

[4 CONFIDENTIAL]

UNARCHIVES

SERIES S-1002

BOX 183

FILE 4

ACC. 1998/0223

Message Form

F/Sigs 266
(Revised 6/92)

Security
Classification

RESTRICTED

Serial No.

0003.

Line 1

2

3 DE

4

Routed by

Time

Prepared by

Time

Precedence : Action R / Info Routine

DTG : 262000Z

Month AUG

Year 94

Routing indicators

From: HQ BRITON UNAMIR

To: HQ UNAMIR

For single transmission

Transmitted to

Channel No / system

Time

Operator

Info:

C PLANS

Monitor pse

28/8
DFO/CS

Message instructions

Security classification

RESTRICTED

SIC(s)

193

ATTN CH G3 PLANS @ SUBJ IS MANNING BY UK OF
SO2 G3 PLANS POST IN HQ UNAMIR @ I AM ADVISED
BY THE UK THAT MAJ MULLARKEY HAS BEEN
NOMINATED TO FILL SUBJ POST FOR 6MTH TOUR
OF DUTY @ LIKELY TO ARRIVE IN RWANDA DURING
WEEK 5-9 SEP 94 @ RETURN COMBRICAN

Internal distribution:

Page

1

of

1

pages

File No. or reference

1390/3

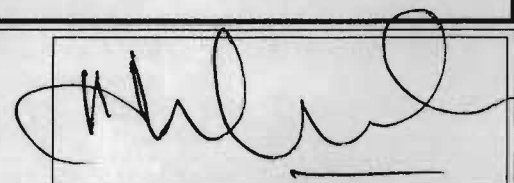
Drafter's name and Rank/Grade
(in BLOCK letters)

W HARNBY

Branch and telephone No.

HQ BRITON

Releasing
Officer's
signature



Name
(BLOCK letters)

W HARNBY

Rank/Grade

LT COL

Branch and
telephone No.

HQ BRITON

Have you referred
to a classified
message?

State yes or
no in box

Y

for
OPR's
use

R

filing time/TOR

System

Operator

Final check
Operator

Security
Classification

RESTRICTED

File

MEMORANDUM

1000.1(C Plans)

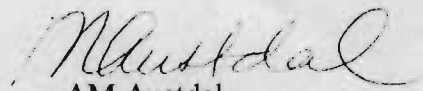
18 Jul 94

Distribution List

OFFICER TRAINING - RULES OF ENGAGEMENT

Ref: A. ROE(enclosed)
B. Aide Memoire(enclosed)
C. Levels of Readiness(enclosed)
D. Scenarios(enclosed)
E. ROE Aide Memoire(enclosed)

1. UNAMIR Force HQ will conduct the first of a series of Officer Training sessions to ensure that all Officers are fully conversant with our Rules of Engagement.
2. The first training session will take place at the Hotel Meridien 191400hrs Jul 94.
3. The priority for the first session will be Ghanbat and Operations Staff Officers. Other branches are encouraged to send their available officers as well.


AM Austdal
LCol
C Plans

Distribution List

<u>Action</u>	<u>Info</u>
Ghanbat-20	FC-1
COO-5	DFC-1
CMPO-1	SRSG-1
C Log O-2	CAO-1
C Plans-4	CLO-1
CHAC-1	

SECTION 9:

OPERATIONAL DIRECTIVE NO. 02

RULES OF ENGAGEMENT

PART 1

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

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

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

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

Paragraph 5 of the resolution particularly recognizes that:

"UNAMIR may be required to take action in self-defence against persons or groups who threaten protected sites and populations, United Nations and other humanitarian personnel or the means of delivery and distribution of humanitarian relief."

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3. UNAMIR is a peacekeeping force without commitment to either party in the Rwandese civil war. Under the terms of the Arusha Peace Agreement and the UN Security Council Resolution mandates, UNAMIR has a commitment to all parties to assist them to achieve peace. Impartiality is the key and all UNAMIR's actions must be aimed at ensuring the furtherance of this objective. However, circumstances could arise where the use of force by UNAMIR personnel would be necessary and justified.

PART 11

DEFINITIONS

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

a. Force. The use of physical means to impose one's will. Military force is the use of the physical means provided by formed, armed and disciplined bodies of troops under unified command to achieve the same end and generally implies the potential to use significant levels of violence.

b. Self-Defence. The use of force to protect:

- (1) oneself and the personnel in one's unit,
- (2) other UNAMIR military or civilian personnel,
- (3) non-UNAMIR humanitarian aid personnel,
- (4) displaced persons, refugees and civilians in sites or among populations under the protection of UNAMIR forces, or
- (5) protected sites or the means of delivery and distribution of humanitarian relief,

against a hostile act or hostile intent, where there is no other choice or time for deliberation.

c. Hostile Act. A hostile act is an attack or other use of force against those entities listed in paragraph 4.b. above.

d. Hostile Intent. Hostile intent is the threat of the imminent use of force against those entities listed in paragraph 4.b. above.

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- e. Minimum Force. The minimum degree of authorized force which is necessary, reasonable and lawful in the circumstances.
- f. Collateral Damage. Damage to persons or property adjacent to, but not part of an authorized target.
- g. Non-deadly force. Any physical means of forcing compliance that does not pose a risk of death or serious bodily harm to the individual against whom the force is directed. This is usually through the use of physical force short of the use of firearms or other deadly weapons. Examples include: pushing and lesser forms of striking or hitting, and physically or mechanically restraining persons. Warning shots are non-deadly force, even though they involve the use of firearms.
- h. Deadly Force. This is the ultimate degree of force. Deadly force is that level of force which is intended or is likely to cause death or serious bodily harm regardless of whether death or serious bodily harm actually results.

PART 111

INSTRUCTIONS ON THE USE OF FORCE

APPLICABILITY

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

COMMANDERS' RESPONSIBILITY

- 6. Commanders at all levels are required:
 - a. to have this directive translated and disseminated to every subordinate under their command; and
 - b. to ensure that every subordinate under their command understands the contents of this document.

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AUTHORIZATION LEVELS FOR THE USE OF FORCE

7. The delegation of authority for the use of different types of weapons is as follows:

a. Force Commander or His Delegate:

- (1) heavy support weapons (ie. rocket launchers, artillery pieces, light mortars, etc.);
- (2) heavy machine guns or cannons (.50 cal, 20mm, etc.); and
- (3) medium machine guns (ie. FN MAG, M60, etc.).

b. Sector Commanders:

- (1) light machine guns; and
- (2) all personal weapons automatic fire.

c. Battalion Commander Down to NCO Level at the Scene of a Threat. Personal weapons for single shot fire.

PRINCIPLES FOR USE OF FORCE

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

- a. if possible, negotiation and warnings must be exhausted before any use of force is initiated;
- b. only the minimum non-deadly and deadly force consistent with achieving the immediate aim shall be employed;
- c. except where authorized under paragraph 11, the escalation of force procedures pursuant to paragraph 16 must be exhausted before the use of any deadly force is initiated;
- d. deadly force is justified only under conditions of extreme necessity and as a last resort when all lesser means have failed or cannot reasonably be employed;
- e. escalation of the level of violence is to be minimized;
- f. collateral damage is to be minimized;

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- g. the use of force in retaliation is prohibited; and
- h. use of force shall be controlled by the on-scene commander and is to cease once the aim has been achieved.

AUTHORITY TO USE FORCE

9. Force may be used as follows:

a. Non-Deadly Force. UNAMIR personnel are authorized to use non-deadly force in the following circumstances:

- (1) in self-defence (as defined in paragraph 4.b.) against unarmed aggression;
- (2) against unarmed attempts at infiltration or envelopment of UNAMIR units, compounds or locales;
- (3) when UNAMIR premises are violated in unarmed attempts to steal UNAMIR property or property under the protection of the UN;
- (4) when unarmed attempts are made to abduct or detain UNAMIR civilian or military personnel; and
- (5) when unarmed attempts are made to prevent UNAMIR personnel from carrying out their responsibilities as ordered by their commanders.

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

- (1) in self- defence (as defined in paragraph 4.b.) against persons committing a hostile act or exhibiting hostile intent;
- (2) to protect from damage or destruction, property or installations belonging to or under the protection of UNAMIR:
 - (a) which have been designated by the unit Commanding Officer, in consultation with the Force Commander, as essential to the success of the UNAMIR mission,
 - (b) which justify protection through the use of deadly force, and ,

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- (c) where there is no way to prevent the damage or destruction;
- (3) to overcome forcible attempts to prevent UNAMIR Force discharging its duties, when authorized by the Force Commander or his delegate;
- (4) to resist deliberate military or para-military incursions into UNAMIR protection areas;
- (5) to resist armed attempts to disarm, abduct or detain UNAMIR military or civilian personnel;
- (6) to resist armed attempts to compel UNAMIR personnel to withdraw from protection areas they were ordered to occupy by the Force Commander or his delegate; and
- (7) to resist armed attempts to cut off a UNAMIR force.

AUTHORITY TO SEARCH AND DETAIN

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

11. Authority to Detain. Individuals shall only be detained if they commit a hostile act, display hostile intent or carry out any activity which would require that force be used against them under paragraph 9.

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

13. Any individual detained shall be turned over to appropriate civilian police authorities as soon as possible.

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14. Treatment of Detainees. Any individuals detained are not technically Prisoners of War (PW) under the 1949 Geneva Convention. However, all persons detained will be accorded, as a minimum standard, treatment which would be given to a PW. In almost every case, except where extreme operational exigencies demand, a higher standard will be observed. Since the detention should only be for a minimum period of time, many of the procedures under the Geneva Convention accorded to PWs will be inapplicable.

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

15. Release of Detainees. In the absence of a hostile act, detainees and associated vehicles may be released as soon as any weapons are confiscated or rendered militarily ineffective. All other detainees will be released as soon as the security situation permits and no later than the end of the evacuation operation. Detained personnel will not be removed from Rwanda territory.

CHALLENGE AND ESCALATION PROCEDURES

16. Except where a response in self-defence is required in accordance with paragraph 11, the following procedures are to be followed:

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

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

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

b. Charge Weapons. If authorized under State B of ROE No.2 (paragraph 16 refers);

c. Warning Shots. If the threat continues, employ aimed warning shots in a safe direction so that there is no danger of personal injury or collateral damage;

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- d. Non-Deadly Force. If warning shots are ignored, employ minimal non-deadly force;
- e. Deadly Force. If minimal non-deadly force is either not feasible or fails, on order and under the control of a superior, minimal deadly force, such as single aimed shots, may be used until the threat is removed;
- f. Escalation of Deadly Force. Escalatory weapons fire with other weapons systems shall only be on the order of the appropriate commander in accordance with paragraph 7.

OPENING FIRE WITHOUT WARNING OR ESCALATION

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

- a. lead to death or serious injury to UNAMIR personnel;
- b. lead to death or serious injury to persons who are under the protection of UNAMIR; and
- c. lead to the immediate damage or destruction of UNAMIR property in the circumstances described in paragraph 9.b.(2).

PROCEDURE DURING FIRING

18. Any use of firearms as a means of applying deadly force, shall be aimed fire, ie, fired at the centre of the visible mass of the target. Fire must be controlled and will not be indiscriminate. Automatic fire and firing of support weapons will only be used as a last resort and only as authorized under paragraph 7. Fire for effect will only continue as long as it is necessary to achieve the immediate aim.

Through fire control orders, the commander on the scene will indicate and control the fire, preferably directed at the leaders or instigators of the threat. Regular situation report will be forwarded through the chain of command.

19. Whenever possible, each escalation in the use of force should be authorized by the chain of command of UNAMIR. A request in clear by radio for authorization to fire can have a calming effect on its own. Permission to use higher level of force must be obtained from the appropriate commander in accordance with paragraph 7. The on-scene commander is responsible for assessing the situation and taking action appropriate to the situation.

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PROCEDURE AFTER FIRING

20. After firing, commanders should ensure the following actions are taking.

a. Medical. Any wounded, including those fired upon by UNAMIR personnel will be given first aid, if such an action can be done without further endangering the lives of UNAMIR personnel.

b. Recording. Details of the incident will be recorded, including:

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

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

PART 1V

RULES OF ENGAGEMENT

21. Rule No. one: Authority to Carry Arms

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

22. Rule No. Two: Status of Weapons

- a. State A: Weapons will be carried with loaded magazines.
- b. State B: Weapons will be carried, charged and made safe.

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23. Rule No. Three: Response to Hostile Intent or Hostile Act without the Use of Fire

a. State A: Observe and report but will withdraw in order to preserve own force.

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

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

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

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

a. State A: No authorization granted.

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

25. Rule No. Five: Intervention and Warning Shots

a. State A: Intervention is prohibited.

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

26. Rule No. Six: Control of Weapons Systems

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

b. State B: Designated activity in the presence of the forces in conflict is permitted but will be specified by the following notes:

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

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

- a. Rule No. One, State B (Authority granted to carry weapons.);
- b. Rule No. Two, State A (Weapons will be carried with loaded magazines.);
- c. Rule No. Three, State B (Stay in place. Make contact and establish liaison with opposing force(s) and/or local authorities concerned.);
- d. Rule No. Four, State B (Authorization is granted. In doing so, use minimum force and escalate to include use of deadly force if hostile intent is exhibited or a hostile act is committed. Hand over to appropriate authority at the earliest opportunity.);
- e. Rule No. Five, State A (Intervention is prohibited.); and
- f. Rule No. Six, State A (Manning, preparation, movement and firing of weapons in the presence of the forces in conflict is prohibited).

Note: Changes in normal status of the ROE for UNAMIR Forces as a whole, as directed in this paragraph, will be ordered by the Force Commander or his delegate. Sector Commanders may order changes in normal status of the ROE for their sectors, if authorized by the Force Commander or his delegate.

PART V

CONCLUSION

28. The aim of this directive is to provide guidance to commanders and soldiers at all levels in the use of force. However, no definitive directive can be created that can detail every possible course of action for every possible situation.

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It is critical and mandatory that all members of UNAMIR understand these ROE and apply them to any and all situations that develop requiring the use of force.

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

30. This directive will be classified UN RESTRICTED.

Annex:

Annex A Aide-Memoire for Members of UNAMIR (not included, to be issued later).

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**INSTRUCTIONS FOR ALL MEMBERS OF
THE UNAMIR MILITARY COMPONENT
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 (see over).

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. warning shots.
- f. pointing weapons, and
- g. 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.

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WARNINGS

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

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

(PAUSE)

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

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 (e.g. firearm, improvised firing device or machete); AND
- c. the person refuses to stop when called upon to do so; AND
- d. you believe there is no other way of stopping the pers

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

- a. who has used or is using a fire arm 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.

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UNAMIR LEVELS OF READINESS/ALERT

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

SCENARIO DRIVEN LEVELS OF READINESS/ROE

SCENARIO	DESCRIPTION	STATUS
1	Sentries - UNAMIR Installations	Red
2	Normal Movement Between Business locations	Green
3	Routine Patrols	Yellow
4	Escorted Convoys (NGO's, VIP's etc.)	Red
5	Hostile Barriers	Red
6	Extraction	Red
7	Deployment of Reserves	Red
8	Protection of UNAMIR Installations	Red
9	Individuals under UNAMIR protection	Red
10	Observation Posts	Red
11	UN Controlled Checkpoints	Red

AIDE MEMOIRE - RULES OF ENGAGEMENT

RULE ONE: AUTHORITY TO CARRY ARMS

STATE A: No authority granted.

STATE B: Authority granted to carry weapons.

RULE TWO: STATUS OF WEAPONS

STATE A: Weapons will be carried with loaded magazines.

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

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

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

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

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

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

RULE FOUR: DISARMAMENT OF PARAMILITARY PERSONNEL OR CIVILIANS

STATE A: No authorization granted.

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

RULE FIVE: INTERVENTION AND WARNING SHOTS

STATE A: Intervention is prohibited.

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

RULE SIX: CONTROL OF WEAPONS SYSTEMS

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

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

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

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Kigali Sector HQ
Kigali
Telephone : 84127

23 December 1993

KSHQ/Ops/3

Force HQ

STATUS OF PREPARATION OF KIGALI WEAPON SECURE AREA PARAMETERS

Reference:

A. UNAMIR Inter Office Memorandum File No. 1000.1 dated 23 December 1993.

B. Kigali Sector HQ letter No. KSHQ/Log/4/3 dated 21 December 1993.

1. The questions asked vide reference A are answered as follows :

a. Communication is available between Force HQ, Sector HQ and Units on telephone. In addition, wireless communication is available between Sector HQ and KIBAT. Sector HQ requires one 10 lines telephone exchange or additional Four telephone lines.

b. We do not have communication for UNMOs at various sites. Efforts are being made to avail the telephone facilities of the respective sites for communication with the UNMOs. Escorts provided by KIBAT remains in communication with KIBAT. UNMOs vehicle's wireless sets are likely to be tuned by 23 December 1993. Sector HQ will be requiring wireless sets for communication with UNMOs. Five teams of UNMOs escorts have not yet been provided by MILOB HQ.

c. UNMOs are on orientation tour. They will be deployed with effect from 0800 hours on 24 December 1993. Weapons Securing procedures are being sorted out and likely to be completed by 23 December 1993. Each UNMO team will be needing one additional vehicle for being operational.

d. KIBAT and RUTBAT are carrying out patrolling on foot and vehicles by day only. Check points are yet to be set up.

e. The RPF Battalion site has already been secured.

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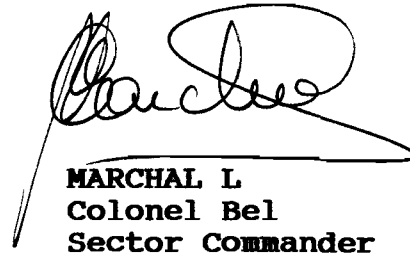
f. The number of troops/Gendarmes by Garrison and in defensive position are known to Sector HQ (unofficially).

g. Joint patrolling is being done with Gendarmerie. One LO of Gendarmerie is attached with Sector HQ. Gendarmerie LOs should be attached with the units also.

h. RUTBAT does not have the requisite mobility to operate in the KWSA. KIBAT is in the process of preparing the vehicle brought from Somalia for operation. Sector HQ can not be made functional due to non-availability of vehicles. Action may please be taken as per reference 'B'. We do not have mobility contingent plan for the Force reserve due to non-availability of transports.

2. Kigali Sector is not being given any priority in regards to logistic support by Force HQ. Necessary priority may please be attached to Kigali Sector to make the KWSA operational.

3. With regards.



MARCHAL L
Colonel Bel
Sector Commander

→ COS

U N A M I R

INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

File No. 1000.1

To: Kigali Sector Commander
From: Force Commander
Date: 23 December 1993

Subject: Status of preparation of Kigali Weapons Secure Area parameters

-
1. Do we have communications between Force HQ, Sector HQ and units?
 2. Do we have communications for UNMOS at various sites and escorts?
 3. Are the UNMOS deployed and do we have weapons securing procedures sorted out, including accounting of major systems?
 4. Are we patrolling and setting up check points as yet (day and night)?
 5. Is the RPF Bn site secured?
 6. Do we know the number of troops/gendarmes by garrison, by defensive posn?
 7. Are the liaison and joint deployment/patrolling procedures implemented with the gendarmerie?
 8. Do you have the mobility, except for the Force Reserve to operate in the Kigali Weapons Secure Area?
 9. Do you have a mobility contingent plan for the Force Reserve?
 10. The above questions are requested to be answered in order to provide Force HQ with a status report on the end of preparations of the Kigali Weapons Secure Area as of today.

TO: FC
THROUGH: COS
FROM: MILOB HQ

File : MILOB/OPS-Escort
Date: 20.12.93

SUBJECT: ESCORTS PROPOSAL

1. Escorts requirement is almost a daily task being carried out by MILOB. The minimum escort requirement per day is no less than four. Since inception of the UNAMIR the escorts were being attended to by two teams of 12 MILOBs from the DMZ based in KIGALI. These teams have specific duties and should operate in the DMZ.

2. Escorts demands will certainly increase and it is a tasking which will have to be carried out everyday. The UNAMIR mission concept of operation does not show this requirement nor does it specifically task these responsibilities to any particular unit. MILOBs taskings include escort activities, but in with the area designated to them.

3. As these tasks remains a countinous problems to the UNAMIR operation, it also could not be ignored but to find solutions within the present establishment to accommodate this requirement.

4. As experienced in the last six weeks, to be able to cater for these escorts demand, two teams of six men each and six vehicles (4x4) would be sufficient and it should be controlled by a specific unit or branch. Considering the duties of MILOBs and in accordance to operational directive 3 tasking the MILOBs GP HQ as responsible for the coordination of these particular escort tasks, these two escorts teams should come under the control of MILOB GP HQ.

5. At present with the new redeployment plan of MILOBs these duties are now currently being under taken temporarily by 9 military observers staffs, members of the MILOB GP HQ as an interim ~~me~~ measure, this could not continue for obvious reasons.

6. Recognising the problem and appreciating the need to continuously provide escort assistance daily the following are recommended:

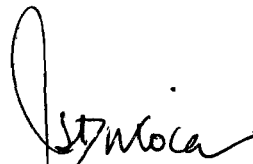
✓ a. Two teams of escorts of 6 men each be made available and to be under the operational control of MILOBs GP HQ.

✓ b. These twelve MILOBs (12) are to be extracted from both RGF and RPF Sector HQ reducing their staffs from 15 to 9 and forming these two teams under MILOB GP HQ, increasing its strength from 20 to 32.

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- ✓ c. As this an internal arrangement it should not require the UN-NY approval but the blessing of the FC.
 - d. The formation of this escort units to be effective after the MILOBs requirement in both KIGALI Sector, DMZ Sector and 30% of RGF and RPF Sector HQ is fulfilled. In the meantime the MILOB GP HQ will use its own staff officers to attend there escort duties.
 - ✓ e. Both KIGALI and DMZ Sector Comd to assist CMO on provision of escorts when the need arrise for this interim period as well as if there are additional needs in future.
7. For your information and necessary action.


ID TIKOCA
Colonel
CMO

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