UNAMIR

UNOMUR INCEPTION/DEPLOYMENT

14 APR 1993 - 19 JUNE 1994

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UNITED NATIONS
ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA

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MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

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PAGE 1 OF 6

TO: COL ASRAR, DCMO, UNOMUR, KABALE	FROM: MGEN DALLAIRE, FC, UNAMIR, KIGALI
PREFIX/NO: ~~MIR/~~ MISC-987	DATE: ~~19~~ JUN 94
ATTN:	PHONE: 1-212-963-3092
FAX NO: 256 486 23816	FAX NO: 1-212-963-3090
SUBJECT: SECURITY COUNCIL DOCUMENT ON UNOMUR	

1. PLEASE FIND ATTACHED SECURITY COUNCIL DOCUMENT S/1994/715, **SECOND PROGRESS REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE UNITED NATIONS OBSERVER MISSION UGANDA-RWANDA.**

2. BEST REGARDS.

(2) ~~CMO~~ DCOO

(1) 1. Copy to all contingents Senior

2. Keep one copy in circulation in the Ops Room.

CMO SAO DCMO 20/06/94

CMO 22/6

UNITED NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1994/715
15 June 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

SECOND PROGRESS REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE UNITED NATIONS OBSERVER MISSION UGANDA-RWANDA

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The present report is submitted in pursuance of paragraph 2 of Security Council resolution 891 (1993) of 20 December 1993, by which the Council decided to extend the mandate of the United Nations Observer Mission Uganda-Rwanda (UNOMUR) for a period of six months from 22 December 1993 to 21 June 1994. The present report covers the period since my last report to the Security Council on UNOMUR of 15 December 1993 (S/26878).

2. UNOMUR was established with the adoption of resolution 846 (1993) by the Security Council on 22 June 1993. The mission was mandated to deploy on the Ugandan side of the border with Rwanda in order to verify that no military assistance reached Rwanda, focusing primarily in that regard on transit or transport, by roads or tracks which could accommodate vehicles, of lethal weapons and ammunition across the border, as well as any other material that could be of military use.

II. DEPLOYMENT AND ACTIVITIES

3. As of 3 June 1994, UNOMUR consisted of 81 military observers from the following countries: Bangladesh (20), Botswana (9), Brazil (13), Hungary (4), Netherlands (10), Senegal (10) Slovakia (5) and Zimbabwe (10). In addition, the mission included 11 international civilian and 7 locally recruited staff performing a variety of substantive and administrative support tasks.

4. The drastic change in the overall situation in Rwanda, sparked by the deaths of the presidents of Rwanda and Burundi in a suspicious plane crash in Kigali on 6 April, and resulting in the resumption of hostilities in that country, affected not only the operations of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR), but also UNOMUR's monitoring operations on Uganda's border with Rwanda. Prior to the resumption of hostilities in Rwanda, UNOMUR had restricted its monitoring activities in Uganda along the area of the border with Rwanda which was controlled by the Rwandese Patriotic Front (RPF). As pointed out in my report of 15 December (S/26878), UNOMUR's deployment and

operational activities mainly covered two major and three secondary crossing sites stretching from Sabinio volcano in the west to Lubirizi in the east on the Ugandan side of the border (see attached map).

5. Following the resumption of the civil war in Rwanda, RPF was able to gain control of the entire border with Uganda. It therefore became evident that in order for UNOMUR to fulfil its mandate, the mission would be required to extend its observation and monitoring activities along the whole border, up to Mirama Hills on the eastern part of the Ugandan side of the border, a distance of some 170 Kilometres from Sabinio volcano to the West. Moreover, it was not possible for UNOMUR to investigate in a credible manner the increasing number of allegations being received that troops and support equipment were crossing the Ugandan border into Rwanda without monitoring the entire border. While UNOMUR's movements to the areas in the north-east and west beyond the mission's original area of operation were not restricted, attempts were made to restrict UNOMUR patrols eastward in the Mirama Hills area. After discussions between the UNOMUR Acting Chief Military Observer and the Ugandan military authorities at Kampala on 2 May, UNOMUR received clearance to monitor this area by both ground and air patrols. Accordingly, with effect from 14 May 1994, UNOMUR has been able to monitor the entire border between Uganda and Rwanda.

6. UNOMUR carries out its tasks essentially through patrolling, monitoring and surveillance of the whole stretch of the operational area, involving both mobile and fixed observations as well as on-site investigations of suspected cross-border traffic. Since the resumption of the fighting in Rwanda, UNOMUR's surveillance activities have been especially vigorous and have enabled it to investigate to allegations of arms flows into Rwanda through its border with Uganda.

7. The recent extension of UNOMUR's monitoring activities to the whole border has necessitated the readjustment of tasks and the reassignment of military observers in the operational area. Consequently, the headquarters staff at Kabale has been reduced from 14 to 9 currently to permit the creation of additional monitoring teams, with the remaining headquarters personnel also participating, as appropriate, in patrolling and other monitoring assignments. To help meet the increased operational requirements, UNOMUR currently maintains seven observation posts and checkpoints manned on a 24-hour basis, as opposed to two previously.

8. In carrying out its monitoring mandate, UNOMUR is currently performing a number of specific tasks, including, inter alia:

(a) Fixed 24-hour manned observation through the two main crossing sites at Katuna and Cyanika and the secondary crossing points at Rigega, Lubirizi, Kafunze, Kashekye and Mirama Hills;

(b) Random day and night mobile patrols to cover routes or tracks which require surveillance;

(c) Random day and night foot patrols covering areas which also require surveillance but are inaccessible by mobile/vehicle patrols;

(d) Random aerial day patrols involving the airlift by helicopters of military observers into areas of high elevation for a clearer view and observation of routes leading to the border;

(e) Random aerial day surveillance by helicopter of the border areas and routes. Such surveillance is often conducted by mission commanders and staff to monitor movements along the border and routes leading to the border.

9. The arrival in the mission area of three helicopters in early April has strengthened UNOMUR's overall operational capacity. However, ground features and weather conditions do not permit safe operations of civilian-contracted helicopters at night. Therefore, the helicopters are currently used primarily for daytime aerial surveillance, patrolling and reconnaissance. They are also used for emergency medical evacuation purposes and for rapid deployment of military observers to selected remote and difficult-to-reach observation posts to monitor suspected crossing sites by day or night.

10. I am glad to report that, in general, UNOMUR's activities in pursuance of its mandate have been effective. In my last report to the Council (S/26878), I noted that any clandestine cross-border traffic had decreased appreciably and that, at that time, movement was restricted and only along well-used routes across the border. I furthermore reported that there was no evidence of any significant traffic in armaments. Despite the resumption of hostilities in Rwanda, the situation of cross-border traffic from Uganda into Rwanda does not appear to have changed during the reporting period, and no movement of armaments or armed personnel has been detected by UNOMUR.

III. FINANCIAL ASPECTS

11. As indicated in my report on the financing of UNAMIR (A/48/837), the administrative costs related to the military observers and civilian personnel of UNOMUR, with effect from 22 December 1993, are included in the cost estimates for the maintenance of UNAMIR. The General Assembly, by its resolution 48/248 of 5 April 1994, authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments at a monthly rate not to exceed $9,082,600 gross per month for the period from 5 April to 31 October 1994, for the maintenance of both operations. Should the Council decide to continue the mandate of UNOMUR as recommended in paragraph 14 below, the resources required for its maintenance would be obtained from the level authorized by the Assembly in its resolution 48/248.

IV. OBSERVATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

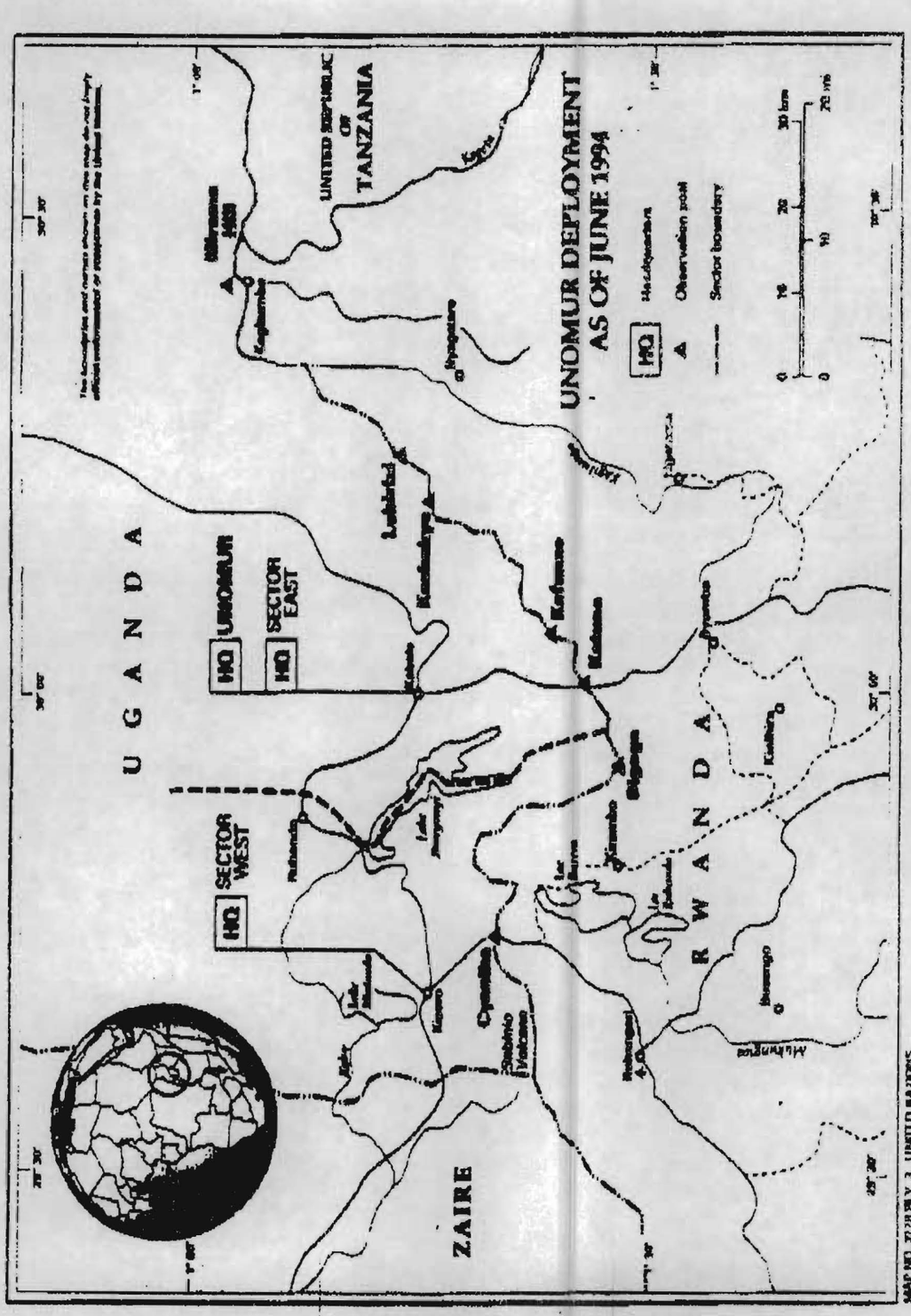
12. It is now nearly a year since the Security Council decided to establish UNOMUR and almost 10 months since the mission was fully deployed in its operational area. UNOMUR was intended to create an atmosphere conducive to a negotiated settlement of the Rwandese conflict and to underscore the importance that the international community attaches to the maintenance of peace and security in the region. This observer mission has continued to be a factor of stability in the area and has been particularly critical in recent months, as

UNAMIR has sought to defuse tensions resulting from the resumption of hostilities in Rwanda.

13. As a result of the dramatically changed situation in Rwanda, both the priorities and the requirements of the international community have evolved. It should be recalled in this connection that the Security Council, by its resolution 918 (1994) of 17 May 1994, decided to expand the strength of UNAMIR to 5,500 all ranks to enable it to contribute to the security and protection of persons at risk in Rwanda and to provide security and support for the distribution of relief supplies and humanitarian relief operations. Under resolution 918 (1994), the Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, also decided to place an embargo on the delivery of arms, ammunition and related material to Rwanda. In addition, the Council established a Committee to coordinate with Member States on the action taken by them to implement the embargo.

14. Under these circumstances, there appears to be little rationale for monitoring one of Rwanda's borders and not the others. At the same time, however, the issue of arms flows is one of the major areas of concern in the cease-fire talks, which are being held under the auspices of UNAMIR. As UNOMUR's activities allow UNAMIR to address, at least to some degree, the issue of outside interference in the Rwandese civil war, I believe that UNOMUR should continue its monitoring activities until an effective cease-fire has been established. I therefore recommend that UNOMUR's mandate be renewed for a period of three months. During this period, the number of military observers would be reduced by phases, adjusting to operational requirements. UNOMUR would be closed down by 21 September. I would report on the completion of this process to the Security Council.

15. In conclusion, I would like to express my appreciation to the Government of Uganda for the cooperation and assistance it has extended to UNOMUR. I also wish to pay tribute to both the military and the civilian personnel of UNOMUR for the professionalism and dedication with which they have carried out their tasks.


UNOMUR DEPLOYMENT
AS OF JUNE 1994
HQ Headquarters
Observation post
Sector boundary
UGANDA
ZAIRE
RWANDA
UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
HQ UNOMUR
HQ SECTOR EAST
HQ SECTOR WEST
Kigali
Ruhengeri
Gisenyi
Bukavu
Goma
Kampala
Mwanza
Kigoma
Bujumbura
Kibungo
Butare
Kabale
Kisangani
Lake Victoria
Lake Kivu
Lake Edward
Lake Mutanda
Lake Bulera
Lake Rwanda
Lake Ihema
Lake Muhazi
Lake Mugesera
Lake Cyohoha
Lake Rweru
Lake Tanganyika
Lake Kivu
Lake Victoria
Kagera
Ruzizi
Akagera
Mulindi
Nyabarongo
Mukungwa
Nyamagana
Kigali
Ruhengeri
Gisenyi
Bukavu
Goma
Kampala
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Lake Muhazi
Lake Mugesera
Lake Cyohoha
Lake Rweru
Lake Tanganyika
Kagera
Ruzizi
Akagera
Mulindi
Nyabarongo
Mukungwa
Nyamagana
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0 10 20 30 mi
1° 30'
29° 30'
30° 00'
30° 30'
31° 00'
31° 30'
SEAP NO. 2778 REV. 3 UNITED NATIONS
JUNE 1994

UNITED NATIONS NATIONS UNIES

POSTAL ADDRESS—ADRESSE POSTALE UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. 10017
CABLE ADDRESS—ADRESSE TELEGRAPHIQUE UNATIONS NEWYORK

REFERENCE:

22 October 1993

Dear Mr. Ambassador,

I have the honour to refer to resolution 846 (1993) of 22 June by which the Security Council established the United Nations Observer Mission Uganda-Rwanda (UNOMUR) and decided that it would be deployed on the Ugandan side of the border for an initial period of six months, subject to review every six months. I also wish to refer to resolution 872 (1993) of 5 October by which the Council established a peace-keeping operation under the name "United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda" (UNAMIR).

As you are aware, by operative paragraph 4 of resolution 872 (1993) the Security Council approved the proposal that UNOMUR be integrated within UNAMIR. In this connection and in the light of your recent discussions with Mr. Iqbal Riza, Assistant Secretary-General for Peace-keeping Operations, I should like to confirm that the proposed integration will be purely administrative in nature and that it will in no way affect the mandate of UNOMUR as set out in resolution 846 (1993).

I also wish to assure you that the Agreement concluded between the United Nations and the Government of Uganda by the Exchange of Letters dated 13 and 16 August 1993 on the status of UNOMUR and its personnel remains valid and that it will continue to govern the relation between the United Nations and Uganda in this matter. I should be grateful if you would bring the above information to the attention of your Government.

Please accept, Mr. Ambassador, the assurances of my highest consideration.

Kofi A. Annan
Under-Secretary-General
for Peace-keeping Operations

H.E. Prof. Perezi Karukubiro Kamunanwire
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
Permanent Mission of the Republic of Uganda
to the United Nations
New York

SECURITY COUNCIL

Distr.
GENERAL
S/26618
22 ~~xx~~ October 1993
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE UNITED NATIONS OBSERVER MISSION UGANDA-RWANDA

1. The present report is submitted in pursuance of paragraph 12 of resolution 846 (1993) which was adopted by the Security Council on 22 June 1993.

2. Following the adoption of the resolution, and with the consent of the Security Council, Brigadier-General Romeo A. Dallaire (Canada) was appointed Chief Military Observer of UNOMUR (see S/26019 and S/26020).

3. In accordance with paragraph 4 of the resolution, consultations were undertaken with the Government of Uganda with a view to concluding a Status of Mission Agreement, which was finalized and entered into force on 16 August 1993. This opened the way to deployment of the advance party which arrived in the mission area on 18 August 1993.

4. I am pleased to report that UNOMUR is now fully deployed and that it has reached its authorized strength of 81 military observers. Eleven international civilian staff have also been deployed.

5. Within the first three weeks of its deployment, UNOMUR concluded a thorough reconnaissance of the Uganda/Rwanda border, set up a communications network and established its Headquarters and a Sector Headquarters in Kabale and a second Sector Headquarters in Kisoro. In accordance with the concept of operations set out in my report of 20 May (S/25810), the mission has also established observation posts at two major crossing

sites on the Ugandan side of the border at Katuna and Cyanika. UNOMUR has also been monitoring the border through mobile patrols.

6. UNOMUR is preparing to establish additional observation posts at three secondary crossing sites and to enhance its operational capability with airborne coverage.

7. On 5 October, the Security Council adopted resolution 872 (1993), authorizing the establishment of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR). The Council also approved the proposal that UNOMUR be integrated into UNAMIR. I am consulting the Government of Uganda on the modalities of this integration, on the understanding that it will be without prejudice to the mandate of UNOMUR as set out in resolution 846 (1993).

8. I should like to express my appreciation to the Government of Uganda for the cooperation and support it has provided to UNOMUR and for the assistance it has extended to the mission to enable it to discharge its mandate.

Cro/034

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UNITED NATIONS COMM CENTRE HEADQUARTERS

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OUTGOING FACSIMILE MSF 1660-08

DATE: 11 AUGUST 1993

TO: GAGNON, UNDP, KAMPALA	FROM: BARIL FOR ANNAN for UNATIONS, NEW YORK
FAX NO: INMARSAT:	FAX NO: (212) 963-9070
SUBJECT: CMO GENERAL GUIDANCE	
ATTN:	ROOM NO.3650, EXT: 3721
TOTAL NUMBER OF TRANSMITTED PAGES INCLUDING THIS ONE: 7	

1. ATTACHED IS THE CMO GENERAL GUIDANCE ON THE CONDUCT OF IN-CLEARANCE FOR YOUR INFO.

2. ALSO A LETTER TO UNMOS AND A PERSONAL HISTORY FORM. REPRODUCE LOCALLY AND ENSURE EACH UNMO RECEIVES, COMPLETES AND SUBMITS ON ARRIVAL.

3. FOR YOUR INFO CMO AND 03 OPS ARE AT UN NEW YORK PREPARING FOR RWANDA RECCE. WILL CONTACT BY PHONE IF ABLE AT NORMAL TIME.

UNDP-KAMPALA
IN-COMING
12 AUG 1993
Date
File

OFFICES	INFO.	ACTION	DATE
RR.			
DRR.			
PROG			
ADM.			
WFP			
FPA			
UNV			
S.S.			

1000-1 (UNOMUR)

11 August 93

Distribution List

GENERAL GUIDANCE FOR UNOMOR
IN-CLEARANCE

Ref: General Guidelines for the Chief Military Observer of 28 July 1993

1. I would like to take this opportunity to welcome you to UNOMUR and express my sincere confidence that we will enjoy working together and that we will see this mission through to a successful conclusion.

2. In July, I received thorough briefings and had extensive discussions at the United Nations in New York. After careful analysis, I am convinced that this operation must be conducted with a careful balance between speed of action and thorough administrative and logistical planning, preparation and support.

3. To implement our mandate, we must move with speed and a sense of urgency, but we must also ensure we can adequately support any action we undertake. For that reason, the first, and in many ways the most critical activity, we will conduct is a thorough screening of our incoming personnel and the speedy conduct of an efficient and effective in-clearance system.

4. My general direction to you is that I want in-clearance and screening conducted rapidly, but thoroughly. The date of the arrival of our advance party will be referred to as D Day. All critical dates hereafter referred to will be in relation to that benchmark.

5. Upon arrival, I expect each flight to be met at the airport and moved, with their baggage, to accommodation (tentatively Kampala Sheraton Hotel). Let them have the evening to rest.

6. On D+1, I expect a thorough screening and in-clearance procedure to be conducted (preferably at the Hotel). Some of the activities I expect to see covered are:

a. medical screening (ie.verification of immunization, starting mission medical file, HIV Briefing etc.);

b. transport screening (ie.proof of drivers license and issue of UN driving permits, safety briefings etc.);

c. finance screening (ie.issue of advance of MSA, completion of MSA documents, briefing on MSA etc.)

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d. administration (ie.completion of statements of understanding, personal history forms, leave briefing etc.);

e. security briefing;

f. supply (issue of kit, regulations on loss, etc.); and

g. any other activity you deem necessary.

7. I am convinced that the bulk of these activities can be completed in one or at most a couple of days, if they are well organized and effectively conducted.

8. I am entrusting this important task to the DCMO and the CAO. Based on your extensive experience and talents, I am convinced we can successfully accomplish this task. Lt(N) C. Gagnon in Kampala will assist you in any way he can.

9. I believe an efficient in-clearance will ensure that the DCMO can assess our personnel and ultimately our operational effectiveness, while the CAO can complete all necessary administrative requirements within his terms of reference.

10. You will find attached two forms. Annex A is a letter I wish reproduced and given to each UNMO on arrival at the airport. Annex B is a personal information form, I wish completed by each UNMO on arrival.

11. You have my complete confidence and support in exercising your judgement with this guidance. I am confident the task will be completed in a timely and accurate manner.

R. A. Dallaire
Brigadier-General
CMO UNOMUR

DISTRIBUTION LIST

Action	Information
DCMO	Political Advisor
CAO	UNOMUR Desk Officer
	UNDP Kampala (Lt(N) Gagnon)

1000-1 (UNOMUR)

11 August 1993

Distribution List

WELCOME TO UNOMUR

1. Welcome to UNOMUR. As Chief Military Observer (CMO) of the United Nations Observer Mission in Uganda\Rwanda (UNOMUR), let me take this opportunity to congratulate you on your appointment as a United Nations Military Observer (UNMO) and extend a sincere welcome to you.

2. Over the next six months to a year, you will be a member of a world class team dedicated to ensuring the success of United Nations Security Council Resolution 846, our mandate. The success of this mission depends on you. I am confident you will perform all assigned tasks in a manner which will ensure the success of our mission.

3. Over the next few days, you will be administratively processed for duty in UNOMUR. A large amount of information, of critical importance, will be presented to you. Ensure you understand everything that is presented to you. If you have a question, ask the expert.

4. Within a very short period of time, you will be conducting active operations on the Uganda\Rwanda border. You will be employed as a staff officer or as a team member at a border crossing observation post\checkpoint or as a team member on a mobile vehicle and\or foot patrol. More information will be given to you in the coming days, before you are committed to operations.

5. As the CMO, my responsibility is to command UNOMUR to ensure our mandate is successfully conducted. Of equal importance to me is your safety, health and welfare. Be assured, I will do everything is my power to ensure you are not exposed to unnecessary danger and that you are as well supported as UNOMUR can provide. I have absolute confidence in you as a member of the UNOMUR UNMO team.

6. In return for my confidence, I expect you to display honesty, integrity, loyalty and professionalism at all times. I expect you to display initiative, good judgement, dedication, flexibility and cooperation. Your job will be both mentally and physically demanding. I expect you to meet the challenge.

7. In your dealings with the Ugandan people, I expect your dress, discipline and deportment to be above reproach at all times. We are in Uganda at the request of the Ugandan Government. We are in effect guests. I expect you to be courteous, respectful and cooperative in all matters with the Ugandan people.

8. In conclusion, let me again welcome you to UNOMUR. I look forward to soldiering with you over the next year.

R. A. Dallaire
Brigadier-General
CMO UNOMUR

MSF 1660-08 06

ANNEX B
TO 1000-1 (UNOMUR)
AUGUST 1993

PERSONAL INFORMATION

Name in Full: _____
(Surname) (First Name) (Other)

Rank: _____

Nationality: _____

Years of Military Service: _____ years

Languages: Primary: _____

Other: _____

Primary Military Speciality: _____

Previous UN Tours: Missions: _____ _____ _____

Dates: _____ _____ _____

Employment: _____ _____ _____

Special Military Courses (ie, Staff Training, Jungle Training, etc)

_____

_____

_____

Remarks: _____

_____

On Reverse Side Give a Brief Military Background History in Point Form.

MSF 1660-08

07/7

ANNEX B
TO 1000-1 (UNOMUR)
AUGUST 1993

PERSONAL MILITARY HISTORY

From		To	Employment	Remarks

MEMORANDUM

1000-1 (UNOMUR)

Aug 93

Assistant Under-Secretary for Peacekeeping Operations

GUIDANCE REQUEST FOR OPERATIONAL SUPPORT REQUIRED OF THE UGANDAN ARMY FOR UNOMUR

Ref: Status of Mission Agreement dated 24 Jun 93

1. In accordance with the reference, "the Ugandan Government shall provide UNOMUR with such support and cooperation as may be necessary for the discharge of its mandate as well as for its safety and that of its personnel". I am seeking your guidance on what I consider to be an initial problem area for UNOMUR.

2. For UNOMUR to successfully conduct operations in support of our mandate, a reasonable amount of operational support will be required of the Ugandan Army. Enclosed is a brief, which I had prepared, outlining what I consider to be the essential support we will require. My concern is that this may be seen by the Ugandan Army to be in excess of the support agreed to in the reference, and they may attempt to seek financial compensation. As there is no provision in our present budget for compensation, how should we entertain compensation demands, especially since without this support, I do not believe we can accomplish our mandate.

3. After considerable analysis and discussion with my Political Advisor and Chief Administration Officer, I have concluded that this matter requires your attention. I am therefore, seeking your guidance in this important area.

R. A. Dallaire
BGen
CMO UNOMUR

Enclosure: 1

Prepared by: Maj B. P. Beardsley 1000-1 (UNOMUR)

Aug 93

Advice from: Maj P. Lamontagne (J3 PK 3-2)
Lt (N) Gagnon

BRIEF FOR BGEN DALLAIRE, CMO UNOMUR

OPERATIONAL SUPPORT REQUIRED OF THE UGANDAN ARMY

AIM

1. The aim of this brief is to provide a synopsis of the operational support that will be required of the Ugandan Army for UNOMUR.

BACKGROUND

2. Upon arrival of UNOMUR in-theatre, a reasonable amount of operational support must be obtained from the Ugandan Army for UNOMUR to be capable of fulfilling its mandate. These requirements were discussed in general terms at the Quebec City Planning Conference (26-27 July 1993). CMO UNOMUR tasked G3 Ops UNOMUR to prepare a detailed list of requirements.

3. Assumption. That at the beginning of the negotiations for these requirements, the CMO will have to outline the concept of operations for UNOMUR so that the Ugandan Army can understand the rationale for our requirements.

4. Assumption. That the Ugandan Army suffers from financial and resource limitations and therefore will resist the initial position on each requirement requiring UNOMUR to possibly modify its initial requirements.

5. Principles. Negotiations between UNOMUR and the Ugandan Army must be guided by four principles. These principles must be understood and applied at all levels of UNOMUR so as to ensure that the support that is provided can allow the mission to carry out its mandate. These principles are:

a. freedom of action and movement in support of the mandate;

b. protection;

c. conduct of tasks; and

d. cooperation.

6. Freedom of Action and Movement in Support of the Mandate. UNOMUR must have the freedom to carry out its tasks in accordance

with the Mandate. It must have the ability to monitor and verify that no military assistance reaches RWANDA. To do this, it must be able to stop and search vehicles and people, by day or by night, on or off-roads. It must also be able to conduct these tasks throughout its area of operations (deliberately vague). It must not be restricted by boundaries, timings, routes, etc.

7. Protection. UNOMUR will be unarmed and will remain unarmed. Therefore, the protection of UN personnel, facilities, vehicles and equipment must be the responsibility of the Ugandan Army. Ugandan Army personnel must accompany UNOMUR personnel on all tasks to provide protection.

8. Conduct of Tasks. The task of UNOMUR is to observe and report. The actual conduct of tasks in regards to establishing checkpoints, escorting on patrols and searching people and vehicles must be conducted by Ugandan Army personnel. UNOMUR personnel should not touch people, possessions or vehicles. They will determine what to search and when to search it, but actual searching will be done by the Ugandan Army.

9. Cooperation. The Ugandan Army is not a belligerent to the conflict in RWANDA. UNOMUR is in UGANDA at the initial request of the Ugandan Government. The mandate of UNOMUR can only be achieved with the cooperation of the Ugandan Army. Therefore, all dealings with the Ugandan Army must be open, honest and conducted in a spirit of cooperation.

10. Requirements. Analysis of the concept of operations has resulted in the following list of operational requirements (presented in chronological order), which the Ugandan Army should provide, for UNOMUR to accomplish its mandate.

11. Arrival Protection. From the arrival of the advance party on D Day, the NRA should be prepared to provide security at the airport, in-transit and at accommodations.

12. Liaison Officer(LO)\Information. The Ugandan Army and UNOMUR must exchange Liaison Officers who have communications, mobility and authority to pass requests to their respective superiors. The Ugandan Army LO must have access to the most up-to-date information regarding minefields, hostile activities or any operational matter deemed appropriate. Ideally, this will be the permanent LO from the Ugandan Army to UNOMUR so that a close working relationship can be developed. The ideal rank of such a LO would be a Major. In addition, all requests of the Ugandan Army must be passed through him to prevent confusion and he should have one point of contact in UNOMUR (CMO\DCMO). This officer should remain with Mission Headquarters throughout the duration of its mandate (a proposed LO organization is enclosed at FLAG A. He will also be the LO to Sector East Headquarters.

13. Helicopter Support. Since UNOMUR helicopters do not arrive until 45 days after the advance party and because it is desirable to both sides to commence operations as soon as they can be properly supported, the Ugandan Army should provide a helicopter to support UNOMUR. This helicopter must initially be available 24\7 in KAMPALA and on order in KABALE. It must have flight clearance at all times for command, control, reconnaissance and support tasks. It must have flight clearance to NAIROBI for casualty evacuation tasks. UNOMUR will provide a LO to this detachment. This requirement will end upon the operational availability of UNOMUR helicopters. It would only again be required for casualty evacuation tasks if UNOMUR helicopters were all non-serviceable.

14. Reconnaissance Protection. UNOMUR recce parties (2) will confirm the Headquarters locations in KABALE and in KISSORO between D+3 and D+5. These parties will each require an escort (ie.section of soldiers with vehicle, communication and support for 48 hours) and LOs. Preferably the LOs will be the permanent LO to each of Sector West and Mission\Sector East Headquarters. The LO to Sector West should be of the rank of Captain and remain with the sector headquarters for the duration of the UNOMUR mandate. (The LO for Mission\Sector East Headquarters is as per para 7b).

15. Operational Support Negotiation Conference: No earlier than 24 hours after the arrival of the CMO or in his absence, if required, the DCMO, will hold an operational support requirements conference must be held. The CMO should present the operational support requirements of UNOMUR to the Ugandan Minister of National Defence and\or the Commander of the Ugandan Armed Forces. Negotiations for operational support requirements should be conducted at this level. Both sides should be accompanied by appropriate staff as each deems necessary.

16. Protection of Advance Party Move to Kabale\Kissoro. At approximately D+6, the advance party will move to establish the Mission and Sector West Headquarters. The move will require the two LOs and an escort (ie.section each of Ugandan army personnel with vehicles, communications and support).

17. Protection of Mission\Sector East and Sector West Headquarters. A platoon, commanded by an officer, will be required for security on the perimeter of each headquarters. It should be commanded by an officer so that he will have a degree of local authority. This security force will also provide escorts for the Commanders and staff as required. Therefore it must have vehicles, communications and be self-supporting. It should remain on these tasks for the duration of the mandate.

18. Reconnaissance Patrol Protection. Starting D+7, UNOMUR will conduct a one-day vehicle patrol to each of the five static Observation Post\Checkpoints to confirm its location and

requirements. Each patrol will require a section sized escort with a vehicle, communications and support.

19. Main Body Arrival\Deployment Protection. the main body will be arriving on D+14, D+21 and D=28. The Ugandan Army should be prepared to provide security to each group of the Main Body at the airport, in-transit and at their accommodation. In addition as each group is moved to KABALE\KISSORO, it must have an escort with vehicles, communications and support.

20. Static OP\Checkpoint Protection. It is estimated that the manning of the five static OP\Checkpoints will progressively commence from D+7. Each, as it becomes operational, will require a section, ideally commanded by an officer, with their own integral transport, communications and logistical support. The officer will serve as LO to the team. They will be responsible for protection of UNOMUR personnel and for conducting all search tasks, on a 24\7 basis, for the duration of the mandate. *

21. Mobile Patrol Protection. It is estimated that the five mobile patrols will commence operation after D+7. Each mobile patrol team will require a section commanded by an officer. These sections will require integral transport, communications and logistical support. The officer will serve as LO to the team. They will be responsible for protection of UNOMUR personnel and for conducting all search tasks, on a 24\7 basis, for the duration of the mandate. They must be prepared to operate dismounted as well as mounted. *

22. Administrative Support. The following administrative support is required:

a. Water Trailers. One water trailer, with resupplied potable water, will be required at each static OP\Checkpoint from D+7 until UN arrangements can be made. In addition, each Headquarters will require the same from D+6 until UN arrangements can be made. A total of nine trailers;

b. Rations. Nil support for UNOMUR. All attached Ugandan Army personnel must be self-supporting with rations at no cost to the UN;

c. Ammunition. Nil support for UNOMUR. All attached Ugandan Army personnel must be self-supporting with ammunition and weapons, at no cost to the UN;

d. Transport\POL. Nil support for UNOMUR. All attached Ugandan Army personnel must be self-supporting with vehicles and POL, at no cost to the UN;

e. Medical. UNOMUR intends to evacuate any seriously ill

or injured personnel to NAIROBI. The UNOMUR Medical Officer must be provided with access to a Ugandan Army LO. Access to Ugandan medical facilities must be provided (eg. Xray and other specialist facilities etc); and

f. Maintenance. Nil support required for UNOMUR. All attached Ugandan Army equipment must have top maintenance priority or be replaced so as not to delay operations.

23. Plant Facilities and Support. UNOMUR will require specific facilities and support to accomplish its mandate:

a. a Mission\Sector East Headquarters facility of sufficient size and equipped to ensure the efficient functioning of command, control communications, liaison and support activities and personnel with their vehicles and equipment;

b. a Sector West Headquarters facility of sufficient size and equipped to ensure the efficient functioning of command, control, communications liaison and support activities and personnel with their vehicles and equipment;

c. a facility at each static OP\Checkpoint location of sufficient size to accommodate the site team and their equipment;

d. a helicopter landing zone at each location mentioned above; and

e. each facility will require utilities and services. It will be expected that installation, servicing and repairs will be expedited.

CONCLUSION

24. For UNOMUR to accomplish its mandate, it must obtain the operational support requirements articulated above. These requirements must be presented to the highest authority, as early as possible in the mission, to ensure the requirements can be delivered and thus prevent any unnecessary delay in the conduct of operations.

RECOMMENDATIONS

25. The following is recommended as the course of action in obtaining operational support requirements from the Ugandan Army:

a. approval of the support requirements articulated in this

brief;

b. coordination of the operational support requirements at a UNOMUR staff conference to be chaired by the CMO, in-theatre, to confirm all operational support requirements and negotiating strategy prior to the conference with the Ugandan Army;

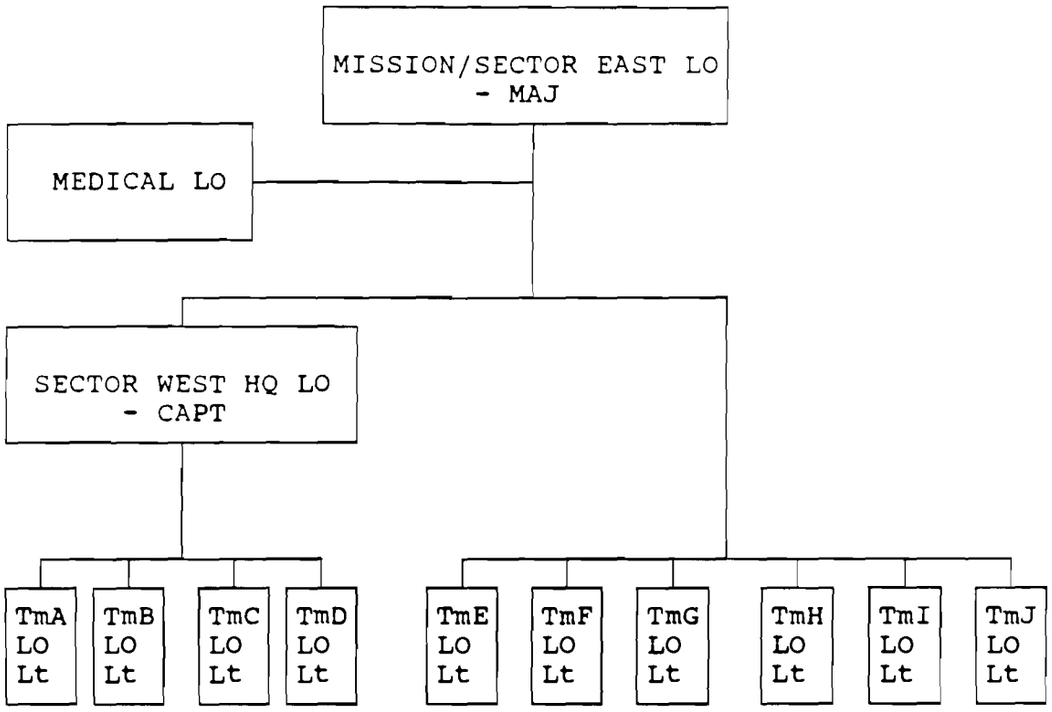
c. preparation of an agenda for the operational support requirements conference for CMO approval; and

d. coordination of the operational support requirements conference to be attended by the CMO with his staff, and the Ugandan Minister of National Defence and\or Armed Forces Commander and his staff.

Enclosure: 1

FLAG C

NRA LIAISON ORGANIZATION



UNITED NATIONS NATIONS UNIES

POSTAL ADDRESS—ADRESSE POSTALE: UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. 10017
CABLE ADDRESS—ADRESSE TELEGRAPHIQUE: UNATIONS NEWYORK

REFERENCE: MY GUIDELINES AS CMO

OUTGOING FACSIMILE

DATE: 29 JULY 1993

TO: CAPT. FORTIER, LA CITADELLE, QUEBEC	FROM: BARIL, MILITARY ADVISOR, UNATIONS, NEW YORK
FAX NO: 418.648.4095 INMARSAT:	FAX NO: (212) 963-9070
SUBJECT: **GENERAL GUIDELINES FOR THE CHIEF MILITARY OBSERVER**	
ATTN: BGen. Dallaire	
TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES INCLUDING THIS PAGE: 11	

UNITED NATIONS NATIONS UNIES

POSTAL ADDRESS—ADRESSE POSTALE: UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. 10017
CABLE ADDRESS—ADRESSE TÉLÉGRAPHIQUE: UNATIONS NEWYORK

REFERENCE:

28 July 1993

TO: Brigadier General Romeo A. Dallaire
Chief Military Observer

FROM: Kofi A. Annan
Under-Secretary-General
for Peace Keeping Operations

General Guidelines for the Chief Military Observer

References: A. Interim Report of the Secretary General of 20 May 1993 (S/25810).

B. Security Council Resolution 846 (1993) of 22 June 1993.

1. Please accept my congratulations on your appointment as Chief Military Observer in which capacity you will head the United Nations Observer Mission Uganda-Rwanda (UNOMUR). As the Under-Secretary-General for Peace Keeping Operations, I would like to convey to you general guidelines for your mission.

Authorization and Mandate

2. UNOMUR is a subsidiary organ of the United Nations, established pursuant to Security Council Resolution 846 (1993) of 22 June 1993. UNOMUR's mandate is established in operative paragraph 3 of Security Council Resolution 846 (1993), in

accordance with paragraphs 10 to 15 of the Secretary General's report (S/25810).

Terms of Reference

3. In accordance with the mandate, UNOMUR's terms of reference will be:

a. to be deployed on the Ugandan side of the border opposite the portion which is at present under the control of the RPF forces, for an initial period of six months.

b. to monitor the Uganda/Rwanda border to verify that no military assistance reaches Rwanda, focus being put primarily in this regard on transit or transport by roads or tracks which could accommodate vehicles carrying lethal weapons and ammunition across the border, as well as any other material which could be of military use.

Chain of Command between UNOMUR and UN HQ

4. UNOMUR is under the command of the Secretary-General, under the authority of the Security Council. Command in the field is exercised by yourself as the Chief Military Observer appointed by the Secretary-General with the consent of the Security Council. Your are responsible to the Secretary-General, who has delegated to me the responsibility for the management of UNOMUR, and your communications to United Nations Headquarters should normally be addressed to me.

Political Adviser and Information Officer

5. The Political Adviser and Information Officer is assigned to assist you in your contacts with the parties involved or affected, and in all other political tasks, including preparation of reports and recommendations to Headquarters, as well as in the contacts with the media and other public information tasks. You are expected to consult and to seek his/her advice and assistance as appropriate.

Reporting

. The Secretary-General reports to the Security Council about UNOMUR when appropriate, but not necessarily at regular intervals. Any matters which might affect the nature of the continued effective functioning of the Mission would be referred to the Council for its decision. On military and technical matters, you may report directly to me, while keeping the Military Adviser in DPKO fully informed.

7. You will keep me fully informed of the developments relating to the functioning of the mission along the instructions outlined in paragraphs 3 and 4 above. All matters which may affect the nature or the continued effectiveness of UNOMUR will be referred to this Headquarters for decision, as will all matters likely to affect the United Nations' relations with the parties or the troop contributing governments. You are required to prepare and submit to me a monthly report reviewing the over-all political and military situation as it affects the work of the Mission and on internal matters including personnel, administration and logistics. You should also submit periodic or ad hoc reports on any developments of special importance occurring in the interval

between monthly reports.

Responsibilities of the Chief Military Observer UNOMUR

8. Your responsibilities as Chief Military Observer are as follows:

a. You will be responsible, under the authority and supervision of the Secretary-General, for the organization and smooth functioning of UNOMUR;

b. All military personnel assigned to UNOMUR will be under your command and they will be directly answerable to you for the conduct and the performance of their duties;

c. You will have full and exclusive authority with respect to the assignment of members of your Headquarters staff, except the Deputy Chief Military Observer and Sector Commanders, who will be designated by myself, in consultation with you, on a rotational basis amongst contributing countries. When selecting officers for staff positions in your headquarters, you should make every effort to ensure that all contingents are, to the extent possible, represented;

d. You will have full and exclusive authority with respect to the operational deployment of all military personnel and civilian personnel, the latter through the Chief Administrative Officer (CAO);

e. You will establish a chain of command for UNOMUR, making use of the officers of your Headquarters staff and the commanders of the national contingents made available

by participating governments. You may delegate your authority through the chain of command;

f. As indicated in the notes prepared for the guidelines of military personnel, officers shall, during the term of their appointment carry out their duties and regulate their conduct solely with the interests of the United Nations in view. They shall not seek or receive instructions in the performance of their duties, from any Government or any other authority external to the United Nations. They shall exercise the utmost discretion in respect of all matters of official business. They shall not communicate to any person any information known to them by reason of their official position which has not been made public, except as required in the course of their duties or by authorization of the Chief Military Observer. Nor shall they, at any time, use such information to private advantage;

g. You are asked to inform me immediately if it comes to your knowledge that any of the participating governments is attempting to issue orders to its personnel on matters related to their UNOMUR duties or is communicating with them directly on questions of UNOMUR policy;

h. Your are required to submit performance evaluation reports on the observers. Such reports will be forwarded through me to the national authorities concerned;

i. You will be responsible for the good order and discipline within UNOMUR. You may make investigations, conduct inquiries and require information, reports and consultations for the purpose of discharging this responsibility. Responsibility for disciplinary action

in national contingents of UNOMUR rest with the commanders of the national contingents. If you consider it necessary, in the interest of the Mission to repatriate an officer, you should so recommend to me and I will take the matter up with the Government concerned.

9. In the performance of your functions as Chief Military Observer you will be assisted by:

a. Eighty one military observers.
b. Seventeen international staff.
c. Seven local staff.

Organization

10. The Military component will comprise 81 military observers from the member states. So far the following 10 countries have been approved by the Security Council to contribute to the military component of the UNOMUR:

a. Bangladesh.
b. Botswana.
c. Brazil.
d. Canada.
e. Fiji.
f. Hungary
g. Netherlands.
h. Senegal.
i. Slovak Republic.
j. Zimbabwe.

11. UNOMUR will have its headquarters in Kabale, a city centrally located close to the border area. There will be two

sector headquarters; Sector Headquarters East at Kabale and Sector Headquarters West at Kisoro. It is envisaged that five static observations posts would be established at the five main road crossings sites on the border.

Standing Operating Procedures (SOPs)

12. We will provide you with Guidelines which you should use to draw up your own Standard Operating Procedures within the shortest possible time after arrival in the mission area.

Communications with Contributing Governments

13. The channel for communications between the United Nations and the Participating Governments concerning their contingents or UNOMUR itself shall be between the United Nations Headquarters in New York and their Permanent Missions to the Organization. It is not permitted that matters of policy or administration be taken up directly between UNOMUR Headquarters and the Participating Governments.

The Chief Administrative Officer

14. In the exercise of your administrative responsibilities, you will be assisted by the Chief Administrative Officer (CAO). Under your overall authority the Chief Administrative Officer shall be responsible for:

a. all administrative functions and all general and technical services relating to the mission's activities,

and for providing the requisite administrative support for carrying out the substantive work of the mission effectively and economically;

b. all administrative and financial certification;

c. the proper implementation of the rules, regulations and instructions issued by the Offices of Human Resources Management and General Services (Field Operations Division) with respect to the administration and finance of the mission;

d. the Chief Administrative Officer will be assisted by a small number of administrative/finance officers, field services officers and other international and local staff as required;

e. on administrative and financial matters, UNOMUR communicates directly with the Field Operations Division at Headquarters. This is normally done by the CAO. However, as Chief of Mission, you have of course the right to communicate directly with the Director of the Division if you consider a matter important. You may also bring to my attention administrative matters when they have important operational implications.

15. Should you encounter any difficulties relating to administrative matters, you are to refer those matters to me.

instructions regarding which members of UNOMUR are authorized to make statements or give information to the media.

Conclusion

20. The foregoing guidelines are not exhaustive. I hope, however, that you will find them useful, especially at the beginning of your task.

Respect for Local Laws

16. It is the duty of members of UNOMUR to respect the laws and regulations of the Host States and to refrain from any activity of a political character in the Host States or other action incompatible with the international nature of their duties. They shall conduct themselves, at all times, in a manner befitting their status as member of UNOMUR.

17. Members of UNOMUR are entitled to the legal protection of the United Nations, pursuant to the applicable provisions of the Convention on Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations as provided for in the SOMA between the United Nations and the vernment of Uganda.

Visits to UNOMUR

18. Visits to the Mission by officials of the governments contributing military personnel to UNOMUR shall be arranged with you through United Nations Headquarters in New York.

. dia Coverage of UNOMUR

19. UNOMUR will be the object of media attention. It is desirable that its work be known and well understood by the public, subject to the information policy laid down by the Secretary-General. You should therefore facilitate the work of journalists wishing to report about the UNOMUR's activities and be accessible to them yourself. In this regard, you will be assisted by the Political Adviser and Information Officer, both of whom will be attached to your office. You should issue clear

DRAFT TWO

SOMA

Excellency,

I have the honour to refer to resolution 846 (1993) of 22 June 1993 by which the Security Council, inter alia, welcomed with appreciation the report of the Secretary-General on Rwanda contained in document S/25810 and Add.1 and decided to establish the United Nations Observer Mission Uganda-Rwanda (hereinafter referred to as "UNOMUR") to be deployed on the Ugandan side of the border. In the above-mentioned resolution, the Security Council further decided that UNOMUR shall monitor the Uganda/Rwanda border to verify that no military assistance reaches Rwanda, focus being put primarily in this regard on transit or transport, by roads or tracks which could accommodate vehicles, of lethal weapons and ammunition across the border, as well as any other material which could be of military use.

In order to facilitate the fulfilment of UNOMUR's purposes, I propose that your Government, in implementation of its obligations under Article 105 of the Charter of the United Nations, extend to UNOMUR, its property, funds and assets the status, privileges and immunities provided in the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations (herein after referred to as "the Convention").

In view of the importance of the functions which UNOMUR will perform, I propose that your Government extend to:

- the Chief Military Observer and other high ranking members of UNOMUR whose names shall be communicated to the Government the privileges and immunities, exemptions and facilities which are granted to diplomatic envoys in accordance with international law;

- Officials of the United Nations Secretariat assigned to serve with UNOMUR the privileges and immunities to which they are entitled under Articles V and VII of the Convention;

- Other persons assigned to serve with UNOMUR including the military observers, the privileges and immunities accorded to experts performing missions for the United Nations under Article VI of the Convention.

The privileges and immunities necessary for the fulfilment of the functions of UNOMUR also include:

(i) the unrestricted freedom of entry and exit without delay or hindrance of its personnel, property, supplies, equipment, spare parts and means of transport;

(ii) the unrestricted freedom of movement on land, bodies of water and air of personnel, property, supplies, equipment, spare parts and means of transport;

(iii) the exemption from all direct taxes, import and export duties and registration fees and charges;

(iv) the right to fly the United Nations flag on premises and vehicles as well as aircraft;

(v) the acceptance of United Nations registration of means of transport on land, bodies of water and in the air and United Nations licensing of the operators thereof; and

(vi) the right to unrestricted communication by radio, satellite or any other forms of communication including coded messages within the area of operations and to connect with the United Nations radio and satellite network, as well as by telephone, telegraph or any other means.

It is understood that the Government of Uganda shall assist UNOMUR in acquiring land and premises as may be necessary for the accommodation and fulfillment of its functions. All such land and premises shall be inviolable and subject to the exclusive control and authority of the United Nations.

It is also expected that the Government of Uganda shall provide UNOMUR personnel, where necessary and upon request of the Chief Military Observer, with maps and other information including location of mine fields and other dangers and

impediments which might be useful in facilitating its tasks and movements, **it being understood that information on location of mine fields shall be provided subject to its availability to the government.** Furthermore, and in accordance with operative paragraph 4 of Security Council resolution 846 (1993), the Government of Uganda shall provide UNOMUR with such support and co-operation as may be necessary for the discharge of its mandate as well as for its safety and that of its personnel. **In this regard, the Chief Military Observer and the Government of Uganda shall take appropriate measures to ensure close and reciprocal military liaison.**

If the above provisions meet with your approval, I would propose that this letter and the written confirmation of your acceptance of its provisions constitute an agreement between the United Nations and Uganda as required under Security Council resolution 846 (1993), before UNOMUR is deployed. **(This agreement may be terminated by either party upon written notice to the other and shall terminate one month from the receipt of such notice.)**

Accept, Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.

Boutros-Boutros Ghali

COMMENTS FROM UGANDA ON DRAFT SOMA

Mr Jonah
cc Mr Annan
CG

PERMANENT MISSION OF THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA TO THE UNITED NATIONS

UGANDA HOUSE
336 EAST 45th STREET
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017-3489
TELEPHONE: (212) 949-0110
FACSIMILE: (212) 687-4517
TELEGRAMS: PERMIGANDA

OUR REFERENCE UN/SA/6/1
YOUR REFERENCE

RECEIVED
4940
JUL 16 1993

July 15, 1993

HA
IR

Excellency,

I have the honour to transmit to you, upon instructions from my Government, the views of the Government of Uganda regarding the draft Agreement between Uganda and the United Nations Observer Mission Uganda-Rwanda (UNOMUR).

2. It is the expectation of the Government of Uganda that its position will facilitate the conclusion of an agreement on the establishment and operation of the Observer Mission.

3. Accept, Excellency the assurances of my highest consideration and esteem.

Prof. Perezi K. Kamunanwire
Ambassador/Permanent Representative

H.E. Dr. Boutros-Boutros Ghali
Secretary-General of the United Nations
United Nations Secretariat
New York, New York 10017.

TEXT OF THE VIEWS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF UGANDA ON THE DRAFT AGREEMENT BETWEEN UGANDA AND THE UNITED NATIONS FOR THE UNITED NATIONS OBSERVER MISSION UGANDA-RWANDA (UNOMUR)

1. We have no objection to the countries proposed to contribute troops to UNOMUR.

2. We propose that the area of their operations be clearly defined and further propose that their operations be limited by the Rwanda border, the road from Kyanika, Kisoro, Kabale, Ntungamo and Mirama hills.

3. We note that there will be need for proper liaison between the NRA and UNOMUR, in order to avoid the likelihood of any clashes between them in the course of their operations within the defined area in which UNOMUR will be operating. We request the UNOMUR to propose the necessary liaison and mode of communication which will be discussed and accepted.

4. We noted the provision allowing either party to terminate the agreement by giving the other party notice of the desired intention to do so. We propose that for such a purpose one month would be appropriate.

5. The mission of UNOMUR forces will include monitoring any movement of "any other materials that could be of military use." Materials that could be of military use need to be clearly defined.

6. The immunity of locally recruited staff needs to be clearly explained, as ordinarily local staff of diplomatic missions do not enjoy such privileges.

7. It was noted among the proposals that Uganda accords the UNOMUR, at no cost to the UN, all such land and premises as may be necessary for accommodation and fulfilment of its functions. We propose that the government of Uganda avails such land and premises where available at no extra costs to itself. Other necessary costs for such land and premises are to be met by the UN.

8. For purposes of clarity, it should be stated in the agreement that the government of Uganda shall be responsible for the safety of UNOMUR and its personnel only as long as they are within the borders of the territory of Uganda. The government of Uganda shall also be required to provide the UNOMUR information on location of mine fields only where such information is available to it.

9. We note that members of the UNOMUR personnel should be accorded unrestricted entry and exit while coming in and going out of the country and that the visa requirement should be waived. Our view is that the visa requirement should be maintained and a system be worked out such that the government of Uganda will be informed well in advance of the names and passport numbers of the UNOMUR personnel coming, and expected time of arrival.

10. It was noted that a UN mission report on the Rwanda conflict was quoted in the proposals for the agreement. We propose that we be availed the said report for us to study before its inclusion in the agreement.

UNITED NATIONS NATIONS UNIES

INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM MEMORANDUM INTERIEUR

TO:
A: Mr. Per Sjogren
Director
Field Operations Division

DATE: 6 July 93

REFERENCE:

THROUGH:
S/C DE:

FROM:
DE: Major-General J.M.G. Baril for
Military Adviser
Department of Peace-Keeping Operations

SUBJECT:
OBJET: **UNOMUR - Induction Plan for Deployment in Uganda**

1. Please refer to the enclosed Induction Plan for UNOMUR, as applicable to the deployment in Uganda, and the list of advance party.

2. The summarized deployment plan is as follows:

a. At present, two military observers are serving in Uganda. They were redeployed in Uganda from ONUMOZ and UNAVEM II respectively.

b. It is planned to deploy 21 observers (including two military observers, presently serving in Uganda) as an advance party, by 14 July 1993. These will include four military observers from the Netherlands, 10 military observers from Brazil and five additional military observers (including one medical officer) from UNAVEM II being redeployed from UNAVEM II.

c. On 19 July 1993, the Chief Military Observer is expected to arrive in the mission area.

d. From 28 July 1993 onwards, it is being planned to induct balance of military observers.

e. By 11 August 1993, it is expected that the mission will have its authorized strength of military observers.

f. Once deployment is completed, the military observers drawn from UNAVEM II and ONUMOZ will be reverted to their parent missions.

3. Above is for your information and necessary action.

Appendix A

UNOMUR - INDUCTION PLAN FOR DEPLOYMENT IN UGANDA

SL.	COUNTRY	STATUS AS ON 02 JUL 93	TO BE DEPLOYED BY 14 JUL 93	19 JULY 93	28 JULY 93	04 AUG 93	11 AUG 93	TOTAL DEPLOYED
1.	Bangladesh	-	-	-	-	10	-	10
2.	Botswana	-	-	-	-	10	-	10
3.	Brazil	-	12 (incl 2 fm UNAVEM i.e.UNMO & Medic)	-	03 (Medic)	-	-	15
4.	Canada	01 (from ONUMOZ)	-	01 (CMO)	-	-	-	02
5.	Fiji	-	-	-	-	-	08	08
6.	Hungary	01 (from UNAVEM)	03 (from UNAVEM)	-	-	-	04	08
7.	Netherlands	-	04 (incl 1 Sect Cmdr)	-	-	-	06	10
8.	Senegal	-	-	-	10 (incl 1 Sect Cmdr)	-	-	10
9.	Slovak Rep.	-	-	-	-	-	05	05
10.	Zimbabwe	-	-	-	10 (incl 1 DCMO)	-	-	10
	Sub-Total	02	19	01	23	20	23	-
	Total	02	21	22	45	65	88	88

NOTE:
To be reverted to Parent Mission on complet of strength in ONUMUR (ie after 11 Aug 93):

1. To UNAVEM II : 06 (01 Medic and 05 UNMO).
2. To ONUMOZ : 01 (UNMO)

Appendix B

UNOMUR - LIST OF ADVANCE PARTY

1. Already deployed

a. Capt Gagnon, Canada (from ONUMOZ)
b. Capt Makay, Hungary (from UNAVEM II)

2. To be redeployed from UNAVEM II

a. Col Forgacs, Hungary (from UNAVEM)
b. Maj Valentin, Brazil (Medical Officer)
c. Capt Krnczicki, Hungary (from UNAVEM)
d. Capt Hornyacsek, Hungary (from UNAVEM)
e. Capt Cardoso, Brazil

3. From Brazil

a. Capt Bruno Henrique de Avelar Francisco
b. Capt Jose Luiz Correa da Silva
c. Capt Juse Jorge daSilva
d. Capt Fernando Jose Soares da Cunha Mattes
e. Capt Jose Edson Alves da Silva
f. Capt Jose de Ribamar Pereira
g. Capt Ricardo Jose Rodrigues Santos
h. Capt Joao BoscoMonteiro Queiroz
i. Capt Americo Kunio Taguchi
j. Capt Samuel da Silva Ricordi

From Netherlands

a. Lt Col B.J.C.M. Van Rijckevorsel
b. Capt F.K.C. De Dwart
c. Capt W.J.P. De Kant
d. Capt F.M. Elbers

4. CANADA (+L)

- Maj Beardsly

UNOMUR SAFETY AND SECURITY

CONTENTS:

1. UGANDA BASIC DATA

2. WEEKLY FLIGHTS SCHEDULE

3. SAFETY AND SECURITY

- UNDP Emergency Coordination Unit
- Hotel Security
- Automobile Security

4. DRIVING

- In case of accidents
- In case of armed robbery

5. COMMON SENSE PRECAUTIONS

UGANDA - BASIC DATA

AREA:	241,038 sq. k.m (20% consists of lakes, swamps and rivers).
POPULATION & DISTRIBUTION:	16.67 Million (1991 Population Census); rural 89% urban 11%.
ALTITUDE:	located on the Central African Plateau at a base elevation of 3,400 - 4,000 feet above sea level.
MAIN TOWNS:	Capital-Kampala, 774,241 (1991 Population Census); Jinja (60,979) main industrial town. Entebbe (41,600).
LANGUAGES:	English (official); other principal: Swahili, Luganda
RELIGIONS:	Christian 84%, Moslem 10%, others 6%.
WEIGHTS AND MEASURES:	Metric system
TIME:	GMT +3 hours
ELECTRICITY:	220 - 250 Volts
CURRENCY:	The Uganda Shilling
EXCHANGE RATE:	Free Market US$1 =1,230 Ug.Shs. (NOV. 1992) Official US$1 = 1,190 Ug. Sh.
ECONOMIC INDICATORS:	- GDP growth rate (a. 1987-91) estimate 6% - GDP per capita (1990 est) US$280 - GDP sectoral distribution (1990 est.) - Agriculture 70%, Industry 8%; and services 22%. - Principal Exports (1990); Coffee 80%, Cotton 3%, Others 17%. - Principal Imports (1990); Petroleum Products 39%, Motor vehicles and spares 15%, others 46%. - Annual Inflation (Kampala Index) 1987: 320%, 1990: 25.3% and 1991: 33%.
CLIMATE:	Uganda generally has a very pleasant climate because of the relatively high altitude. Temperatures over most of the country vary between a minimum of 64° F (18° C) and a maximum of 86° F (30° C). In Kampala, the area temperatures range from 68° F to 82° F (20° C to 28° C).

NEIGHBOURING COUNTRIES: Uganda is bordered by Sudan to the North; Tanzania and Rwanda to the South; Kenya to the East; and Zaire to the West. It is also the cradle of the River Nile and accommodates the western Rift Valley.

TRAVEL: Kampala is some 1,440 kilometers from the coast by road or rail, There is an international airport at Entebbe, 35 km. from the capital. Presently there are nine international passenger services provided from and to Uganda (British Airways, Sabena, Ethiopia, Aeroflot, Kenya, Tanzania, Zambian and Uganda Airlines, Air Burundi, Egypt Air)

The road from Kampala to the Uganda/Kenya border (Malaba/Busia) is completely tarmac. From Kenya border the road from Malaba or Busia to Nairobi is all tarmac. The Nairobi-Mombasa stretch is excellent. The distance from Kampala to Nairobi is about 700 km and can be covered in 6 to 8 Hours (2-3 hours to the border and 4-5 hours to Nairobi). The border formalities are relatively easy (usually 30 minutes on each side.) Tarmac and all-weather roads connect the major towns in Uganda.

SHOPPING: Most shops are open Monday to Friday - 0830 to 1700; Saturdays 0830 to 1500. Wood carvings, batiks, and colourful baskets are available. Three Duty Free Shops are available in Kampala from which different consumables can purchased.

ENTERTAINMENT: The major towns of Uganda provide a variety of entertainment, live theaters and dancing.

BANKING: Hours of Business: Monday to Friday 0800 - 1500 hours.

OTHER PLACES OF INTEREST:
The Source of the Nile:
The Kasubi Tombs
The Uganda Martyrs Shrine, Namugongo
The Uganda Museum
The National Parks
Bujagali Falls

GENERAL:

In general there are no restrictions on the movements of international personnel in Kampala and the surrounding areas except for certain areas such as military installations. However international personnel are required to obtain security clearances from the Designated Official when travelling to West Nile, Northern Uganda, Teso and Karamoja.

SAFETY AND SECURITY

Security has been a major problem in Uganda, and is gradually improving. Sensible precautions must always be taken: locking doors and gates at night, concealing valuables, and not leaving anything out.

The threat is mainly break-ins to houses and hi-jacking on the roads at night. Be cautious travelling at night, it is best to travel in convoy. Keep alert and aware of what is going on around you.

Weapons are plentiful, and thieves are often armed, but normally are satisfied with loot and do not kill.

UNDP EMERGENCY COORDINATION UNIT (ECU)

UNDP ECU has a radio room maintaining a 24-hour watch - call sign "ABLE" on the following:

A. Emergency coordination HF 7734 KHZ;
B. UNDP VHF Channel 2: 153330 MHZ
C. Telephone 233-783

UNDP ECU Coordinates UN Security, Medical and transport resources, and should be briefed on all travel plans and contingencies.

HOTELS

1. Upon entering or leaving your room, make it a habit to lock the door.

2. If possible, leave the door key in the cylinder while you are in your room. You would always know where the key is located and make it difficult for anyone to insert a key into the door lock from the outside while yours is still there.

3. Before leaving, inspect your room to make sure no money, jewelry, cameras, etc, have been left exposed.

4. Before going to bed place a chair back under the doorknob or against the door itself.

5. Put your name and address inside you luggage so that if, for any reason, you do lose it, it can be forwarded to you.

6. Do not pack any valuables in your luggage. Keep them on your person or in your sight (tote bag) at all times while travelling.

7. Watch your luggage at all times before it is taken by an authorized employee and always be aware of its location. Do not permit self-appointed porters to handle it.

AUTOMOBILES

1. Regularly check the gasoline gauge, tyre pressure, oil and water level, and overall condition before driving.

2. Do not hide ignition/truck keys in or underneath the automobile which may be found by a thief.

3. Do not leave packages, clothing or valuables exposed in an automobile. Lock them in the truck or hide them on the floor behind the driver's seat or under a seat out of sight. It is unadvisable under any circumstances to leave brief cases in an unattended vehicle.

4. When parked, upon leaving the automobile, secure all windows and lock the doors remembering to take the key out of the ignition lock.

5. Do not leave registration papers, valuables, etc., in the glove compartment. Never leave your automobile idling unattended.

6. Always drive with your doors locked and your windows rolled up. For ventilation when necessary, open the driver's side window slightly.

7. Never give a ride to a stranger or volunteer your automobile to a group of strangers even though you may have another known passenger with you.

DRIVING

- Always use seatbelts;
- Ugandans drive on the left-hand side;
- Use extreme caution passing if in a car with left hand drive;
- Cars in roundabouts have the right of way - give way when entering;
- Cars on main highways have the right of way over cars crossing or joining.

- Unmarked speed bumps are often placed in villages.

- Pot holes can be very deep and appear anywhere.

- Beware of:
  - pedestrians - crossing without looking.
  - Bicycles - in traffic
  - Matatus - often pull in and out of traffic without signals.

- Slow down at Police Road Blocks until the Police recognize your plate and wave you through.

- Be patient.
- Remember you are a guest in this country.

IN CASE OF ACCIDENTS

1. Do not panic in case of an accident. The first thing is to determine if you or anyone else is injured. Thereafter, work hard at keeping everyone calm. Nothing will be gained by angry confrontation, and a lot can be lost.

2. If you have a radio notify the ECU "ABLE" of the accident, your location and any injury. Use a telephone if there is no radio. If you are in the countryside, there may be a town nearby with either telephone or radio.

3. If there is injury to UN personnel, determine if he/she can be moved. If yes, plan to take the injured person to medical help. If not ECU "ABLE" or UNDP Field Security Officer must be informed immediately.

4. You must determine if you are in danger from Ugandan citizens because of the accident. The determining factors will be whether there are injuries to Ugandan citizens and whether there is a crowd of onlookers.

   -- if there were no injuries, you should remain at the scene but insist that the police be summoned.

   -- if there were injuries, you should plan to take the victim to the nearest medical facility.

5. **If at any point you feel threatened,** you should leave the scene and go to the nearest police station or to the closest place of safety (Embassy, Hotel and Resistance Council office (RCs), etc) from which you can contact the Police and UNDP.

6. Avoid on the spot negotiation.

Anti-Hijacking Guidelines for Vehicles

1. Introduction Hijacking is a crime which causes concern among drivers and passengers even though the actual number of incidents (and injuries to victims) is very small in comparison to the total number of vehicles.

2. General Guidelines Hijacking is a difficult crime to defend against. You can reduce your chances of victimization by:

a) Minimizing vehicle travel. If you are not on the road, you cannot be hijacked.

b) Knowing the techniques used by local hijackers, e.g., roadblocks, stop sign attacks, vehicle cutoffs, fake accidents, bogus emergency vehicles and confrontations at entry gates to residences.

c) Avoiding travel during times or in locations favored by hijackers.

d) Avoiding solitary travel. Generally, hijackers are less likely to inflict serious injuries when two or more people are in a vehicle.

e) Locking vehicle doors and keeping windows closed.

3. Hijacking Situations If hijackers are encountered, a driver must make an immediate appraisal of the situation and decide whether to stop or take evasive action. Each course of action has its own unique dangers.

a) Stopping If your vehicle is stopped by hijackers:

i) do not resist. Keep your hand in view.

ii) do not make any sudden moves. Be especially careful reaching to release your seat belt.

iii) use due speed to comply with the hijackers' instructions. The hijackers are probably nervous and want to leave the area quickly.

iv) surrender personal items, such as jewelry, purses, wallets and briefcases, on demand;

v) try to note the hijackers physical and clothing descriptions without being obvious; and

vi) report the incident quickly and accurately.

b) Evasive Actions Escaping from a hijacking situation usually involves offensive driving maneuvers at speeds of 20 to 30 miles per hour. Once committed to evasive actions drivers must be willing to crash their own vehicle, damage property and violate traffic rules if the need arises. Always wear a seat belt. This facilitates a decision to take evasive actions. (An even better reason to wear a seat belt is to reduce personal injury in case of an ordinary traffic accident - a more likely possibility than a hijacking.)

c) Offensive Maneuvers Such vehicle driving maneuvers are done at 20 to 30 mph (Not at 60 to 80 mph as performed in the movies by professional drivers) and include such techniques as:

i) panic stop and reverse direction;

ii) non-stop U-turn. This may require sideswiping trees, buildings or other cars;

iii) jumping curbs and traffic islands. Approach at 30 to 40 degrees so that one tire at a time impacts the curb; and

iv) ramming other vehicles. Try to hit the other vehicle in the rear (lightest area). Approach at 45 to 90 degrees. Depress the gas pedal and drive through the other vehicle. Do not think about the impact.

d) Hijacking Indicators The following warning signal may indicate a hijacking is imminent:

i) a vehicle with two or more occupants

ii) animated conversation or gestures between vehicle occupants, especially those in the from seat.

iii) a vehicle trailing behind your vehicle at a constat distance.

iv) a vehicle trailing closely behind your vehicle but does not take opportunities to pass.

v) a vehicle trying to pass your vehicle on a deserted stretch of road. No crossroads are in the area.

vi) suspicious persons loitering along the roadside (sometimes on both sides of the road) in high risk areas.

4. Miscellaneous:

a) Try to drive, think and plan ahead.

b) In high risk areas drivers should not talk to passengers, listen to the radio or daydream. (If you are a passenger, do not distract the driver or engage in reading newspapers, reports, etc.) Remain alert and observant.

c) Know locations of safe haven areas.

d) Try to keep going even if your vehicle is damaged or a tire flattened during evasive action.

e) Know your vehicle's limitations.

f) Ensure copies of important documents relating to your vehicle are stored in a safe location.

COMMON SENSE PRECAUTIONS

- Do recognize that there may be turbulence in the society at present, so avoid trouble whenever possible.

- Do take your malaria tablets weekly if you will be travelling into lowland areas of Uganda.

- Do remember that HIV/AIDS is an epidemic in Uganda which means avoiding any exposure to blood or other body fluids.

- Do not take photographs of any government buildings.

- Do not resist an armed robbery attempt, in the event you become a victim.

- Do not panic in case of an auto accident. You must quickly determine if you are in danger because of the accident. The determining factors will be whether there were injuries to Ugandan citizens and whether there is a crowd of onlookers.

  -- if there were no injuries, you should remain at the scene but insist that the police be summoned.

  -- if there were injuries, and if your vehicle is operable, it would be best to take the victim(s) to a medical facility. Otherwise, you should try to obtain agreement from someone at the scene with a vehicle to take the victim(s) to the nearest medical facility, and you should go as well.

If at any point you feel threatened, you should leave the scene and go to the closest place of safety (police station, Embassy, Hotels, Resistance Council Office 'RCs' etc) from which you can contact the UNDP, Emergency Coordination Unit.

UNITED NATIONS MISSION IN UGANDA/RWANDA (UNOMUR)

OPERATIONAL JOINING INSTRUCTION FOR THE GUIDANCE OF KEY APPOINTMENTS ON ASSIGNMENT TO UNOMUR

OPERATIONAL JOINING INSTRUCTIONS FOR MILITARY PERSONNEL ASSIGNED TO THE UNITED NATIONS OBSERVER MISSION IN UGANDA/RWANDA (UNOMUR)

1. INTRODUCTION

1. The following operational joining instructions are issued to key appointments on assignment to UNOMUR. They are based on an initial estimate of the situation by the Chief Military Military Observer, Brigadier General Romeo Dallaire, OMM, CD (CANADA) and are forwarded as general information to assist military observers in preparing themselves for service in UNOMUR. They will also serve to ensure maximum concurrent activity can take place prior to, and during the deployment of UNOMUR.

2. Anticipation of future tasks at all levels, flexibility in preparation and planning and maximum cooperation will ensure a speedy and efficient operational deployment of their mission.

2. GENERAL

A. SITUATION

3. As of 26 July 1993, the Status of Mission Agreement (SOMA) has not been finalized. The United Nations has directed that UNOMUR will not be deployed unitil the SOMA is finalized.

4. To facilitate civil and military preparations and deployments the finalization of the SOMA will serve as the benchmark for the commencement of the operation. At this time, it is anticipated that the necessary civilian administrative support personnel will deploy to theatre within 48 hours of the finalization of the SOMA. They will require at least 48 hours to complete the immediate administrative requirements for the arrival of the military advance party.

5. Arrival of the advance party in the theatre will be referred to as D Day and all subsequent activities will be scheduled from that date until the Mission is complete on the ground and ready to conduct operations.

B. MISSION

6. The mandate for UNOMUR is in accordance with operative paragraphs 2 and 3 of Security Council Resolution 5/846 of 22 June 1993.

7. The mission of UNOMUR will be to deployed to UGANDA side of the UGANDA/RWANDA border to monitor and verify that no military assistance reaches RWANDA.

3. OPERATIONS

C. CHIEF MILITARY OBSERVERS CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

8. After analyzing the Preliminary Report of the Technical Mission to UGANDA and RWANDA (dated 14 April 1993) and after receiving extensive briefings at the United Nations, the CMO has completed an initial estimate of the situation and has commenced detailed planning for the deployment and employment of UNOMUR. Tentative organization of the Mission is at Annex A.

9. UNOMUR will have its mission headquarters in Kabale, a town centrally located in the area of operations. The mission will have two sector headquarters (EAST and WEST). Sector East Headquarters will be co-located with UNOMUR Headquarters and many of the personnel will be doubly employed in both headquarters (due to manpower constraints).

10. Sector East will have a HQ of seven personnel, three six-man static observation posts/check point teams and three six-man possible patrol teams (total: 43 personnel).

11. A static observation post\ check point will be established on each of the three major border crossings points (West to East):

a. Kabale - Byumba -Kigali;

b. Kabale - Kiyombe - Ngarama; and

c. Kagitumba - Gabiro.

12. The three mobile patrols for the Sector East will patrol along north of the border. Patrol routes and boundaries to be confirmed.

13. Sector West Headquarters will be located in Kisoro.

14. Sector West will have two six-man static observation post/check point teams and two six-man mobile patrol teams.

15. A static observation post/check point will be established on each of two major border crossing points:

a. Kisoro - Ruhengeri; and

b. Kusaya - Kirombo.

16. Sector West mobile patrols will patrol along in depth north of the border. Patrol routes and boundaries to be confirmed.

17. The Mission will also have an aviation section of three helicopters which will be employed by the CMO of the following tasks:

a. casualty - evacuation;

b. aerial surveillance of the area of operations using sensory devices; and

c. command control and liaison.

18. The concept of operations for the employment of the static observation posts/check points will be that each location will be manned by a six-man team. The team will assisted by Ugandan Army (NRA) personnel in the searching of vehicles and personnel and report movement of war materials into RWANDA. The Ops will operate on a 24/7 basis. These Ops will be permanent, self contained facilities (i.e. vehicles, radios, shelters, protective fences, supplies, lighting, heat, etc). Teams will be expected to operate on site for up to 15 days. These locations will be fully manned (i.e. no UN personnel on leave or compensatory time off). Security for these locations should be provided by NRA personnel who should also assist all search tasks. The CMO considers these locations to be the key task of the mission.

19. The concept of opertions for the employment of mobile patrols will be that each will be manned by a six man team. The team should be accompanied by NRA personnel who will assist in all searches. These patrols will be conducted initially by a minimum of four personnel on two 4 X 4 vehicles. These patrols will be conducted by day and night, by vehicles or on foot. It is during this period that UN Leave\CTO will be taken.

20. Within sectors, the Sector Commander will rotate observation post/check points teams with mobile patrol teams every 15 days. While on mobile patrol duty each UNMO will receive 3 days compensatory time off (i.e. 3 days for every 30 days on operations) and one UNMO per team will be on 14 days UN Leave. The scheduling of CTO and UN Leave will be the responsibility of the Sector Commanders. No leave is to be granted prior to D Day & 30.

D. LIKELY TASKS

21. The deployment into theatre will be conducted in four phases:

a. phase 1 - Arrival of the Advance Party. Likely tasks will be

(1) Arrival on D Day,

(2) Composition as per Annex B,

(3) In-clearance at Kampala, coordinated by civilian staff and recce party,

(4) Initial assignment of employment and tasks,

(5) Reconnaissance of headquarters locations,

(6) Completion of liaison, reconnaissance and planning by CMO,

(7) Issue of initial operation order,

(8) Move to and establish Mission and Sector Headquarters,

(9) Conduct reconnaissance, liaison and plan for static observation posts/check points,

(10) Conduct initial reconnaissance, liaison and plan for patrol routes,

(11) Complete and draft standard operating procedures, and

(12) above noted tasks complete by D & 14.

b. phase 2 - Arrival of the Main Body. The following tasls will likely be conducted;

(1) Arrival of the Main 1 - D & 14, Main 2 - D & 21, and Main 3 - D & 28, as per Annex. Main 2 and Main 3 may be advanced

(2) Mains to conduct in-clearance in Kampala, on arrival,

(3) Mains to be moved to Kabale,

(4) Mains to be briefed by CMO in Kabale,

(5) Mains to be broken down into teams and equipped,

(6) Static observation posts/check points to be manned on order,

(7) Mobile patrols to commence on order, and

(8) Above noted tasks to be completed by D & 30.

c. phase 3 - Repatriation of loaned UNMOs. The following tasks will likely be conducted;

(1) Handover of key positions complete by D & 30,

(2) Move to Kampala,

(3) Out-clearance, and

(4) Repatriation to parent mission by D & 35.

d. phase 4 - Arrival of Aviation Section. The following tasks will likely be conducted;

(1) Arrival D & 30 - D & 40,

(2) In-clearance at Kampala,

(3) Briefing by CMO at Kabale, and

(4) Operational no later than D & 45.

E. **MOVEMENT**

22. UNMOs will be deployed by the UN. Arrival dates in Kampala are tentatively scheduled for the following dates:

a. D Day - Arrival of the Advance Party;

b. D & 1 - Arrival of the G3 Ops;

c. D & 4 - Arrival of the CMO;

d. D & 14 - Arrival of Main 1;

e. D & 21 - Arrival of Main 2;

f. D & 28 - Arrival of Main 3;

g. D & 35 - Departure of loaned personnel and arrival of Aviation Section; and

h. D & 45 - Aviation Section operational.

F. **OPERATION ORDER**

23. The CMO will arrive in theatre no later than D & 4. He will require 4 days for reconnaissance, liaison and planning. An initial operation order will be issued after these activities. Location and date/time to be promulgated.

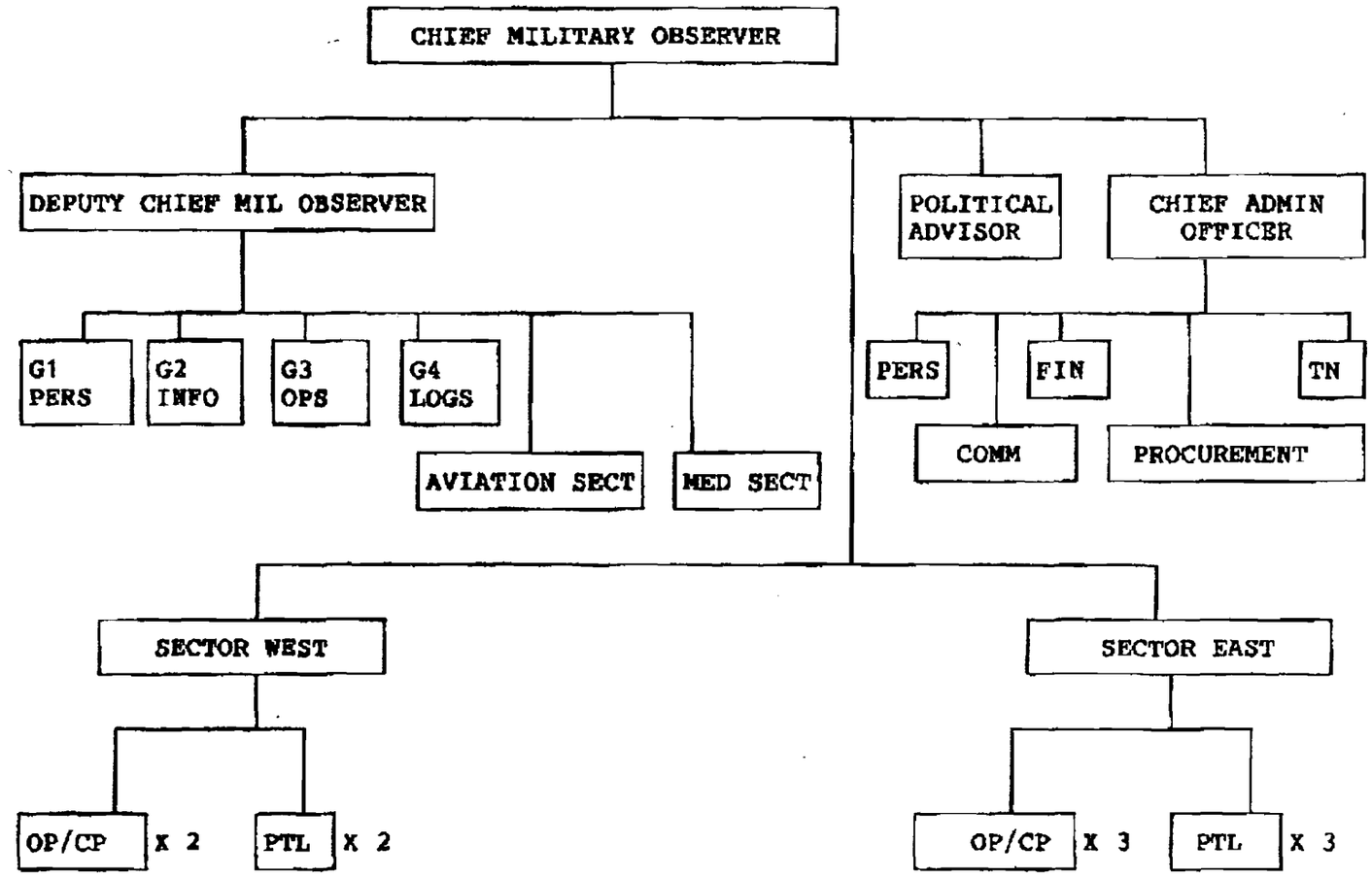
24. All Main arrivals will be briefed by the CMO and headquarters staff on arrival at Mission Headquarters in Kabale.

4. ADMINISTRATION

G. **ADMINISTRATION**

25. Pertinent administration requirements have been promulgated by the UN in Notes for the Guidance of Military Observers on Assignment to the United Nations Mission in UGANDA/RWANDA (UNOMUR).

ANNEX A


CHIEF MILITARY OBSERVER
DEPUTY CHIEF MIL OBSERVER
POLITICAL ADVISOR
CHIEF ADMIN OFFICER
G1 PERS
G2 INFO
G3 OPS
G4 LOGS
AVIATION SECT
MED SECT
PERS
FIN
TN
COMM
PROCUREMENT
SECTOR WEST
SECTOR EAST
OP/CP
X 2
PTL
X 2
OP/CP
X 3
PTL
X 3

ANNEX B

ADVANCE PARTY COMPOSITION/EMPLOYMENT

SERIAL	POSITION	RANK	COUNTRY	ARRIVAL	REMARKS
1	G2/ADC	CAPT	CANADA	DEPLOYED	UNOMOZ
2	G3 LIAISON	CAPT	HUNGARY	DEPLOYED	FM UNAVEM
2	M.LARS SKOLD &	STAFF	A/CAO	D-2	
3	DCMO/COS	COL	HUNGARY	D DAY	FM UNAVEM
4	G4OPS/G4-61SE	CAPT	NETH	D DAY	
5	G1	CAPT	NETH	D DAY	
6	MED O	MAJ	BRAZIL	D DAY	FM UNAVEM
7	SR DUTY O	CAPT	BRAZIL	D DAY	
8	SIGS DUTY O	CAPT	HUNGARY	D DAY	FM UNAVEM
9	AIR DUTY O	CAPT	BRAZIL	D DAY	
10	ENG DUTY O	CAPT	BRAZIL	D DAY	FM UNAVEM
11	SW COMMANDER	LCOL	NETH	D DAY	
12	G3-62 SW	MAJ	BRAZIL	D DAY	
13	G4-61 SW	CAPT	NETH	D DAY	
14	SIGS DUTY O	CAPT	HUNGARY	D DAY	FM UNAVEM
15	AIR DUTY O	CAPT	BRAZIL	D DAY	
16	ENG DUTY O	CAPT	BRAZIL	D DAY	
17	UNMO	CAPT	BRAZIL	D DAY	
18	UNMO	CAPT	BRAZIL	D DAY	
19	UNMO	CAPT	BRAZIL	D DAY	
20	UNMO	CAPT	BRAZIL	D DAY	
21	UNMO	CAPT	BRAZIL	D DAY	
22	G3OPS/G3-62SCD	MAJ	CANADA	D + 1	
23	CMO	BGEN	CANADA	D + 4	

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UNITED NATIONS MISSION IN UGANDA/RWANDA (UNOMUR)

NOTES FOR THE GUIDANCE OF MILITARY OBSERVERS ON ASSIGNMENT

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MM

UNOMUR

UNITED NATIONS NATIONS UNIES

OUTGOING FACSIMILE

Dated: 14 July 1993

To: 1) Permanent Mission of Bangledesh
Attn: Mr. Mohd. Ziauddin
FAX: 972-4038

2) Permanent Mission of Botswana
Attn: Mr. Modisane
FAX: 725-5061

3) Permanent Mission of Brazil
Attn: Mr. Afonso Cardoso
FAX: 371-5716

4) Permanent Mission of Canada
Attn: Col. Fraser
FAX: 486-1295

5) Permanent Mission of Fiji
Attn: Mr. Brian Singh
FAX: 319-1896

6) Permanent Mission of Hungary
Attn: Dr. Laszlo Molnar
FAX: 755-5395

7) Permanent Mission of Netherlands
Attn: Lt.Col. Van Veen
FAX: 370-1954

8) Permanent Mission of Senegal
Attn: M. Mame Balla Sy
FAX: 737-7461

9) Permanent Mission of Slovakia
Attn: Dr. Peter Tomka
FAX: 980-3295

10) Permanent Mission of Zimbabwe
Attn: Mr. R. Zenenga
FAX: 755-4188

From: Annan
UNATIONS, New York

Subject: AMENDMENT TO THE 'NOTES FOR THE GUIDANCE OF MILITARY OBSERVERS ON ASSIGNMENT' TO UNOMUR

Please amend Paragraph 32 of the 'Notes For The Guidance Of Military Observers On Assignment' (UNOMUR) as follows:

32. a. The recommended immunizations for the observers are the following:

(1) Typhoid.

(2) Tetanus toxoid.

(3) Poliomyelitis.

(4) Meningococcal vaccination, either Hepatitis A or Immune Globulin.

(5) Hepatitis B vaccination.

b. The required immunization for Uganda / Rwanda is yellow fever.

c. For malaria chemoprophylaxis, Mefloquine hydrochloride (Brand name - Lariam 250 mg./tablet) is required in the following dosages:

(1) For prolonged stays in the endemic area (more than 3 weeks):

First dose of one tablet (250 mg.) is to be taken 1 week before arriving in malarious area, followed by one tablet <u>once weekly</u> always on the same day for the next 3 weeks. After the fourth dose, the regimen is to be continued by taking <u>every 2 weeks until 4 weeks</u> after leaving the malarious zone.

(2) For brief stays in endemic area (1 to 3 weeks):

First dose of one tablet (250 mg.) is to be taken 1 week before arriving in malarious area, followed by 1 tablet <u>once weekly</u> always on the same day for the <u>next 5 weeks</u>.

d. A list of immunizations for Uganda / Rwanda is also attached for ready reference.

Regards.

UN MEDICAL SERVICE

The following are the immunizations given for Uganda/Rwanda (UNOMUR)

Kind Of Immunization	Duration Or Protection	Number Of Doses	Timing Between Doses
Tetanus Toxoid 0.5ml IM	10 years	Booster - 1 Initial Series - 3	1 month between 1st and 2nd dose 1 year between 2nd and 3rd dose
Typhoid 0.5ml SC	3 years	Booster - 1 Initial Series - 2	1 month between 1st and 2nd dose
Poliomyelitis T O P V 0.5ml	10 years	Booster - 1 Initial Series - 3	6-8 weeks between 1st and 2nd dose 1 year between 2nd and 3rd dose
Imune Globulin 2mls IM	3-6 months	1 injection	6 months
Hepatitis B 1ml IM	3-8 years	Booster - 1 Initial Series - 3	1 month between 1st and 2nd dose 5 months between 2nd and 3rd dose
Yellow Fever 0.5ml SC -Required	10 years (6 months - Adult)	1 injection	10 years
Meningococcal Vaccine 0.5ml SC		1 injection	3 years
Hepatitis A (Havrix) or ~~Hepatitis A~~ Immune Globulin (please see above)		Initial Series - 3	1 month (2 weeks if necessary) between 1st and 2nd dose and 5 months between 2nd and 3rd dose.

UNITED NATIONS MISSION IN UGANDA/RWANDA (UNOMUR)

NOTES FOR THE GUIDANCE OF MILITARY OBSERVERS ON ASSIGNMENT

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GUIDELINES FOR GOVERNMENTS CONTRIBUTING MILITARY PERSONNEL TO THE UNITED NATIONS OBSERVER MISSION IN UGANDA/RWANDA (UNOMUR)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The following guidelines are based on the experiences and instructions of other United Nations peace-keeping operations. These guidelines provide basic information for Military Observers to acquaint them with the United Nations Observer Mission in Uganda/Rwanda (UNOMUR) and to enable them to make the necessary arrangements prior to their departure for the mission area.

2. These notes were prepared by the Department of Peace-keeping Operations (DPKO) in consultation with Field Operations Division (FOD) Office of the General Services, United Nations Secretariat.

3. Adherence to these guidelines will ease the administrative problems in the initial stages of service with UNOMUR and enhance operational efficiency.

II. GENERAL BACKGROUND

A. Functions

4. UNOMUR's mandate is in accordance with operative Paragraphs 2 and 3 of Security Council Resolution S/846 of 22 June 1993 will be:

a. to deploy on the Uganda side of the Uganda/Rwanda border;

b. to monitor the Uganda/Rwanda border to verify that no military assistance reaches Rwanda, focus being put primarily in this regard on transit or transport by roads or tracks which could accommodate vehicles of lethal weapons and ammunition across the border, as well as any other material which could be of military use.

B. Authority and duration of mandate

5. Authority for the mission is the Security Council Resolution S/846 of June 1993. The initial duration of the mandate will be six months.

C. Organization

6. UNOMUR will be headed by a Chief Military Observer (CMO) designated by the Secretary-General under the authority of the Security Council. The CMO will report to the Secretary-General. The Military Observer component of the mission will comprise 81 Military Observers.

7. UNOMUR will have its headquarters in Kabale, a town centrally close to the border area and two sector headquarters, one co-located with UNOMUR headquarters and the other at Kisoro. To ensure ease of operations and effective monitoring, observers will be divided equally among the two sectors in conformity with the mode of operations.

8. The operation will be conducted as follows:

a. static observation posts on selected main and secondary crossing points;

b. vehicle patrols that can be conducted randomly by day and night within 20 kilometres from the border;

c. rear area vehicle patrols staged from Mbarara covering an area up to 100 kilometres north of the border and specifically aimed at random inspections of vehicles;

d. an aviation section of three helicopters will conduct aerial surveillance of the border on a 24/7 basis using sensory devices.

). **Civilian Personnel**

). Professional staff of the United Nations will be assigned to NC R to carry out political, legal, public information and dministrative functions, including transport and communications, inance, etc. The staff will be mostly located at the Mission ea uarters with some elements in Kampala. There will be dditional staff for field, general services as well as local mployees. A civilian staff component will be required for perations support.

III. MILITARY OBSERVERS

. **General**

0. Observers are military officers assigned to serve with the nited Nations on a loan basis by governments of member states at he request of the Secretary-General.

11. While in the mission area, United Nations Military Observers (UNMOs) are under command of the Chief Military Observer (CMO) and are answerable to him for their conduct and performance. The CMO will normally exercise command directly to Sector Commanders. In the absence of the CMO, command will be exercised by the Deputy Chief Military Observer (DCMO) or the Chief Operations Officer (COO). The CMO is authorised to accord to UNMOs official recognition of service. He is empowered to enforce military discipline within the mission.

B. Conduct and performance

12. UNMOs shall, during the term of their appointment, discharge their duties and regulate their conduct with only the interests of the United Nations in view. They shall not seek or accept instructions in respect of the performance of their duties from their own government or from any other authority external to the United Nations.

13. UNMOs must always be completely impartial and objective and should avoid any action that might give rise to doubts about their ability to remain so. In this respect, an UNMO should have neither family ties nor other close ties with individuals, organizations, or parties who may cause the UN's credibility to come under question.

14. UNMOs are to exercise the utmost discretion in respect of all matters of official business. They must not communicate to any person any information known to them by reason of their official position which has not been made public, except in the course of their duties or with the authorization of the CMO. Also, they must not use such information to private advantage. On taking up their assignment, UNMOs are required to sign an undertaking the text of which is attached. These obligations shall not cease after the term of the observer's appointment with the United Nations.

15. Weapons. Observers are not permitted to carry arms and, therefore, are not authorized to carry their own personal weaponry into the mission area.

C. Privileges and immunities

16. The privileges and immunities of United Nations Military Observers are defined under Article VI "Experts on Missions for United Nations" of the Convention of the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations. The governments of Uganda and Rwanda have acceded to that convention. The text of Article VI is reproduced under Part XVII herein.

17. The privileges and immunities set forth in the Convention are granted in the interests of the United Nations and not for the personal benefit of individuals. Also, the UNMOs or a national authority may take whatever legal or disciplinary action may be warranted against an UNMO, in accordance with his/her country's laws and regulations. The Secretary-General has the right and the duty to waive immunity of an UNMO in any case where, in his opinion, the immunity would impede the course of justice, such as a waiver shall be without prejudice to the interests of the United Nations.

D. Financial liabilities

18. An UNMO may be required to reimburse the United Nations either partially or in full for any financial loss suffered by the United Nations as a result of his negligence or his having violated any regulation, rule or administrative instruction. This may be done by withholding the Mission Subsistence allowance.

IV QUALIFICATIONS

19. UNMOs must arrive in the mission area fully qualified to perform their assigned tasks. Failure to be qualified may result in the UNMOs return to home country.

20. UNMOs must:

a. have a working ability in English including reading and writing;

b. be in possession of a valid national or international driver's licence. They must be capable of supervising the daily maintenance of light military vehicles. UNMOs should have at least two years experience in driving a standard shift vehicle. Many of the UNMO's duties will involve driving four-wheeled vehicles in rough terrain;

c. have a proficiency in map reading, a working knowledge of infantry at company level, experience or training in weapon, equipment, and aircraft identification;

d. be in excellent physical condition. They may have to live and work in harsh and austere conditions and occasionally be exposed to physical danger. Foot patrols in rugged terrain with no roads will be regularly conducted.

21. UNMOs should:

a. be of the rank requested by the United Nations. If an observer arrives in the mission area with a higher rank than requested or is promoted during his tour of duty, UNOMUR will not be obliged to take the higher rank into consideration in determining the observer's assignments.

b. have a minimum of six years of regular active military service experience.

22. The following qualifications are desirable:

a. a knowledge of French and/or Swahili languages;

b. staff training and/or staff experience;

c. conflict resolution and negotiation skills.

V. DURATION OF TOUR OF DUTY

23. Assignments are normally for a minimum of six months (the duration of the mandate) from the date of arrival in the mission area. Should the mandate be extended, it is preferable that UNMOs be assigned for a period of duty of one year. Assignments may be subsequently extended, subject to the recommendation by the CMO and approval of the Secretary-General and the governments concerned. Observers wishing to extend their tour of duty must submit a written application to the CMO at least six weeks prior to the termination date of their assignment. Requests will be transmitted to the Secretary-General, together with the observations of the CMO, and will be subsequently forwarded by the United Nations to the Government concerned.

24. Correspondence with the UNMO on all administrative arrangements connected with his assignment and travel, both prior to his departure for the mission area and after completion of his assignment with UNOMUR will be conducted by Field Operations Division, United Nations Headquarters New York. During his tour of duty in the mission area, the observer shall deal through the mission Chief Administrative Officer on all administrative and financial matters.

VI. DUTY SCHEDULE, LEAVE AND COMPENSATORY TIME OFF

A. Hours of duty

25. Hours of duty are determined by the tasks to be performed and the operational situation. UNMOs should be prepared to work irregular and long hours when necessary; occasionally up to 24 hours and possibly seven days a week during emergencies. A schedule of hours of work, the working week and official mission holidays will be issued by the Chief Administration Officer. These will only apply to UNMOs performing regular headquarters staff duties.

B. UN Leave

26. Additional to compensatory time off (CTO), leave with subsistence allowance is accrued at the rate of 1.5 days per month of completed service. UNMOs are not entitled to take home leave at United Nations expense. The following general conditions apply to the granting of leave:

a. Except with regard to leave accruing in respect of the final month of service, leave may not be taken before it is earned;

b. There will be no cash payment for accrued but unused leave;

c. Leave must be taken during the tour of duty. Assignments will not be extended for the purpose of exhausting leave entitlement;

d. Leave may be taken in conjunction with CTO;

e. During the final month of service no more than 12 days leave and/or CTO may be approved;

f. Leave should be taken during the tour of duty at the mission at which it accrued. Only in exceptional circumstances, such as a posting at short notice, will it be possible to authorize the carry-over of accrued leave from one mission to another;

g. No more than 12 days leave may be accumulated for carry-forward from one month to the next;

h. The full rate of mission subsistence allowance applicable to the UNMOs' posting is payable for all leave days taken regardless of where they are taken.

C. Compensatory Time Off (CTO)

27. UNMOs may be granted six days CTO with subsistence allowance for each completed month of continuous service.

28. CTO may be approved by the CMO in the interest of providing the observer with the opportunity for rest after a tour of duty spent away from his mission accommodation base or for time on duty in excess of a working week. Consequently, such CTO is to be taken as soon as possible after completion of a continuous period of duty, in accordance with instructions issued by the CMO. No cash payments are allowed in lieu of CTO.

29. When CTO is taken outside the mission area, the rate of mission subsistence allowance (MSA) will be reduced to one half of the regular amount. CTO must be earned, it cannot be granted solely because the UNMO has been in the mission area for a continuous period of one month.

VII. TRAVEL DOCUMENTS REQUIRED

30. UNMOs are responsible for securing their own travel documents. The following are required:

a. Passport. UNMOs should obtain a diplomatic or service passport from their national authority. It is essential that the UNMOs title in the passport be shown as "Military Observer" and that there is an entry stating "In service with the United Nations". The passport should be valid for at least two years;

b. Visas. UNMOs must ensure that they are in possession of visas prior to departure from the home country. Transit visas for countries en route to the mission must also be obtained;

c. Vaccination. UNMOs must have in their possession an international certificate of vaccination;

d. Photographs. For issuance of identity cards and for internal record purposes, an UNMO should take with him at least 12 recent passport-size photographs (approximately 3 X 3 cm) of himself in uniform. The cost of these photographs may be reimbursed by the United Nations.

VIII. MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

31. UNMOs should ensure that prior to departure for the mission area, the military authorities of the respective countries forward through their Government's Permanent Mission to the United Nations in New York a copy of medical history and the result of their latest medical examination (UN form MS2), to the Medical Director, Medical Service, United Nations, New York, NY 10017. These will be used by the Medical Director for verification of physical fitness and as a record of the observer's physical condition upon assignment.

32. All personnel are to bring their health documents to the mission. All personnel must be fully immunized against:

a. polio;
b. tetanus;
c. typhoid;
d. hepatitis A;
e. hepatitis B;
f. Yellow Fever (if coming from infected areas)

Immunization Schedule:

Kind of Immunization	Duration of Protection	Number of Doses	Timing between Doses
Tetanus Toxoid	10 years	Booster-1 Initial Series-1	1 month between 1st & 2nd dose 1 year between 2nd & 3rd
Typhoid	3 years	Booster-1 Initial Series-3	1 month between 1st & 2nd dose
Poliomyelitis	10 years	Booster-1 Initial Series-3	6-8 weeks between 1st & 2nd dose 1 year between 2nd & 3rd dose
Immune Globulin	3-5 months	1 injection	6 months
Hepatitis B	3-8 years	Booster-1 Initial Series-3	1 month between 1st & 2nd dose 1 year between 2nd & 3rd dose

33. Malaria Prophylaxis. Malaria prophylaxis is recommended: chloroquin, proguanil = paludrine, lariam = mefloquine are recommended.

a. By reducing the risk of mosquito bite: wearing thick, long sleeved clothing and long trousers when outdoors after sunset/smearing an insect repellent (dimethyl phthalate, DEET) on the part of the shin remaining exposed/sleeping in properly screened rooms/using "anti-fly" spray/using mosquito nets/burning mosquito coils.

b. By taking regularly the following malaria chemoprophylaxis: chloroquine Phosphate 250 mg and paludrine 100mg (see following instructions)

- Chloroquine phosphate (250 mg): take 2 tablets on the eve of departure for a malarious area. Take 2 tablets again on the day of departure. Thereafter take a single dose (2 tablets) once weekly, i.e. every 7 days!

- Paludrin (100 mg): in addition to chloroquine, on the day of departure for a malarious area take 2 tablets of paludrine - continue taking paludrine daily without interruption.

* Very Important: Continue taking chloroquine and paludrine for at least six weeks after leaving the malarial zone.

In case of high fever and if a physician is not available, take LARIAM (Mefloquine 250 mg) in the following therapeutic dose: Adult Dose: take 3 tablets (750 mg) immediately!

34. UNMOs should obtain an authoritative record of their blood type.

35. On completion of a tour of duty arrangements can be made for the medical examination of the UNMOs by the United Nations appointed physician in the mission area.

IX. TRAVEL

36. The United Nations pays the air travel of UNMOs to the mission upon assignment and on their re-assignment to their home country on completion of tour of duty.

37. Air transportation will be by the most direct and economical commercial route between the observer's home duty station or home country residence or place where his military authorities are

located and the mission area. Travel will normally be arranged by Carlson Travel Network at United Nations Headquarters in New York on instructions from the Field Operations Division at United Nations Headquarters. If not arranged by Carlson Travel Network or one of its affiliates, a selected airline will be instructed by United Nations Headquarters to make travel arrangements through its offices in the observer's home country.

38. Air tickets will be provided for collection in the home country. The ticket will include the provision for a total of 120 kilograms of accompanied baggage. This includes free baggage allowance provided by the airline and is the maximum baggage allowed and no additional baggage will be approved.

39. In instances when travel is arranged by the UNMO's government at the request of the United Nations, the United Nations will reimburse the government upon receipt of invoices up to the amount of the entitlement established by the United Nations (normally economy class or its equivalent). The Government should advise the Field Operations Division of the traveller's flight details so that arrangements may be made to meet them on arrival.

40. The UN will not normally object to travel by an indirect route or by sea and or rail or road subject to service exigencies provided that prior to commencement of travel the UNMO pays all additional costs in excess of the most direct air travel. Any such travel by road requires prior authorization and is strictly for convenience of the UNMO and at his own risk.

41. When travel is arranged by the UNMO's Government without reference to the United Nations, the United Nations will reimburse the Government upon receipt of invoices up to the amount of entitlement established by the United Nations (normally the United Nations arranges air movements on a bulk contract basis for which seat prices are generally well below economy class costs).

42. When travel by road is authorized, the UNMO will be paid on a mileage rate, with appropriate subsistence computed on the basis of the most direct route. The total shall not exceed the cost of air fare including excess baggage allowance. The mileage rate established shall be adjusted if two or more UNMOs are travelling together on the same journey and in the same vehicle.

43. UNMOs are normally met on arrival at the airport. An UNMO whose travel has not been arranged directly by FOD at UNHQ, is under the obligation to ensure that FOD is informed as soon as possible if necessary by a cable or facsimile of his itinerary, including airline and flight number.

44. On arrival, all UNMOs will be issued with a mission identity card.

X. SHIPMENT AND INSURANCE OF PERSONAL BAGGAGE

A. Baggage Allowance

45. The shipping allowance will be one hundred and twenty kgs regardless of the duration of the mission as long as it continues under special mission status.

B. Insurance

46. The United Nations dos not accept responsibility for insuring accompanied baggage. Observers requiring such insurance should arrange for it at their own expense.

XI. CLOTHING AND EQUIPMENT

A. General

47. UNMOs are expected to wear their national uniforms during the performance of their duties. The UN will provide a blue beret, peak-cap, cap-badge, neck scarf and six shoulder patches which are to be sewn on the upper right sleeve of uniforms, shirts and jackets. A national identification symbol, normally a small national flag should be sewn on the upper left sleeve of the uniform shirt and jacket.

B. Selection of Clothing and Equipment

48. Summer uniforms are suitable for the area. Field or combat uniforms with raingear are most suitable for conducting mission related-duties.

C. United Nations Issue

49. United Nations insignia (badge and shoulder patches), UN blue beret and peak-cap are issued free of charge upon arrival. All UNMOs are required to wear these in conformity with the instructions prescribed for their use by the United Nations. Only one free UN issue is made. If the item is lost through negligence, the UNMO is required to pay.

D. Civilian Clothing

50. UNMOs may wear civilian clothes while off duty.

E. Field Equipment

51. UNMOs should bring their armed forces' issue of field equipment (ie) field glasses, compass, binoculars, sleeping-bags, machetes, and first aid kit. A clothing and equipment list is at Annex B.

F. Cameras

52. Observers are not authorized to carry cameras while they are on duty. They should acquaint themselves with standing operating procedures of the mission regarding the off-duty use of cameras within the mission area.

G. Clothing and Equipment Allowance

53. Clothing and equipment entitlement is $ US 200 per year.

XII. LIVING CONDITIONS IN THE MISSION AREA

A. Living Accommodation

54. UNMOs are expected to pay for local accommodation. If accommodation is provided by the United Nations or by a home country, then there will be a reduction by 50% of the Mission Subsistence Allowance paid to the UNMO.

B. Food

55. Food is available in Uganda in reasonable quantity and quality. UNMOs are expected to procure and prepare food for themselves. Should the United Nations or other agencies provide food, then the MSA will be adjusted accordingly.

C. Medical, Hospital, and Dental Facilities

56. Uganda has all the medical problems of a tropical African country including malaria, cholera, tetse fly, and a high incidence of HIV infection. The local medical support is limited, however the UN will provide medical services and serious cases can be referred to Kampala and Nairobi, Kenya. Should an UNMO require hospitalization outside mission area, he will normally be evacuated in accordance with the Mission Medical Support Plan which is at the UN's expense. During any period of hospitalization, the subsistence allowance is reduced to two thirds. Dental expenses are not reimbursable except when they result from service incurred injury.

D. **Mail**

57. Only letters are accepted at UNHQ, New York, for despatch to UNMOs; hence, bulky items and packages will be returned to the sender. Until fully established, the mail address shall be:

(Name of the UNMO)
C/O UNOMUR
United Nations
New York, NY, USA 10017

XIII. TRAVEL AND MISSION SUBSISTENCE ALLOWANCE

A. **Entitlement**

58. During his assignment, an UNMO is entitled to a subsistence allowance whilst in official travel status on appointment, return travel and other travel outside the mission area on official duty. UNMOs are considered as being in travel status until they report to the mission HQ; entitlement to payment of the Mission Subsistence Allowance commences at that time only.

UNMO is entitled to Mission Subsistence Allowance (MSA) while in the mission area.

B. **Travel Subsistence**

59. Upon arrival in Mission Area, a claim (F10) for travel subsistence and incidental travel expenses should be submitted with supporting receipts to the CAO.

C. **Mission Subsistence Allowance (MSA)**

60. The MSA is designed to cover costs of board and lodging, local transportation and other incidental expenses; it constitutes the total UN contribution towards such costs. The current MSA for Uganda/Rwanda, which is subject to change/review, is $US137/day for the first 30 days or until movement out of Kampala and then $US85/day thereafter. It should be noted that reduction in MSA rate will apply if food and/or accommodation are provided by the UN or the host authorities. Advances of equivalent to 14 days may be granted upon the arrival of the UNMO in the mission area to assist with initial installation expenses when accommodation is not provided by the UN.

61. The CAO may, with the approval of the CMO, withhold a portion of the MSA to cover financial loss or damage caused to UN property through negligence.

D. Currency Regulations

62. It is the UNMO's responsibility to learn and to abide by the currency regulations of his home country especially regarding foreign currency exchanges. Violations of these regulations will result in disciplinary action and may be reported to the UNMO's Government.

XIV. COMPENSATION FOR DEATH, INJURY OR ILLNESS

A. ENTITLEMENT

63. The UN provides UNMOs with compensation coverage for death, injury or illness, determined by the Secretary-General to be attributable to the performance of official duties on behalf of the UN to the maximum of $US50,000 or twice the UNMO's annual base salary, less allowances, whichever is greater.

64. The maximum compensation will be awarded by the Secretary-General under the conditions prescribed above in the event of death or total disability. A proportionate amount will be awarded in cases of partial disability. No compensation will be awarded when such death, injury or illness has been occasioned by:

a. the wilful misconduct of the UNMO; or

b. the UNMO's wilful intent to bring about death, injury or illness of himself or another.

65. The death, injury or illness of an UNMO will be deemed to be attributable to the performance of official duties on behalf of the UN in the absence of any wilful misconduct or wilful intent when:

a. the death, injury or illness was a result of a natural incident when performing official duties in the course of a UN assignment;

b. the death, injury or illness occurred as a direct result of the presence of the UNMO in accordance with a UN assignment in an area involving special hazards to the UNMOs health or security and occurred as a result of such hazards;

c. the death, injury or illness occurred as a direct result of travelling by means of transportation furnished by, or at the expense of the UN in connection with the performance of official duties only. This

provision shall not extend to motor-vehicle transportation provided by the UNMO or sanctioned or authorized by the UN solely at the request and for the convenience of the UNMO.

66. The compensation payable under the rules governing entitlement will be the sole compensation payable by the United Nations in respect of death, injury or illness.

B. Compensation claims

67. A claim for compensation by or on behalf of an UNMO should be submitted through the Chief Administrative Officer to the UN Secretary-General by the UNMO, his dependants or his Government within four months of the UNMO's death, injury or onset of illness. In exceptional circumstances, the Secretary-General may accept for consideration a claim made at a later date. The Secretary-General has appointed an Advisory Board on Compensation Claims to review claims filled under the rules governing entitlement and to report to him regarding such claims or appeals. The determination of the injury or illness and the type and degree of incapacity and of the relevant award will be decided on the basis of the documentary evidence and in accordance with the provisions established by the Secretary-General.

68. Except for payment of reasonable medical and hospital expenses in the field and transportation or burial of the remains in case of death, the United Nations will not be responsible and will not pay compensation for death, injury, or illness not attributable to the performance of official duties.

69. Doubtful cases will be given sympathetic consideration, taking into account all relevant factors, including the possibility that such death, injury or illness could have occurred during the performance of official duties.

C. Disability payments

70. In the event of disability deemed by the Secretary-General to be attributable to United Nations service, the total compensation awarded by the United Nations will be payable specifically to the UNMO concerned under the terms of the agreement entered into between the United Nations and the UNMO's Government covering that particular award.

D. Beneficiary

71. The UNMO is at liberty to name his or her own beneficiary, whether the later be a recognized dependant or not. For this

purpose, each UNMO upon arrival in the mission is required to complete in triplicate a designation of beneficiary form.

E. Death

72. In the event of death in the service of the United Nations, the award of compensation will follow a similar procedure, but the payments will be made to the duly designated beneficiary of the UNMO subject to the requirement of the laws of the UNMO's own country. If no beneficiary has been named, the payment will be made to the deceased's estate. In either case, payment will be made by the United Nations through the UNMO's government.

XV. COMPENSATION FOR LOSS OF PERSONAL EFFECTS

A. Entitlement

73. Administrative instruction ST/AI/149/Rev 3 sets out the provision concerning loss or theft of personal effects incurred in the course of duty in the mission area. This instruction will be available at the mission HQ.

B. Limitations

74. UNMOs are advised not only to take all possible precautions against loss or theft of their personal property but to avoid having with them in the area expensive cameras, watches, radios or similar items or large amounts of cash or travellers cheques. In cases of loss or theft which qualify for compensation under the terms of ST/AI/149/Rev. 3, the maximum payment will not exceed the amount indicated for each of the following.

a.	Camera (still or movie and accessories)	$US 350.
b.	Radio, record player, tape recorder, watch	$US 350.
c.	Binoculars or typewriters	$US 175.
d.	Video camera	$US 600.
e.	Electronic typewriter	$US 300.
f.	Personal computer	$US1,000.
g.	Cash	$US 400.

These figures are revised periodically in the light of the prevailing circumstances. No compensation will be paid for loss or the damage to more than one of each of the articles mentioned.

75. The United Nations will not provide compensation for any loss or damage to personal household effects in the mission area, regardless of whether such losses occur as a result of theft, fire or transfer from one post to another. This applies even if

transportation for the transfer from one post to another is provided for the United Nations as a courtesy service.

76. The above interpretation is based on the United Nations position that UNMOs should not encumber themselves with personal household effects, especially in view of the UNMO's need for mobility in the execution of his duties. Moreover, UNMOs are compensated by receiving a daily allowance during their entire tour of duty which should be sufficient to cover the cost of accommodation from which the UNMO can move at short notice.

XVI. DEPENDENTS OF UNMOs

77. UNMOs may not be accompanied by dependents during their tour of duty.

XVII. PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES OF UNOMUR UNMOs

78. Article 105 of the Charter of the United Nations and Article VI of the Convention of the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations (concerning experts on mission, which applies to UNMOs) reads as follows:

" Article 105

1. The Organization shall enjoy in the territory of each of its Members such privileges and immunities as are necessary for the fulfilment of its purposes.

2. Representations of the Members of the United Nations and officials of the Organization shall similarly enjoy such privileges and immunities as are necessary for the independent exercise of their function in connection with the Organization.

3. The General Assembly may make recommendations with a view to determining the details of the application of paragraphs 1 and 2 of this article or may propose conventions to the Members of the United Nations for this purpose."

****

" Article VI

Experts on Mission for the United Nations

"Section 22". Experts (other than officials coming within the scope of Article V) performing mission for the United Nations shall be accorded such privileges and immunities as

are necessary for the independent exercise for their functions during the period of their missions including the time spent on journeys in connection with their missions. In particular they shall be accorded:

a. Immunity from personal arrest or detention and from seizure of their personal baggage;

b. In respect of words spoken or written and acts done by them in the course of the performance of their mission, immunity from legal process of every kind. This immunity from legal process shall continue to be accorded not withstanding that the persons concerned are no longer employed on missions for the United Nations;

c. Inviolability for all papers and documents;

d. For the purpose of their communication with the United Nations, the right to use codes and to receive papers or correspondence by courier or in sealed bags;

e. The same facilities in respect of currency or exchange restrictions as are accorded to representatives of foreign governments on temporary official missions;

f. The same immunities and facilities in respect of their personal baggage as are accorded diplomatic envoys.

Section 23. Privileges and immunities are granted to experts in the interests of the United Nations and not for the personal benefit of the individuals themselves. The Secretary-General shall have the right and the duty to waive the immunity of any case where, in his opinion, the immunity could impede the course of justice and it can be waived without prejudice to the interest of the United Nations.

Annex A

TEXT OF THE UNDERTAKING TO BE SIGNED BY THE UNITED NATIONS OBSERVERS

I. The undersigned, undertakes to avoid any action which may adversely reflect on my status as an UNMO assigned to the United Nations Observer Mission in Uganda and Rwanda or on the integrity, independence and impartiality which are required by that status.

I undertake to observe the following:

a. Publication of any material of information, whether or not protected by copyright is forbidden during an UNOMUR assignment, except by the express authorization of the Chief Military Observer;

b. Unless specifically authorized the Chief Miliary Observer, shall not accept speaking engagement or make statements to or grant interviews with the press, radio, television or other agencies of public information during their assignment with UNOMUR;

c. UNMOs shall exercise the utmost discretion in regard to handling of documents, cables, maps or other UNOMUR papers and they shall follow detailed instructions issued by UNOMUR concerning such documentation. In particular, documents, cables, maps or other papers, copies thereof or notes on their contents, may not be taken away from the mission, published or otherwise handled or communicated to others except with the prior approval of the Chief Military Observer in each case;

d. Without the prior approval of the Chief Military Observer in each case, UNMOs shall not accept any invitation to visit military or individual installations or to participate in or be present at official ceremonies sponsored by any of the parties in Uganda and Rwanda;

e. UNMOs shall follow specific regulations issued by UNOMUR regarding the taking of private photographs and the carrying of private photographic equipment. In particular, UNMOs shall not photograph restricted subjects;

f. UNMOs shall follow specific regulations issued by UNOMUR regarding the purchase, import and disposal of duty-free merchandise and shall co-operate with measures taken by UNOMUR to prevent the occurrence of any abuse of privileges or facilities accorded to UNMOs.

I understand that non-compliance on my part with any of the above rules during my UNOMUR assignment may result in my immediate repatriation.

I further recognize that the following rules apply after completion of assignment to UNOMUR and undertake to observe them.

a. Publication of any material or information whether or not protected by copyright is forbidden after completion of the Uganda assignment, except with the prior approval of the Secretary-General in each case;

b. When UNMOs accept speaking engagements or grant interviews to information media after completion of their assignment with UNOMUR, they may describe the purpose and functions of UNOMUR in general and their daily life in the mission and give previously published data. They shall not discuss any points concerning UNOMUR operations that may have a bearing on relevant issues or divulge information known to them by reason of their work as UNMOs;

c. UNMOs after their UNOMUR assignment shall not divulge the contents of documents, cables, maps or other papers of UNOMUR, except with the prior approval of the Secretary-General in each case.

_____
Signature

_____
Name printed in block letters

_____
Date

Annex B

CLOTHING AND EQUIPMENT GUIDE

Service dress (optional)
Combat/field uniform (tropical)
Staff/garrison uniform (3x sets minimum, tropical)
Raingear
Shoes (service uniform, optional)
Boots (2 x sets, tropical)
Pullover/sweater
Bush shirts - long sleeves (khaki or green drill)
Swim trunks
Undershirts and shorts
Shorts
Socks
Towels
Sleeping bag plus liner
Web belt and haversack
Water bottles
Water purification tablets
Sun glasses
National arm patches/identifiers
Torch/flashlight with batteries
Binoculars
Compass
First-aid kit (tropical) to include:
- malaria pills
- snake bite kit
- field dressings
- vitamin pills
- condoms
- latex gloves

Protractor (1:50,000)
Map case
Permanent ink markers (to mark overlays)
Mosquito net and repellant
Knifes (pocket and long blade)
Civilian clothes (including jacket and tie)
Physical training gear (track suit, running shoes, etc)
Scissors
Sewing material
SW radio

Annex C

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

1. The deployment of a United Nations mission along the Uganda border is a result of the conflict within Rwanda between the Rwanda Government and the Rwanda Patriotic Front (RPF).

2. Rwanda's 7 million people are divided predominantly into Hutu and Tutsi tribes, the former in the majority. A hilly country about half the size of Switzerland, there are approximately 900,000 displaced people currently in the country.

3. The present hostilities between the Rwanda Government and the RPF can be traced back as early as 1959 when a revolution took place to remove the Kingship that existed in Rwanda. The Tutsi royalty were removed by numerically superior Hutus. The revolution was followed by a large scale massacre of the Tutsis who as a result took refuge in the neighbouring countries of Uganda, Tanzania, Burundi, and Zaire.

4. Later, the Tutsis made several attempts to return to their homeland after the independence of Rwanda in 1962. Their efforts became even more difficult when another coup d'etat was staged in 1973 by the leader of the 1959 revolution who refused to accept the Tutsi refugees. In 1979, the Ugandan Government started persecuting the refugees. Following this situation, the Tutsis decided to join the guerrilla group of Mr. Mussiveni who was conducting a guerrilla movement against the ruling Ugandan Government of Milton Obote. After Mr. Musseveni's victory against the Obote government in 1986, the Tutsi guerrillas organised their own resistance movement and formed the Rwanda Patriotic Army (RPA) with a hope to receive support from Mr. Musseveni's ruling party.

5. In October 1990, the group, then called the Rwanda Patriotic Front (RPF), invaded Rwanda. Their guerilla operations against the Rwanda Government Forces (RGF) were mostly on the northern part of Rwanda and were reasonably successful in capturing and holding a portion of the country's territory around Ruhengeri province. Regional initiatives were taken to stop hostilities with summits occurring from October 1990 until a ceasefire was signed on 29 March 1991.

6. The Organization of African Unity: The OAU was called upon to deploy a Neutral Military Observer Group (NMOG) whose mandate still is to monitor the observance of the cease fire and report any violation thereof to the Secretary-General of the OAU. The 50-member NMOG was established in accordance with the N'sele ceasefire agreement between the Government of Rwanda and the Rwandese Patriotic Front. This force was deployed in Rwanda when

the cease fire came into force on 31 July 1992. Troop contributing countries to the NMOG are Mali, Nigeria, Senegal, and Zimbabwe plus five each from the two warring parties. Their mandate was extended until the end of June, 1993.

7. As the peace process progressed, both parties agreed to maintain a ceasefire which lasted until 8 February 1993 when the RPF captured a considerable portion of the government-held territory. The RPF advanced to within 25 km of Kigali. A high-level conference between the two warring parties and the peace negotiators was held in Dar es Salam, Tanzania on 5 March 1993. A second ceasefire agreement was made and a joint communique was signed. A commitment was made by both parties to achieve a negotiated settlement of the problem and to accept all protocols. As of June 1993, the peace talks in Arusha, Tanzania continued to attempt to achieve a long-lasting peace agreement.

8. Displaced people and refugees. There is an estimated 900,000 displaced persons in Rwanda plus a considerable number of refugees in neighbouring countries. Considerable amount of international humanitarian aid and resources is committed to the Rwanda situation. Many of these people will return to their homes when a peace agreement is achieved. Concern has been expressed about the proliferation of mines in the country and what effect they will have on the return to some degree of normal life. The presence of mines in the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ), although bad, is not as serious as originally thought. There would be a requirement for a detailed mine survey and subsequent mine-clearing plan.

Security issues

9. There are four security issues involved in the issue of the restoration of peace in Rwanda: the Uganda/Rwanda border, the DMZ between the RPF and the RGF, the security of Kigali, and national law and order.

10. Border. Allegations have been made that war material has crossed the international border between Uganda and Rwanda for the purposes of resupplying the RPF. The border from Zaire to Tanzania extends approximately 170 km of which approximately 100 km is under the control of the RPF. The terrain is very hilly with considerable vegetation and forest. Movement across the border is easily done. The government of Uganda with the concurrence of the government of Rwanda had requested that the UN establish an observer force on the Ugandan side of the border in order to thwart the allegations regarding the supply of war material. The RPF have made representations to the Security Council indicating their concern about the deployment of an observer force just within Uganda and not also within Rwanda.

11. Demilitarized Zone (DMZ). The 3,000 square km DMZ separates the RPF and RGF forces. Currently patrolled during the daytime by NMOG observers, this zone extends approximately 70 km in length with an average width of about 20 km. The terrain is very hilly with extensive cultivation and river/streams throughout. Almost all the civilian population has been displaced with estimates of total numbers ranging up to 900,000 people. The zone has an array of unmarked and uncharted mines. There are a number of villages in the zone which are connected by secondary roads many of which require four-wheel drive vehicles. Sporadic fighting between opposing forces continues in the zone. Both sides have requested a neutral force to position itself in the zone; the RPF favours an OAU force while the Rwanda Government prefers a UN force. This force would have to patrol actively on a 24/7 basis and would also have to include a series of observation posts (OPs) and checkpoints to be fully effective.

12. Kigali. The protection of the capital of Kigali and its reasonably large ex-patriot population has been a key concern. The ex-pats form a significant foundation to the professional and technical services provided to the country. Currently, this security has been augmented by French Army forces. The RPF amongst others is insistent on the removal of all foreign troops from Uganda. If a force was deployed in the DMZ, the requirement of a large protection force for Kigali would be diminished.

13. National law and order. Discussions in Arusha have indicated a desire to establish a national security force during the transitional period prior to the formation of the new army and police forces. This security force would presumably be required to perform or at least conduct measures to ensure the maintenance of law and order throughout the country. This task would be extremely labour and resource intensive.

OPERATIONAL JOINING INSTRUCTIONS FOR MILITARY PERSONNEL ASSIGNED TO THE UNITED NATIONS OBSERVER MISSION IN UGANDA/RWANDA (UNOMUR)

1. INTRODUCTION

1. The following operational joining instructions are issued to key appointments on assignment to UNOMUR. They are based on an initial estimate of the situation by the Chief Military Military Observer, Brigadier General Romeo Dallaire, OMM, CD (CANADA) and are forwarded as general information to assist military observers in preparing themselves for service in UNOMUR. They will also serve to ensure maximum concurrent activity can take place prior to, and during the deployment of UNOMUR.

2. Anticipation of future tasks at all levels, flexibility in preparation and planning and maximum cooperation will ensure a speedy and efficient operational deployment of their mission.

2. GENERAL

A. SITUATION

3. As of 26 July 1993, the Status of Mission Agreement (SOMA) has not been finalized. The United Nations has directed that UNOMUR will not be deployed unitil the SOMA is finalized.

4. To facilitate civil and military preparations and deployments the finalization of the SOMA will serve as the benchmark for the commencement of the operation. At this time, it is anticipated that the necessary civilian administrative support personnel will deploy to theatre within 48 hours of the finalization of the SOMA. They will require at least 48 hours to complete the immediate administrative requirements for the arrival of the military advance party.

5. Arrival of the advance party in the theatre will be referred to as D Day and all subsequent activities will be scheduled from that date until the Mission is complete on the ground and ready to conduct operations.

B. **MISSION**

6. The mandate for UNOMUR is in accordance with operative paragraphs 2 and 3 of Security Council Resolution 5/846 of 22 June 1993.

7. The mission of UNOMUR will be to deployed to UGANDA side of the UGANDA/RWANDA border to monitor and verify that no military assistance reaches RWANDA.

3. OPERATIONS

C. **CHIEF MILITARY OBSERVERS CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS**

8. After analyzing the Preliminary Report of the Technical Mission to UGANDA and RWANDA (dated 14 April 1993) and after receiving extensive briefings at the United Nations, the CMO has completed an initial estimate of the situation and has commenced detailed planning for the deployment and employment of UNOMUR. Tentative organization of the Mission is at Annex A.

9. UNOMUR will have its mission headquarters in Kabale, a town centrally located in the area of operations. The mission will have two sector headquarters (EAST and WEST). Sector East Headquarters will be co-located with UNOMUR Headquarters and many of the personnel will be doubly employed in both headquarters (due to manpower constraints).

10. Sector East will have a HQ of seven personnel, three six-man static observation posts/check point teams and three six-man possible patrol teams (total: 43 personnel).

7
3x6 = 18
3x6 = 18
7+36
43

11. A static observation post\ check point will be established on each of the three major border crossings points (West to East):

a. Kabale - Byumba -Kigali;

b. Kabale - Kiyombe - Ngarama; and

c. Kagitumba - Gabiro.

12. The three mobile patrols for the Sector East will patrol along north of the border. Patrol routes and boundaries to be confirmed.

13. Sector West Headquarters will be located in Kisoro.

14. Sector West will have two six-man static observation post/check point teams and two six-man mobile patrol teams. 2x6=12 2x6=12

15. A static observation post/check point will be established on each of two major border crossing points:

a. Kisoro - Ruhengeri; and

b. Kusaya - Kirombo. ?

16. Sector West mobile patrols will patrol along in depth north of the border. Patrol routes and boundaries to be confirmed.

17. The Mission will also have an aviation section of three helicopters which will be employed by the CMO of the following tasks:

a. casualty - evacuation;

b. aerial surveillance of the area of operations using sensory devices; and

c. command control and liaison.

18. The concept of operations for the employment of the static observation posts/check points will be that each location will be manned by a six-man team. The team will assisted by Ugandan Army (NRA) personnel in the searching of vehicles and personnel and report movement of war materials into RWANDA. The Ops will operate on a 24/7 basis. These Ops will be permanent, self contained facilities (i.e. vehicles, radios, shelters, protective fences, supplies, lighting, heat, etc). Teams will be expected to operate on site for up to 15 days. These locations will be fully manned (i.e. no UN personnel on leave or compensatory time off). Security for these locations should be provided by NRA personnel who should also assist all search tasks. The CMO considers these locations to be the key task of the mission.

19. The concept of opertions for the employment of mobile patrols will be that each will be manned by a six man team. The team should be accompanied by NRA personnel who will assist in all searches. These patrols will be conducted initially by a minimum of four personnel on two 4 X 4 vehicles. These patrols will be conducted by day and night, by vehicles or on foot. It is during this period that UN Leave\CTO will be taken.

20. Within sectors, the Sector Commander will rotate observation post/check points teams with mobile patrol teams every 15 days. While on mobile patrol duty each UNMO will receive 3 days compensatory time off (i.e. 3 days for every 30 days on operations) and one UNMO per team will be on 14 days UN Leave. The scheduling of CTO and UN Leave will be the responsibility of the Sector Commanders. No leave is to be granted prior to D Day & 30.

D. **LIKELY TASKS**

21. The deployment into theatre will be conducted in four phases:

a. phase 1 - Arrival of the Advance Party. Likely tasks will be

(1) Arrival on D Day,

(2) Composition as per Annex B,

(3) In-clearance at Kampala, coordinated by civilian staff and recce party,

(4) Initial assignment of employment and tasks,

(5) Reconnaissance of headquarters locations,

(6) Completion of liaison, reconnaissance and planning by CMO,

(7) Issue of initial operation order,

(8) Move to and establish Mission and Sector Headquarters,

(9) Conduct reconnaissance, liaison and plan for static observation posts/check points,

(10) Conduct initial reconnaissance, liaison and plan for patrol routes,

(11) Complete and draft standard operating procedures, and

(12) above noted tasks complete by D & 14.

b. phase 2 - Arrival of the Main Body. The following tasls will likely be conducted;

(1) Arrival of the Main 1 - D & 14, Main 2 - D & 21, and Main 3 - D & 28, as per Annex. Main 2 and Main 3 may be advanced

(2) Mains to conduct in-clearance in Kampala, on arrival,

(3) Mains to be moved to Kabale,

(4) Mains to be briefed by CMO in Kabale,

(5) Mains to be broken down into teams and equipped,

(6) Static observation posts/check points to be manned on order,

(7) Mobile patrols to commence on order, and

(8) Above noted tasks to be completed by D & 30.

c. phase 3 - Repatriation of loaned UNMOs. The following tasks will likely be conducted;

(1) Handover of key positions complete by D & 30,

(2) Move to Kampala,

(3) Out-clearance, and

(4) Repatriation to parent mission by D & 35.

d. phase 4 - Arrival of Aviation Section. The following tasks will likely be conducted;

(1) Arrival D & 30 - D & 40,

(2) In-clearance at Kampala,

(3) Briefing by CMO at Kabale, and

(4) Operational no later than D & 4s.

E. **MOVEMENT**

22. UNMOs will be deployed by the UN. Arrival dates in Kampala are tentatively scheduled for the following dates:

a. D Day - Arrival of the Advance Party;

b. D & 1 - Arrival of the G3 Ops;

c. D & 4 - Arrival of the CMO;

d. D & 14 - Arrival of Main 1;

e. D & 21 - Arrival of Main 2;

f. D & 28 - Arrival of Main 3;

g. D & 35 - Departure of loaned personnel and arrival of Aviation Section; and

h. D & 45 - Aviation Section operational.

F. **OPERATION ORDER**

23. The CMO will arrive in theatre no later than D & 4. He will require 4 days for reconnaissance, liaison and planning. An initial operation order will be issued after these activities. Location and date/time to be promulgated.

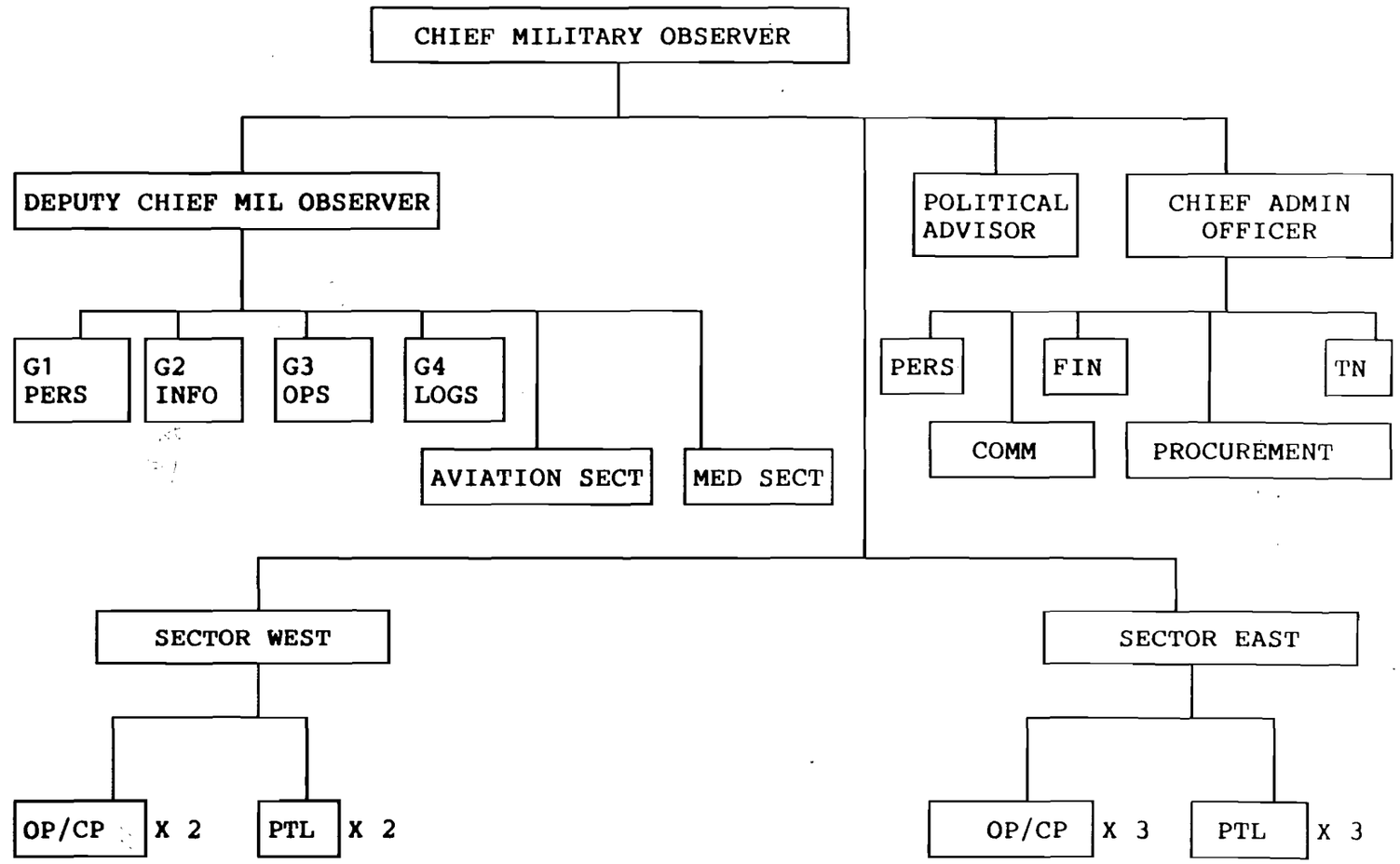
24. All Main arrivals will be briefed by the CMO and headquarters staff on arrival at Mission Headquarters in Kabale.

4. ADMINISTRATION

G. **ADMINISTRATION**

25. Pertinent administration requirements have been promulgated by the UN in Notes for the Guidance of Military Observers on Assignment to the United Nations Mission in UGANDA/RWANDA (UNOMUR).

ANNEX A


CHIEF MILITARY OBSERVER
DEPUTY CHIEF MIL OBSERVER
POLITICAL ADVISOR
CHIEF ADMIN OFFICER
G1 PERS
G2 INFO
G3 OPS
G4 LOGS
AVIATION SECT
MED SECT
PERS
FIN
TN
COMM
PROCUREMENT
SECTOR WEST
SECTOR EAST
OP/CP
X 2
PTL
X 2
OP/CP
X 3
PTL
X 3

ANNEX B

ADVANCE PARTY COMPOSITION/EMPLOYMENT

SERIAL	POSITION	RANK	COUNTRY	ARRIVAL	REMARKS
1	G2/ADC	CAPT	CANADA	DEPLOYED	UNOMOZ
2	G3 LIAISON	CAPT	HUNGARY	DEPLOYED	FM UNAVEM
2	M.LARS SKOLD & STAFF		A/CAO	D-2	
3	DCMO/COS	COL	HUNGARY	D DAY	FM UNAVEM
4	G4OPS/G4-61SE	CAPT	NETH	D DAY	
5	G1	CAPT	NETH	D DAY	
6	MED O	MAJ	BRAZIL	D DAY	
7	SR DUTY O	CAPT	BRAZIL	D DAY	FM UNAVEM
8	SIGS DUTY O	CAPT	HUNGARY	D DAY	
9	AIR DUTY O	CAPT	BRAZIL	D DAY	FM UNAVEM
10	ENG DUTY O	CAPT	BRAZIL	D DAY	
11	SW COMMANDER	LCOL	NETH	D DAY	FM UNAVEM
12	G3-62 SW	MAJ	BRAZIL	D DAY	
13	G4-61 SW	CAPT	NETH	D DAY	
14	SIGS DUTY O	CAPT	HUNGARY	D DAY	
15	AIR DUTY O	CAPT	BRAZIL	D DAY	FM UNAVEM
16	ENG DUTY O	CAPT	BRAZIL	D DAY	
17	UNMO	CAPT	BRAZIL	D DAY	
18	UNMO	CAPT	BRAZIL	D DAY	
19	UNMO	CAPT	BRAZIL	D DAY	
20	UNMO	CAPT	BRAZIL	D DAY	
21	UNMO	CAPT	BRAZIL	D DAY	
22	G3OPS/G3-62SCD	MAJ	CANADA	D DAY	
23	CMO	BGEN	CANADA	D + 1	
				D + 4	

OPERATIONAL JOINING INSTRUCTIONS FOR MILITARY PERSONNEL ASSIGNED TO THE UNITED NATIONS OBSERVER MISSION IN UGANDA/RWANDA (UNOMUR)

1. INTRODUCTION

1. The following operational joining instructions are issued to missions contributing military personnel to UNOMUR. They are based on an initial estimate on the situation by the Chielf Military Observer, Brigadier-General Romeo Dallaire, OMM, CD (CANADA) and are forwarded as general information to assist military observers assigned to the advance party of UNOMUR. They will serve to ensure maximum concument activity can take place prior to, and during the deployment of UNOMUR.

2. Anticipation of future tasks at all levels, flexibility in preparation and planning and maximum cooperation will ensure a speedy and efficient operational deployment of this mission.

2. GENERAL

A. SITUATION

3. As of 26 July 1993, the deployment of the advance party is delayed pending finalization of the Status of Mission Agreement (SOMA). The UN has directed that deployment will not commence until the SOMA is finalized.

B. MISSION

4. The mandate of UNOMUR is in accordance with operative paragraphs 2 and 3 of Security Council Resolution 5/846 of 22 June 1993.

5. The mission of UNOMUR will be deploy to the UGANDA/RWANDA border to monitor and verify that no military assistance reaches RWANDA.

3. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS (CMO)

C. CHIEF MILITARY OBSERVERS & CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS FOR THE ADVANCE PARTY

6. After analyzing the Preliminary Report of the Technical Mission to UGANDA and RWANDA (dated 14 April 1993) and after receiving extensive briefings at the United Nations, the CMO has completed an initial estimate of the situation and has commenced detailed planning for the deployment and employment of UNOMUR.

7. The concept of operations for the employment of the advance party is tentatively set as follows:

a. arrival of CAO and essential civilians on D-2;

b. arrival of Advance Party on D Day;

c. 2 day accommodation at Sheraton Hotel;

d. D & 1 - In clearance in Kampala;

e. D & 2 - Advance Party Briefings in Kampala. Tentative advance party organization (at Annex A) confirmed.

f. D & 3 - Advance Party reconnaissance, liaison, planning and preparation continue in Kampala;

g. D & 4 - Advance Party preparation continue in Kampala (CMO and Political Officer Arrive);

h. D & 5 - Advance Party preparations continue in Kampala;

i. D & 6 - Advance Party deploys to Kabuleá and Kissoro; and

j. D & 7 - Advance Party to establish Mission and Sector Headquarters. Operation Order will be issued by CMO on D & 7.

4. ADMINISTRATION

8. Necessary administrative requirements and information have been issued by the UN in Notes for the Guidance of Military Observers on Assignment to the United Nations Mission UGANDA/RWANDA (UNOMUR).

ANNEX A

ADVANCE PARTY COMPOSITION/EMPLOYMENT

SERIAL	POSITION	RANK	COUNTRY	ARRIVAL	REMARKS
1	G2/ADC	CAPT	CANADA	DEPLOYED	UNOMOZ
2	G3 LIAISON	CAPT	HUNGARY	DEPLOYED	FM UNAVEM
2	M.LARS SKOLD &	STAFF	A/CAO	D-2	
3	DCMO/COS	COL	HUNGARY	D DAY	FM UNAVEM
4	G4OPS/G4-61SE	CAPT	NETH	D DAY	
5	G1	CAPT	NETH	D DAY	
6	MED O	MAJ	BRAZIL	D DAY	FM UNAVEM
7	SR DUTY O	CAPT	BRAZIL	D DAY	
8	SIGS DUTY O	CAPT	HUNGARY	D DAY	FM UNAVEM
9	AIR DUTY O	CAPT	BRAZIL	D DAY	
10	ENG DUTY O	CAPT	BRAZIL	D DAY	FM UNAVEM
11	SW COMMANDER	LCOL	NETH	D DAY	
12	G3-62 SW	MAJ	BRAZIL	D DAY	
13	G4-61 SW	CAPT	NETH	D DAY	
14	SIGS DUTY O	CAPT	HUNGARY	D DAY	FM UNAVEM
15	AIR DUTY O	CAPT	BRAZIL	D DAY	
16	ENG DUTY O	CAPT	BRAZIL	D DAY	
17	UNMO	CAPT	BRAZIL	D DAY	
18	UNMO	CAPT	BRAZIL	D DAY	
19	UNMO	CAPT	BRAZIL	D DAY	
20	UNMO	CAPT	BRAZIL	D DAY	
21	UNMO	CAPT	BRAZIL	D DAY	
22	G3OPS/G3-62SCD	MAJ	CANADA	D + 1	
23	CMO	BGEN	CANADA	D + 4	

1000-1 (UNOMUR)

August 1993

Distribution List

WELCOME TO UNOMUR

1. Welcome to UNOMUR. As Chief Military Observer (CMO) of the United Nations Observer Mission in Uganda\Rwanda (UNOMUR), let me take this opportunity to congratulate you on your appointment as a United Nations Military Observer (UNMO) and extend a sincere welcome to you.

2. Over the next six months to a year, you will be a member of a world class team dedicated to ensuring the success of United Nations Security Council Resolution 846, our mandate. The success of this mission depends on you. I am confident you will perform all assigned tasks in a manner which will ensure the success of our mission.

3. Over the next few days, you will be administratively processed for duty in UNOMUR. A large amount of information, of critical importance, will be presented to you. Ensure you understand everything that is presented to you. If you have a question, ask the expert.

4. Within a very short period of time, you will be conducting active operations on the Uganda\Rwanda border. You will be employed as a staff officer or as a team member at a border crossing observation post\checkpoint or as a team member on a mobile vehicle and\or foot patrol. More information will be given to you in the coming days, before you are committed to operations.

5. As the CMO, my responsibility is to command UNOMUR to ensure our mandate is successfully conducted. Of equal importance to me is your safety, health and welfare. Be assured, I will do everything is my power to ensure you are not exposed to unnecessary danger and that you are as well supported as UNOMUR can provide. I have absolute confidence in you as a member of the UNOMUR UNMO team.

6. In return for my confidence, I expect you to display honesty, integrity, loyalty and professionalism at all times. I expect you to display initiative, good judgement, dedication, flexibility and cooperation. Your job will be both mentally and physically demanding. I expect you to meet the challenge.

7. In your dealings with the Ugandan people, I expect your dress, discipline and deportment to be above reproach at all times. We are in Uganda at the request of the Ugandan Government. We are in effect guests. I expect you to be courteous, respectful and cooperative in all matters with the Ugandan people.

8. In conclusion, let me again welcome you to UNOMUR. I look forward to soldiering with you over the next year.

R. A. Dallaire
Brigadier-General
CMO UNOMUR

PART 2 - BACKGROUND

HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

4. Both Uganda and Rwanda have undergone a series of political, military, economic and social upheavals in recent history. Currently, both Governments have been generally recognized by the international community as being legitimate.

5. Originally a British protectorate, Uganda has been an independent member of the Commonwealth since 1962. A republican constitution was adopted in 1967 with personal military rule instituted by Idi Amin in 1971. The latter was overthrown by a provisional government in 1979 with the present military regime being installed in 1986 with President Musevini, Vice President Kisekka and Prime Minister Adyebo in power.

6. Two decades of violence starting in the late 60's resulted in 100,000s of deaths, drops in agricultural and industrial output, and an exodus of capital investment. The current Museveni regime for the most part has restored relative stability. In recognition of this improved climate, in early 1992, a World Bank affiliate approved a $125 million credit to finance a recovery programme.

7. Rwanda, on the other hand, was originally part of German East Africa and then, after WWI, entrusted to Belgium. Tribal strife has been prevalent between the Hutu (85%) and Tutsi (about 14%) with the more recent clashes starting with a rebellion in 1959. In 1963, wide scale massacres were perpetrated by the Hutu against the Tutsi. From 1982, an influx of refugees fleeing persecution affected relations with Uganda. In 1989, soil degradation, population pressure, crop disease and political scandals resulted in serious economic and political deterioration. In Oct 1990, approximately 10,000 Tutsi-dominated guerrillas crossed the border from Uganda and progressed to within 70 km of Kigali. French and Belgian troops were deployed to protect foreign interests in the capital; the Belgians extricating themselves by Nov 1991. A tenuous cease-fire was achieved in Jul 1992 and a 50-member military monitoring team from the OAU was deployed in the buffer zone. With an area of 26,000 sq km, Rwanda currently has a population of approximately 8 million plus 950,000 refugees.

SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION

8. On 12 Mar 93, the Security Council adopted resolution #812 which asked, in paragraph 3, the Secretary General "... to examine the request by Rwanda and Uganda for the deployment of observers at the border between the two countries ...". Consequently, a technical mission was dispatched to the area to conduct a reconnaissance.

TECHNICAL MISSION

9. **Terms of Reference**. "... to gather all information relevant to the eventual deployment of UN military observers on the Uganda side of the Rwanda/Uganda border... (and) ... will also undertake a survey of the Uganda side of the border, in order to assess conditions on the ground". The mission will "... determine the tasks which could be performed by military observers... the modalities of their deployment...(and) a concept of operations...". Attached as an annex are the complete terms of reference.

10. **Composition**:

a. Bgen M. Baril	-	Military Advisor, DPKO;
b. Col C. Ross	-	UNAVEM II;
c. Ms I. Revero	-	Political affairs officer, DPKO; &
d. Mr. P. Thompson	-	Officer in charge Logistical Communication Section, FOD; &
e. Mr. M. Pedanou	-	Special Envoy of the Secretary General to the Arusha Peace Talks.

11. **Itinerary**:

a. 2 Apr - arrive Kampala; Minister of Foreign Affairs;

b. 3 Apr - State Minister of Defence; air reconnaissance of border;

c. 4 Apr - ground reconnaissance of border; overnight in Kabele;

d. 5 Apr - reconnaissance of Kisoro; return to Kampala; Minister of Foreign Affairs; Commander of Ugandan Army;

e. 6 Apr - WFP flight to Kigali, Rwanda; meet in sequence:
- Ambassador & advisor to Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- Ambassador of USA
- Ambassador of Belgium
- GOMN HQ Staff
- Ambassador of France
- Minister of Defence
- Prime Minister
- President of the Republic
- Canadian Consul
- Counsellor of Foreign Ministry
- Associate Secretary General of the OAU
- Officers of the FPR
- French Army Attache

- depart for New York;

f. 7 Apr - arrive New York.

PART 3 - POLITICAL ASPECTS

12. All government officials and diplomatic envoys contacted by the technical mission underlined that if an observer force would be deployed on the Ugandan side of the border, it would have to be deployed quickly. They also underlined the fact that previous missions had failed to provide an adequate assessment because they were either too few (the French sent only three observers) or ill-equipped (OAU observers).

13. There was a general consensus about the duration of the border mission which in everyone's consideration should be from three to six months. While some indicated that once a peace agreement was finalized in Arusha, the observers would not be necessary, others indicated that the observers should remain until the country's situation had stabilized. In this regard, concerns were expressed that a massive migration back to Uganda might occur.

14. The technical mission was able to determine that the internal ethnic conflict in Rwanda indeed has regional ramifications with peoples of similar ethnic background spread over neighbouring countries in addition to Uganda. Moreover, the internal conflict is exasperated by divisions within the transitional government itself and the Army which in the person of the military advisor to the Prime Minister expressed dissatisfaction with a future UN mission on the Uganda/Rwanda border.

15. Some diplomatic observers in the area indicated their surprise at Uganda's request for the deployment of an observer force on their border with Rwanda. That was taken as an indication that the Government wishes now a prompt resolution to the conflict.

16. It is the opinion of the technical mission that if the Secretary General recommends to deploy, he would be giving the signal to all parties that the international community are concerned with any overspill of the conflict. Deployment would also provide Uganda with the legitimization of their claim that they have not been party to the conflict, while at the same time, they would be obliged to collaborate in a smooth transition by neutralizing the ethnic groups on their side of the border.

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with not only two warring factions but also with other parties within the transitional government.

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AIM

18. To deploy observers on the Uganda/Rwanda border.

LIMITATIONS

19. Limitations to the aim are:

    a. to deploy on the Ugandan side of the border;

    b. to deploy along the portion of the border where FPR troops are in control of the Rwandan side of the border; and

    c. to observe, to report, but not to prevent cross-border movement of personnel and goods that maybe supportive of the FPR actions in Rwanda.

FACTORS

20. **Geographical**

    a. General. Attached as an annex are maps of Uganda and Rwanda. Uganda has an area of 236,000 sq km and a population of approximately 20 million.

    b. Terrain. The border area is characterized by steep vegetated hills with valleys averaging 5000-6000 feet above sea level and hill-tops at 9,000 feet with the highest a 13,540 foot extinct volcano which straddles the Uganda/Rwanda/Zaire border.

    c. Vegetation. Lush, tropical vegetation throughout. Valley floors and terraced hill-sides have market-garden crops plus extensive banana plantations. Fruit is locally grown. Higher elevations have single canopy jungle plus bamboo & treed forests.

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22. **Infrastructure**. The Ugandan infrastructure is slowly improving after years of deterioration under previous regimes. A paved and well-maintained highway links Kampala and Kabele and then across the border to Kigali, the Rwandan capital some 95 km from Kabele (traffic is not allowed to cross the border except at Kisoro). Secondary dirt roads are limited in number but are in reasonable condition and are truck and 4x4 passable including during most of the rainy season. Abrupt mountain road turns severely limit travel speed. Electricity and telephones are limited to the cities and towns; most cities, including Kabele, have an international phone call capability. Education appears to be well organized with children attending school even in some of the more remote valleys. Government radio and microwave coverage is facilitated throughout by a series of repeater stations; however, there was a marked lack of people listening to broadcasts on the streets as is characteristic in many other African countries. Villages and towns are generally well kept and orderly.

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liaison officer and we were expected wherever we went.

25. **OAU**. The Organization of African Unity (OAU) has a 50-man observer mission called the GOMN (Groupe d'observateurs militaires neutres) which patrols the buffer zone between the Rwandan Government Forces and the FPR. Included in the GOMN and dressed in the same uniform with the same light-coloured beret are five members of the FPR. Consequently, it could be presumed that details of UN border patrols that are known by GOMN are likely to be known by the FPR.

26. **FPR**. Little has been confirmed about the FPR's military strength. It is believed that they have approximately 10,000 troops with a reasonably good reserve of weapons and ammunition. Weapons include artillery, multiple rocket launchers, and mortars.

27. **Humanitarian**. An estimated 950,000 displaced persons are in Rwanda. Food and medicine has been entering Rwanda in limited quantities with the aid of such organizations as the World Food Programme. With increased stability in the region, it is anticipated that the aid requirement will increase.

28. **Threats to UN force**. To screen effectively the border, foot patrols in the jungle areas will have to be conducted at night and by day. Banditry and chance encounters with FPR and their suppliers may result in hostile action against UN observers. Wildlife, especially leopard and snakes are prevalent in the bush through which UN observers will have to patrol. Disease, including malaria is on par with other central and southern African countries. Mines are prevalent only in Rwanda especially within the buffer zone. No mines are anticipated in the border area.

29. **Public Relations**. The interest in the technical mission that was shown by the regional and international media is indicative of the high profile that a UN presence in the region would enjoy. A Public Information Officer based in Kampala and accredited to Kigali would be an essential component of the observer group.

30. **Summary of major deductions**:

a. communication - must be able to communicate in mountainous terrain and, without interception, with UNNY;

b. patrols - the terrain and weather, especially fog, predicate extensive foot and airborne patrols, the latter having a nighttime high altitude imagery sensory capability;

c. medical - medical personnel capable of dealing with combat casualties and tropical diseases plus air evacuation are essential;

d. language - recognizing that the official language of Uganda is English, deployed observers must be proficient in that language;

e. armament - the threat of acts of banditry against UN patrols that are some distance from supporting vehicles plus the presence of wildlife requires that observers carry sidearms. Not appro

f. aviation - the difficult terrain plus the considerable number of cross-border routes and trails require airborne surveillance especially at night yes.

CRITERIA

31. **Credibility**. The UN mission must be credible not only to the host nation, Uganda, but also to other regional nations. The screening of the border is but one of several regional issues. Hence, this particular aspect of the regional problem must be addressed fully utilizing human and technical capabilities. Particular care must be taken in selecting contributing countries respecting the sensitivities of the countries involved in the region.

32. **Mandate**. The mandate should be time-limited and should have a capability of being supportive and linked to other possible regional UN missions.

PLAN

33. **General Outline**. Four phases, with timings, as follows:

a. Phase 1. The deployment of a reconnaissance team of two UNMOs as an extension of the 'Arusha Goodwill Mission' to Kampala and then to Kabale (already authorized and proceeding);

b. Phase 2. Deployment of an advance party of 21 UNMOs from existing missions to man the three major crossing sites, a skeleton HQ plus a liaison team in Kampala (within one week following the adoption of a Security Council resolution);

c. Phase 3. Deployment of the main body of UNMOs and support staff with priority to remaining crossing sites and to the sector and mission HQ (as soon as contributing countries can provide and then within one month of the Security Council's resolution); &

d. Phase 4. Deployment of remaining support and aviation support (when contracts can be finalized & within 45 days from the Security Council's resolution).

34. **Concept of operations**. The mission aim will be achieved by

establishing a four-layered screen on the Ugandan/Rwandan border primarily in those areas where the FPR controls the border. Three major and two secondary crossing sites will be permanently manned. Secondly, mobile vehicle and foot patrols will be conducted on the border and in areas in Uganda immediately north of the border. A third layer of coverage will be effected by vehicle patrols in the rear areas up to 100 km from the border. Finally, airborne coverage with sensory devices will be achieved with aviation support. A mission HQ and a sector HQ will be based in Kabele with a second sector HQ in Kisoro.

35. **Static Observation Posts (OPs)**. Six-man OPs will be established on the major crossing sites on the following roads (west to east, Uganda to Rwanda):

a. Kisoro - Ruhengeri (main, Sector West);
b. Kusaya - Kirambo (secondary, Sector West);
c. Kabale - Byumba - Kigali (main, Sector East);
d. Kabale - Kiyombe - Ngarama (secondary, Sector East);
e. Kagitumba - Gabiro (main, Sector East).

These OPs will be manned by six UNMOs who will check vehicles on a 24/7 basis for the movement of war materials.

36. **Forward mobile patrols**. Six four-man mobile patrols will be conducted along and within twenty kms of the border. These random night and day patrols will use 4x4 vehicles but will be mostly by foot along the paths and routes used by the inhabitants. It is envisioned that two UNMOs would deploy on foot keeping in radio contact with the UNMO(s) in the vehicle.

37. **Rear mobile patrols**. Three four-man patrols based in Mbarara will cover an area up to 100 km north of the border conducting random inspections of vehicles.

38. **Air patrols**. An aviation section of three helicopters will conduct aerial surveillance of the border area on a 24/7 basis using sensory devices. The helicopters must have the capability of flying over 10,000 ft, operating with infra-red and/or thermal imagery sensing devices, and be capable to conduct medical evacuations. One helicopter must have a hoist capability to extract injured personnel from inaccessible locations in high altitudes in jungle terrain.

39. **Command & control**:

a. Mission HQ. Located in Kabale with liaison credentials to Kigali as follows:

(1) CMO - Bgen;
(2) DCMO - Col;
(3) G3 & Sector Comd - LCol;
(4) G3 Ops - Maj;
(4) G3 Liaison - Maj/Cpt (based in Kampala);

(5) Duty officer - Cpts x 4;
(6) G4 - Maj/Cpt;
(7) Doctor - Maj/Cpt;
(8) Senior medic - NCO;

b. Sector HQ. Located in Kisoro and in Kabele (latter co-located with the Mission HQ) as follows:

(1) CO - LCol;
(2) G3 - Maj;
(3) G4 - Maj/Cpt;
(4) Duty Officer - Cpts x 4;
(5) Medic - NCO.

40. **Communications**. The technical mission considers it highly likely that the Ugandan Army possesses a communication monitoring capability. Also, although it is possible to make international phone calls from most cities including Kabele, it is prohibitively expensive ($18 per minute). Communication requirements are as follows:

a. Satellite. Three-channel rear link required between mission HQ and UNNY. Voice, fax, and secure fax will be necessary.

b. HF. HF sets plus spares will be required for the mission HQ, the rear patrol base, and for the five static OPs. Vehicle mounted sets will be required for each of the eight patrol vehicles plus four for the mission HQ vehicles.

c. VHF. Manpack radios with spares and batteries will be required for the six foot patrols.

d. Helicopters. To have HF and VHF capability.

PART 5 - LOGISTICAL ASPECTS

41. The financial aspects of this mission will require more time to evaluate partcularly for the aviation support. Communication equipment and vehicles, for the most part can come from other missions (UNAVEM, MINURSO, ONUMOZ). Requirement breakdowns are attached as annexes. The civilian staff requirement is estimated at 24 as follows:

a. 2x professional (CAO, Political Affairs/Public Information Officer);
b. 7x field service;
c. 8x general service; &
d. 7x local employees.

PART 6 - CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

42. The allegations by Rwanda of continued Ugandan support of the FPR has had a significant negative effect in the realization of a degree of regional stability. On the surface, there appears to be a sincere desire by Uganda to have a third party confirm that no support for the FPR is emanating from within its territory. The hasty deployment of observers would complement the Arusha cease-fire talks. Should these talks result in an effective cease-fire within Rwanda between the Government and the FPR, then the observer group could be reduced in size.

43. It is recommended that an observer force of 81 military observers from ten contributing countries be deployed as soon as possible. A civilian support staff of 24 would be required to maintain the mission. A mandate of six months with an option for renewal would be appropriate.

List of annexes:

Maps of the border area

Technical Team Terms of Reference

Organization of the mission

Communication organization and requirements

Personnel requirements

Vehicle requirements

Mission name proposals (to be issued seperately)

Recommended troop contributing countries

PERSONNEL REQUIREMENTS

RANK DUTY	BGen	Col	LCol	Maj	Cpt	Cpt\NCO	Total Mil
Mission HQ	1	1	1	1	6	1	10
Sector HQ			1	1	5	1	7
Static OPs				6	19	4	30
Mobile patrols					19	4	24
Rear patrols					5	4	9
Air patrols					1		1
TOTAL	1	1	2	8	55	14	81

MISSION NAME PROPOSALS

UNTEAM-U	United Nations Temporary Assistance Mission - Uganda
UNTRABOM	United Nations Transitional Border Observation Mission
UNBOT	United Nations Border Observer Team
UNMOT (M,G)	United Nations Monitoring Team (Mission, Group)
UNTEMOM (T,G)	United Nations Temporary Monitoring Mission (Team, Group)

Recommendation - **UNTEAM-U**

- This title has growth potential for other regional missions such as UNTEAM-R for Rwanda.

RECOMMENDED TROOP CONTRIBUTING COUNTRIES

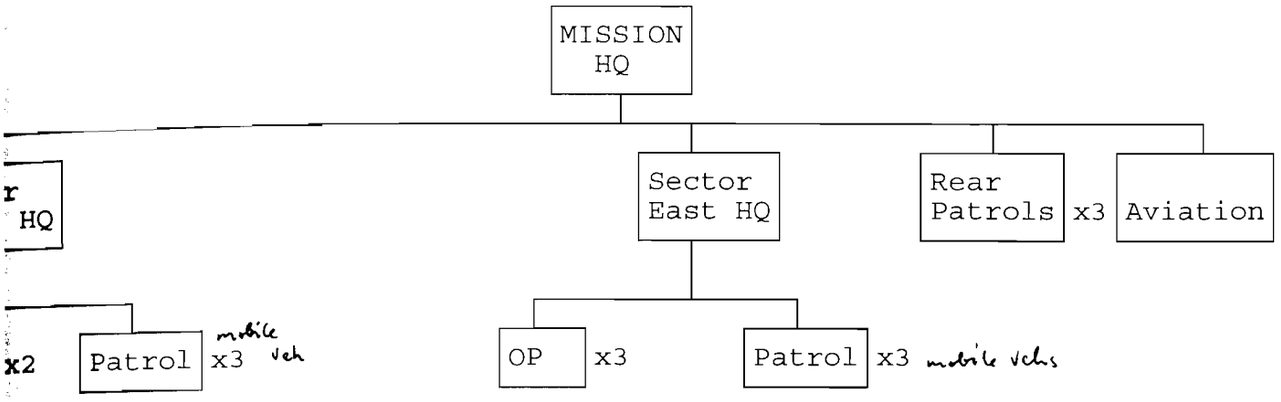
	Recce Party	Advance Party	Main Body
BANGLADESH	ONUMOZ x1	ONUMOZ x3	home x4
CANADA	ONUMOZ x1	ONUMOZ x3 MINURSO x4	
HUNGARY		UNAVEM x2	UNAVEM x2 home x4
JAPAN			home x8
MEXICO			home x8
NETHERLANDS		UNAVEM x4	home x4
NEW ZEALAND			home x8
POLAND			home x8
TUNISIA		MINURSO x4	home x4
ZIMBABWE		UNOSOM x1	home x7
TOTAL	2	21	57

N.B. 1. Total of above is 80 x UNMOs plus 1 x BGen as Chief Military Observer.

VEHICLE REQUIREMENTS

	SC	4x4	4x4 truck	Ambulance	**TOTAL**
Mission HQ	1	9	1	1	12
Sector HQ		5			5
OPS		10			10
Forward Patrols		6			6
Rear Patrols		3			3
Aviation		4			4
TOTAL	1	37	1	1	40

ORGANIZATION OF THE MISSION



COMMUNICATION ORGANISATION AND REQUIREMENTS

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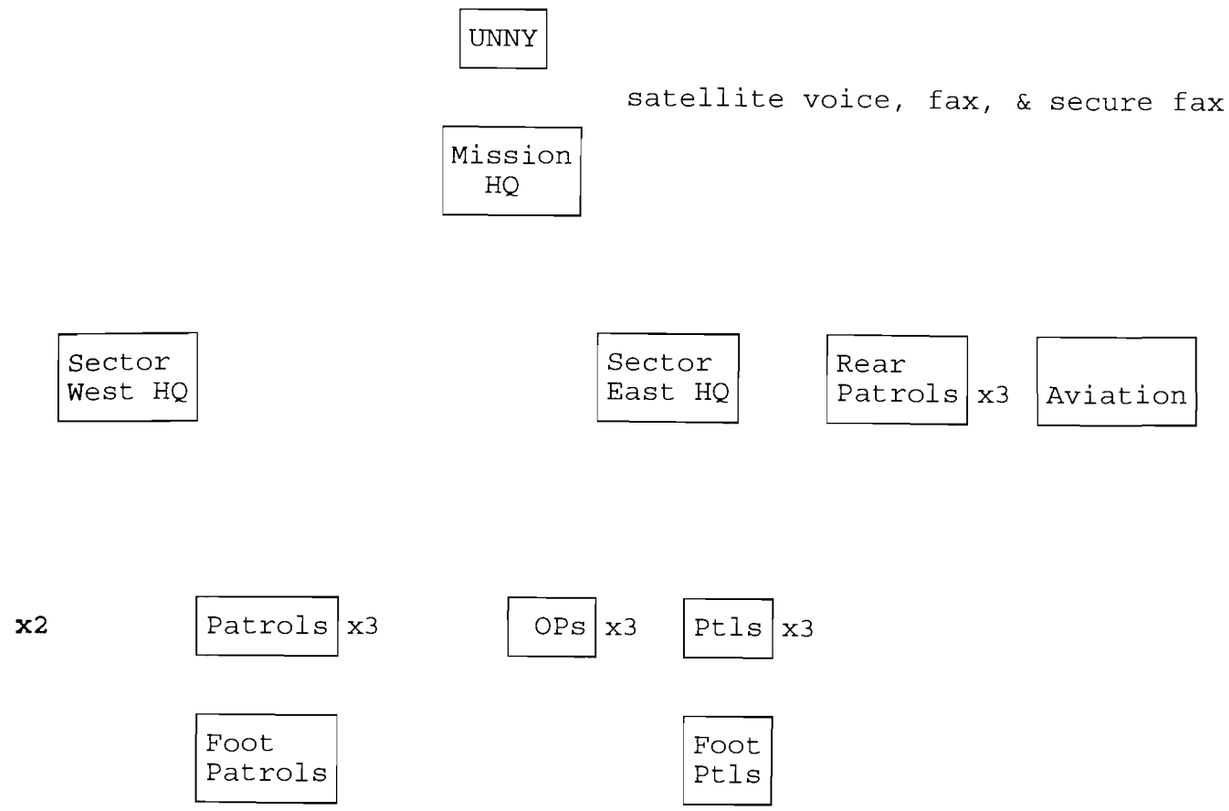

ements

ite	-	2 (1 x spare)
tic (OPs, HQs)	-	9 (7 plus 2 x spare)
ile (vehicles)	-	17 (15 plus 2 x spare)
pack (foot patrols)	-	8 (6 + 1 x aviation + 1 x spare)
atic (OPs, HQs)	-	3 (2 + 1 x spare)
bile (vehicles)	-	18 (15 + 2 x spare)
npack (dismounted patrols)	-	10 (6 x foot, 3 x aviation, 1 x spare)

RECOMMENDED KEY APPOINTMENTS

MO	- BGen	-	should be anglophone with functional abilit in French, he latter for dealings or possible additional duties in Rwanda
		-	CANADA, NEW ZEALAND
CMO	- Col	-	should have current UN experience & ready for quick re-deployment from another missio
		-	HUNGARY (Col Forgaz, UNAVEM)
ector Comds	- LCol	-	should have current UN experience and ready for quick re-deployment from another mission, should have capability in English, French with Swahili desirable
		-	ZIMBABWE, NETHERLANDS (LCol Nordsij, UNAVEM
Q G3	- Maj	-	staff college trained
		-	CANADA, NETHERLANDS, NEW ZEALAND, ZIMBABWE

Maj Martin

PRELIMINARY REPORT OF THE TECHNICAL MISSION TO UGANDA & RWANDA

14 Apr 93

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PART 1 - Executive Summary
PART 2 - Background
PART 3 - Political Aspects
PART 4 - Military Aspects
PART 5 - Logistical Aspects
PART 6 - Conclusions and recommendations

PART 1 - EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. Attempts are underway in Arusha, Tanzania, to negotiate a peace agreement within Rwanda between Government forces and the 'Front patriotique rwandais' (FPR). The Rwanda Government claims that the FPR has been supported by Uganda from the beginning of hostilities and continues to be supported with weapons and personnel. Following adoption of resolution 812 by the Security Council, the Secretary General authorized a Technical Mission to Uganda and Rwanda with the purpose of studying the possibility of deploying UNMOs on the international border.

2. The portion of the border where Ugandan forces are in contact with the FPR extends approximately 150 km by line of sight. The terrain is characterized by steep terraced hills with jungle and bamboo forests. The population, which is reasonably dense per square km, is predominantly Tutsi and is transient across the border.

3. It is the evaluation of the technical mission that the aim can be achieved using an observer force of 81 UNMOs with 24 civilian support staff. Initially, some observers could be deployed from current missions (UNAVEM, MINURSO, and ONUMOZ). An effective screen can be established with static Observation Posts (OPs) at the five vehicle crossing sites supplemented by extensive vehicle, foot, and helicopter day and night patrols covering the myriad of other crossing sites. Appreciating that two UNMOs are currently on their way to Uganda as part of the Arusha 'Goodwill Mission', the advance party of 21 could deploy within seven days of the Security Council's decision with the remainder in place (less civilian-contracted aviation) within thirty days. A six month mandate with an option of renewal would be suitable.

PART 2 - BACKGROUND

HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

4. Both Uganda and Rwanda have undergone a series of political, military, economic and social upheavals in recent history. Currently, both Governments have been generally recognized by the international community as being legitimate.

5. Originally a British protectorate, Uganda has been an independent member of the Commonwealth since 1962. A republican constitution was adopted in 1967 with personal military rule instituted by Idi Amin in 1971. The latter was overthrown by a provisional government in 1979 with the present military regime being installed in 1986 with President Musevini, Vice President Kisekka and Prime Minister Adyebo in power.

6. Two decades of violence starting in the late 60's resulted in 100,000s of deaths, drops in agricultural and industrial output, and an exodus of capital investment. The current Museveni regime for the most part has restored relative stability. In recognition of this improved climate, in early 1992, a World Bank affiliate approved a $125 million credit to finance a recovery programme.

7. Rwanda, on the other hand, was originally part of German East Africa and then, after WWI, entrusted to Belgium. Tribal strife has been prevalent between the Hutu (85%) and Tutsi (about 14%) with the more recent clashes starting with a rebellion in 1959. In 1963, wide scale massacres were perpetrated by the Hutu against the Tutsi. From 1982, an influx of refugees fleeing persecution affected relations with Uganda. In 1989, soil degradation, population pressure, crop disease and political scandals resulted in serious economic and political deterioration. In Oct 1990, approximately 10,000 Tutsi-dominated guerrillas crossed the border from Uganda and progressed to within 70 km of Kigali. French and Belgian troops were deployed to protect foreign interests in the capital; the Belgians extricating themselves by Nov 1991. A tenuous cease-fire was achieved in Jul 1992 and a 50-member military monitoring team from the OAU was deployed in the buffer zone. With an area of 26,000 sq km, Rwanda currently has a population of approximately 8 million plus 950,000 refugees.

SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION

8. On 12 Mar 93, the Security Council adopted resolution #812 which asked, in paragraph 3, the Secretary General "... to examine the request by Rwanda and Uganda for the deployment of observers at the border between the two countries ...". Consequently, a technical mission was dispatched to the area to conduct a reconnaissance.

TECHNICAL MISSION

9. Terms of Reference. "... to gather all information relevant to the eventual deployment of UN military observers on the Uganda side of the Rwanda/Uganda border... (and) ... will also undertake a survey of the Uganda side of the border, in order to assess conditions on the ground". The mission will "... determine the tasks which could be performed by military observers... the modalities of their deployment...(and) a concept of operations...". Attached as an annex are the complete terms of reference.

10. Composition:

a. Bgen M. Baril - Military Advisor, DPKO;
b. Col C. Ross - UNAVEM II;
c. Ms I. Revero - Political affairs officer, DPKO; &
d. Mr. P. Thompson - Officer in charge Logistical Communication Section, FOD; &
e. Mr. M. Pedanou - Special Envoy of the Secretary General to the Arusha Peace Talks.

11. Itinerary:

a. 2 Apr - arrive Kampala; Minister of Foreign Affairs;

b. 3 Apr - State Minister of Defence; air reconnaissance of border;

c. 4 Apr - ground reconnaissance of border; overnight in Kabele;

d. 5 Apr - reconnaissance of Kisoro; return to Kampala; Minister of Foreign Affairs; Commander of Ugandan Army;

e. 6 Apr - WFP flight to Kigali, Rwanda; meet in sequence:
- Ambassador & advisor to Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- Ambassador of USA
- Ambassador of Belgium
- GOMN HQ Staff
- Ambassador of France
- Minister of Defence
- Prime Minister
- President of the Republic
- Canadian Consul
- Counsellor of Foreign Ministry
- Associate Secretary General of the OAU
- Officers of the FPR
- French Army Attache

- depart for New York;

f. 7 Apr - arrive New York.

PART 3 - POLITICAL ASPECTS

12. All government officials and diplomatic envoys contacted by the technical mission underlined that if an observer force would be deployed on the Ugandan side of the border, it would have to be deployed quickly. They also underlined the fact that previous missions had failed to provide an adequate assessment because they were either too few (the French sent only three observers) or ill-equipped (OAU observers).

13. There was a general consensus about the duration of the border mission which in everyone's consideration should be from three to six months. While some indicated that once a peace agreement was finalized in Arusha, the observers would not be necessary, others indicated that the observers should remain until the country's situation had stabilized. In this regard, concerns were expressed that a massive migration back to Uganda might occur.

14. The technical mission was able to determine that the internal ethnic conflict in Rwanda indeed has regional ramifications with peoples of similar ethnic background spread over neighbouring countries in addition to Uganda. Moreover, the internal conflict is exasperated by divisions within the transitional government itself and the Army which in the person of the military advisor to the Prime Minister expressed dissatisfaction with a future UN mission on the Uganda/Rwanda border.

15. Some diplomatic observers in the area indicated their surprise at Uganda's request for the deployment of an observer force on their border with Rwanda. That was taken as an indication that the Government wishes now a prompt resolution to the conflict.

16. It is the opinion of the technical mission that if the Secretary General recommends to deploy, he would be giving the signal to all parties that the international community are concerned with any overspill of the conflict. Deployment would also provide Uganda with the legitimization of their claim that they have not been party to the conflict, while at the same time, they would be obliged to collaborate in a smooth transition by neutralizing the ethnic groups on their side of the border.

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26. FPR. Little has been confirmed about the FPR's military strength. It is believed that they have approximately 10,000 troops with a reasonably good reserve of weapons and ammunition. Weapons include artillery, multiple rocket launchers, and mortars.

27. Humanitarian. An estimated 950,000 displaced persons are in Rwanda. Food and medicine has been entering Rwanda in limited quantities with the aid of such organizations as the World Food Programme. With increased stability in the region, it is anticipated that the aid requirement will increase.

28. Threats to UN force. To screen effectively the border, foot patrols in the jungle areas will have to be conducted at night and by day. Banditry and chance encounters with FPR and their suppliers may result in hostile action against UN observers. Wildlife, especially leopard and snakes are prevalent in the bush through which UN observers will have to patrol. Disease, including malaria is on par with other central and southern African countries. Mines are prevalent only in Rwanda especially within the buffer zone. No mines are anticipated in the border area.

29. Public Relations. The interest in the technical mission that was shown by the regional and international media is indicative of the high profile that a UN presence in the region would enjoy. A Public Information Officer based in Kampala and accredited to Kigali would be an essential component of the observer group.

30. Summary of major deductions:

a. communication - must be able to communicate in mountainous terrain and, without interception, with UNNY;

b. patrols - the terrain and weather, especially fog, predicate extensive foot and airborne patrols, the latter having a nighttime high altitude imagery sensory capability;

c. medical - medical personnel capable of dealing with

combat casualties and tropical diseases plus air evacuation are essential;

d. language - recognizing that the official language of Uganda is English, deployed observers must be proficient in that language;

e. armament - the threat of acts of banditry against UN patrols that are some distance from supporting vehicles plus the presence of wildlife requires that observers carry sidearms.

f. aviation - the difficult terrain plus the considerable number of cross-border routes and trails require airborne surveillance especially at night

CRITERIA

31. **Credibility**. The UN mission must be credible not only to the host nation, Uganda, but also to other regional nations. The screening of the border is but one of several regional issues. Hence, this particular aspect of the regional problem must be addressed fully utilizing human and technical capabilities. Particular care must be taken in selecting contributing countries respecting the sensitivities of the countries involved in the region.

32. **Mandate**. The mandate should be time-limited and should have a capability of being supportive and linked to other possible regional UN missions.

PLAN

33. **General Outline**. Four phases, with timings, as follows:

a. Phase 1. The deployment of a reconnaissance team of two UNMOs as an extension of the 'Arusha Goodwill Mission' to Kampala and then to Kabele (already authorized and proceeding);

b. Phase 2. Deployment of an advance party of 21 UNMOs from existing missions to man the three major crossing sites, a skeleton HQ plus a liaison team in Kampala (within one week following the adoption of a Security Council resolution);

c. Phase 3. Deployment of the main body of UNMOs and support staff with priority to remaining crossing sites and to the sector and mission HQ (as soon as contributing countries can provide and then within one month of the Security Council's resolution); &

d. Phase 4. Deployment of remaining support and aviation support (when contracts can be finalized & within 45

days from the Security Council's resolution).

34. Concept of operations. The mission aim will be achieved by establishing a four-layered screen on the Ugandan/Rwandan border primarily in those areas where the FPR controls the border. Three major and two secondary crossing sites will be permanently manned. Secondly, mobile vehicle and foot patrols will be conducted on the border and in areas in Uganda immediately north of the border. A third layer of coverage will be effected by vehicle patrols in the rear areas up to 100 km from the border. Finally, airborne coverage with sensory devices will be achieved with aviation support. A mission HQ and a sector HQ will be based in Kabele with a second sector HQ in Kisoro.

35. Static Observation Posts (OPs). Six-man OPs will be established on the major crossing sites on the following roads (west to east, Uganda to Rwanda):

a. Kisoro - Ruhengeri (main, Sector West);
b. Kusaya - Kirambo (secondary, Sector West);
c. Kabale - Byumba - Kigali (main, Sector East);
d. Kabale - Kiyombe - Ngarama (secondary, Sector East);
e. Kagitumba - Gabiro (main, Sector East).

These OPs will be manned by six UNMOs who will check vehicles on a 24/7 basis for the movement of war materials.

36. Forward mobile patrols. Six four-man mobile patrols will be conducted along and within twenty kms of the border. These random night and day patrols will use 4x4 vehicles but will be mostly by foot along the paths and routes used by the inhabitants. It is envisioned that two UNMOs would deploy on foot keeping in radio contact with the UNMO(s) in the vehicle.

37. Rear mobile patrols. Three four-man patrols based in Mbarara will cover an area up to 100 km north of the border conducting random inspections of vehicles.

38. Air patrols. An aviation section of three helicopters will conduct aerial surveillance of the border area on a 24/7 basis using sensory devices. The helicopters must have the capability of flying over 10,000 ft, operating with infra-red and/or thermal imagery sensing devices, and be capable to conduct medical evacuations. One helicopter must have a hoist capability to extract injured personnel from inaccessible locations in high altitudes in jungle terrain.

39. Command & control:

a. Mission HQ. Located in Kabale with liaison credentials to Kigali as follows:

(1) CMO - Bgen;
(2) DCMO - Col;

(3) G3 & Sector Comd - LCol;
(4) G3 Ops - Maj;
(4) G3 Liaison - Maj/Cpt (based in Kampala);
(5) Duty officer - Cpts x 4;
(6) G4 - Maj/Cpt;
(7) Doctor - Maj/Cpt;
(8) Senior medic - NCO;

b. Sector HQ. Located in Kisoro and in Kabele (latter co-located with the Mission HQ) as follows:

(1) CO - LCol;
(2) G3 - Maj;
(3) G4 - Maj/Cpt;
(4) Duty Officer - Cpts x 4;
(5) Medic - NCO.

40. Communications. The technical mission considers it highly likely that the Ugandan Army possesses a communication monitoring capability. Also, although it is possible to make international phone calls from most cities including Kabele, it is prohibitively expensive ($18 per minute). Communication requirements are as follows:

a. Satellite. Three-channel rear link required between mission HQ and UNNY. Voice, fax, and secure fax will be necessary.

b. HF. HF sets plus spares will be required for the mission HQ, the rear patrol base, and for the five static OPs. Vehicle mounted sets will be required for each of the eight patrol vehicles plus four for the mission HQ vehicles.

c. VHF. Manpack radios with spares and batteries will be required for the six foot patrols.

d. Helicopters. To have HF and VHF capability.

PART 5 - LOGISTICAL ASPECTS

41. The financial aspects of this mission will require more time to evaluate partcularly for the aviation support. Communication equipment and vehicles, for the most part can come from other missions (UNAVEM, MINURSO, ONUMOZ). Requirement breakdowns are attached as annexes. The civilian staff requirement is estimated at 24 as follows:

a. 2x professional (CAO, Public Information Officer);
b. 7x field service;
c. 8x general service; &
d. 7x local employees.

PART 6 - CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

42. The allegations by Rwanda of continued Ugandan support of the FPR has had a significant negative effect in the realization of a degree of regional stability. On the surface, there appears to be a sincere desire by Uganda to have a third party confirm that no support for the FPR is emanating from within its territory. The hasty deployment of observers would complement the Arusha cease-fire talks. Should these talks result in an effective cease-fire within Rwanda between the Government and the FPR, then the observer group could be reduced in size.

43. It is recommended that an observer force of 81 military observers from ten contributing countries be deployed as soon as possible. A civilian support staff of 24 would be required to maintain the mission. A mandate of six months with an option for renewal would be appropriate.

List of annexes:

Maps of the border area

Technical Team Terms of Reference

Organization of the mission

Communication organization and requirements

Personnel requirements

Vehicle requirements

Mission name proposals (to be issued seperately)

Recommended troop contributing countries

Confidential

Terms of Reference

United Nations Technical Mission to Rwanda and Uganda

1. The Secretary-General has decided to send a technical mission to Rwanda and Uganda in the context of Security Council resolution 812 (1993), which invited him, inter alia, to examine the request by Rwanda and Uganda for the deployment of observers at the border between the two countries.

2. The purpose of the mission is to gather all information relevant to the possible deployment of UN military observers on the Uganda side of the Rwanda/Uganda border. Accordingly, the mission will visit Uganda and Rwanda where it will meet with the senior government officials concerned. During its stay in Uganda, the mission will also undertake a survey of the Uganda side of the border, in order to assess conditions on the ground.

3. The mission will evaluate the information gathered and determine the tasks which could be performed by UN military observers, as well as the modalities of their deployment. The mission will define, inter alia, a concept of operations and prepare an estimate of the necessary logistic and administrative support requirements.

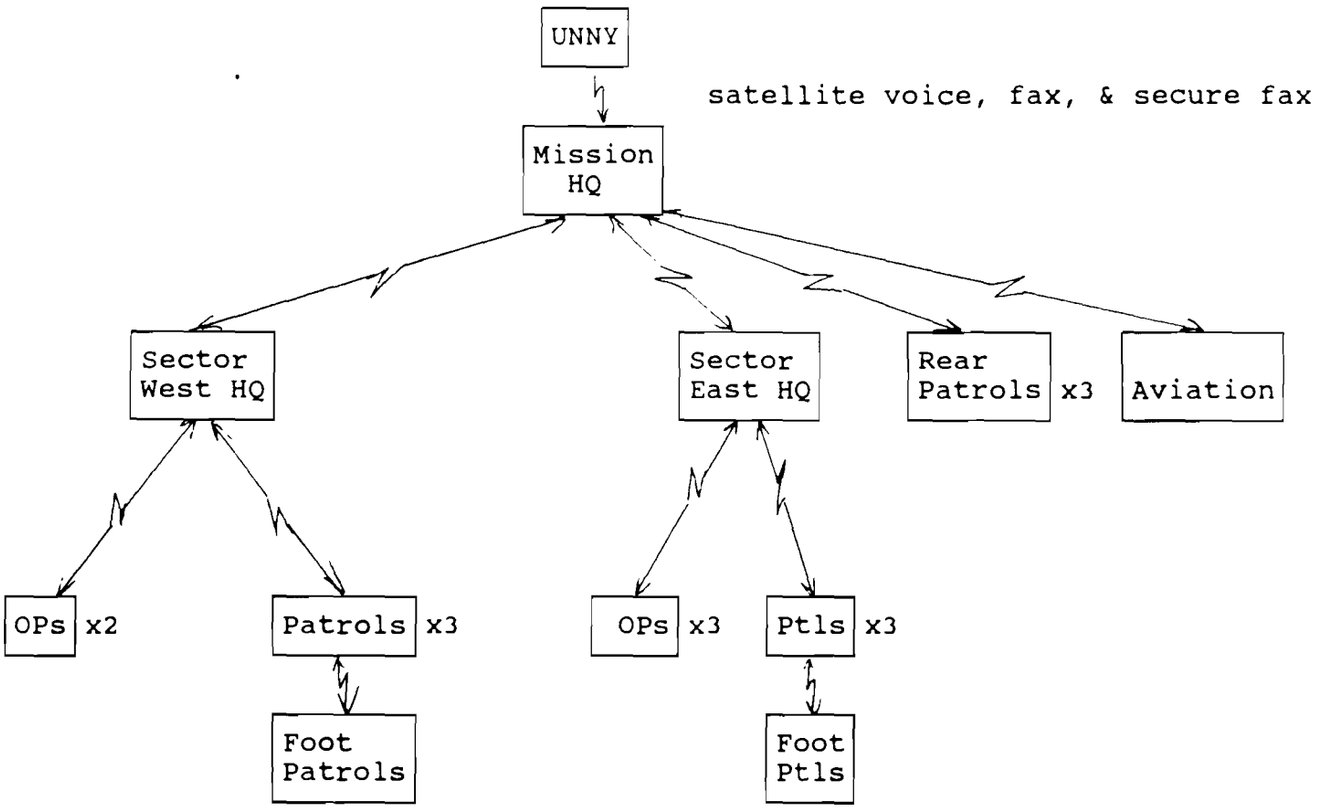
4. Upon its return to Headquarters, the mission will submit a detailed report, with appropriate recommendations and a time-frame for the possible deployment of military observers, following the authorisation of such an operation by the Security Council.

5. The mission will be led by Brigadier-General Maurice Baril, Military Adviser, who will be accompanied by Colonel Cameron Roos, Mr. Paul Thompson, Chief of Logistics and Communications in the Field Operations Division, and Ms. Isel Rivero, Political Affairs Officer.

31 March 1993

COMMUNICATION ORGANISATION AND REQUIREMENTS

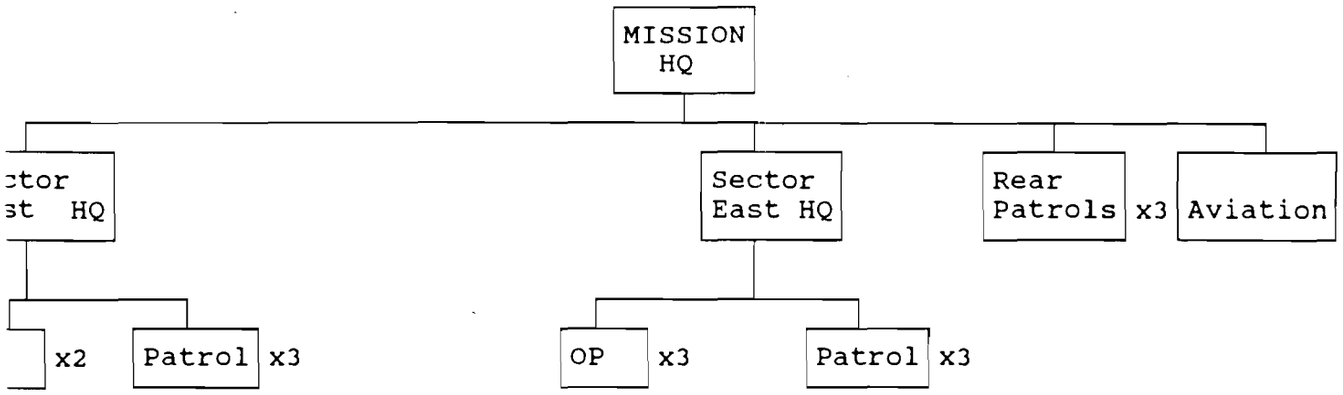
Organisation



Requirements

Sa llite	-	2 (1 x spare)
HF Static (OPs, HQs)	-	9 (7 plus 2 x spare)
HF obile (vehicles)	-	17 (15 plus 2 x spare)
HF manpack (foot patrols)	-	8 (6 + 1 x aviation + 1 x spare)
VHF static (OPs, HQs)	-	3 (2 + 1 x spare)
VHF mobile (vehicles)	-	18 (15 + 2 x spare)
VHF manpack (dismounted patrols)	-	10 (6 x foot, 3 x aviation, 1 x spare)

ORGANIZATION OF THE MISSION



PERSONNEL REQUIREMENTS

RANK DUTY	BGen	Col	LCol	Maj	Cpt	Cpt\NCO	Total Mil
Mission HQ	1	1	1	1	6	1	10
Sector HQ			1	1	5	1	7
Static OPs				6	19	4	30
Mobile patrols					19	4	24
Rear patrols					5	4	9
Air patrols					1		1
TOTAL	1	1	2	8	55	14	81

VEHICLE REQUIREMENTS

	SC	4x4	4x4 truck	Ambulance	**TOTAL**
Mission HQ	1	9	1	1	12
Sector HQ		5			5
OPS		10			10
Forward Patrols		6			6
Rear Patrols		3			3
Aviation		4			4
TOTAL	1	37	1	1	40

RECOMMENDED TROOP CONTRIBUTING COUNTRIES

	Recce Party	Advance Party	Main Body
BANGLADESH	ONUMOZ x1	ONUMOZ x3	home x4
CANADA	ONUMOZ x1	ONUMOZ x3 MINURSO x4	
HUNGARY		UNAVEM x2	UNAVEM x2 home x4
JAPAN			home x8
MEXICO			home x8
NETHERLANDS		UNAVEM x4	home x4
NEW ZEALAND			home x8
POLAND			home x8
TUNISIA		MINURSO x4	home x4
ZIMBABWE		UNOSOM x1	home x7
TOTAL	2	21	57

N.B. 1. Total of above is 80 x UNMOs plus 1 x BGen as Chief Military Observer.