUBAT will take up an area defence in and around terminal building and air-field to ensure air flow and road movement. It will also counter any air threat. Detailed deployment is to be carried out the by BYUBAT Battalion Comd.

14. Patrolling. Patrolling will form an essential part of KIA UNNT operations. This will be done by both the infantry battalion, UN police services and the UN military observers.

a. Type of Patrols. The following types of patrols may be carried out depending on the terrain and intensity of operations:

- (1) Foot patrol.
- (2) Vehicle/APC mounted patrol.
- (3) Air patrol (whenever possible)

b. Aim of Patrolling

- (1) To confirm/verify/supervise an incident, agreement or truce violation.
- (2) To locate and confiscate arms, ammunition and explosives etc.
- (3) To demonstrate a UN presence.
- (4) To provide protection UNAMIR forces in defence.

UN RESTRICTED

(5) To prevent infiltration of prohibited elements into controlled area/zone.

c. Strength. Under no circumstances will a foot patrol be less than section strength (10 men) or a vehicle patrol consist of less than two vehicles.

d. Security. Contrary to conventional patrols, security of UN patrols requires prior information about factions or parties. This information will normally be provided through the LOs. However, the following aspects require consideration:

(1) Patrol routes should be free from cross firing and hostile shelling.

(2) Ensure that UN signs/marks in the form of UN flag, white painted UN marked equipment and UN headgear are clearly visible during patrolling.

Pre-condition for Enforcement Plan

15. The enforcement plan of KIA UNNT will depend on fulfillment of the following conditions:

a. RGF and RPF must withdraw their troops and direct fire weapons entirely from within 500 meters of the KIA. No indirect fire weapons will be located closer than 1000 meters of the KIA. This area is shown on the sketch (Annex A).

b. RGF and RPF must stop all shelling and firing in KIA UNNT.

c. RGF and RPF must not use force to break through the KIA UNNT.

d. RGF and RPF should provide their detailed deployment around KIA.

e. Use of KIA by either of the factional forces must be cleared by all three RGF, RPF and UNAMIR.

f. Local civilians working at KIA must be allowed by both the forces to come to KIA for work.

g. Daily monitoring is to be done in the presence of UNAMIR, and RPF LOs.

16. After the UN's reinforced infantry battalion has been deployed in KIA area, the following control measures will be to be adhered to by both RGF and RPF political/military leaders:

UN RESTRICTED

- a. RPA forces withdraw from all static check points, piquet and guards within KIA. The process of withdrawal of all forces is to start within two hours from the tri-lateral decision.
- b. RPA forces must cease their patrolling activities in the KIA UNNT.
- c. There will be no movement of formed units/contingents of any factional forces within 500 meters from of the exclusion zone of the KIA UNNT.
- d. The Air Defence (AD) system. Air Defence systems may stay but must be made in-operative/no-ammunition.

Modus Operendi

17. The UNAMIR military component i.e. the reinforced infantry battalion and the UN military observers will ensure that pre-conditions set out in the fore-going paragraphs are implemented.

18. To establish KIA UNNT and to enforce the control measures, both the infantry battalion and the military observers of Kigali Sector will carry out the following operations:

- a. Establishment of Check Points. Both mobile and static check points will be established on all major road junctions, entry and exit points of KIA. Static check points must be established on the entry and exit points of KIA by at least one-half section strength (five men).
- b. Search. Search operation will be carried out at all mobile and static check points. It shall be done at irregular intervals of time.
- c. Patrolling. An elaborate patrol programme shall be prepared both by the infantry battalion and the UN military observers to cover the terminal building, air-field and exclusion zone. Military observers shall always be accompanied by armed escorts while patrolling at night.
- d. Aircraft Rules of Engagement. Attached as Annex C.
- e. UNAMIR Rules of Engagement Attached as Annex D.

19. UN military observers shall constantly monitor, observe, investigate and report about:

- a. RGF and RPF deployment and any changes to their already existing deployed troops/weapon systems in and around KIA UNNT.

UN RESTRICTED

b. Deployment and re-deployment (if any) of major weapon systems like field and anti-aircraft guns, tanks/APCs and armed helicopters etc of all factions in and around KIA.

20. Public Relation/Media Coverage. Positive public relation and correct media coverage is a major factor in the over all success in establishing and controlling KIA UNNT. All concerned parties should state the facts to the media/press on the establishment of this very positive gesture by both sides as an important nature of this agreement.

Conclusion

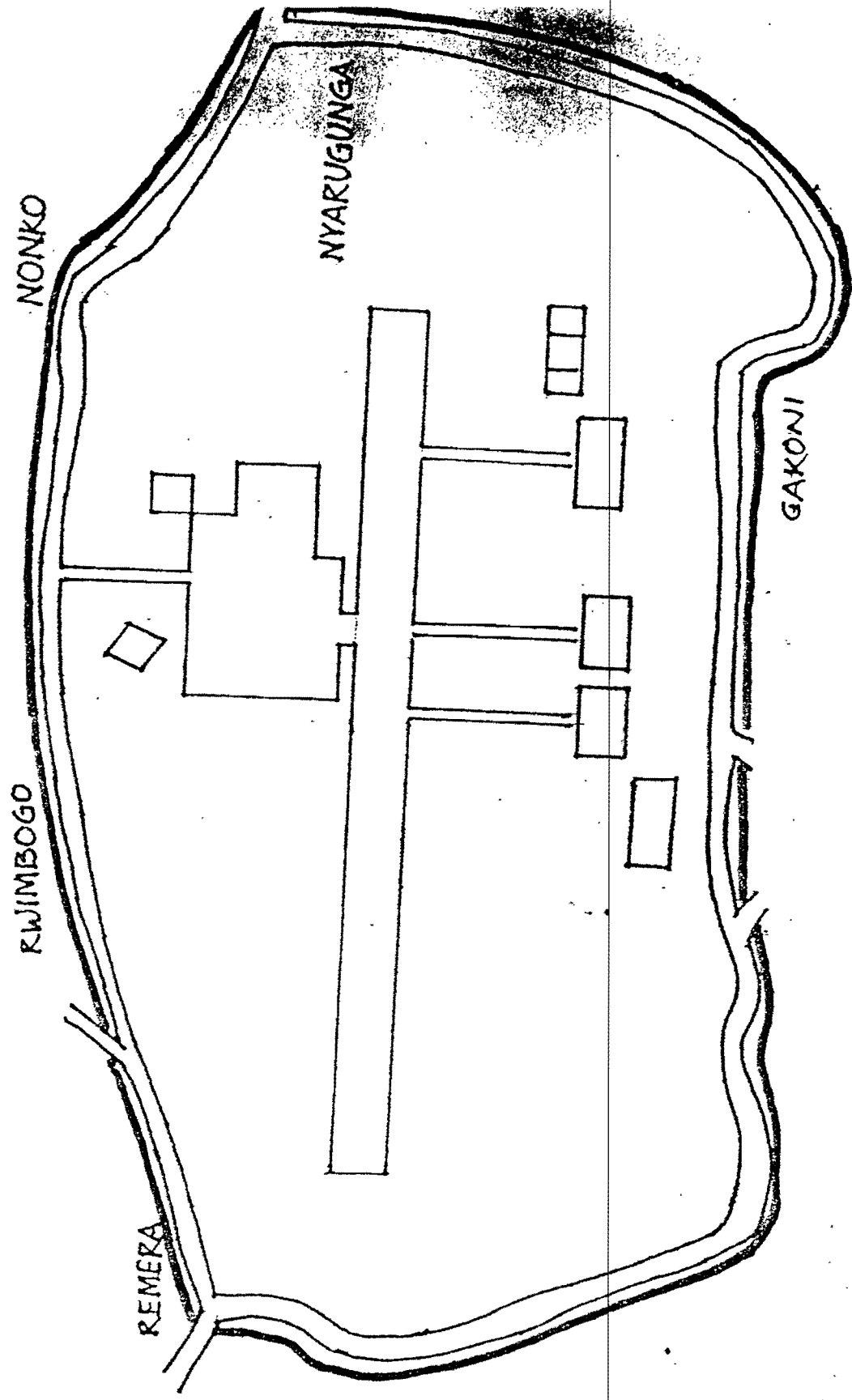
21. Establishment of KIA UNNT is vital to the success of UNAMIR operations regarding the humanitarian and peace keeping mandates by the UN. It depends on cooperation, good communication and goodwill by all parties concerned.

22. The degree and intensity of imposing control measures, restrictions will ultimately rest on cooperation between UNAMIR military components deployed on ground and the factional armies. Utmost caution must be exercised and absolute neutrality should be maintained in handling both the opposing factions, so that all parties are confident that UNAMIR is impartial.

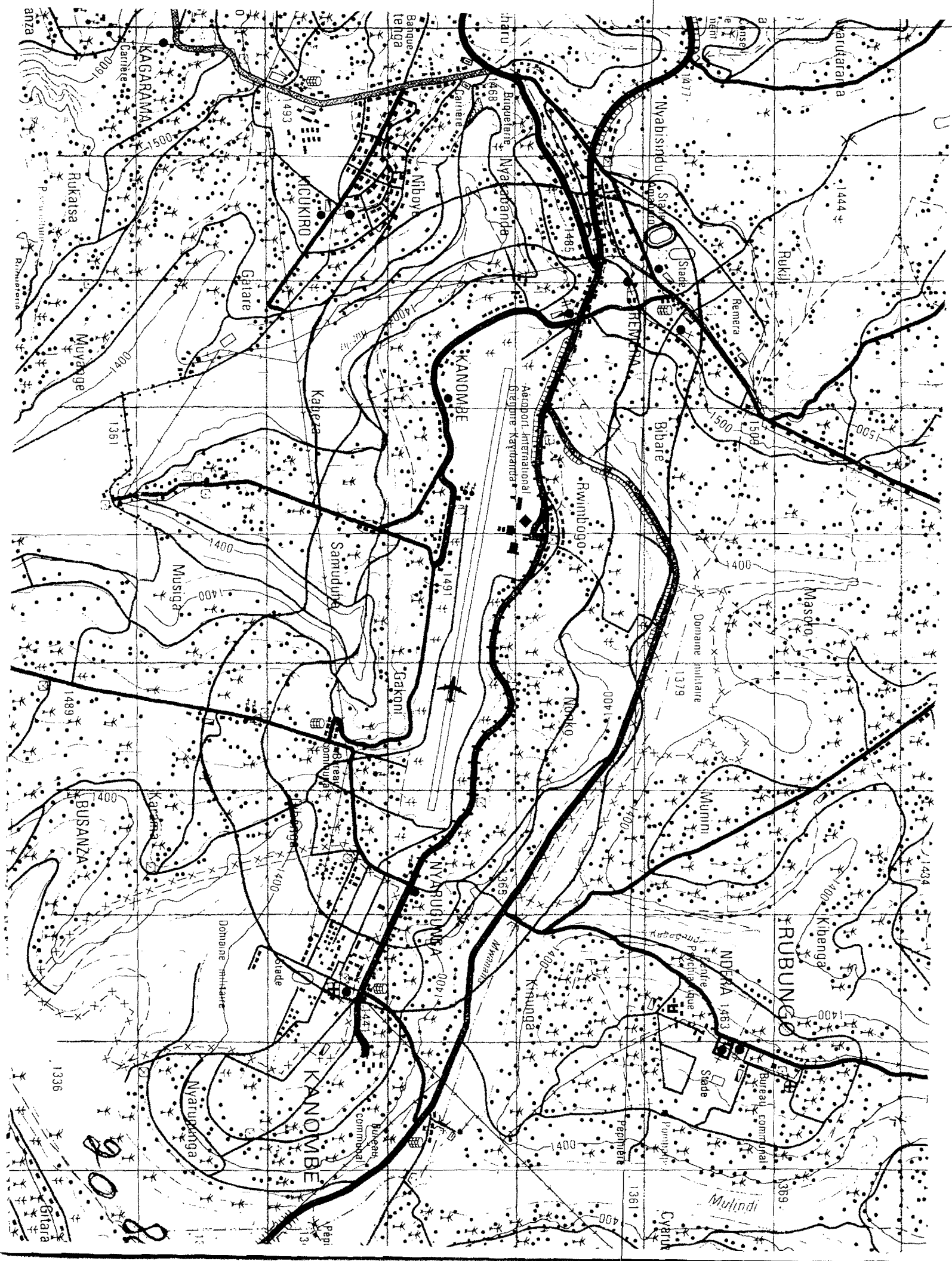
ANNEXES

- ANNEX A - Diagram of KIA UNNT
- ANNEX B - Procedure for Air Traffic Control at KIA
- ANNEX C - Aircraft Rules of Engagement
- ANNEX D - UNAMIR Rules of Engagement

12200



KIA UNANT : O



90.8

