

UNAMIR

POLICE COMMUNITAS

19 MAR - 20 JUL 1995

PLEASE RETAIN
ORIGINAL ORDER

UNCLASSIFIED
RH/WG MAY 2009

UNARCHIVES

SERIES	<u>51000</u>
BOX	<u>9</u>
FILE	<u>4</u>
ACC.	<u>1995/0281</u>



UNITED NATIONS NATIONS UNIES
ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA
UNAMIR - MINUAR
CIVPOL IIQ

PROGRAMME DETAILLE DE LA FORMATION
DE LA POLICE COMMUNALE

N°	Discipline	Durée Séance	Durée Totale	Observation
	<i>I. <u>Culture Générale</u></i>		10 Hrs	
A.	<i><u>Instruction Civique</u></i>			
1.	<i>La Constitution Rwandaise : Principes et caractères fondamentaux</i>	2 Hrs		
2.	<i>Organisation administrative du Rwanda. Généralités</i>	1 Hrs		
3.	<i>Organisation Communale</i>	2 Hrs		
4.	<i>Les responsabilités pénales et civiles du personnel de la Police Communale</i>			
B.	<i><u>Morale et Secourisme</u></i>			
5.	<i>- Qualités morales et devoirs du policier Communal</i>	1 Hr		
6.	<i>Secourisme - Protection et assistance aux citoyens : - Les accidents divers - dégagement d'urgence : savoir observer et savoir déplacer une victime en cas d'urgence</i>	2 Hrs		

N°	Discipline	Durée Séance	Durée Totale	Observation
	<i>II. Renseignements Généraux</i>		25 Hrs	
	<i><u>Généralités :</u></i>			
1.	- Notions fondamentales	3 Hrs		
	A. Définition des RG			
	B. Missions des RG			
2.	<i><u>Renseignement en tant qu'activités</u></i>			
	A. <u>Domaines :</u>	4 Hrs		
	Objectifs:			
	- Politique			
	- Economique			
	- Social			
	- Religieux			
	- Administratif			
	- Militaire			
	- National			
	B. <u>Moyens</u>	4 Hrs		
	- Les sources matérielles			
	- Les Moyens Humains			
	- Les Moyens Techniques			
	C. <u>Traitement</u>	4 Hrs		
	- Collecte			
	- Tri			
	- Recoupement			
	- Analyse			
3.	<i><u>Documents - Exploitation -</u></i>	8 Hrs		
	<i><u>Transmission</u></i>			
	A. Documents (note d'information et note de renseignement)			
	B. Exploitation			
	C. Transmission	2 Hrs		
4.	<i><u>Sécurité des documents</u></i>			

N°	Discipline	Durée Séance	Durée Totale	Observation
1.	<u>III. Maintien de l'ordre</u> <u>Maintien de l'ordre:</u> - Définition - Principes Généraux - Forces du maintien de l'ordre	4 Hrs	40 Hrs	
	2. <u>La Police au Maintien de l'ordre:</u> Cas de la Police Communale	2 Hrs		
	3. <u>Le Policier au Maintien de l'ordre</u> - Généralités - Attitudes et comportement - Mouvements individuels et collectifs	4 Hrs		
	4. <u>Les Opérations de Mouvement en M.O.</u> - Les Formations de marche - La Patrouille - Escorte d'individus appréhendés	4 Hrs		
	5. <u>Les Barrages</u> - Barrages d'arrêt, Fixe, Ferme etc - Barrage Filtrant, Barrage en tenue	6 Hrs		
	6. <u>Les Opérations de Dégagement</u> - Traversée des Foules - Vague de repulment	4 Hrs		
	7. Hrs <u>Les opérations de Garde</u> - Le Poste de Police	2		

8.	<u>Les services d'ordre</u> - Les Haies - Les escortes - La vague de ratissage	6 Hrs		
9.	<u>L'emploi de la Force au M.O</u> - Les sommations - Emploi de la Force sans usage des armes - Emploi de la Force avec usage des armes	4 Hrs		
10.	<u>La légitime défense individuelle au M.O</u>	2 Hrs		
11.	<u>Les infractions courants au M.O</u>	2 Hrs		

N°	Discipline	Durée Séance	Durée Totale	Observation
1.	<u>IV. Sécurité Publique ou Police administrative</u>		40 Hrs	
	<u>Sécurité Publique</u> - Notion de Police administrative - Domaine de la Police administrative - La prévention - Les organes de Police administrative - Les autorités de Police administrative - Les auxiliaires de Police administrative	8 Hrs		
	<u>Armes et Munitions</u> - Définition des armes - Réglementation - L'autorisation d'achat, de fabrication ou de part d'Armes - Contrôle des armes	6 Hrs		
	<u>Régime des Boissons Alcooliques</u> - Réglementation - Les licences - Contrôle des debits de boissons	6 Hrs		
	<u>Les Troubles à l'ordre public</u> a. - Attroupements - Différentes formes d'attroupements - Les sommations b. - Les manifestations: * Les différentes formes de manifestations - Les Réunions c. * Définition * Réunions publiques * Réunions privées	10 Hrs		

5.	<u>L'immigration et les conditions d'entrée et de sortie des Etrangers</u> - Notion d'Etrangers a. - Conditions d'entrée b. - Différentes sortes de visas c. - Contrôle de l'immigration d. - Les documents de voyage : e. * Passeports Nationaux * Laissez-passer * Passeports diplomatiques et de service	6 Hrs		
6.	<u>Les Accidents</u> Accidents de la circulation avec: - Homicide involontaire - Blessures involontaires - Délit de Fuite	2 Hrs		
7.	<u>Les Opérations Funéraires</u> - Déclaration de décès - Permis d'inhumer - Chambres funéraires - Mise en bière	2 Hrs		

<i>N°</i>	<i>Discipline</i>	<i>Durée Séance</i>	<i>Durée Totale</i>	<i>Observation</i>
1.	<p><i>V. <u>Circulation Routière</u></i></p> <p><i><u>Règles Générales applicables à tous les usagers</u></i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Protection de la voie publique et des usagers</i> - <i>Manoeuvres</i> - <i>Croisement et dépassement</i> - <i>Sens unique</i> - <i>Changement de direction</i> - <i>Vitesse</i> - <i>Arrêt et stationnement</i> - <i>Emploi de feux</i> - <i>Indication de changement de direction et d'allure</i> - <i>Emploi des appareils avertisseurs sonores</i> - <i>Règles spéciales applicables à certains usagers</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * <i>Piétons</i> * <i>Convois</i> * <i>Véhicules attelés</i> 	6Hrs	15 Hrs	

2.	<u>Champ d'Application du code de la Route</u>	7 Hrs		
a.	<u>Texte légal</u>			
b.	<u>Définitions:</u>			
	- Présent règlement			
	- Voie publique et ses différentes parties			
	- Les personnes (usagers)			
	- Les véhicules			
	- Les véhicules sur rail			
	- Les animaux			
	- Poids, positions et accessoires des véhicules			
	- Agents qualifiés			
	- Pièces afférentes à la conduite et à la mise en circulation des véhicules			
3.	<u>Accidents de route au Rwanda</u>	2 Hrs		

<i>N°</i>	<i>Discipline</i>	<i>Durée Séance</i>	<i>Durée Totale</i>	<i>Observation</i>
	<i>VI. <u>Droit Pénal Spécial</u></i>		<i>40 Hrs</i>	
<i>1.</i>	<i>- Généralités = Objet</i>	<i>1 Hr</i>		
<i>2.</i>	<i>- La rébellion : opposition à l'autorité légitime</i>	<i>3 Hrs</i>		
<i>3.</i>	<i>- Crime et délits contre les personnes</i>	<i>2 Hrs</i>		
	<i>- Coups et blessures - Les Homicides -</i>	<i>6 Hrs</i>		
<i>4.</i>	<i>L'empoisonnement</i>			
	<i>- Les violences - avortement</i>	<i>2 Hrs</i>		
<i>5.</i>	<i>- Les outrages à la pudeur - attentat à la</i>	<i>3 Hrs</i>		
<i>6.</i>	<i>pudeur</i>			
<i>7.</i>	<i>- La prostitution</i>	<i>2 Hrs</i>		
<i>7.8</i>	<i>- La diffamation - La dénonciation calomnieuse</i>	<i>2 Hrs</i>		
<i>8.9</i>	<i>- Crimes et délits contre les biens</i>	<i>2 Hrs</i>		
<i>9. 10</i>	<i>- Les vols - l'escroquerie - L'abus de confiance le détournement</i>	<i>7 Hrs</i>		
<i>11</i>	<i>- Etude comparative entre l'abus de confiance et l'escroquerie</i>	<i>3 Hrs</i>		
<i>12</i>	<i>- Le Recel de biens</i>	<i>2 Hrs</i>		
<i>13</i>	<i>- Les incendies</i>	<i>3 Hrs</i>		
<i>14</i>	<i>- Notion de délits de presse</i>	<i>2 Hrs</i>		

<i>N°</i>	<i>Discipline</i>	<i>Durée Séance</i>	<i>Durée Totale</i>	<i>Observation</i>
	<i>IV. <u>Droit Pénal Général</u></i>		<i>40 Hrs</i>	
<i>1.</i>	<i>- Définition : Notions générales</i>	<i>2 Hrs</i>		
<i>2.</i>	<i>- L'infraction : éléments constitutifs classification</i>	<i>4 Hrs</i>		
<i>3.</i>	<i>- La Tentative punissable</i>	<i>2 Hrs</i>		
<i>4.</i>	<i>- La complicité</i>	<i>2 Hrs</i>		
<i>5.</i>	<i>- La responsabilité pénale</i>	<i>4 Hrs</i>		
<i>6.</i>	<i>- Les faits justificatifs : ordre de la Loi-Commandement de l'autorité légitime- la légitime défense</i>	<i>10 Hrs</i>		
<i>7.</i>	<i>- Les faits justificatifs = état de nécessité, consentement de la victime</i>	<i>4 Hrs</i>		
<i>8.</i>	<i>- Les causes de non imputabilité : la demence - La contrainte</i>	<i>4 Hrs</i>		
<i>9.</i>	<i>- Les circonstances aggravantes</i>	<i>2 Hrs</i>		
<i>10.</i>	<i>- Les circonstances atténuantes - les excuses</i>	<i>2 Hrs</i>		
<i>11.</i>	<i>- Les causes d'effacement des peines (amnistie, réhabilitation) - Les causes d'extinction des peines</i>	<i>4 Hrs</i>		

<i>N°</i>	<i>Discipline</i>	<i>Durée Séance</i>	<i>Durée Totale</i>	<i>Observation</i>
	<i>VIII. Procédure Pénale</i>			
1.	- Le code de procédure pénale du Rwanda : - aperçu - définition du Procès Pénal- déroulement	10 Hrs	40 Hrs	
2.	- La faute : faute civile - faute pénale- action civile-action publique	8 Hrs		
3.	- Les Mandats de Justice	4 Hrs		
4.	- Le Procureur Général	2 Hrs		
5.	- Les pourvois en cassation	2 Hrs		
6.	- L'appel du jugement	2 Hrs		
7.	- Le Jugement par défaut	2 Hrs		
8.	- Les ordres du jugement	2 Hrs		
9.	- Les voies de Recours	4 Hrs		
10.	- L'opposition au jugement	4 Hrs		

N°	Discipline	Durée Séance	Durée Totale	Observation
	<p align="center"><i><u>IX. Droits de l'homme</u></i></p>			
1.	<p><i><u>Introduction</u></i></p> <p>- <i>Tendre au strict respect des droits de l'homme et des libertés fondamentales</i></p>	1 Hr	10 Hrs	
2.	<p><i><u>La Déclaration universelle des droits de l'homme</u></i></p> <p>- <i><u>Le Gouvernement et la Loi</u></i></p> <p>- <i>Organes délibérants et tribunaux</i></p> <p>- <i>Formes diverses de tribunaux</i></p> <p>- <i>Egalité devant la Loi</i></p> <p>- <i>Liberté de pensée, de conscience, de religion d'opinion et d'expression</i></p> <p><i>Cadres de référence</i></p> <p><i>Les mots qui blessent</i></p>	4 Hrs		
		1 Hr		
5.	<p>- <i><u>Liberté d'association et droit de prendre part à la direction des affaires publiques</u></i></p>	2 Hrs		
	<p>- <i>Un club des droits de l'homme</i></p>	1 Hr		

6.	<p>- <i>Discrimination</i></p> <p><i>Discicrimination fondée sur la couleur ou la race : (classe non raciste)</i></p> <p><i>Discrimination fondée sur le sexe</i></p> <p><i>(Voir bibliographie : ABC l'enseignement des droits de l'homme. ONU (activites pratiques pour les écoles primaires et secondaires. N.Y. 1989)</i></p>	1 Hr		
----	---	------	--	--

<i>N°</i>	<i>Discipline</i>	<i>Durée Séance</i>	<i>Durée Totale</i>	<i>Observation</i>
	<i>XI. <u>Formation Militaire</u></i>		<i>65 Hrs</i>	
<i>A.</i>	<i><u>Tir Police</u></i>			
<i>1.</i>	<i>- Présentation et définition du tir de Police</i>	<i>1 Hr</i>		
<i>2.</i>	<i>- Description du pistolet automatique (P.A) - les cibles</i>	<i>2 Hrs</i>		
<i>3.</i>	<i>- Les Mesures de sécurité avant, pendant et après le tir</i>	<i>2 Hrs</i>		
<i>4.</i>	<i>- Les commandements du tir au P.A</i>	<i>1 Hr</i>		
<i>5.</i>	<i>- Exercice aux différents tiers de précision</i>	<i>4 Hrs</i>		
	<i>- <u>Formation Militaire Générale</u></i>	<i>55 Hrs</i>		
	<i><u>N.B.:</u> La partie Rwandaise communiquera son programme d'instruction dans les autres branches de la formation Militaire</i>			



UNAMIR - MINUAR

19/3/95

NATIONAL POLICE TRAINING PROGRAMME**I. INTRODUCTION**

Faced with the increase in violations of and exactions of all type and due to the lack of an effective professional Police Force in Rwanda as a result of the flight abroad of members of the former gendarmerie, the Broad-based Government of National Unity upon its inception request the assistance of UNAMIR for the creation of a new National Police Force through the training of Gendarmerie and Communal Police to meet the security requirements of the country.

Since the establishment of a police force is a contributing factor to the promotion of security in the country, UNAMIR assigned CIVPOL the task of carrying out, with those means available, this training alongside its mission of monitoring the activities of the local police and national gendarmerie forces.

Security Council Resolution n° S/1994/1965 of 30 November 1994 reinforced this process by specifically making UNAMIR responsible for assisting in the establishment and training of a new integrated national police force in Rwanda.

Due to the urgency and importance of the needs expressed by the government of Rwanda which are six thousand (6.000) gendarmes and 1500 policemen for the whole country, it was essential to develop an accelerated and progressive training project corresponding to existing needs and likely to be integrated within the UNAMIR mandate as well as call upon the services of the Rwandan authorities.

The following was agreed upon:

- the accelerated training of 102 gendarmes over a period of 45 days to face up, as a matter of urgency, to resolve the security needs in the town of Kigali;
- the accelerated training of three hundred (300) gendarmes over a period of 16 weeks who will eventually be deployed across the entire country;
- the accelerated training of four hundred (400) gendarmes over a period of 16 weeks who will be deployed also across the entire country;
- the training of one hundred (100) training officers to be selected from the ranks of the first 800

gendarmes trained;

- the training of gendarmerie officers which could be carried out with assistance from other countries as part of bilateral or multilateral projects;
- the continuous training of gendarmes in the field through the use of their own resources;
- the training of communal police

II. TRAINING PROGRAMS

II.1. Purpose

This programme is meant to give basic knowledge of gendarmerie and police activities, such as the areas of the judiciary, order maintenance, public security, traffic police, administrative, scientific police, serving in brigades, and criminal investigation bureau, so as to make these elements available to carry out efficiently the tasks required by the duties of gendarme. The trainees are capable, after the completion of their training of servicing in a mobile gendarmerie unit or in a territorial unit.

II.2 Intensive training course of 45 days

Period = from 16 August to 8 October 1994

II.3 Intensive training course of 16 weeks for 300 gendarmes

This takes into account the deficiency noted during the II.2 training course and improves upon the later.

Period = from 19 December 1994 to 19 April 1995

II.4 Intensive course of 16 weeks for 400 gendarmes

Period = from 19 May 1995 to 19 September 1995

II.5 The training of the Instructors

This is aimed at the improvement of knowledge acquired during training cycles II.2, II.3 and II.4 by improving the understanding of concepts and inculcate pedagogical knowledge.

Period = from 15 October 1995 to 15 December 1995

II.6 The training of officers

The training of officers, because of its specific nature could be carried out with the direct help of other countries in a bilateral or multilateral context- This training requires human and material resources which are difficult to carry out within the scope of the current UNAMIR mandate. It would, however, be desirable for this training to take place alongside the training of gendarmes, so as to have available as soon as possible a supervisory staff of good quality.

II.7 The training of Communal Police

Periods = from 1st April 1995 to 1st July 1995 1st batch of 750 policemen
from 1st August 1995 to 1st November 1995 2nd batch of 750 Policemen.

III. EXECUTION OF TRAINING PROGRAMME

The first contingent of 102 gendarmes completed their training in November 1994. This training decided in an emergency context the day following the establishment of the Widened Base Government for National Unity, was assured in extremely difficult conditions marked by:

- the absence of allocated resources;
- insufficient number of instructors;
- the absence of infrastructure;
- the absence of pedagogical material.

The training program for 300 gendarmes and 20 instructors, which started on December 19, 1994, has reached an 80 % rate of completion and should be finalized by the end of April.

To bring the training to a successful conclusion, UNAMIR CIVPOL requires additional observers, especially french speaking observers as well as material resources including:

1. infrastructures:

- Major repairs of existing structures in gendarmerie Training School in Ruhengeri (classrooms, dormitories, toilets, conference room, offices, kitchens, storage places ..).
- Major repairs of existing structures in the Communal Training Center;
- Beds and mattresses for 750 students in the Communal Training Center

- Beds and mattresses for 750 students gendarmes
- Tents for 1500 students

2. teaching aids

Appendix A

List of needed pedagogical material for the training of gendarmes

Appendix B

List of needed pedagogical material for the training of communal police.

Appendix C

Stationeries for Gendarmerie Training School

Appendix D

Stationeries for Communal Police Training Center.

3. Transportation

- 4 Tracks for transportation of students
- 6 minibuses for transportation of instructors
- 4 vehicles for transportation of staff members

4. Communication equipment

- Walkie-Talkies and base unit

5. Medicines

Provide the needs for 2.000 people for 1 year (gendarmerie and Communal Police)



APPENDIX A

LIST OF NEEDED PEDAGOGICAL MATERIALS FOR THE TRAINING OF GENDARMES

- 6 overhead projectors and accessories (transparencies, white screen, felt markers);
- 1 video library comprised of:
 - . 6 televisions
 - . 6 Video Cassette Recorder
 - . 1 series of video-cassette documentaries on gendarmerie service
 - . 1 series of video-cassette documentaries on the criminal investigation police
 - . 3 Video cameras complete with accessories (light, batteries, Battery recharger, exterior microphone, tripod, connexion plug, blank tapes).
 - . 6 slide projectors
 - . series of slides
 - . 60 Criminal Investigative Police Officer (CIPO) kits
 - . 1 technical police laboratory
 - . photo equipment for studio
- Accident report kits
- Illustrated poster on traffic laws and traffic control
- 4 personal computers
- 2 photocopy machines



UNAMIR - MINUAR
CIVPOL HQ

APPENDIX B

**LIST OF NEEDED PEDAGOGICAL MATERIALS FOR THE TRAINING OF
COMMUNAL POLICE**

- 6 overhead projectors and accessories (transparencies, white screen, felt markers);
- 1 video library comprised of:
 - . 6 televisions
 - . 6 Video Cassette Recorder
 - . 1 series of video-cassette documentaries on gendarmerie service
 - . 1 series of video-cassette documentaries on the criminal investigation police.
 - . 3 Video cameras complete with accessories (light, batteries, battery recharger, exterior microphone, tripod, connexion plug, blank tapes).
 - . 6 slide projectors
 - . series of slides
 - . 60 Criminal Investigative Police Officer (CIPO) kits
 - . 1 technical police laboratory
 - . photo equipment for studio
- Accident report kits
- Illustrated poster on traffic laws and traffic control
- 4 personal computers
- 2 photocopy machines

UNITED NATIONS
ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA



NATIONS UNIES
MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

SA/kt

UNAMIR - MINUAR
CIVPOL HQ

APPENDIX C

STATIONERIES FOR THE GENDARMERIE TRAINING SCHOOL

1. Two thousand reams of photocopying papers
2. One thousand packets of red biro pen
3. One thousand packets of black biro pen
4. One thousand packets of blue biro pens
5. One thousand packets of erasers
6. One thousand packets of glue sticks
7. One thousand packets of scotch magic tape
8. One thousand packets of giant size wavy clips
9. One thousand packets of office pins
10. One thousand big notebooks for use as registers
11. Two thousand file covers
12. One thousand folders
13. Ten thousand exercise books
14. One thousand packets of correcting fluid
15. Twenty five big waste paper plastic pails
16. One thousand brooms

UNITED NATIONS
ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA



NATIONS UNIES
MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR
CIVPOL IIQ

SA/kt

APPENDIX D

STATIONERIES FOR COMMUNAL POLICE TRAINING CENTER

1. Two thousand reams of photocopying papers
2. One thousand packets of red biro pen
3. One thousand packets of black biro pen
4. One thousand packets of blue biro pens
5. One thousand packets of erasers
6. One thousand packets of glue sticks
7. One thousand packets of scotch magic tape
8. One thousand packets of giant size wavy clips
9. One thousand packets of office pins
10. One thousand big notebooks for use as registers
11. Two thousand file covers
12. One thousand folders
13. Ten thousand exercise books
14. One thousand packets of correcting fluid
15. Twenty five big waste paper plastic pails
16. One thousand brooms



UNAMIR - MINUAR

19/3/95

NATIONAL POLICE TRAINING PROGRAMME**I. INTRODUCTION**

Faced with the increase in violations of and exactions of all type and due to the lack of an effective professional Police Force in Rwanda as a result of the flight abroad of members of the former gendarmerie, the Broad-based Government of National Unity upon its inception request the assistance of UNAMIR for the creation of a new National Police Force through the training of Gendarmerie and Communal Police to meet the security requirements of the country.

Since the establishment of a police force is a contributing factor to the promotion of security in the country, UNAMIR assigned CIVPOL the task of carrying out, with those means available, this training alongside its mission of monitoring the activities of the local police and national gendarmerie forces.

Security Council Resolution n° S/1994/1965 of 30 November 1994 reinforced this process by specifically making UNAMIR responsible for assisting in the establishment and training of a new integrated national police force in Rwanda.

Due to the urgency and importance of the needs expressed by the government of Rwanda which are six thousand (6.000) gendarmes and 1500 policemen for the whole country, it was essential to develop an accelerated and progressive training project corresponding to existing needs and likely to be integrated within the UNAMIR mandate as well as call upon the services of the Rwandan authorities.

The following was agreed upon:

- the accelerated training of 102 gendarmes over a period of 45 days to face up, as a matter of urgency, to resolve the security needs in the town of Kigali;
- the accelerated training of three hundred (300) gendarmes over a period of 16 weeks who will eventually be deployed across the entire country;
- the accelerated training of four hundred (400) gendarmes over a period of 16 weeks who will be deployed also across the entire country;
- the training of one hundred (100) training officers to be selected from the ranks of the first 800

gendarmes trained;

- the training of gendarmerie officers which could be carried out with assistance from other countries as part of bilateral or multilateral projects;
- the continuous training of gendarmes in the field through the use of their own resources;
- the training of communal police

II. TRAINING PROGRAMS

II.1. Purpose

This programme is meant to give basic knowledge of gendarmerie and police activities, such as the areas of the judiciary, order maintenance, public security, traffic police, administrative, scientific police, serving in brigades, and criminal investigation bureau, so as to make these elements available to carry out efficiently the tasks required by the duties of gendarme. The trainees are capable, after the completion of their training of servicing in a mobile gendarmerie unit or in a territorial unit.

II.2 Intensive training course of 45 days

Period = from 16 August to 8 October 1994

II.3 Intensive training course of 16 weeks for 300 gendarmes

This takes into account the deficiency noted during the II.2 training course and improves upon the later.

Period = from 19 December 1994 to 19 April 1995

II.4 Intensive course of 16 weeks for 400 gendarmes

Period = from 19 May 1995 to 19 September 1995

II.5 The training of the Instructors

This is aimed at the improvement of knowledge acquired during training cycles II.2, II.3 and II.4 by improving the understanding of concepts and inculcate pedagogical knowledge.

Period = from 15 October 1995 to 15 December 1995

II.6 The training of officers

The training of officers, because of its specific nature could be carried out with the direct help of other countries in a bilateral or multilateral context- This training requires human and material resources which are difficult to carry out within the scope of the current UNAMIR mandate. It would, however, be desirable for this training to take place alongside the training of gendarmes, so as to have available as soon as possible a supervisory staff of good quality.

II.7 The training of Communal Police

Periods = from 1st April 1995 to 1st July 1995 1st batch of 750 policemen
 from 1st August 1995 to 1st November 1995 2nd batch of 750 Policemen.

III. EXECUTION OF TRAINING PROGRAMME

The first contingent of 102 gendarmes completed their training in November 1994. This training decided in an emergency context the day following the establishment of the Widened Base Government for National Unity, was assured in extremely difficult conditions marked by:

- the absence of allocated resources;
- insufficient number of instructors;
- the absence of infrastructure;
- the absence of pedagogical material.

The training program for 300 gendarmes and 20 instructors, which started on December 19, 1994, has reached an 80 % rate of completion and should be finalized by the end of April.

To bring the training to a successful conclusion, UNAMIR CIVPOL requires additional observers, especially french speaking observers as well as material resources including:

1. infrastructures:

- Major repairs of existing structures in gendarmerie Training School in Ruhengeri (classrooms, dormitories, toilets, conference room, offices, kitchens, storage places ..).
- Major repairs of existing structures in the Communal Training Center;
- Beds and mattresses for 750 students in the Communal Training Center

- Beds and mattresses for 750 students gendarmes
- Tents for 1500 students

2. teaching aids

Appendix A

List of needed pedagogical material for the training of gendarmes

Appendix B

List of needed pedagogical material for the training of communal police.

Appendix C

Stationeries for Gendarmerie Training School

Appendix D

Stationeries for Communal Police Training Center.

3. Transportation

- 4 Tracks for transportation of students
- 6 minibuses for transportation of instructors
- 4 vehicles for transportation of staff members

4. Communication equipment

- Walkie-Talkies and base unit

5. Medicines

Provide the needs for 2.000 people for 1 year (gendarmerie and Communal Police)



APPENDIX A

LIST OF NEEDED PEDAGOGICAL MATERIALS FOR THE TRAINING OF GENDARMES

- 6 overhead projectors and accessories (transparencies, white screen, felt markers);
- 1 video library comprised of:
 - . 6 televisions
 - . 6 Video Cassette Recorder
 - . 1 series of video-cassette documentaries on gendarmerie service
 - . 1 series of video-cassette documentaries on the criminal investigation police
 - . 3 Video cameras complete with accessories (light, batteries, Battery recharger, exterior microphone, tripod, connexion plug, blank tapes).
 - . 6 slide projectors
 - . series of slides
 - . 60 Criminal Investigative Police Officer (CIPO) kits
 - . 1 technical police laboratory
 - . photo equipment for studio
- Accident report kits
- Illustrated poster on traffic laws and traffic control
- 4 personal computers
- 2 photocopy machines



APPENDIX B

**LIST OF NEEDED PEDAGOGICAL MATERIALS FOR THE TRAINING OF
COMMUNAL POLICE**

- 6 overhead projectors and accessories (transparencies, white screen, felt markers);
- 1 video library comprised of:
 - . 6 televisions
 - . 6 Video Cassette Recorder
 - . 1 series of video-cassette documentaries on gendarmerie service
 - . 1 series of video-cassette documentaries on the criminal investigation police.
 - . 3 Video cameras complete with accessories (light, batteries, battery recharger, exterior microphone, tripod, connexion plug, blank tapes).
 - . 6 slide projectors
 - . series of slides
 - . 60 Criminal Investigative Police Officer (CIPO) kits
 - . 1 technical police laboratory
 - . photo equipment for studio
- Accident report kits
- Illustrated poster on traffic laws and traffic control
- 4 personal computers
- 2 photocopy machines



APPENDIX C

STATIONERIES FOR THE GENDARMERIE TRAINING SCHOOL

1. Two thousand reams of photocopying papers
2. One thousand packets of red biro pen
3. One thousand packets of black biro pen
4. One thousand packets of blue biro pens
5. One thousand packets of erasers
6. One thousand packets of glue sticks
7. One thousand packets of scotch magic tape
8. One thousand packets of giant size wavy clips
9. One thousand packets of office pins
10. One thousand big notebooks for use as registers
11. Two thousand file covers
12. One thousand folders
13. Ten thousand exercise books
14. One thousand packets of correcting fluid
15. Twenty five big waste paper plastic pails
16. One thousand brooms



APPENDIX D

STATIONERIES FOR COMMUNAL POLICE TRAINING CENTER

1. Two thousand reams of photocopying papers
2. One thousand packets of red biro pen
3. One thousand packets of black biro pen
4. One thousand packets of blue biro pens
5. One thousand packets of erasers
6. One thousand packets of glue sticks
7. One thousand packets of scotch magic tape
8. One thousand packets of giant size wavy clips
9. One thousand packets of office pins
10. One thousand big notebooks for use as registers
11. Two thousand file covers
12. One thousand folders
13. Ten thousand exercise books
14. One thousand packets of correcting fluid
15. Twenty five big waste paper plastic pails
16. One thousand brooms

T

NATIONAL POLICE TRAINING PROGRAMME

I. INTRODUCTION:

Faced with the increase in violations and exactions of all type and due to the lack of an effective professional police force in Rwanda as a result of the flight abroad of members of the former gendarmerie, the Broad-based Government of National Unity upon its inception requested the assistance of UNAMIR for the creation of a new national police force through the training of gendarmerie and Communal Police to meet the security requirements of the country.

Since the establishment of a police force is a contributing factor to the promotion of security in the country, UNAMIR assigned CIVPOL the task of carrying out, with those means available, this training alongside its mission of monitoring the activities of the local police and national gendarmerie forces.

Due to the urgency and importance of the needs expressed by the Government of Rwanda, which are of 6000 (six thousand) gendarmes of all the country and 10 (ten) policemen per Commune, it was essential to develop an accelerated and progressive training project corresponding to existing needs and likely to be integrated within the UNAMIR mandate as well as call upon the services of the Rwandan authorities.

The following was agreed upon:

- the accelerated training of 102 gendarmes over a period of 45 days to face up, as a matter of urgency, to the security needs in the town of Kigali;
- the accelerated training of 300 (three hundred) gendarmes over a period of 16 weeks who will eventually be deployed across the entire country;
- ^{the accelerated training of 400 (four hundred)} the training of 100 (one hundred) training officers to be selected from the ranks of the first 400 gendarmes trained;
- the training of gendarmerie officers which could be carried out with assistance from third countries as part of bilateral or multilateral projects.
- the training of gendarmes through the use of their own resources;
- the training of Communal Police (10) ten policemen per commune.

II. TRAINING PROGRAMS

II.1. Training of Gendarmes

This program is meant to give basic knowledge of gendarmerie activities, such as the areas of the judiciary, law and order, public security, traffic police, administrative police, scientific police, serving in brigades, and criminal investigation bureau, so that they have available those elements enabling them to carry out efficiently the tasks required by the duties of a gendarme. The trainees are capable, after the completion of their training, of serving in a mobile gendarmerie unit or in a territorial unit.

II.2 Intensive Training Course of 45 days

Period: - from 16 August to 8 October 1994

II.3 Intensive Training Course of 16 weeks *for 300*

This takes into account the deficiencies noted during the II.2 training Course and improves upon the later.

Period: - from 19 December 1994 to 19 April 1995

II 4 - for 400

II.4 The Training of the Instructors

This is aimed at the improvement of knowledge acquired during training cycles II.2 and II.3 by improving the understanding of concepts and inculcate pedagogical knowledge.

Period: - from 1st June 1995 to 1st September 1995

II.5 The Training of Officers

The training of officers, because of its specific nature could be carried out with the direct help of a third country in a bilateral or multilateral context. This training requires human and material means which are difficult to carry out within the scope of the current UNAMIR mandate. It would, however, be desirable for this training to take place alongside the training of gendarmes so as to have available as soon as possible a supervisory staff of good quality.

II.6 The Training of Communal Police

Periods: - from 15 January to 15 April 1995 1st batch
 - from 15 May to 15 August 2nd batch
 - ~~from 15 September to 15 December~~ 3rd batch

III. Organization

The gendarme's training courses will take place in the National Gendarmerie School and the training courses of the Communal Police will take place in the Prefectures.

Colonel Cheik Oumar Diarra
CIVPOL Commissioner

NATIONAL POLICE TRAINING PROGRAMME

I. INTRODUCTION:

Faced with the increase in violations and exactions of all type and due to the lack of an effective professional police force in Rwanda as a result of the flight abroad of members of the former gendarmerie, the Broad-based Government of National Unity upon its inception requested the assistance of UNAMIR for the creation of a new national police force through the training of gendarmerie and Communal Police to meet the security requirements of the country.

Since the establishment of a police force is a contributing factor to the promotion of security in the country, UNAMIR assigned CIVPOL the task of carrying out, with those means available, this training alongside its mission of monitoring the activities of the local police and national gendarmerie forces.

Due to the urgency and importance of the needs expressed by the Government of Rwanda, which are of 6000 (six thousand) gendarmes of all the country and 10 (ten) policemen per Commune, it was essential to develop an accelerated and progressive training project corresponding to existing needs and likely to be integrated within the UNAMIR mandate as well as call upon the services of the Rwandan authorities.

The following was agreed upon:

- the accelerated training of 103 gendarmes over a period of 45 days to face up, as a matter of urgency, to the security needs in the town of Kigali;
- the accelerated training of 300 (three hundred) gendarmes over a period of 16 weeks who will eventually be deployed across the entire country;
- the training of 100 (one hundred) training officers to be selected from the ranks of the first 400 gendarmes trained;
- the training of gendarmerie officers which could be carried out with assistance from third countries as part of bilateral or multilateral projects.
- the training of gendarmes through the use of their own resources;
- the training of Communal Police (10) ten policemen per commune.

II. TRAINING PROGRAMS

II.1. Training of Gendarmes

This program is meant to give basic knowledge of gendarmerie activities, such as the areas of the judiciary, law and order, public security, traffic police, administrative police, scientific police, serving in brigades, and criminal investigation bureau, so that they have available those elements enabling them to carry out efficiently the tasks required by the duties of a gendarme. The trainees are capable, after the completion of their training, of serving in a mobile gendarmerie unit or in a territorial unit.

II.2 Intensive Training Course of 45 days

Period: - from 16 August to 8 October 1994

II.3 Intensive Training Course of 16 weeks

This takes into account the deficiencies noted during the II.2 training Course and improves upon the later.

Period: - from 19 December 1994 to 19 April
1995

II.4 The Training of the Instructors

This is aimed at the improvement of knowledge acquired during training cycles II.2 and II.3 by improving the understanding of concepts and inculcate pedagogical knowledge.

Period: - from 1st June 1995 to 1st
September 1995

II.5 The Training of Officers

The training of officers, because of its specific nature could be carried out with the direct help of a third country in a bilateral or multilateral context. This training requires human and material means which are difficult to carry out within the scope of the current UNAMIR mandate. It would, however, be desirable for this training to take place alongside the training of gendarmes so as to have available as soon as possible a supervisory staff of good quality.

II.6 The Training of Communal Police

Periods: - from 15 January to 15 April 1995 1st batch
- from 15 May to 15 August 2nd batch
- from 15 September to 15 December 3rd batch

III. Organization

The gendarme's training courses will take place in the National Gendarmerie School and the training courses of the Communal Police will take place in the Prefectures.

Colonel Cheik Oumar Diarra
CIVPOL Commissioner

*DETAILED TRAINING
PROGRAM FOR THE
COMMUNAL POLICE*

N°	DISCIPLINE	SESSION DURATION	TOTAL DURATION	OBSERVATION
	I.GENERAL KNOWLEDGE		10 Hrs	
A.	<u>CIVICS</u>			
1.	- The Rwandese Constitution Principles and Fondamental Dispositions	2H		
2.	- Administrative Organization of Rwanda - Generalities	1H		
3.	- Communal Organization	2H		
4.	Penal and civil responsibilities of the personnel of the communal police	2H		
	<u>ETHICS AND RESCUE SERVICE</u>			
5.	Moral qualities and duties of the communal police agent	1H		
6.	Rescue Service - Protection and assistance to citizens: Various accidents - emergency clearance: how to observe and clear a vehicle in case of emergency	2H		

N°	DISCIPLINE	SESSION DURATION	TOTAL DURATION	OBSERVATION
	<u>III. MAINTENANCE OF ORDER</u>		40 Hrs	
1.	<u>MAINTENANCE OF ORDER</u> - Definition - General principles - Maintenance forces of order	4 Hrs		
2.	The police on duty of maintaining order: case of communal police	2 Hrs		
3.	The Police Agent on duty of MO - Generalities - Unities of intervention - Individual and collective moves	4 Hrs		
4.	Movement Operations in MO - Marching formation - Patrols - Escort for arrested individuals	4 Hrs		
5.	Road Blocks - Stopping, fixed closed road-blocks - Filtering road block, roadblock in uniform	6 Hrs		
6.	Clearing Operations - Crossing of crowd - Flowing of containment	2 Hrs		
7.	Guarding Operations - The post of police	2 Hrs		
8.	The services of order - The hedges - The escorts - The assaulting wave	6 Hrs		
9.	Force use in order maintainance - Summons - Use of force without weapons - Use of force with weapons	4 Hrs		
10.	Individual self defence in MO	2 Hrs		
11.	General infractions in MO	2 Hrs		

	DISCIPLINE	SESSION DURATION	TOTAL DURATION	OBSERVATION
	<u>IV. PUBLIC SECURITY OR ADMINISTRATIVE POLICE</u>		40 Hrs	
1.	<u>PUBLIC SECURITY</u> - Notion of Administ. Police (AP) - Field " " - The prevention - The components of the AP - The authorities of the AP - The auxiliaries of the AP	8 Hrs		
2.	Weapons and Amunitions - Definition of weapons - Regulation - Authorization for (weapons) purchasing, manufacturing or carrying firearms - Firearms control	6 Hrs		
3.	Rate of Flow for Alcoholic Beverages - Definition of Weapons - Licenses - Control of beverages distributions	6 Hrs		
4.	<u>TROUBLES TO THE PUBLIC ORDER</u> a. - Crowds - Various forms of crowds - Summons b. Demonstrations - Various forms of demonstrations c. The meetings - Definition - Public meetings - Private meetings	10Hrs		
5.	<u>IMMIGRATION AND CONDITIONS FOR ENTRANCE AND EXIT OF FOREIGNERS</u> a. Notion of foreigners b. Conditions of entry c. Immigration control d. Travel Documents - National passport - "Laisser-Passer" (Permit to cross)	6 Hrs		
6.	<u>THE ACCIDENTS</u> - Traffic accidents - Murder - Involuntary injuries - Failure to report an accident	2 Hrs		
7.	<u>BURIAL OPERATIONS</u> - Death statement - Burial Certificate - Body placing in coffin	2 Hrs		

N°	DISCIPLINE	SESSION DURATION	TOTAL DURATION	OBSERVATION
	<u>V. ROAD TRAFFIC</u>		15 Hrs	
1.	GENERAL RULES APPLICABLE TO ALL ROAD USERS	6 Hrs		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Protection of public way and users - Manoeuverings - Crossing and overtaking - One way - Change of direction - Speed - Stopping and parking - Use of lights - Signals for change of direction and speed - use of sound warning signals - Special rules applicable to some road users: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - pedestrians - convoys - trailed vehicles 			
2.	FIELD OF APPLICATION FOR RULE OF THE ROAD a. Legal Texts b. Definitions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - present regulation - public way and its different parts - persons (users) - vehicles - rail vehicles - animals - weight, positions and accessories of vehicles - authorized agents - documents required for driving and putting vehicles in traffic 	7 Hrs		
3.	ROAD ACCIDENTS IN RWANDA	2 Hrs		

Nº	DISCIPLINE	SESSION DURATION	TOTAL DURATION	OBSERVATION
	<u>VI. SPECIAL CRIMINAL LAW</u>		40 Hrs	
1.	Generalities on special criminal law	1 H		
2.	Rebellion - opposition to legitimate authority	3 Hrs		
3.	Crimes and offenses against private persons	2 Hrs		
4.	Assault and battery, voluntary - involuntary poisoning	6 Hrs		
5.	Acts of violence - abortion - infanticide	2 Hrs		
6.	Indecent exposure	3 Hrs		
7.	Prostitution	2 Hrs		
8.	Slander, criminal denunciation	2 Hrs		
9.	Crimes and offenses against property	2 Hrs		
10.	Theft, fraud, breach of trust	7 Hrs		
11.	Comparative study: breach of trust, theft, fraud, misappropriation of funds	3 Hrs		
12.	Receiving and concealing stolen goods or persons	2 Hrs		
13.	Criminal arson	3 Hrs		
14.	Notion of presse offense	2 Hrs		

N°	DISCIPLINE	SESSION DURATION	TOTAL DURATION	OBSERVATION
	<u>VII. GENERAL CRIMINAL LAW</u>		40 Hrs	
1.	<u>Definition:General Knowledges</u>	2 Hrs		
2.	The infraction: Constituent elements, classification	4 Hrs		
3.	The punishable attempt to commit an offence	2 Hrs		
4.	The complicity	2 Hrs		
5.	The penal responsibility	4 Hrs		
6.	The justification facts: the law order - summons of legitimate authority - the self-defence	10 Hrs		
7.	The justification facts: necessity state, victim's consent	4 Hrs		
8.	Cause of non-imputability: demention - the constraint	4 Hrs		
9.	The aggravating circumstances	2 Hrs		
10.	The attenuating circumstances - Excuses	2 Hrs		
11.	Cause of reversal of sentences (amnesty, rehabilitation)	4 Hrs		
	Cause of extinguishing sentences			

N°	DISCIPLINE	SESSION DURATION	TOTAL DURATION	OBSERVATION
	<u>VIII. PENAL PROCEEDINGS</u>		40 Hrs	
1.	The Penal Proceedings' Code of Rwanda: General Picture. Definition of Penal Hearings - Progress	10 Hrs		
2.	Offence, civil offence, criminal offence, civil action, state action	8 Hrs		
3.	The justice mandates	4 Hrs		
4.	The General Prosecutor	2 Hrs		
5.	Powers in cassation	2 Hrs		
6.	The appeal of judgement	2 Hrs		
7.	The judgement by default	2 Hrs		
8.	Judgement orders	2 Hrs		
9.	Appeal means	4 Hrs		
10.	Opposition to judgement	4 Hrs		

Nº	DISCIPLINE	SESSION DURATION	TOTAL DURATION	OBSERVATION
	<u>IX. HUMAN RIGHTS</u>		10 Hrs	
	INTRODUCTION			
1.	Aiming the strict respect of human rights and fundamental freedoms (liberties)	1 Hr		
2.	Universal declaration of human rights	4 Hrs		
3.	The government and the law a. Deliberative organ & courts b. Diverse forms of courts c. Equality before the law	1 Hr		
4.	Freedom of thought, conscience, religion, opinion and speech: a. Scope of refence b. Harmful words	2 Hrs		
5.	Freedom of self association and the freedom supervising public organization - human rights club	1 Hrs		
6.	Discrimination a. Discrimination based on colour, race (non-racist social class) b. Discrimination based on sex (see biography: "Human Rights' Education", UN "Practical Activities for Elementary and Secondary Schools", N Y 1989).	1 Hr		

N°	DISCIPLINE	SESSION DURATION	TOTAL DURATION	OBSERVATION
	MILITARY TRAINING		65 Hrs	
A.	POLICE SHOOTING (FIRING)			
1.	Presentation and definition of police shooting	1 Hr		
2.	Automatic pistol description - The targets	2 Hrs		
3.	Mesures of safety before, during and after shooting	2 Hr		
4.	The shooting commandments with A.P.	1 Hrs		
5.	Practicing with different precision shootings	4 Hrs		
B.	GENERAL MILITARY TRAINING	55 Hrs		
	N.B.: The Rwandese Party of the Training will communicate his educational programme for other disciplines of the military traing.			



UNAMIR - MINUAR

PROJET D'ASSISTANCE A LA FORMATION DE LA POLICE COMMUNALE.

INTRODUCTION :

La Police Communale au Rwanda est la deuxième composante des forces de sécurité dont fait partie également la Gendarmerie Nationale. Contrairement à la Gendarmerie qui a une compétence nationale, la Police Communale est une force constituée au niveau de la Commune. Elle est placée sous l'autorité du bourgmestre qui l'utilise pour l'exécution des lois et règlements et des tâches de maintien et de rétablissement de l'ordre public.

De nos jours, cette force a totalement disparu du fait de la guerre, et les nouvelles autorités du pays à travers le Ministère de l'Intérieur, pour lutter contre l'insécurité grandissante, ont sollicité la MINUAR afin de l'assister à la mise en place d'une nouvelle force de Police intégrée.

A cet effet, le site de Gishari à 50 km de KIGALI a été retenu pour servir de centre de formation des agents de la Police Communale.

Les visites conjointes (Ministère de l'Intérieur - MINUAR) effectuées sur le dit site ont permis de constater que les infrastructures se trouvent dans un état de délabrement total caractérisé par la vétusté des locaux existants, l'absence d'équipements, de mobiliers et de matériels didactiques.

La restauration de ce site et son équipement sont indispensables pour assurer dans les meilleurs délais la formation des effectifs demandés par le Gouvernement. Il est aussi nécessaire de pourvoir à l'entretien des élèves pendant toute la durée de la formation.

Le présent document est relatif aux besoins indispensables visant à la mise en place d'une nouvelle Police Communale.

Please refer to the
memo/355/50 of
1 May 1955
sent to the SRSG-

ASSISTANCE PROJECT TO THE COMMUNAL POLICE TRAINING

INTRODUCTION

The Communal Police in Rwanda is the second component of the Security Forces: It is also a part of the National Gendarmerie. Contrary to the gendarmerie which has nationwide jurisdiction, the Communal Police is only competent at the communal level. It is under the Authority of the burgomaster who use it to enforce laws and regulations and to maintain and restore public order.

Nowadays, this force has totally disappeared because of the war, and the new authorities through the Minister of Interior, have requested UNAMIR to assist them to set up a new Integrated Police Force to fight the uprising insecurity.

For this purpose, the site of Gishari, located at 50 kms of Kigali, has been selected to serve as the training Centre for the Communal Police.

The joint visits (Minister of Interior - UNAMIR) carried out to the said site revealed that infrastructures are in a dilapidated state totally characterized by the wear out of existing buildings, the lack of equipments, furniture and teaching materials.

The restoration of this site and its equipment, are essential to ensure, in short term, the training of the number of students requested by the Government. Therefore, it is also necessary to provide support for the students during the whole training period.

This document is related to essential needs, necessary for the establishment of a new Communal Police.

No.	LIST OF NEEDS	QUANTITY	UNIT PRICE in US\$	TOTAL in US\$	REMARKS
	<u>I. Buildings-Rooms Repairs</u>				FIXED PRICE
1.	Repairs of 4 existing buildings		30,000	30,000.00	
2.	Construction of toilets and bath room	50	200	10,000.00	
	<u>II. Tents</u>				
3.	22 tents which can hold 50 person for each dormitory, The Class rooms and the refectory being: 22x3 = 66 tents	66	600	39,600.00	
	<u>III. Furniture</u>				
	<u>a. Office</u>				
4.	Tables	10	53	530.00	
5.	Chairs	40	37	1,480.00	
6.	Arm chairs	2	91	182.00	
7.	Cupboards	10	70	700.00	
8.	Computer Desks	4	100	400.00	
9.	Clip-Boards	5	70	350.00	
	<u>b. Class Rooms</u>				
10.	2 Seater desks	500	50	25,000.00	
	<u>c. Library</u>				
11.	Tables (large)	20	300	6,000.00	
12.	Shelves	15	128	1,920.00	
13.	Chairs	100	30	3,000.00	
	<u>d. Kitchen</u>				
14.	Cooking-pots	27	30	810.00	
15.	Water containers (drums)	20	40	800.00	
	<u>e. Refectory</u>				
	Dinning table	100	266	26,600.00	
17.	Benches	200	175	35,000.00	
	<u>f. Bedding - Bed-cloths</u>			0.00	
18.	Bed (singles)	1027	112.50	115,537.50	
19.	Mattresses (singles)	1027	112.50	115,537.50	
20.	Blankets	1027	30	30,810.00	
21.	Sheets (singles)	1027	4.45	4,570.15	
	<u>g. Utensils</u>				
22.	Forks	1027	180	184,860.00	
23.	spoons	1027	180	184,860.00	
24.	Knifes	1027	180	184,860.00	
25.	Plates	2054	5.00	10,270.00	
26.	Cups	2054	3,000	6,162,000.00	
27.	Jerrican	200	2	400.00	Or put one water tank to their arrangement

	LIST OF NEEDS	QUANTITY	UNIT PRICE in US\$	TOTAL in US\$	REMARKS
	IV. Equipments				
	a. General Equipments				
28.	Generators	3	2,000	6,000.00	
29.	Refrigerators	6	400	2,400.00	
30.	Freezers	4	500	2,000.00	
	b. Office Equipment				
31.	Type-writers	6	650	3,900.00	
32.	Computers	4	2,600	10,400.00	
33.	Photocopy machine	2	3,500	7,000.00	
	c. Equipments for Lecture Hall				
34.	Overhead-Projector	15	1,000	15,000.00	
35.	Black boards	10	40	400.00	
36.	Televisions	2	487.34	974.68	
37.	Video Tape recorder	2	500	1,000.00	
38.	Slides projector	2	620	1,240.00	
39.	Camera	3	300	900.00	
40.	Machine for development of photos	2	4,000	8,000.00	
	d. Equipments for Sick Bay				
41.	Different equipments and medicine				First aid medicines for 1027 students
	e. Equipments for Sports				
	- Football				
42.	Pair of nets	4	247	988.00	
43.	Balls	25	10.10	252.50	
44.	Suits/Jersey	70	30	2,100.00	
45.	Shoes	70	70	4,900.00	
	- Basket-ball				
46.	Balls	10	10.10	101.00	
47.	baskets	10	40	400.00	
48.	Suits/Jersey	50	30	1,500.00	
49.	Shoes	60	50	3,000.00	
	- Volley-ball				
50.	Nets	10	15.50	155.00	
51.	Balls	15	10.10	151.50	
52.	Suits/Jersey	60	30	1,800.00	
53.	Shoes	60	50	3,000.00	
	- Tennis				
54.	Tables	5	188	940.00	
55.	Rackets	15	8.50	127.50	
56.	Balls	100	0.35	35	

	LIST OF NEEDS	QUANTITY	UNIT PRICE in US\$	TOTAL in US\$	REMARKS
	V. <u>Office Stationary</u>				
	(a) <u>OFFICE</u>				
57.	Typing sheets	700	3	2,100.00	
58.	Realms (duplicating paper)	500	3.30	1,650.00	
59.	Pen (red)	20	6.00	120.00	
60.	Pen (blue)	40	6.00	240.00	
61.	Pen (black)	5	6.00	30.00	
62.	Files	150	2.00	300.00	
63.	Registers	20	2.00	40.00	
64.	Big Note Papers	30	0.50	15.00	
65.	Note book	7000	0.50	3,500.00	
66.	Correcting fluid	30	0.80	24.00	
67.	Pencil	50	1.00	50.00	
68.	Staplers	20	9.00	180.00	
69.	Staples (Box)	100	5.00	500.00	
70.	Pins (Box)	15	0.40	6.00	
71.	Clips (Box)	30	0.19	5.70	
72.	Scotch-Tapes	20	0.75	15.00	
73.	Glue	15	0.50	7.50	
74.	Rulers	10	1.00	10.00	
75.	Baskets	15	1.00	15.00	
	b. <u>LIBRARY</u>				
76.	Law Penal-General	20	20.00	400.00	
77.	Law Penal-Special	20	20.00	400.00	
78.	Procedure-Penal	20	20.00	400.00	
79.	Criminology	20	20.00	400.00	
80.	Science penitentiary	20	20.00	400.00	
81.	UN Charter	20			
82.	OAU Charter	20			
83.	Pharmacology	20	20.00	400.00	
84.	Human Rights Charter	20			
85.	Rwanda Law (V1 --> V4)	50	20	1,000.00	

	LIST OF NEEDS	QUANTITY	UNIT PRICE in US\$	TOTAL in US\$	REMARKS
	<u>VI. Means of transport</u>				
	<u>a. Vehicle</u>				
86.	Bus	1	17,600	17,600.00	
87.	Truck for troupes transportation	2	22,300	44,600.00	
88.	Pick-up	2	8,900	17,800.00	
	<u>b. Motor bike</u>	2	1,033	2,066.00	
	<u>VII. Food needs</u>				
	Ration for 1027 students for 3 months duration		8.00	739,440.00	
	<u>VIII. Different (Other Needs)</u>				
89.	Soaps	12600	12.70	160,020.00	
90.	Shoe polish tins	3071	9.60	29,481.60	
91.	Hoes	150	5.60	840.00	
	Pickaxes	50	8	400.00	
93.	Basins	450	20	9,000.00	
94.	Scissors	60	5.20	312.00	
95.	Razor blade	1200	0.06	72.00	
96.	Slashers	100	4	400.00	
97.	Padlocks	15	10	150.00	
98.	Electric flat-iron	30	12	360.00	
99.	Charcoal flat iron	100	6	600.00	
100.	Machette	150	3.40	510.00	
	<u>IX. Equipment teaching maintenance of order</u>				
101.	Shields (anti-riot)	150	200.00	30,000.00	
102.	Batons	150	50.00	7,500.00	
103.	Gas masks	150	400.00	60,000.00	
104.	Leg protectors	150	50.00	7,500.00	
105.	Whistle	150	50.00	7,500.00	
106.	Anti-riot webbing belts	150	50.00	7,500.00	
107.	Anti-riot helmets	150	150.00	22,500.00	
108.	Anti-riot gaelters	150	75.00	11,250.00	
109.	Anti-riot megaphones	10	100.00	1,000.00	
110.	Maps of Rwanda	20	25.00	500.00	
T O T A L				8,445,852.13	

TRAINING PROGRAM FOR THE
RWANDAN NATIONAL POLICE

20 July 1995

I. Introduction

The Training Program for the Rwandan National Police was set up in August, 1994 at the request for assistance by the Government of National Unity for establishment and the training of a New National Police Force in order to solve problems related to the public security after former police officers involved in genocide fled the country.

At that time, the Government requested for the training of 6,000 Gendarmes and 1,500 Communal Police Officers.

The aim of the initial training program prepared by UNAMIR and approved by the Government was to train as quickly as possible in different stages a nucleus of gendarmes and police officers who are able to execute the tasks assigned to them.

This program includes :

A. NATIONAL GENDARMERIE

1. The intensive training in 45 days of 100 Gendarmes from August 16, to October 8, 1994 in order to solve security problems.
2. The intensive training program in 16 weeks of 300 Gendarmes from December 19, 1994 to April 29, 1995 to be deployed throughout the country.
3. The intensive training program in 16 weeks of 400 gendarmes from May 29, 1995 to September 19, 1995 to be deployed throughout the country.

A site for the training has been chosen but requires important buildings that are above the current Rwandan Government capabilities, and requires an assistance from the International Community.

CIVPOL has prepared a training program and the necessary training manuals, and is ready to conduct this training if it is provided with necessary instructors.

III. TRAINING PERSPECTIVES

The Rwandan Government has just signed together with UNDP and UNAMIR two important documents related to financing the training of National Gendarmerie and of Communal Police and has submitted to donors a document related to the operational needs of a new Communal Police, during the last Round Table held in Kigali on 6th and 7th July, 1995.

Each of these programmes is based on the assistance of UNAMIR to provide instructors and some equipments. They are a part of the training programme initially prepared by UNAMIR CIVPOL and approved by the Government.

Therefore, the future Communal Police training program will be :

A. National Gendarmerie

- The intensive training in 16 weeks from July 31, to November 18, 1995 of 500 Gendarmes to be deployed throughout the country.
- The intensive training program in 12 weeks from January 2 to March 30, 1996 of 100 trainers (if the mandate allows it).

B. Communal Police

- The intensive training in 12 weeks of 750 Communal Police Officers from September 4 to November 25, 1995.

- The intensive training in 12 weeks of 750 Officers from January 2 to March 30, 1996 (if the mandate allows it).

- The intensive training in 12 weeks from May 2 to July 2, 1996 of 50 trainers (if the mandate allows it).

IV. DIFFICULTIES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

As at today the training of Rwandan National Police already conducted by UNAMIR were marked by :

- the absence of allocated resources
- lack of instructors
- absence of infrastructure
- absence of teaching materials
- lack of support personnel

The provision made on the current UNAMIR budget about the training and the signature of two agreements of 400,000 USD and 350,000 USD for financment of the National Gendarmerie Training and the Communal Police respectively should ensure a better execution of the National Police Training Program.

However, the new mandate decided to reduce the strength of CIVPOL to 65 which corresponds almost to half. CIVPOL will be facing problem of manpower to conduct both monitoring and training activities as decided by Security Council Resolution 997 (1995).

It is mainly the lack of French speaking instructors for the Communal Police Training.

So far the existing number of instructors has been deployed at the National Gendarmerie School at Ruhengeri. It remains to deploy instructors for the Communal Police Training Centre which requires 20 French speaking instructors.

In conclusion, for the training it is required 35 French speaking observers out of which :

- 15 for the National Gendarmerie, already deployed
- 20 for the Communal Police to be deployed.

The note headed "CIVPOL Contribution to the new mandate of UNAMIR" gives details concerning measures to be taken in order to deploy personnel required for the National Police Training and monitoring activities. It is extremely necessary that additional observers be deployed as soon as possible in order to allow UNAMIR/CIVPOL to fulfill the Commitments taken through the new mandate and documents signed recently between United Nations (UNDP, UNAMIR) and the Rwandan Government attached.

Colonel Cheick Oumar Diarra
CIVPOL Commissioner



PROGRAMME D'INSTRUCTION DE LA POLICE NATIONALE RWANDAISE

I. INTRODUCTION

Le programme d'instruction de la Police Nationale Rwandaise a été mis en place en Août 1994 suite à la demande d'assistance du Gouvernement d'Union Nationale pour la création et l'instruction d'une nouvelle Force de Police Nationale, en vue de faire face aux problèmes de sécurité publique au Rwanda, après la fuite du pays des anciens Policiers impliqués dans le génocide.

Le Gouvernement avait sollicité à l'époque la formation de 6.000 gendarmes et de 1.500 agents de Police Communale.

Le programme initial préparé par la MINUAR et approuvé par le Gouvernement Rwandais, visait à former rapidement en plusieurs étapes, des gendarmes et agents de Police, capables d'exécuter les tâches qui leurs sont dévolues, en vue de constituer le nouveau noyau de la Police Nationale.

Ce programme comprenait :

A. AU TITRE DE LA GENDARMERIE NATIONALE

1. La formation accélérée en 45 jours de 100 gendarmes du 16 août au 8 octobre 1994 pour faire face aux problèmes de sécurité.
2. La formation accélérée en 16 semaines de 300 gendarmes du 19 décembre 1994 au 29 avril 1995 à déployer à travers le pays.
3. La formation accélérée en 16 semaines de 400 gendarmes du 29 mai 1995 au 19 septembre 1995 à déployer à travers le pays.
4. La formation accélérée en 12 semaines de 100 formateurs du 15 octobre 1995 au 15 décembre 1995 parmi les 800 qui auront déjà été formés.

II. AU TITRE DE LA POLICE COMMUNALE

- A. La formation accélérée en 12 semaines de 750 agents de police du 1er avril au 1er juillet 1995.
- B. La formation accélérée en 12 semaines de 750 agents de police du 1er août au 1er septembre 1995.

III. POINT D'EXECUTION DU PROGRAMME

A. Au titre de la gendarmerie

1. Le premier contingent de 102 gendarmes dont 3 officiers a été formé à Kigali du 16 août au 30 novembre 1994.

2. Le deuxième contingent de 301 gendarmes dont 2 officiers, a été formé du 19/12/1994 au 29/04/1995.

Le programme de formation des gendarmes suit donc son cours normal malgré un léger retard dû essentiellement aux difficultés d'ordre matériel et financier.

B. Au titre de la Police Communale

A ce jour, la formation de la Police Communale n'a pas pu commencer en raison de l'absence de ressources financières et d'infrastructures.

A la différence de la Gendarmerie, la Police Communale est quasiment inexistante. Le Gouvernement a cependant nommé un Directeur de la Police Communale et un Directeur du Centre d'Instruction. Un site a été aussi choisi nécessitant certes des aménagements importants qui dépassent les possibilités actuelles de l'Etat Rwandais et nécessite une assistance de la Communauté Internationale.

CIVPOL a préparé un programme de formation, les documents nécessaires, et est prêt à conduire cette formation à condition de disposer des instructeurs nécessaires.

IV. PERSPECTIVES POUR LA FORMATION

Le Gouvernement Rwandais vient de signer avec le PNUD et la MINUAR, deux documents importants relatifs au financement de l'Instruction de la Gendarmerie Nationale et de la Police Communale et a soumis aux bailleurs un document relatif aux besoins pour la mise en place d'une nouvelle Police Communale lors de la Table Ronde tenue à Kigali les 6 et 7 juillet 1995.

Chacun de ces programmes se fonde sur l'assistance de la MINUAR pour fournir des Instructeurs et certains équipements. Ils s'intègrent dans le programme de formation initialement élaboré par la MINUAR (CIVPOL) et approuvé par le Gouvernement.

Ainsi, le programme futur d'Instruction de la Police Communale sera :

A. Au titre de la Gendarmerie Nationale

- La formation accélérée de 16 semaines du 31 juillet au 8 novembre 1995 de 500 gendarmes à déployer à travers le pays.
- La formation accélérée de 12 semaines du 2 janvier au 30 mars 1996 de 100 formateurs (si le mandat le permet).

B. Au titre de la Police Communale

- La formation accélérée de 12 semaines de 750 agents de Police Communale du 4 septembre au 25 novembre 1995.
- La formation accélérée de 12 semaines de 750 agents du 2 janvier au 30 mars 1996 (si le mandat le permet)
- La formation accélérée de 12 semaines du 2 mai au 2 juillet 1996 de 50 formateurs (si le mandat le permet)

V. DIFFICULTES ET RECOMMANDATIONS

Les formations de la Police Nationale Rwandaise conduites jusqu'à ce jour par la MINUAR (CIVPOL) ont été marquées par :

- l'absence de ressources allouées
- insuffisance du nombre d'instructeurs
- absence d'infrastructure
- absence de matériel pédagogique
- insuffisance de personnel de support

L'inscription budgétaire faite au titre de l'instruction de la Police Nationale au niveau du budget en cours de la MINUAR et la signature de deux accords de financement de 400.000 USD et de 350.000 USD pour respectivement l'instruction de la Gendarmerie Nationale et de la Police Communale devraient assurer une meilleure exécution du programme d'instruction de la Police Nationale.

Cependant, avec l'effectif de 65 Observateurs de Police fixé par le nouveau mandat et qui correspond à une réduction de plus de la moitié de l'effectif autorisé de CIVPOL, la question d'effectif se pose à CIVPOL pour mener à bien le programme d'instruction de la Police Nationale et les activités de surveillance tel que fixés par la Résolution 997 (1995) du Conseil de Sécurité. Il s'agit notamment du manque d'instructeurs francophones pour la formation de la Police Communale.

Jusque là, l'ensemble du personnel instructeur existant a été déployé à l'Ecole de la Gendarmerie Nationale à Ruhengeri. Il reste donc à pourvoir le Centre de formation de la Police Communale quand celui-ci ouvrira ses portes. Les besoins exprimés dans ce sens portent sur 20 instructeurs francophones.

En résumé les besoins en instructeurs francophones sont de 35 dont :

- 15 pour la Gendarmerie Nationale déjà pourvue
- 20 pour la Police Communale à pourvoir

La note intitulée "Contribution de CIVPOL au nouveau mandat de la MINUAR" donne les détails quant aux mesures à prendre en vue de disposer du personnel nécessaire aussi bien pour l'instruction de la Police Nationale que pour les activités de surveillance. Il est vivement souhaitable que les personnels supplémentaires nécessaires soient déployés le plus tôt que possible afin de permettre à la MINUAR (CIVPOL) d'honorer les engagements pris au titre du mandat et des documents signés récemment entre les Nations Unies (PNUD, MINUAR) et le Gouvernement Rwandais ci-joints.

Colonel Cheick Oumar Diarra


CIVPOL Commissioner



UNAMIR - MINUAR

TO: Mr. Hedi Annabi, Director
POUR: Africa Division, DPKO

FROM: Colonel C.O. Diarra
DE: CIVPOL Commissioner
UNAMIR, KIGALI
RWANDA

DATE: 19 juillet 1995

REF: CIVPOL/FAX/34/95

FAX: 001 (212) 963 6460

FAX: 3.3090/3097

SUBJECT: Présentation des Forces de Police du Rwanda
OBJET:

NUMBER OF PAGES, INCLUDING THIS ONE: Ten (10)
NOMBRE DE PAGES, Y COMPRIS CELLE LA:

1. J'ai l'honneur de vous faire parvenir pour toutes fins utiles une note de présentation des Forces de police du Rwanda.

2. Salutations respectueuses.

UNITED NATIONS

ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA



NATIONS UNIES

MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR
CIVPOL HQ

PRESENTATION SUCCINCTE DES FORCES

DE POLICE DU RWANDA

Le 11 Juillet 1995.



UNITED NATIONS NATIONS UNIES
ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA
UNAMIR - MINUAR
CIVPOL HQ

PRESENTATION SUCCINCTE DES FORCES DE POLICE DU RWANDA

Introduction :

Depuis son accession à l'indépendance, le 1er Juillet 1962 le RWANDA a adapté aux réalités nationales des principes constitutionnels établis le 24 Novembre 1962. Ceux-ci prévoyaient entre autres la restauration et le renforcement de la paix et de l'unité Nationale, sérieusement menacées peu avant l'indépendance par les événements de la Révolution de 1959.

Selon les termes de sa Constitution, la République Rwandaise s'est résolument engagée à être fidèle aux principes démocratiques afin d'assurer la protection de la personne humaine et de promouvoir le respect des libertés fondamentales, conformément à la Déclaration Universelle des Droits de l'Homme.

Des Institutions ont vu ainsi le jour, notamment le Gouvernement responsable de l'ordre public, de la protection des personnes et de leurs biens. Ce dernier s'est doté de Forces de Police chargées de veiller à l'application des textes de loi et règlements régissant la société.

Conformément à la tradition belge, il existe deux forces de Police, la Gendarmerie Nationale et la Police Communale. Ces forces appartiennent à des départements ministériels distincts. La Gendarmerie Nationale a une compétence nationale et est placée sous l'autorité du Ministère de la Défense Nationale. La Police Communale a une compétence locale et est placée sous la tutelle du Ministère de l'Intérieur.

Il y a lieu de rappeler que c'est la Police Nationale qui a pris la dénomination de Gendarmerie Nationale en date du 26 Juin 1973, après avoir été intégrée dans l'Armée Rwandaise.

Une des conséquences de cette intégration a consisté dans l'adoption d'un statut civil pour une partie du personnel. Celle-ci s'est ainsi vue placée sous l'autorité directe du Bourgmestre, par délégation du Préfet. Ce personnel a alors pris l'appellation de Police Communale.

1. De la Gendarmerie Nationale

La Gendarmerie Nationale a été créée par le Décret-loi du 23 Janvier 1974, comme étant une force armée institutionnelle pour assurer le maintien de l'ordre et l'exécution des lois.

Sous l'autorité du Ministère de la Défense Nationale, cette force obéit à la discipline militaire et à la hiérarchie des Autorités Administratives et Judiciaires pouvant la mettre en action par le biais de réquisitions.

La Gendarmerie Nationale est compétente sur toute l'étendue du Territoire National. Ses attributions et son organisation se résument comme suit:

1.1. Attributions :

Les attributions de la Gendarmerie Nationale ont un caractère à la fois préventif et répressif. Elles se divisent en missions ordinaires et extraordinaires.

Les missions ordinaires sont celles que la Gendarmerie Nationale remplit en vertu de la loi, sans réquisition préalable de l'autorité compétente. Il s'agit notamment de prévenir les infractions, de rechercher les infractions et leurs auteurs, de faire respecter les lois et règlements, d'assurer la police de la circulation routière etc...

Les missions extraordinaires sont celles que la Gendarmerie Nationale ne peut remplir que sur réquisition de l'autorité compétente. Il s'agit entre autres d'assurer le maintien et le rétablissement de l'ordre public, de notifier et de mettre en exécution des mandats de justice, de prêter main forte à la justice et aux auxiliaires de justice.

1.2. Organisation :

1.2. A. Taille : Les effectifs de la Gendarmerie Nationale se composent d'officiers, sous-officiers, caporaux et gendarmes, et sont fixés à six mille (6000) hommes. La proportion des différentes catégories par rapport à l'ensemble de la corporation est de 6%

pour les officiers, 24% pour les sous-officiers et 70 % pour les caporaux et gendarmes. Le mode de recrutement est réglementé par des textes fixant les conditions à remplir, parmi lesquelles on peut citer l'âge maximum et minimum, le niveau d'étude, l'aptitude physique etc...

1.2.B. Structure :

La Gendarmerie Nationale comprend :

B- 1. Un conseil de commandement : Il constitue l'organe de concertation et de prise de décisions en matière d'organisation et de coordination de l'action de la Gendarmerie Nationale.

Le conseil de commandement de la Gendarmerie Nationale (CCGN) est composé par :

- Le chef d'Etat Major de la Gendarmerie Nationale = Président*
- Le chef d'Etat Major Adjoint de la Gendarmerie Nationale = Vice président*
- Les commandants des groupements (11) : Membres*

B- 2.- Un Etat Major : constituant l'organe de liaison entre la Gendarmerie Nationale et le pouvoir Exécutif, est chargé de l'Administration et du commandement journalier de la Gendarmerie Nationale.

cadre B- 3. - Un comité de sécurité : crée dans le de la gestion de la sécurité intérieure, constitue au sein de la Gendarmerie Nationale l'organe de concertation et de prise de décision.

Il est présidé par le chef d'Etat Major, secondé d'un Adjoint et comprend des membres tels que:

- Le chef du service de recherche criminelle*
- Le chef du service de renseignement spécialisé*
- Le commandant de groupement de la Préfecture de la ville de Kigali*

B- 4. - Des Unités Territoriales : existant au niveau de chaque préfecture, sont appelées groupements. Chaque groupement est déployé en compagnies territoriales et celles-ci en postes de Gendarmerie Nationale.

B- 5. - Des Unités spécialisées : composées de dix (10) services spécialisés allant du service de Recherche Criminelle au service de la Police Militaire chargé de contrôler la discipline des gendarmes, en passant par le Groupement d'Intervention, le Service de Renseignement, la Garde Républicaine, la Brigade Mobile, l'Unité de Circulation Routière, la Police des Aéroports, la Brigade des Sapeurs-Pompiers, la Brigade des Stupéfiants et des Explosifs.

B- 6. - Des Unités et Services d'Appui : Composés essentiellement de la Compagnie de Quartier Général, le Groupe des Services logistiques, l'Unité de Musique et le Service Médical.

1.3. Etat Actuel de la Gendarmerie Nationale

1.3. A. Personnel

L'effectif actuel de la Gendarmerie Nationale Rwandaise s'élève à environ 5000 hommes. Dans un souci de couverture sécuritaire à long terme, le Gouvernement ambitionne de porter cet effectif à 15 000, avec pour objectif d'atteindre le ratio d'environ 2 gendarmes pour 1000 habitants.

1.3.B. Infrastructures

Elles sont sur l'ensemble du territoire, vétustes, délabrées ou tout simplement détruites. Cette situation de crise généralisée freine le plus souvent la réouverture des services de Gendarmerie.

1.3.C. Equipements

Ils sont quasiment inexistantes et constituent un des handicaps majeurs pour le bon fonctionnement des unités.

1.3.D. Véhicules

Le parc de véhicules est extrêmement réduit. En effet, il n'y a environ que 30 véhicules en bon état de fonctionnement pour l'ensemble des services de la Gendarmerie dont 10 pour l'Etat Major et une quinzaine pour les groupements à raison de 2 véhicules par groupement.

II. De la Police Communale

De sa création à nos jours la Police a connu plusieurs transformations avec des appellations multiples.

Le 26 Juin 1973, sous l'appellation Police Nationale, elle a été intégrée à l'Armée Rwandaise, comme étant une force armée institutionnelle sous la dénomination de Gendarmerie Nationale.

C'est à l'issue de cette intégration que la nécessité de la création d'une Police Communale s'est faite sentir pour combler le vide administratif engendré par le reversement de son personnel dans l'Armée Rwandaise.

La Police Communale ainsi constituée est une force placée au niveau des communes sous l'autorité du Bourgmestre.

2.1. Attributions

A l'instar de la Gendarmerie Nationale, les attributions de la Police Communale sont d'ordre préventif et répressif. La prévention réside dans le fait d'empêcher la commission de l'infraction et la répression intervient après la commission de l'infraction.

Principalement la Police Communale est chargée sous l'autorité du Bourgmestre, de veiller en général, à l'exécution des lois, arrêtés et règlements et spécialement :

- De signaler immédiatement au Bourgmestre toute infraction dont elle a connaissance et prendre note des faits dont ses agents sont témoins;*
- D'assurer la surveillance des marchés, des établissements publics et des voies publiques;*
- De contribuer au maintien ou au rétablissement de l'ordre public;*
- D'appréhender et de conduire devant le Bourgmestre toute personne coupable de scandale sur la voie publique;*
- D'appréhender et de conduire devant les autorités compétentes les individus qui sont objet de poursuites judiciaires;*
- En cas de flagrant délit ou d'infraction réputée flagrante, d'appréhender et de conduire son auteur devant l'autorité compétente, conformément au code de procédure pénale;*
- De prêter main forte à l'exécution des sentences judiciaires, lorsque ces gens en sont régulièrement requis;*
- De remplir les missions administratives et de police ordonnées par l'autorité supérieure, si elles ne sont pas contraires aux lois, arrêtés et règlements.*

2.2. Taille

L'effectif théorique de la Police Communale est estimé à 3000 agents. Le Gouvernement se propose cependant de mettre en place dans un premier temps une force de 1500 agents sur la base de 10 agents au minimum par commune.

Le recrutement se fait par voie de concours dont les conditions sont fixées par l'autorité ayant la Police Communale dans ses attributions. Les réservistes des Forces Armées Rwandaises ont priorité sur les autres candidats.

2.3. Structure :

La Police Communale comprend:

- Un Brigadier
- Un Brigadier Adjoint
- Des Policiers

Le Brigadier assure le commandement de la Police Communale, sous l'autorité du Bourgmestre.

Le Brigadier Adjoint le seconde et le remplace en cas d'empêchement ou d'absence.

Les Policiers constituent le personnel d'exécution des tâches dévolues à la Police Communale.

2.4. Etat actuel de la Police Communale

Après les événements tragiques qu'à connu le Rwanda, la Police Communale comme les autres services publics s'est retrouvée dans le dénuement le plus total tant au plan du personnel qu'à celui de l'infrastructure, des équipements et des véhicules. A part la nomination récente d'un Directeur National de la Police Communale placé auprès du Ministre de l'Intérieur, et d'un Directeur du Centre de Formation de la Police Communale, la Police Communale en tant que structure n'existe que de nom. Il va donc de soi que la remise en place d'une Police Communale rénovée nécessitera la mobilisation de ressources très importantes auxquelles la Communauté Internationale devra largement contribuer.

III. Relations entre les deux forces et les Départements Ministériels:

En dehors de leur Ministère de Tutelle, il existe une étroite relation de collaboration entre les Forces de Police (Gendarmerie Nationale et Police Communale) et d'autres Départements Ministériels dont elles ne relèvent pas directement.

En d'autres termes, la Gendarmerie Nationale et la Police Communale dans leur fonctionnement et dans l'exercice de leurs missions sont à la disposition du Gouvernement tout en demeurant sous l'autorité de leur Département respectif de Tutelle.

S'agissant de la Gendarmerie Nationale placée sous l'autorité du Ministre de la Défense Nationale, elle collabore quotidiennement avec le Ministre de la Justice et celui de l'Intérieur dans le cadre de l'exécution de certaines missions que ces Départements ne peuvent et ne doivent exécuter sans la présence d'une force habilitée par la loi à cet effet.

Avec le Ministère de l'Intérieur, la Gendarmerie Nationale peut être amenée sur réquisition expresse, à intervenir dans le cadre du maintien et du rétablissement de l'ordre public.

Concernant le Ministère de la Justice, la Gendarmerie Nationale constitue un instrument privilégié de travail, surtout en matière d'actes de Police Judiciaire et notamment dans l'exécution et la notification des mandats de Justice. La Gendarmerie Nationale peut également intervenir pour prêter main forte aux officiers de Police Judiciaire relevant du Ministère Public.

En ce qui concerne la Police Communale, avec le Ministère de la Justice, les mêmes missions dévolues à la Gendarmerie Nationale lui sont attribuées par la loi.

En dehors des missions du Ministère Public, la Police Communale reste et demeure une force civile placée sous l'autorité de son Département de Tutelle.

II. Conclusion :

Cette présentation sommaire de la Gendarmerie Nationale et de la Police Communale est en plusieurs points, celle prévue par la législation du Rwanda et par l'Accord de paix d'Arusha.

En effet par rapport à la situation actuelle du pays, tel qu'il ressort de l'analyse faite ci-dessus, les attributions et les effectifs énumérés sont généralement théoriques. Le niveau d'instruction professionnelle des agents est le plus souvent très bas et les services sont dans un état de délabrement prononcé.

C'est pour ces raisons que le nouveau gouvernement du Rwanda dès sa mise en place, a mis l'accent sur l'urgence consistant à reconstituer les Forces de Police afin d'assurer au mieux la sécurité publique.

La MINUAR sollicitée à cet effet par le Gouvernement rwandais a répondu favorablement en confiant à CIVPOL, la mission d'assister le nouveau Gouvernement dans l'établissement et l'instruction d'une nouvelle Force de Police Nationale Intégrée. Cette décision a été confirmée dans la résolution 965 (1994) et réaffirmée dans la résolution N° 997 du Conseil de Sécurité.

En rapport avec le Gouvernement Rwandais, un programme de formation des gendarmes et d'agents de Police a été élaboré par la MINUAR. Ce programme est en cours.

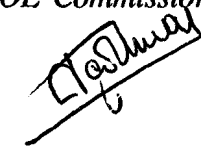
Il prévoit :

- la formation d'un noyau d'un millier de gendarmes et d'une centaine de formateurs;*
- la formation de 1500 agents de Police Communale.*

Il est apparu nécessaire aussi d'élaborer deux documents (un pour la Gendarmerie et un pour la Police Communale) identifiant tous les besoins opérationnels des forces de police en plus de ceux relatifs au programme de formation en cours. De tels documents pourraient servir de cadre de référence pour toute action d'assistance de la communauté internationale.

Colonel Cheik Oumar Diarra

CIVPOL Commissioner



COMMUNAL POLICE

PUBLIC SECURITY

ADMINISTRATIVE POLICE

COURSE N° 1

INSTRUCTOR : Chief Commissioner : N'Golo OuattaraCourse Description

Upon examining of the various duties of the police and gendarmes, we realize that they are quite numerous and that they all aim towards one end: law enforcement in the cities and countryside. Thus, generally speaking, the job of the police is to maintain law and order and to assure that citizens of the same nation follow the laws established in the public interest so that everyone may live in peace.

1°) INTRODUCTION TO ADMINISTRATIVE POLICE

The duties of the administrative police are as follows:

- maintaining and, if necessary, enforcing public order and peace across the national territory.
- Preventing infractions and accidents

It is unquestionably true
It goes without saying that the field of administrative police is quite vast, placing significant emphasis on prevention with suppression playing a secondary role.

2° PREVENTION :

Does law enforcement imply that police and gendarmes intervene only when there is lawlessness? No. Should police and gendarmes leave their stations and barracks only when notified of an infraction? Of course not.

Law enforcement consists primarily of avoiding lawlessness through preventive measures so that peace, tranquility and security may prevail. It is preferable to try to deter thieves and reckless drivers rather than leaving them to their trade.

Prevention is the primary role of the uniformed police officer whose mere presence in the public forum serves to discourage potential law breakers.

A gendarme posted high on one side or near a dangerous turn will prompt motorists to slow down. A pick-pocket in a marketplace will hesitate if he sees the cap of a law enforcer in the area.

Thus the very function of the police (to maintain order and security) is defined by his duty to prevent infractions of the law.

3° THE FIELD OF ADMINISTRATIVE POLICE

The field of administrative policing is quite vast. Law enforcement and security in the cities and countryside entails the following:

- Safety and order in the streets and public places. The potential for lawlessness and possible trouble lead administrative authorities to take preventive measures such as regulating public demonstrations
- Concerns for order in the state justifies adopting systems to register and identify nationals and internationals (for example by issuing identification cards, resident permits, passports, etc)
- The security of individuals and their property warrants the regulation of arms and munitions; it also consists of preventing accidents of all types caused by automobile traffic, the mentally ill, stray animals, etc
- Tranquility is also linked to activities which do not directly threaten public order as such but can nonetheless be a nuisance to third parties : disturbance of the peace at night is one example.

4° THE ADMINISTRATIVE POLICE SYSTEM

a) **The Authorities of Administrative Police:**

- National authority : The government; particularly the Ministry of Interior
- Regional authority : prefects and sub-prefects
- Local authority : Bourgmestres

b) **Auxiliaries of Administrative police**

- Armed forces : the gendarmerie and the army who in principle will participate in law enforcement only at the request of the administrative police authorities.
- Local police : who act upon the orders of the Bourgmestre.

c) **Mode of Intervention**

The authorities of the administrative police operate as follows:

- via arrests and regulations
- adoption of preventive measures
- requisition support of the armed forces in law enforcement and public order and possibly in re-establishing law and order.

A few examples of Administrative Police work:

- (1) Minister of Interior is concerned about problems in the certain parts of the country:

Until order is restored, he decides to prohibit assemblies and parades in public roads.

The gendarmerie thus conducts surveillance and prevents all violations of this interdiction.

- (2) Two gendarmes on duty encounter a individual displaying public drunkenness. This individual may cause an accident. To prevent such an accident, the gendarmes apprehend the intoxicated individual and incarcerate him for a maximum period of 12 hours.

Ouatara N'GOLO
Instructor

Translator:
GASIZA Ruchinya

Administrative Police

Arms and Munitions

Delivery of Arms and Munitions

1) Definition of Arms

The delivery of arms and minution is regulated by a law of November 21/1994. First of all, it is interesting to facilitate the Comprehension, by starting with some definitions.

a) Sophisticated arms

They are hunting personal defence guns, charging by the cylinder head.

b) The arms (à feu detraite)

They are arms using flints or piston, and generally every arm charging by the gule (mouth).

c) The Firing arms of Defence

They are pistols and revolvers of a Calibre less than 8 mm including the arms of 9 mm calibre with shoot canon.

d) The Firing arms for hunting

They are all arms that do not belong to the above category.

Public Warehouse of Arms

State warehouse, under the exclusive guardiance of Custom's administrator.

2) Regulations

The Import, the depot in the Public warehouses and the state powder Kegs, the withdrawal from those Buildings, the transport, the trade, the detention, the precarious hand over, the sale of firing sophisticated arms and their detached parts are first subjected to the authorization of the minister of interior or the executive that he delegates for that purpose.

Only people on military duties can seize the Firing arms for war. In any case the president of the State can give a special authorization for the above seizure. On the other hand, the minister of Interior can go against this legal provision, when because of circumstances, he sees it necessary to take special measures, especially to safeguard the public peace, the defence of the territory or the personal defence.

- The minister of Interior has the ability to anytime order the inventory of all firing arms and munitions including their detached parts; regardless if these arm and munitions are to be sold for personal use,

- The possession, for any reason, of fireng arm, other than the one required and assigned to army forces is subjected to an authorization; this authorization is backed up by a permit of possessing an arm.

The holder of a holding arm Permit, can be requested by competent agents to justify anytime the possession of the arm mentioned on his permit. Every holder of holding arm Permit who leaves Rwanda, for good or for a duration of more than 2 months must prove either the export of arms by a permit, either their sale to a permitted buyer, either deposit in arms public warehouse or at the prefecture of his residence area, before crossing the border.

The permit to manufacture, to import, to buy or to hold a sophisticated firing arm is only given for personal use.

The permit to manufacture, to import, to buy or to hold a sophisticated firing arm is only given for personal use.

The transit of fireng arms and munitions across the

country is subject to previous authorization from Minister of Interior who will judge the good purpose of the transit demand.

Are not submitted to these conditions, the firing arms of defence and of hunting held by travellers or tourists.

Case of Ban

The import, the transport, the trade or the holding arms can be baned in some districts of the territory but by the Minister of Interior decision since he is the one able to analyze the situation.

The holding arm is baned:

In Public places such as : markets, banks, bars and generally during demonstrations and gatherings of persons except by the order of agents for ordered service.

Besides, it is baned to :

To transport (carry) charged arms, shoot with arms to less than one Km from the town.

Authorization's Beneficiaries

Can be beneficiary of the authorization. People who present sufficient evidence do not measure them and do not give them precariously, abandon them or sell them illegal to others.

Travellers and tourists who can prove (justify) by a national legal document to hold the arms that they are carrying.

These arms must appear on the traveller's visa.

Permit Validity

The permits of holding arms are renewed yearly. The annual tax is a 100F for the personal permit of holding arm (1000 Fr by arm) and 20 Fr for exposed arms by gunsmiths for repair.

The persons who, either for their own benefit or the benefit of others are authorized to trade firing sophisticated

arms and their munitions pay a yearly tax with an amount not excluding 5000 Fr. The authorization to sale these arms must be renewed every year.

Suspension

The authorization to manufacture, to import or to hold a fireng arm can be suspended or revoked because of measure, of Prevention, attempt to the state security, or to the public peace, of intimidation (threat) to other persons.

In this case, the arm can be temporarily seized to be sold at public auction.

Arms Control

The disappearance of an arm for any reason, must be reported within 3 days period after it has disappeared, to Burgomaster or to competence administrative authority.

For people holding sophisticated fireng arms for their duties the notice must be made to the immediate authority supervising him.

Besides these arms, they are three categories which are not prescribed by the law of November 21, 1964 but that have been regulated by the decree of June 10, 1921 applicable to Rwanda, explained by a decree of June 10, 1929 - including the reeling of July 16, 1933.

These texts talk about poisoned arms and baned arms.

Decree-Law of March 2, 1921 concerning poisoned arms

It is prohibited (to natives of Congo or to bordering colonies) to manufacture, to hold or to carry lances, javelins, arrows or poisoned pickets.

Baned Arms

The ruling of July 1933, made executory in Rwanda by the Rwanda-Urundi ruling of August 21, 1933, stipulates:

- No body can hold not especially manufacture, repair, advertise for sell, give, distribute, transport baned arms or keep them in storage.

The import of these arms is also prohibited. They are known

as baned arms: the daggers (poignards), knives with dagger shape, Bayonets swordstick "Knives à cran d'arrêt".

OUATARA N'GOLO
INSTRUCTOR

Translator:
GASIZA Ruchinya NGABO

Rate of Flow of Alcoholic Beverages

The rate of flow of alcoholic beverages is regulated by a law of march 13, 1970 modified by a statutory order N° 20/78 of 8/14/1978. That text gives certain definition of beverages.

- Distilled beverages: These beverages contain distilled alcohol
- Fermented beverages: These beverages contain exclusively fermented alcohol without taking into consideration small quantities of distilled alcohol added to it, to ensure the preservation.

REGULATION

- The importation, the manufacturing, the installation the detention, the transfer, the sale and the purchase of distilling equipments are first submitted to the minister of finances or his delegate for authorization (approval)
- The importation, the sale and the delivery to public places or accessible to the public and to private circles of alcoholic beverages, distilled or fermented, are only authorized under-cover of the following licenses:

1) License Type A

The license of importer and wholesaler which confers the right to import and to sale all alcoholic beverages, under the condition that the sale be made by bottle or container that have their original closing.

In any case, the consumption can not be authorized

immediately.

2) License Type B

License of retailer which confers exclusively the right to sale all alcoholic beverages under the condition that the sale be made also by bottle or container that have their original closing. The immediate consumption can not be allowed.

3) License Type C

License of Retailer which confers the right to sale only fermented alcoholic beverages with one condition that the sale be made also by bottle or container having their original closing. The immediate consumption can never be allowed.

4) License Type D

License of retailer of fermented alcoholic beverages that confers the right to retail for the consumption of all alcoholic beverages, distilled or fermented.

6) License Type E

License of retail of alcoholic beverages, conferring the right to retail for the consumption of fermented alcoholic beverages only.

The Retail of beverages that are produced customarily is not submitted to this license.

6) License Type F

License conferring the right that is given by license Type D, this means that somebody who retails all alcoholic beverages but for a short period of time. The time of a Fair, of a fancy fair, of a Bazaar, of an exposition or

of a similar event. Its validity can never be more than 30 days.

7) License Type G

License for private circle that confers the right to debit all alcoholic beverages for the consumption in that circle.

Are authorized without a license :

- The importation of mass wines
- The delivery of alcoholic beverages to the masses and couteenes inside military camps of Gendarmerie and the National Police.

The Price of licenses is set as following:

License Type A.....	30,000F
License Type B.....	25,000F
License Type C.....	7,000
License Type D.....	15,000
License Type E.....	4,000
License Type F.....	1,000
License Type G.....	20,000

The license is personal and is established under the name of the importator or the seller.

SANCTIONS

The importation, the sale or the delivery of alcoholic beverages without license or with a license that doesn't correspond to the operation carried out, the communication of erroneous information in the demand of license, the importation, the manufacture, the installation, the detention, the transfer, the sale and the purchase of distilling other infractions related to this law, are punished with a fine from 1,000 to 30,000 Fr. If the offender has

delivered alcoholic beverages without a license related to the operation carried out.

The following are qualified to Prosecute the offenders to this law, the burgomasters within their districts, all officers of the judiciary Police, the inspectors of customs in the whole territory, and the customs employees within the competence of the office in which they are appointed.

TROUBLES TO THE PUBLIC ORDER

1) Definition

The Crowd is an assembly of people on a public Roadway, able to cause trouble to the public peace (well being) and refuse to disperse after the authorities warning.

2) Conditions

To Form a crowd, it is necessary:

a) That the gathering of people be illegal. It will be for instance, the case of a prohibited demonstration or not declared, or of an authorized procession but that modifies the imposed course or that doesn't dislocate at the predicted area.

A public meeting without an office or with a defuncted office where serious violence is happening.

An Armed assembly on a public roadway or simply a spontaneous crowd able to disturb the public's well being. (peace)

b) When the warning has been done by qualified authorities (Prefects, burgomasters - C.B. Gendarmerie) or any other O.P.J.

The summons to be legal, must be of a certain form and ceremonial

3) Different forms of CROWD

a) Armed Crowd:

The crowd is called armed, if among the group, one or several persons are carrying visible or hidden weapons.

b) Non armed crowd:

None of individuals is carrying a weapon.

4) Form & Ceremonial Summons

The authority in charge to disperse the crowd must wear a sash that has national colours or the badges showing his function or just must wear uniform.

The Summons varies according to whether the crowd is armed or not armed.

a) Summon in case of an armed crowd

The authority does two summons by a drum sound or by the bugle call (clavier).....

Before that formality the arrival of the authority must be announced. If the crowd persists, the force must be used.

b) Summon in case of non armed crowd

The authority first exhorts (urges) the crowd to disperse. In case of failure, three summons preceded by each of a new drum sound, or a bugle call.....

Summon Formula

"Obedience of the law, we want good citizens to withdraw, we are going to use Force"

5) Sanctions

The ruling (order) of Rwanda - Urundi of 01/31/1959 states:

When there are some reasons to believe that the public order may be disturbed, the territorial administrator will, by a posted public notice in principal passages, prohibit it in a town (Built up area) or in any location pointed out by the Governor of the Province, the Crowds composed of more than 5 persons.

Any body who will contravene this interdiction will be

punished to imprisonment of 7 days maximum, and of a fine of 5 to 50 Fr or of one of these two sentences only.

The Demonstrations

In the rubric of demonstration, we regroup: the processions, the march, the gatherings, the meetings.

1) The processions, march and gatherings are supposed to be a displacement on public roadway, other than meetings are were obtained from the authority. In any case on several cases, this declaration is exempted from going to the public roadway when locally authorized.

The demonstration on public roadway can be prohibited by the minister of Interior, the Burgomaster, or any other authorities, if they judge the public order may be disturbed.

Sanctions

Banned demonstrations

It can be an offerce for against participants of parking ticket for :

- Infraction to the decree of banning
- Refusal to circulate
- Stone throwing or other objects against houses and buildings
- Throwing objects on people
- Fight, violence,.... (voie de fait)
- Willfully damage to personal property

* The crimes and offences that they personally commit (rebellion, offences, physical assaults)

It can also be recorded against organizers.

- Incomplete declaration, made up to mislead demonstration's conditions.

To apply for a certificate to demonstrate from the authorities, before the declaration or after the banning.

Non Declared Demonstration

For Participants, no sanction is prescribed (predicted), but certain crimes can be preferred against them, misdemeanors and parking tickets that they have committed personally.

For Organizers, they are punished to the same way as in case of the organization of banned demonstration.

A banned demonstration and not declared constitutes a crowd and because of this, it can be dispersed by force.

Non Declared Demonstration

2) The meetings

Definition:

A meeting is a temporal crowd of persons in a given area for a precise goal.

They distinguish two kind of meetings

- Private meetings
- Public meetings

- Private meetings

The access to these meetings are strictly reserved to people having personal invitation or individual card requested at the entrance.

- Public meetings

I) the access to these meetings is free and open to everybody - these are :

* The meetings organized in public places or others (cinema, during a concession,... are generally free but certain countries request for a declaration or a certificate of authorization.

They can be extended up after 23 hours. An office of 3 members must be formed to maintain the order in case of an incident. The entrance Right, and the selection of a seat is planned for

an executive representing the Government.

3) Carrying a visible or a hidden weapon or a dangerous instrument for the public security, during a meeting or a demonstration on public roadway is a serious offense.

By weapon, it means, all machines, all instruments or shop utensils, sharp or blunt.

It is distinguished: *

The Offensive Weapons : Guns, revolvers, pistols, daggers, lances, machetes or coupe-coupe.

The Ordinary Weapons :

They are regular objects rerouted from their usual destination and that occasionally can be used as weapons (Pocket knives, scissors, batons, stones, chovels, pick axes, hammers....)

Advantage of Distinction

The advantage of distinction is noticed establishing the evidence.

Somebody who holds a weapon by destination i.e a rerouted from their usual use, is only reputable when his intention of using it as a weapon is confirmed.

When the Gendarmerie has enough information, allowing him to think that strikers have hidden weapons, the immediate palpation of participants is illegitimate and has to discover and eliminate the carriers of weapons. No authorization can justify the carrying of weapon during a meeting of a manifestation.

Translator :
GASIZA Ruchinga

Travelling documents

I. National Passports

- No Rwandese citizen, above 14 years old, should travel from the Republic on territory without carrying a national Passport or another travelling document, issued by the minister of Interior or his delegate.
- Abroad, this issuance is carried out by diplomatic agents or Rwandese counsolors or other nations responsible of protecting Rwandese interests in the considered country.

The Rwandese Passport is solely personal and must necessarily carry the following information, concerning the holder.

- Last name and First name (Surname and Christian name)
- Nationality
- Date and Place of Birth
- Profession
- Residence

It should also carry the description, the photograph (Picture) and the signature of the holder.

If the holder is illiterate, the signature is replaced by the right thumb print; the demand of passport must indicate the country or countries where the applicant wishes to travel.

This demand must be backed up by a certificate of good standing morals and civics, delivered by the Burgomaster of the area or of the applicant's residence.

The application forms for passports demanded abroad, in embassies or from consular should be supported by a police clearance certificate or if this document doesn't exist in

this country where the Passport is requested, should be supported by any other document able to replace it.

If the household is concerned, each member of the family must send his application separately, the husband's passport is therefore distinct from the wife's. It is the samething for children who are over 14 years of age.

Children under 14 years are then, registered in their parent's passports with pictures supporting their identities. These are the Father, the mother or the guardian who is accompanying them.

The registration of Children under 14 years is free.

Validity of national Passport

The validity of Rwandese national Passport has a maximum of 5 years. But it can be extended.

Delivery of national Passport to replace traveller's Documents

- 1) The prefect is competent to (issue) passports of rwandese who regularly reside in their Prefecture.
- 2) The Chief of Immigration and Immigration division is competent for all Rwandese regardless of their legal residence.

II. "The Laisser-Passer" (The Permit to cross)

The Permission to cross (Laisser-Passer) is also a traveller's document instituted between a group of countries that maintain privileged relationship, exempt from all formalities concerning transBorder traffic.

Therefore Rwandese citizens, wishing to go to ZAIRE, TANZANIA, UGANDA, BURUNDI can demand and obtain " A laisser-Passer" replacing a Passport.

Those who wish to travel from Rwanda to other countries besides the four border's countries must absolutely have a national Passport.

Diplomatic and service's Passports

a) Diplomatic Passport

Because of the mission or their nature of representativeness, the diplomatic passport generally assures the protection to the holders. (Diplomatic agents)

Have right to diplomatic Passport :

1) The President of the Republic (state) and the members of Government, the President of National Assembly, the President of Supreme court, the Vice-President of the Republic and the Vice-President of the national assembly.

2) The Ambassadors

3) The diplomatic agents, executives or careered consular agents, and careered chancellors on duty including their spouses + their children minors and not yet married.

Have right to a diplomatic Passport for a duration of their mission, abroad:

The Chiefs of extraordinary missions abroad:

- The higher * executives, from the rank of general Director, appointed to services related to exterior's relations in their attributions
- The military attached to Rwandese diplomatic missions, abroad.
- The advisers and technical agents attached to the above diplomatic missions

The diplomatic Passport is valid for a maximum period of 5 years.

THE PASSPORT SERVICE

The Passport service assures the holder to be treated with courtesy because of his mission.

It is issued to civilian and military staff who can not obtain a diplomatic passport, including their children who are not yet married.

The Immigration and Requirements for Foreigners
to enter and to Stay

I. Elementary knowledge about Foreigners

Are considered like foreigners, all individuals who do not have Rwandese citizenship, either because they are foreigners, or they don't have any known citizenship.

II. Requirements to Enter

To enter Rwanda, every foreigner must have:

- A passport with visas given by Rwandese Embassy or by a diplomatic authority or a competent counselor, from the departure country.

Inside Rwanda, the visas are issued by the Minister of Interior or his delegates.

- A police Clearance record or if the legislation of original country doesn't provide for the issuance of such document, a certificate of good standing morals or of non condemnation to a sentence, privative of freedom; or it can be any document expressing the same meaning

- The medical certificates carrying immunization, according to international agreement.

The Minister of Interior can exempt these formalities to a certain category of persons such as the crew members of airpost.

For Rwandese, they are admitted to enter the country without using a formality.

- A national Passport or any similar document
- Medical certificate of Immunization

The same privileges are given to foreigners with permanent residence in Rwanda.

Different Types of Visas

There are five types of visas

I. THE TRANSIT VISA

This visa concerns people who have their airplane ticket, going to a destination different from Rwanda, and either during their departure, either during their way back, are obliged simply to transit in Rwandese territory for a strict time, necessary to accomplish their journey.

In any case, are exempt of this visa, people who are travelling by plane, and are obliged to make a stop in Rwandese territory, for example:

- The passengers using the same plane at their arrival and at their departure on Rwandese aerodrome
- The passengers obliged to wait for one or several days on Rwandese Aerodrome, the first coming plane assuring the connection to their destination.
- The travelling visa, corresponding to an authorization of stay,

covering a period of time from eight days to six months. It is given to tourists, Business peoples, or usually to foreigners who travel to Rwanda for a limited time and without willing to establish an ordinary residence.

3. The Temporal Visa : It is an authorization to stay, covering a period of time from 6 months to two years. It is given to people coming to Rwanda, with an anticipate Rwandese Government agreement, for technical assistance, and their mission is planed (predicted) for a period of time equal or less than 2 years.

4) The Visa of settlement (Establishment) : It gives an authorization to stay for unspecified period of time. It is an authorization to establish one self in Rwanda. In this case, any demand of visa to settle must precise the kind of activity

COMMUNAL POLICE

THE PREVENTIVE DETENTION
AND
THE HUMAN RIGHTS



UNITED NATIONS NATIONS UNIES
ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA
UNAMIR - MINUAR
CIVPOL HQ

The Preventive Detention and The Human Rights

Author - Dr. Ligia Galvis

Every person submissive to any detention or imprisonment is treated with humanity and with respect of the dignity inherent to human being. (Pact of civil and political rights, art. 10).

In democratic Governments, the justice administration is one of the essential functions of the state : its aim is to guarantee the equity at the equality in applying the law, and in solving conflicts between individuals, and to establish sanctions toward those who break the law. The accomplishment of this function must be realized according to substance (nominal) norms and pre-established procedures.

The Exercising of this function is a process that must be realized by several steps according to the formalities established by the Juridical system of the concerned country.

*~~This Process is set off when a person gets involved with Government because~~
~~a his behavior that is against an individual's interest or against the society's interest,~~
~~generally. If the harm resulting from this behavior concerns an individual, the restoring of~~
~~rights of the offended person or the damage caused to his goods.~~*

*~~If on contrary, the harm has been done to the society, this society and the~~
~~Government must work together to take necessary measures to restore its rights, to identify~~
~~the responsible, and to determine the sanctions according to the law and the established~~
~~procedures.~~*

It is in relationship established between the state the behavior harmful to the society and a possible sanction established by law, that a question of human rights becomes a problem. Because the limit of the state authority is nothing other than the respect and the rights of the person. It is therefore the state's responsibility and its representatives to accomplish their duties concerning this matter.

The State is also responsible to inform the society about its rights, and to establish the law that guarantees the protection of the above rights.

The duty of the state is also to protect people's against the rights violation and to guarantee their personal security and the security of their goods. The people safety and the protection of the law are every human being's rights, and it is because of this state's responsibility is founded. In fact, the justice administration is away of protecting a person because the process is established in advance by the law. This assures the equality and a fair and equitable treatment from the beginning of the preventive detention procedure to the step of releasing the person or the accomplishment of the sentence in prison (Jail).

The justice administration has a is component of several steps that must be precised because each each of them requires expert's attention.

From the knowledge of facts to the final sentence, several law enforcers must use authority against the defendant. In every lawsuit stage everybody has some rights that have to be protected by the justice-until they are found guilty. The justice action is activated from the time authorities discover some facts considered as infractions that necessitate the law intervention. The responsible agent of doing the first step is the Gendarme.

Through the Gendarme, the state takes action to assure everybody's safety under its jurisdiction and protects them against the prejudice (discrimination) in front of the law.

Among its functions the Gendarme is responsible to bring the suspected's preventive detention. For this matter the Gendarme posses tools set up by the law that are efficient and that comply with individual's respect.

The Juridatial protection is based on being efficient in its application, and on being limited as long as individual's respect is concerned.

This Juriditial protection are nothing else the protection's means of human rights devoted to the short of human rights, which are also predicted for the essential guarantees for protecting individuals rights against the justice administration.

The knowledge of those guarantees and of all rights devoted in the chart of human rights by the Gendarmerie is also a guarantee to reach his goods by exercising his authority:

The purpose of this textbook is to make students be acquainted to some thinking on International human rights' legislation and to open his minds to the point he will be able to respect individuals rights while on duty, using the authority given to him by the law.

By accomplishing his authority, the Gendarme must also be a teacher because

he must give necessary information to the population and to the person submitted to the preventive detention, about the rights given to him by law, and the rights devoted in the code of human rights, and about specific tools concerning the justice administration.

The developed then start by a brief definition of the human being and his attributes, next we will present the chart of human rights including the rights devoted to it including the international tools relative to the gendarme's authority.

The Human being and his attributes

The human history appears to be like away toward the universal definition of essential attributes of the human Being. Considering the above statement, the human history is the foundation of human rights. These attributes are as following : the dignity, the equality, the freedom, and the responsibility. The dignity is the self respect, it is the feet of knowing simply as a human being. The dignity is a fundamental attribute of the person, it is universal and a part of any human being. It is an attribute that is a part of a person by the feet that it is innate to human race.

The recognition of somebody as belonging to human race oblige us to accept him as dignified being universally. Because claiming my dignity implies the recognition of others dignity. Therefore if I have some self respect this should oblige me to recognize my interlocutor's dignity equally the ~~some way I respect mine. This dignity let us recognize my dignity as a subject that has rights and obligations toward myself and others that have the same rights and obligation as me.~~

That is the recognition of the universality that leads us to accept the equality as an attribute of the human being. By this fact, the equality is the acceptance of others as my equal, and my interlocutor with whom I can share a project, and with whom I cans disagree, in away we must behave decently toward each other. The equality is an essential attribute of human being that get people to live together in the Universe. The communication makes us completely tortuners in life and in our projects. This contact is done freely because it is accomplished and conceived by the untimely and the individual consequence. The freedom is the possibility to choose the life style according to personal goods, individually or collectively without any constraint.

The freedom means that the person must meanage his future independently without anybody's influence. This gives the individual freedom of any human being. This means that the individual must be the author and the actor of his future, his projects and the realization of actions leading to the accomplishment of the above projects.

In the equality context, the freedom supposes to act without harming the freedom of others. Knowing somebody else as any equal and free being pushes us to

recognize him as well to act without constraint. The only limit to somebody's freedom is the fact of taking somebody's else freedom. This limit is defined by law. The law is the freedom, and it is the way of using it at the sometime. The law defines the limit and the possibility of exercising the freedom to the point everybody must give in harmony, having the law as the only constraint. This means accepting law as the only constraint. This means act freely but, keeping in mind the recognition of eventual consequences of own acts and of others without any constraint.

The human rights according to the

International system

The International Charter of human rights

The attributes of the human being are the foundation of human rights and the fundamental freedoms. In fact, all rights and freedom recognized in the human right Charter are expression of these attributes.

For this reason, the article n° 1 of the universal declaration of human rights confirms : All human beings are born equal in with the same dignity and the same rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience, and must act toward each other as brothers.

~~The Charter of human rights is the set of tools concerning the rights and the fundamental freedoms; the guarantees of realizing those rights and the watchers organizations.~~ It is composed of tools with different juridical statute; the universal declaration of human rights adopted and proclaimed by United Nations assembly on December 10, 1948 contains fundamental postulates that support the consideration of human beings as free and equal as for as the dignity and the rights are concerned. I don't have any juridical obligatory strength but it has n unquestionable moral strength. It is universal because it guides all states for all matters regarding people's freedom and rights.

This strength comes from the content and the evidence of its principles, because it belongs to the human being's essence. All cultures in somehow found their social relationships on the fundamental attributes of the human being. They give them different values and that is why they are inequality and discriminatory elements. But on universal point of view, it is difficult to ignore these mandates. The human rights Universal declaration's principles are recommendation addressed to all states with the purpose to invite them to accept these postulates as model to be followed by the state and the individuals in their mutual relationships. The acceptance of these recommendations allows states to build up a democratic system based on the Human Right's culture and fundamental rights, without ignoring a respectful authority exercised on the person and its attributes. Because the

recognition of human beings as equal in dignity and right doesn't deny the state authority to be played to them.

The authority must be understood in double meaning, first its is a determining factor, second it is an opening of the realization of individual and collective action. The simultaneous consideration of limits and the action realization's possibilities makes the state a teaching element for all social relationships and particularly between the individual and the state. This notion of authority carries on the principles of human rights and the fundamental freedom. It regulates the individual responsibility toward the state power, and how people must exercise their rights and their freedoms. The Charter includes also the Pact of economical rights, social and civil and political rights Pacts, adopted by United Nations assembly on December 16, 1966.

The first was effectif on January 3, 1976 and the second on March 23rd the same year. The pacts went into effect because they are different tools of the declaration. In fact, they are agreements made between several states that negotiated them for UN initiative. Once they are approved, the participants sign them, confirm them, and after this they become obligatory for the participant countries. The States which didn't create can accept the authority by adherence. The pacts have a juridical strength that makes them obligatory for ~~the participant states. They don't have any authority for those which didn't confirm them.~~ This conditions has the advantage of being payable because they contain commitments on behalf of states in order to carry on their mandates. Its obligatory strength makes state naughty in case they don't respect it toward other states or following organisms if they exist. This advantage restricts its enforcement field and its universality because they must be played to participant states, this means those which confirmed them.

Finally, the charter is composed by two protocols of civil and Political Pact:
 - The protocol concerning the possibility given to individuals to file a suit in front of Human Rights every time their rights are ridiculed; this protocol Committee was adopted by the General assembly of United Nations on December 16, 1966 and became effectif on march 23, 1976. This Protocol II aiming the elimination of death penalty, adopted by United Nations assembly on December 15/1989. It is not effectif yet because they are less than ten states which have confirmed it and dhered to it, according to its article n° 8.

Set of arrangements contained in the

International Human Rights Charter

The Human Rights Charter contains the fundamental principles indicated in the art. n° 1, the rights and the fundamental freedom and the necessary guarantees for its

accomplishment. The established declaration, the universal expositions, and the Pacts develop and explicit those expositions for the states in order to ratify them and to adhere.

The two pacts contain two common articles about the principle of free determination of people, and the equality between men and women for the benefit of all economical, socio-cultural, and civil*Political rights. The following is the exposition of the set of freedoms and fundamental freedoms devoted into the Charter.

The Fundamental Freedoms

The freedom is the person's attribute and eventually, it belongs to him by its essence. Because the freedom is an attribute, the Charter makes it a right that anybody can claim anytime. For the same purpose, it is devoted into the article 3 of the declaration and the art.9 of civil and Political rights Pact. Enjoy freedom is inherent to human being, but it is an obligation that comes from a right that everybody must interpose, and comes from a right that everybody must interpose, and comes from a right that everybody must respect. The limit to somebody's freedom is the freedom and the dignity of 07 Hrs.

As a human's attribute, the freedom arises as a unity referring itself to the person. As an exercise, it includes a variety that the charter defines like fundamental freedoms. They are :

The Consciousness freedom

The Consciousness is the human being's faculty of knowing his own reality, and to fridge according to his own criterion, the consciousness freedom is the capability of every person to act according to internal knowledge and to his capabilities to judge if the action matches fundamental principles of his consciousness and his morality. Nobody can be forced to act against his consciousness. The order coming a superior authority can never bring up any good reason encounter the conscious freedom because the taught, the opinion, the belief, the religion arise from the actions of a well founded consciousness. Art. 18 of the declaration is the same for the civil and Political rights Pact.

Freedom of thought, freedom of speech

These freedoms come from the human being faculty of thinking, expressing his ideas and opinions. They make it easier to develop the creativity, the imagination and the writing and verbal communication. From this set of freedom ensure the freedom of give and request information including the press freedom. Nobody can limit the exercising of freedom except in case of legitimate reasons of restoring the disturbed Public order. Art. 18 of declaration and art. 19 of civil and political rights.

The freedom of belief, of religion and of cult

It comes from the freedom of consciousness. It responds to the human being's

faculty to believe and to direct these believes according to self world's understanding. This set of freedom implies the freedom of having and adopting religion and the conviction of own choice; of expressing conviction publicly or privately, individually or collectively. These freedom can only be restricted by law when it is necessary to maintain the safety of public order or the public health; of the morality or the fundamental freedoms and others rights. Art. 18 of the declaration and 19 of civil and Political rights.

Meetings and gathering's Freedom

This freedom is devoted into the declaration as freedom and into civil and Political rights pact as everybody's freedom for peaceful meeting and together with other people freely. The trade union freedom is on of several kind of ausciation. It is the prerogative of workers to associate to protect their interests. Art. 20 of the declaration and 21-22 of civil and Political Poct.

Other freedom devoted by the Pact are addressed to the freedom of circulate as a right to circulate freely and to choose own residence in the state, including the freedom to leave any country and come back to his own country, art. 3 of the declaration, and the freedom of participating to cultural life art. 27 of the declaration. As it has been mentioned above, exercising freedoms established in the charter can only be restricted by law, when it is necessary to protect democratical societies safety, public order, to protect the health, the public morality or the nights and freedom of others.

It is also important to underline the disposition of art. 20 of civil and Political Pact that prohibits propagandas encouraging war, any call to national hatred, racial or religions, leading to the discrimination, to the hostility also a limitation that the law must set against freedom's practice, especially the freedom of speech, the freedom of opinion and information.

The Rights devoted in the International

Charter of Human Rights

The rights devoted by the charter assure the determination of the person,s protection in all scopes of life individually, socially, politically, and his relationship with the justice administration. These rights are composed by a set of civil, political economical, socio-cultural rights. During world's conference of human rights held in Vienna in 1993, this set was apposed to determining the interrelationship between the two pacts.

This set (unity) is composed by the following rights :

The right to life and to physical integrity, psychological and moral is inherent to the human being. Art. 3 of the declaration and art. 3 of civil and political rights. Pact is the starting points of all human rights. The recognition of these rights lead to the possibility

of exercising all other rights devoted by the International Charter of Human Rights. The right to life implies the preservation of the physical integrity psychological and moral.

To guarantee the right to life, the Charter establishes prohibitions concerning acts that are against enjoying life and its integrity. Therefore, the art. 6 of civil and political Pact interdicts the arbitrary deprivation of life, art. 7 devoted to the prohibition of the torture and other offenses or cruel treatments, inhumane or degrading, and the art. 8 interdicts the slaves treat of any kind, the servitude and slavery hard labour, or obligatory and the art. 9 establishes the prohibition of the arrestation of arbitrary detention. The same interdictions are devoted by the art. 4 - 5 and 9 of the declaration.

The person's safety is also a right that leads to the state's obligation to guarantee the security of the population through systems of efficient and respectful protection of the person. It is a right devoted by the art. 3 of the declaration and art. 9 of civil and Political Pact. From this right comes the right of being protected by law. All people without exception are equally protected against discrimination from race, color, sex, language, religion, political opinion and against any other kind of opinion, national origin, social, financial situation, birth or any other condition. to meet this law requirement, the right must prohibit strictly any discrimination. Therefore it has been established in the art. 7 of the declaration and 26 of civil and political right's Pact as following :

Every person has right to a nationality (citizenship) as it is established in the article 15 of the declaration. To better guarantee this right, the United Nations approved the convention (agreement) on the reduction of stateless cases. In the someway, according to article 6 of the declaration and art. 16 of civil and political rights pact, all people have right for the recognition of their juridical nationality. This right allows the individual to become a subject of rights and obligations in front of the law. A set of rights concerning the person represents the prerogatives of individuals to enjoy the intimacy, this means, according to the art. 12 of the declaration at 17 of civil and political rights pact, that the territory of the person's private life, his family, his residence, his mail, his honor and his reputation must be protected by the law. The right of asylum is also another prerogative of the individual when because of the harassment he got in his country he is obliged to expatriate himself.

According to articles 22, 24, 25 and 26 of the declaration and 7 paragraph of articles 9, 12 and 13 of socio-cultural and economical rights Pact, people have also a right to education in order to guarantee the full opening out of the personality, of the dignity and of the respect of human rights, and of fundamental freedoms. The education must be obligatory and free at elementary school's level, general at high schools, and very accessible at superior level (College or

University). The right to health is also a social prerogative that all states member of economical rights Pact, and socio-cultural must guarantee to every person and his family.

It also includes the possibility of adequate nutrition, clothes, shelter, medical care and the necessary social services. The maternity and children have right to a special assistance. In the same manes, all people have right to social security, to vacation and leisure. The rights to participation candidates an essential aspect of the democracy to day. It includes first of all the political participation devoted by the art 21 of declaration and 25 of civil and political Pacts. This right is composed by the individual faculty to participate in leadership of public matters. He has the right to vote and to be elected and to have access to public functions in equal conditions, the political participation is the fundamental political right in the democracy. Every person has right to participate to the cultural life, to enjoy arts and to participate to scientific progress of the society, according to postulates established in the art. 27 of the declaration and 15 of economical and socio-cultural Pact.

Finally, according to individual point of view, the declaration in its art. 28, it is established that every individual has right to the social order, and internationally to the point that the rights and the freedoms my easily realized.

Rights Concerning the family

Concerning the family, the art. 16 of the declaration devotes the man right and the woman right without any restriction to the race, the religion or the nationality, to marry and to have a family from the nubile age, this means that from the time they are able to get married and have children. Spouses have the same rights for everything concerning the marriage, during the marriage and at during the divorce. They are ententled to free consent to conclude their marriage. The same article and the 10 of economical rights Pact, socio-cultural, focus on family, especially mothers before and after birth, on children and teen ages.

The same articles and the 24 of civil and Political rights Pact ask states to pay special attention to children. They must be protected against the exploitation by the job (work). According to this article, every child without exception has right to have the protecting measures required by minor condition, especially the fact of having a name and nationality. In order to facilitate states losks, the United National General Assembly has adopted several International tools relative to the Child rights, such as the declaration of the children's rights, the convention carrying the same title and the set of minimum rules of the United Nations concerning the administration of the justice for minors (Beijing rules) and the

United Nations rules for the protection of minors deprived of freedom.

Every person has also a right to a decent life to assure his well being and for his family as well. This concerns the nutrition, the shelter, medical care, and the necessary social assistance. The States must take necessary measures to improve the production methods and the distribution of food, and to assure the right of self development.

Labour rights

The declaration concerning its article 23 that every person has right to work, to the liberty to choose a job to fair decent work conditions, to the unemployment protection, to equal salary for equal job, to a fair and decent salary for self and the family, and to have a trade-union to better protect his interests. These prerogatives are developed as extended in the articles 6, 7, 8 and 9 of economical rights Pact, socio-cultural. In this Pact it is requested from states to take necessary measures to safeguard the labour right they must also take into consideration the orientation, and professional and technical training and the planning elaboration to assure economical development, social and cultural. The labour right is related to the principle of trade union freedom. Every person has right to forma and be affiliated to a trade-union of his choice.

The Justice administration right

The justice administration is the culture pillar of human rights. Its affiance is the guarantee of enjoying all rights and particularly civil and political rights. The Goal the justice administration is to solve conflicts between individuals and to sanction the responsible of penal offenses. In the accomplishing its good the justice must prove its fairness, its impartiality and its objectivity.

Because of this all democratical regimes have the justice administration system, independent of others powers, and that have specific laws and procedures, established to guarantee the fundamental right of everybody being equal in front of the law. When an individual has to appear before the justice, he has rights and guarantees that are assured by a fair justice and founded on the principe of equality. All individuals without distinction have the equal right to be protected by law. And every person has a right to present his case and to be heard publicly and fairly by an independent an impartial court, either about his rights and obligations, either about any well founded penal accusation, directed against him, like it is stated in the article 10 of the declaration and the article 15.1 of political and civil rights pact. The publicity is a guarantee of impartiality, the behind doors can be realized partially or during the total proceedings or when the public interest or the justice request it for any case to protect minors.

In order to guarantee the impartiality, the fairness and the equality before the

law, the International Charter of Human Rights, devotes a set of principles and of guarantees that are considered as Juridical predictions, and that the judiciary authorities must carry on to guarantee the person's respect, his integrity and dignity. Because the rights devoted in the Charter put together the fundamental attributes of all without discrimination coming from personal situation. They are two principles that are the bases of any judiciary system :

- The preexisting legality, what it means is that nobody can be sentenced by actions or omissions nor submissive to a penalty if the offenses have not been previously described as penal infractions by a national or international law. Art. 11 of the declaration and 15 of civil and Political rights Pact.
- The presumption of innocence, this means that every person accused of committing a penal offence is presumed innocent until he is proved Guilty by law. Art. 11 of the declaration, and 14.2 of civil and Political rights Pact.
- Another Principle is double judgement for the same Penal infraction. This means that a person can be pursued or punished because of an infraction for which he has been acquired or condemned by the law and the existing procedures of his country Art. 14.7 of civil and political rights Pact.

The art. 14.3 of civil and Political rights Pact establishes the guarantees that constitute the minimum rules for the person's rights protection when accused of Penal infraction. He has the right to :

- Be informed of the nature and the motives of the accusation, in language that he is able to understand.
- Have time and necessary means for his defense
- Be judged in the shortest period of terms as possible
- Be present during proceedings and be able to defend himself or by his counsellor or by a free Government Lawyer
- Interrogate the witnesses of charge and present witnesses of discharge
- To be freely assisted by an interpreter during proceedings if he doesn't understand the language used
- Not be forced to witness against self
- Make examined the culpability declaration and the sentence by a superior authority according to the law
- Compensations when the penal sentence has been canceled because of judiciary mistake.

Self development Right

The self development is the synthesis of all human rights as it has been described in the declaration of the self development right, approved by the United Nations

in December, 1986. In fact, the article 1st affirms that the self development right is an invocable human right which allows the human being to participate in economical growth, social, cultural and political, in which every person can enjoy all human rights and all fundamental freedoms.

The world conference of Human rights held in Vienna in 1993 reaffirmed this notion of self development and requested states and International and regional systems to take all necessary measures in order to eliminate obstacles that are opposed to the accomplishment of his right. The participation of the woman to the self development is a necessary condition to make this right universal.

The duty and the responsibility of the human being
as a subject of rights

As subject of rights, the human being is also a subject of obligations toward himself and the community. The original obligation of every person is the self respect as a human being, the self consciousness as a subject and in rights. He also has the obligation to enjoy his rights and respect of others as equal in dignity and in rights. He also has the obligation to enjoy his rights and freedoms in respecting the rights and obligations of others at the sametime.

The individual responsibility is also a fundamental attribute of the person as it has been stated in the article n° of the declaration, when it prescribes the human being as endowed of reason and conscience and that he must behave toward others with brotherhood manner. The universal declaration of human rights has devoted the article 29 especially menatn to define the limit of the individual responsibility toward the community. The ~~solidarity is the obligation that the declaration uses to talk about brotherhood. According the~~ cited article, the only limits of exercising rights and enjoying freedoms are those established by the law, exclusively to assure the recognition and the respect of rights and freedoms of others and in order to fulfil the morality obligation, of the public order and the well being of all. This exercising rights and freedoms can not be against principles and goals of United Nations.

The art. 30 devotes also a limit to dispositions established in the declaration according to which, no state, group or individual can interpret the principles contained in the declaration as rights to conduct activities harmful to the rights and freedoms cited in the declaration. It is a very important concept to define the freedom exercise in democratical society, and particularly, exercising the freedom of speech, of opinion and conscience.

International tools concerning the treatment of people in
Detention or in Jail

The Universal declaration of Human Rights and civil and Political rights Pacts, contain disposition concerning every person's rights and his safety. (D art.3 P art. 9), equal protection of the law, and the equal protection against any discrimination that could violate the rights contained in the decalio (D art. part. 26), jurisdictions against the acts violating the fundamental rights that belong to him. These principles determine one of the state's goal, but it is the obligation of all authorities to watch the safety of all persons and their goods. In carrying out this duty they must take necessary measures, about the legislation and the administration to guarantee the protection and the enjoyment of all, of all human rights and fundamental freedoms.

From the state's perspective the rights above mentioned become authorities functions, defined by law and accomplished according the regulations established to guarantee the equality of all toward protection benefit of the person and his goods. Consequently this function is not a graceful concession that the state gives to individuals, it is the accomplishment of an obligation that comes from fundamental rights of the person and commitments accepted by states because of the moral force and usual of the declaration and the ratification or adherence to civil and Political Pact.

We have also affirmed that the declaration and the civil and political Pact devoted the prohibition of torture and other penalties or Cruel treatments, inhumane or dignading (D art 5, Part &) and the prohibition of arbitrary detention, (D. art 9 part. 9). Every authority that have the faculty to make detention, or responsible of surveilling penitentiary establishments must follow his dispositions because they are guarantees that protect the physical integrity, psychological and moral of persons submitted to any kind of detention or imprisonment. ~~The torture the individual doesn't have to be dign in order not~~ to be tortured because the torture is composed of mistake toward the person and it is degrading in order to get information or confession from the person. Every treatment or charge that tears up the dignity is against the person's rights. The Gendarmes are the state's agents, responsible of protecting people their goods, assuring the order in which all individuals must enjoy their rights and freedoms, help people in danger and obey the law. The Gendarme's authority must apply within the respect's scope of the human being because it comes out his functions, and that he is the closest state's representative of the population, therefore because of his contact the community sees him as the state.

To perform their functions (duties) the Gendarme has means planed by law that allow him to carry on his duties with the respect of human rights. They are the Judicial protection. They show limits of the authority representative's action concerning executives, and they are guarantees of respect for individual's rights. The Juridical predictions are

procedures established by law or regulations of the national legislation, but they exist in the human rights Charter. They are the guarantees devoted in the art 9, 19 and 11 of civil and Political rights Pact, they are:

- *No body can be deprived of his freedom unless it is for good reason and in conformity with the procedure prescribed by law.*
- *Every individual if arrested, must be informed and notified, about why he is arrested, quickly and at the terms of his arrestation*
- *He must have a hearing by the Judge and be sentenced within a reasonable terms or be discharged*
- *He has "the habeas corpus" right to appeal for the court to decide his detention legally or to order his discharge*
- *He has right to compensation in case of arrestation of illegal detention:*
- *Every person deprived of freedom must be treated with human manner and with the respect of his dignity inherent to any human being. The accused persons must be separated from the sentenced and be submitted to a regime appropriate to their condition*
- *The young must be separated from the duties and their case must be decided as quickly as possible*
- *The young delinquents must be submitted to a regime appropriate to their age and to their legal status*
- *The essential goal of a penitentiary regime is to facilitate the amendment and the social placement of prisoners*
- *Nobody can be put in jail because he is not capable of paying his debts*

Specific tools relative to prisoners treatment

Concerning the prisoners treatment there is an international and obligatory tool : That is the convention against the TORTURE and other penalties or cruel treatments inhuman or degrading, adopted by the General assembly of United Nations on December 10, 1987. Others are principles and rules composing recommendations to States in order to improve their penitentiary systems and the conditions of detained people or those in jail. Among those tools there are those that concern adults and those that concern minors.

Concerning minors, we can cite the set of minimum rules for the prisoners treatment, adopted by the 1st congress of United Nations for the crime prevention and the delinquents treatment in 1955, and approved by the ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL Committee - ECOSOC in May 1977. There are a set of principles protecting all persons submitted to any kind of detention or imprisonment, adopted by the General Assembly of United Nations on December 14, 1990.

The convention against the torture and other penalties or cruel treatments, inhuman or degrading constitute the set of dispositions on which the states commit themselves to eliminate the physical pain psychological and moral, inflicted to an individual in order to intimidate him by using his authority. It defines the torture as "Any act by which a pain or a sharp suffering, physical or mental are intentionally inflicted to a person in order to get from him or from any other person some kind of information or confessions, to punish him for an act committed by him or by another person, to intimidate him or to make pressure on him or on any other person, or for any other good reason to inflict such pain or such sufferings by the state's agent or by any other person acting on the behalf of the Government of by its instigation or with its constant intentionality or tacitus.

The member states commit themselves to take all necessary legislative, administrative and Judiciary measures to eliminate the torture on the whole territory of self Jurisdiction. The interdiction of torture must be total, it can not be accepted under any reason nor because of special circumstances such as a war or political instability. The order form can not be invoked as an excuse. The states must define the tortures the attempt of torture and any act of participating to the torquire, like a penal infraction, judged and sentences by the competent authorities. They must carry on systematic surveillance on rules, instructions, methods and interrogatory practices, and on the dispositions concerning the custody and the treatment of arrested people, prisoners or imprisoned in order to avoid the torture. They also must take sure that there is an education and a training of all the civilian and military personnel, states's agents and other peoples working as guards, the interrogatory or the treatment of any arrested person. It is the something for all acts constituent of penalties or cruel treatments, inhuman or degrading. Any declaration established by the torture means can never be called upon as an evidence in a procedure. It can only be used as evidence against the person accused of committing torture acts.

The convention set up a committee against the torture composed of ten experts, with high standard of morality and possessing a known competence in the human rights domain. The member states must send reports to committee every four years about the measures taken in order to show the following up to the convention's agreement. When the Committee receives a true information that the torture is being practiced in a state, it must invite the above state to cooperate to well analyze the information. It can order confidential inquest and write can urgent report, it can also visit the concerned state and invite the state to cooperate for respecting the agreement of the convention. The minimum rules for the treatment of prisoners, the set of principles for the protection of all persons submitted to any kind of detention or of imprisonment, and the fundamental principles relative to prisoners,

treatment, constitute a set of tools that contain principles of persons treatment who are in detention situation or imprisonment for protecting the person and his freedom, and to offer them decent conditions of life in the detention buildings as well.

They are principles applicable to all, impartially without any distinction of race, color, sex, language, religion, political opinion, or any other kind of opinion, of racial origin, national, birth wealth, or any other situation. A fundamental Principle is that every person in detention or in prison must be treated with humanity and with the respect of the dignity inherent to the human being. All the prisoners and condemned must continue to enjoy their rights as humans and fundamental freedoms, except the conditions set up for their incarceration. The measures of arrestation, of detention or Imprisonment are only applied in the conformity with the law and by competent authorities. All the guarantees devoted in the human rights Charter are developed in the three international tools. Every detained person must have information and explanation concerning his rights and how he can claim them. He has a right to be visited, if asked he must be placed in the detention close to his residence.

Regarding administrative point of view, these tools devote the obligation to have register of prisoners with their identities, the reason of detention, the competent authority present by the time of admission and of discharge, and the order of detention. As it has been confirmed in the human rights Charter, it is necessary to separate adult male prisoners from females, the young must be separated from adults, the prisoner separated from condemned, those sentenced for penal infractions. All Buildings for prisoners and condemned must be kept clean, with lights and must be equipped with both rooms not far from their rooms and they must be clean and decent. All Building must be kept clean and in good condition.

Concerning the prisoner, it is necessary to assure to the prisoners and condemned, a personal hygiene, clothes and clean bedding, adequate nutrition, exercising room, a clinic, storage of their goods and objects, a library, a church, a way of receiving information about the penitentiary regime, away of complaining, with his family, his lawyer and the diplomatic agents, consular of his country, the information to his family in case of sickness or accident, death or information to his closest relatives, or about his transfer. Every transfer of the prisoner must be realized within decent conditions of his integrity. For every duty, the employees must be carefully selected because his integrity, humanity, fitness and capability rely on the good management of the penitentiary. The employees must have the possibility to improve their knowledge. They must be expert in psychology, psychiatry, social services instructors and technical instructors.

The minimum rules contain also some recommendations for different categories of Prisoners, especially for the condemned because of debts and the incarcerated people without being accused. For condemned people, the treatment must foccuss on giving them some incentives to rehabilitate themselves in order to live in the society respecting the law, give them the necessary training to provide for their needs and encourage them to have some self respect and responsibility to themselves and to the society.

These rules and principles are recommendations made by the United Nations assembly to consolidate a good penitentiary system according to the residence concept of the sentence that determines every person, even when he is in detention in jail. He is a human being equal in dignity and rights to others. But it is evident that.

UNITED NATIONS
ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA



NATIONS UNIES
MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

PROGRAMME DE FORMATION DES AGENTS DE

LA POLICE COMMUNALE

COLONEL DIARRA

I. FORMATION GENERALE

Elle doit inclure des matières dont l’empreinte positive pourrait forger le caractère ou le comportement du stagiaire dans ses actes et gestes de la vie sociale et professionnelle. Elle comprend:

- la formation morale
- la formation civique
- le secourisme et l’hygiène générale

II. FORMATION TECHNIQUE ET PROFESSIONNELLE

Elle porte sur des disciplines dont la connaissance est nécessaire pour l’affirmation du profil de l’agent chargé de l’exécution des lois et règlements qu’est le policier. Ces matières sont dites professionnelles et juridiques en raison de leur importance dans les tâches quotidiennes du policier.

Ce sont:

- le renseignement
- la culture générale
- le maintien de l’ordre
- la Police de la circulation
- la sécurité publique
- la Police Scientifique
- la Police Administrative
- le Droit Pénal Général
- le Droit Pénal Spécial
- la Procédure Pénale

III. LES FORMATIONS MILITAIRES, PHYSIQUES ET SPORTIVES

Elles sont indispensables et vont de paire avec les autres volets de la formation des Elèves Policiers. Elles doivent comprendre:

- * la formation militaire active
- * la formation physique et sportive permanente. Sur ce sujet, on doit retenir:
 - l’entraînement physique Général
 - l’entraînement physique au combat et au maintien de l’ordre
 - l’entraînement physique en Police Judiciaire
 - les sports collectifs pour développer l’esprit d’équipe.

IV. REPARTITION DES VOLUMES HORAIRE ENTRE LES FORMATIONS

Les cours se dérouleront du Lundi au Vendredi de 8 heures à 12 heures les matinées et de 14 heures à 17 heures les après-midis, tandis que le Samedi ils commencent à partir de 8 heures pour s'arrêter à 12 heures. Cela nous donne des journées de 7 heures et des semaines de 39 heures. La formation théorique prévue pour huit semaines couvrira 312 heures réparties entre les différentes formations comme suit:

	FORMATION		VOLUME HORAIRE
a	FORMATION THEORIQUE		217 heures
b	FORMATION PRATIQUE		30 heures
c	FORMATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MILITAIRE - PHYSIQUE - SPORTIVE 	65 heures

TOTAL: 312 heures

V. PROGRAMME GENERAL DE FORMATION ET VOLUME HORAIRE PAR
MATIERE

N°	MATIERES		VOLUME HORAIRE
	<u>FORMATION THEORIQUE</u> = 217 H		
1	Culture générale		13 heures
2	Renseignement		23 heures
3	Maintien de l'ordre		30 heures
4	Police de la circulation		28 heures
5	Sécurité publique		22 heures
6	Police Scientifique		10 heures
7	Droit Pénal Général		26 heures
8	Droit Pénal Spécial		37 heures
9	Procédure Pénale		28 heures
	TOTAL		217 HEURES
	<u>FORMATION PRATIQUE</u> = 30 H		
10	Service dans une unité de Police		12 heures
11	Le maintien de l'ordre		10 heures
12	La circulation routière		8 heures
	TOTAL		30 heures
13	FORMATION	- MILITAIRE - PHYSIQUE - SPORTIVE	65 HEURES
<u>TOTAUX</u> : 312			

A. FORMATION THEORIQUE

217 HEURES

I. SECURITE PUBLIQUE

22 Heures

1. La Police de la voie publique et des lieux publics
2. Commissariat et Poste de Police
3. Les rapports de Police
4. Police Administrative

II. CULTURE GENERALE

13 Heures

- 1. Morale
- 2. Instruction civique
- 3. Secourisme

III. LE MAINTIEN ET RETABLISSEMENT DE L'ORDRE PUBLIC**30 Heures**

1. L'ordre public
2. L'ordre serré
3. Les rassemblements de personnes
4. L'usage des armes et de la force
5. Les techniques
6. Services à l'occasion de réjouissances populaires, cérémonies officielles et de rassemblements hostiles.
7. Les missions de la Police
8. Les missions exceptionnelles

1. Généralités.
2. Définition et missions des RG.
3. Moyens des RG.
 - Humains
 - Techniques
4. Méthodologie des RG.
 - a) - L'observation directe. (Documentation, source ouvertes)
 - b) - Recueil par voie indirecte.
 - L'Informateur
 - Les procédés techniques: surveillance et filature
 - c) - Traitement de l'information.
 - Transmission
 - Centralisation
 - Tri.
 - Analyse
 - Exploitation.
 - d) - Types de documents des RG
 - La note d'information.
 - La note de synthèse ou d'analyse.
 - Enquêtes administratives.
 - Classification des RG.
5. Protection des RG.
6. Associations et Partis Politiques.
7. Notion sur le sondage d'opinion et les modes de scrutin.

V. POLICE SCIENTIFIQUE**10 Heures**

1. Identité judiciaire
2. Documentation Judiciaire
3. Balistique
4. Anthropométrie
5. Dactyloscopie
6. Graphologie

VI. POLICE DE LA CIRCULATION**28 Heures****1. GENERALITES****2. LE CODE DE LA ROUTE****a) Les règles de conduite**

- Les mesures de sécurité
- Les routes
- La signalisation
- Panneaux
- feux
- Lignes

b) Les Transports

- Les types de transport
- Les catégories de véhicule
- Les différentes catégories du permis de conduire

3. LES INFRACTIONS AU CODE DE LA ROUTE

- Le non respect des règles de conduire
- la conduite sans permis de conduire
- la conduite en état d'ébriété
- L'excès de vitesse
- Le délit de fuite

4. LES ACCIDENTS DE LA CIRCULATION: Les constats

- Accidents avec dégâts matériels
- Accidents avec blessés et dégâts matériels
- Accidents mortels

5. LES SANCTIONS AUX INFRACTIONS DU CODE DE LA ROUTE

- La contravention routière ou de simple police
- La conduite en fourrière
- Le retrait temporaire du permis de conduire
- Le retrait définitif du permis de conduire
- La procédure judiciaire en matière d'accident de circulation
- Procédure civile
- Procédure pénale

6. LA REGULATION

VII. DROIT PENAL SPECIAL

37 Heures

- Généralités sur le Droit Pénal Spécial
- La rébellion - opposition à l'autorité légitime
- Crimes et délits contre les personnes
- Les homicides: -volontaires -involontaires
- Coups et blessures: -volontaires -involontaires -empoisonnement
- Violences et voies de faits -avortement -infanticide
- Outrage à la pudeur
- La prostitution
- Crimes et délits contre les biens
- Vols
- Escroquerie
- Abus de confiance
- Etude comparative : abus de confiance -vol -escroquerie
- Le recel des biens, de personnes

VIII. DROIT PENAL GENERAL**26 Heures**

- Notions générales sur le Droit Pénal Général
- L'infraction: éléments constitutifs -classification
- La tentative punissable
- La complicité
- La responsabilité pénale
- Les faits justificatifs: ordre de la loi -le commandement de l'autorité légitime
- le consentement de la victime
- Les causes de non imputabilité: la démence et la contrainte
- Les circonstances atténuantes -les excuses
- Les légitimes défenses -les cas privilégiés de légitime défense
- Les circonstances aggravantes
- Les causes d'effacement des peines (amnistie - réhabilitation)
- Les causes d'extinction des peines
- La prescription

IX. PROCEDURE PENALE**28 Heures**

- Le code de procédure pénale (CPP) -Définition
- La faute: faute civile -faute pénale -action civile -action publique
- La Police Judiciaire: objet -personnels (OPJ -APJ)
- Le Ministère Public
- Le juge d'instruction
- La défense
- Les mandats de justice
- Le Procureur Général
- Le Procureur de la République
- Les voies de recours: l'appel -la cassation
- Le jugement par défaut -l'opposition -les ordres de jugement.
- L'enquête de Police

B. FORMATION PRATIQUE

30 HEURES

1. Présentation d'une Unité de police type
2. Journée de travail dans une Unité de Police.
 - a) - Répartition quotidienne du travail
 - Rôle du Brigadier
 - Rôle des agents de Police.
 - b) Les tâches exécutées par les agents de Police
 - La propreté des locaux.
 - La désignation de service
 - La rédaction des rapports
 - Mission de Police Judiciaire
 - Exécution des mandats de justice

II. Le Maintien d'ordre

10 Heures

1. Les différentes formations

a) - Barrages fixes

- Barrages fermés
- Barrages filtrant

b) Barrages mobiles : Méthodes d'évacuation

- mouvement en tiroir
- mouvement en éventail
- mouvement en épi

2. Dispersion d'une foule hostile

- sommations
- charge
- capture de manifestants

3. Cas concrets

- canalisation d'un cortège
- réception officielle
- manifestation sportive
- dégagement d'une rue
- bouclage - ratissage d'une zone

III. La Circulation Routière

8 Heures

1. Circulation -

a) - Règles élémentaires de conduite.

- Mouvement: croisement, dépassement, changement de direction.
- Arrêt
- Stationnement

b) Véhicules

- Les différents feux
- Les appareils avertisseurs sonores
- Les appareils rétroviseurs

2. Le feu tricolore : Vert, Jaune, Rouge

3. La régulation

- les signaux de base
- les signaux de mise en mouvement des véhicules (Accélérer, Ralentir)
- les signaux d'arrêt des véhicules

4. Les injonctions du Policier

- tenue
- attitude face à l'utilisateur
- langage correct à observer

5. Constat d'accident

PROJET DE FORMATION DES AGENTS DE LA POLICE COMMUNALE

I. OBJET:

Assister le Gouvernement d'Union Nationale à Base Elargie du Rwanda pour la formation d'agents de Police en vue de renforcer la sécurité dans les communes.

II. ORGANISATION

- 1) Type de formation: Elèves agents de Police.
- 2) Lieux de formation: Chefs lieux de préfecture. Choix du site: laissé à l'appréciation des autorités locales.
- 3) Effectif: Contingents de 50 sur la base de 10 agents par Commune.
- 4) Durée de la formation: 12 semaines réparties ainsi qu'il suit:
 - 8 semaines de cours théoriques;
 - 1 semaine de formation pratique;
 - 1 semaine de révision;
 - 2 semaines d'examen.
- 5) Qualifications.

Les agents à l'issue de la formation doivent être aptes à:

 - mettre en oeuvre les techniques de maintien de l'ordre;
 - assurer la garde des points sensibles;
 - recevoir les plaintes et déclarations;
 - procéder aux constatations d'infractions;
 - accomplir les missions de Police administrative et de circulation routière (Police de roulage);
 - rechercher et exploiter les renseignements relatifs à l'ordre public et à la sécurité.
- 6) Programme: Le programme de formation est joint en annexe.
- 7) Aptitudes requises pour les candidats:
 - être en mesure de:
 - lire et écrire couramment dans l'une des langues reconnues officielles au Rwanda;

- être physiquement aptes;
- être de bonne moralité;
- être de l'un des deux sexes.

III. BESOINS POUR LA FORMATION:

A. Matériel

- 1) Infrastructure (à fournir par la partie Rwandaise)
 - Locaux appropriés pour la formation et l'encadrement;
 - Dortoirs pouvant recevoir 50 stagiaires;
 - Réfectoires et cuisine;
 - Salle de cours;
 - Infirmerie;
 - Poste de Police;
 - Magasin d'armes;
 - Centre de documentation;
 - Terrain de sport ou d'éducation physique.
 - Bureaux

- 2) Matériel didactique
 - Code et autres ouvrages divers (à fournir par la partie Rwandaise);
 - Fournitures de bureau (à fournir par la MINUAR).

3) Matériel roulant

Un véhicule de transport de troupe (à fournir par la partie Rwandaise) en cas de besoin. Les instructeurs de la MINUAR utiliseront leur propre véhicule pour leurs déplacements.

4) Tenues

- deux (2) tenues de travail pour chaque élève;

5) Matériel d'entraînement au maintien de l'ordre (A fournir pendant la phase pratique).

- 60 casques MO pour les stagiaires et encadreurs;
- " ceintures baudriers;
- " guêtres blancs;
- " bâtons de protection;
- " boucliers;
- " protège tibias
- 10 fusils lance-grenades (FLG);

- grenades lacrymogènes;
- porte-voix ou mégaphone;
- masques à gaz.

B. Personnel d'encadrement

- Instructeurs de la MINUAR (de Chef de l'équipe PMT de CIVPOL dans la préfecture assume les fonctions de Directeur des Etudes);
- Instructeurs militaires (à l'initiative des autorités Rwandaises);
- Instructeurs civils (Magistrats-Administrateurs civils, professeurs d'enseignement: à l'initiative des autorités Rwandaises).

V. **BESOINS OPERATIONNELS:**

- a) Bureaux au niveau de chaque préfecture;
- b) Poste de Police au niveau de chaque commune;
- c) Moyens de déplacement:
 - véhicule léger au niveau préfecture;
 - véhicule et motos au niveau commune.
- d) Transmissions: réseau autonome radio au niveau de chaque préfecture;
- e) Armement
 - Armement individuel pour les agents
- f) Equipements divers et équipements MO
 - Baudriers et ceinturons
 - Bâtons de défense
 - Menottes
 - Sifflets
 - Chaussures rangers

Tenue et casques de combat, uniforme spécial Police.
- g) Equipements spéciaux de Police de la circulation routière.

VI. MODALITES

Dès approbation du projet par les autorités compétentes Rwandaises, les élèves agents après leur mise en conditions seront regroupés pour la formation aux lieu et date prévus.

Le Chef de l'Equipe de la Police Civile des Nations Unies de la préfecture, réglera en rapport avec le Préfet toutes les questions d'ordre matériel et organisationnel.

PROPOSED TRAINING PROGRAM FOR LOCAL POLICE OFFICERS

I. SUBJECT

Aid the Broadened Base National Unity Government of Rwanda in the training of police officers in order to reinforce the security in the communes.

II. ORGANIZATION

- 1) Type of training: Police cadets
- 2) Training Premises: Prefecture Administrative Center. Choice of actual site left up to local authorities
- 3) Contingent: 50 persons comprised of 10 elements per Commune
- 4) Duration of training: 12 weeks divided as follows:
 - 8 weeks of theory
 - 1 week of practical training
 - 1 week of revision
 - 2 weeks of examination

5) Qualifications

By the close of the training program, the officers will be competent in the following domains:

- Implementing law enforcement techniques
 - Guarding sensitive areas
 - Receiving complaints and depositions
 - Filing police reports
 - Carrying out administrative police et traffic police missions;
 - Searching and utilizing intelligence related to public order and security
- 6) Program: Training program is attached
 - 7) Required aptitudes:
 - The candidates should be:
 - able to read and write fluently in one of the recognized official languages of Rwanda
 - in good physical condition
 - of good character
 - male or female

III. REQUIREMENTS FOR TRAINING

A. Materials

- 1) Infrastructure (to be supplied by Rwanda)
 - Premises appropriate for training and instruction
 - Dormitories capable of housing 50 cadets
 - Refectory and kitchen
 - Classroom

- Infirmary
- Police station
- Armory
- Information center
- Athletic or sport field
- Offices

- 2) Teaching Materials
 - Code book and various other texts (to be provided by Rwanda)
 - Office supplies (to be provided by UNAMIR)

- 3) Vehicles

A troop transport vehicle (to be provided by Rwanda) in case of need. UNAMIR instructors will utilize their own vehicles.

- 4) Attire

- Two (2) pairs of work clothes for each cadet.

- 5) Law enforcement training material (to be provided during the practical training phase)

- 60 Law Enforcement (LO) helmets for cadets and instructors
- " shoulder straps
- " white leggings
- " truncheons
- " shields
- " shin guards
- 10 grenade-launching rifles (GLR)
- tear gas grenades
- megaphone
- gas masks

B) Training of Personnel

- UNAMIR instructors (Chief of PMT CIVPOL in the prefecture assume the role of study director)
- Military instructors (at the initiative of Rwandan authorities)
- Civilian instructors (Magistrates-Civilian Administrators, Professors: at the initiative of Rwandan authorities)

V. Operating Needs:

- a) Offices in each Prefecture
- b) Police station in each Prefecture
- c) Means of transport
 - light vehicles for each prefecture
 - vehicles and motorcycles for each commune
- d) Communications: autonomous radio network for each prefecture

- e) Arms
 - Individual arms for each officer
- f) Various equipment and LO equipment
 - shoulder straps and belts
 - truncheons
 - handcuffs
 - whistles
 - ranger shoes
- g) Combat attire and helmet, special police uniform.
Special police equipment for traffic control

VI. Practical Details

Once the proposed program is approved by the appropriate Rwandan authorities, the cadets, after their physical conditioning, will be divided into groups for their training at the scheduled date and place.

The chief of the team of United Nations civilian police in the Prefecture, will work with the Prefect to resolve all material and organizational matters.

UNITED NATIONS
ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA



NATIONS UNIES
MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

PROGRAMME DE FORMATION DES AGENTS DE LA POLICE COMMUNALE

**COLONEL DIARRA
CIVPOL COMMISSIONER**



PROGRAMME DE FORMATION DES AGENTS DE LA POLICE COMMUNALE

I. Introduction

La Police Communale au Rwanda est la deuxième composante des forces de sécurité dont fait partie également la Gendarmerie Nationale.

Contrairement à la Gendarmerie qui a une compétence nationale, la Police Communale est une force constituée au niveau de la commune. Elle est placée sous l'autorité du Bourgmestre qui l'utilise pour l'exécution des lois et règlements et des tâches de maintien et de rétablissement de l'ordre public.

De nos jours, cette force a totalement disparu du fait de la guerre, et les nouvelles autorités du pays, pour assurer la sécurité publique dans les communes ont sollicité l'assistance de la MINUAR en vue de la mise en place d'une nouvelle Police Communale.

L'assistance de la MINUAR à l'instruction de la Police Rwandaise a été confirmée par les résolutions n°965 et 997 du Conseil de Sécurité.

Le Gouvernement a décidé la création d'une force de 3000 agents. Le programme d'instruction des agents de la Police préparé par la MINUAR et approuvé par le Gouvernement vise à former rapidement et en plusieurs étapes des agents de Police capables d'exécuter les tâches qui leur sont dévolues en vue de constituer le nouveau noyau de la Police Communale.

- Un Directeur de la Police Communale a été nommé.
- Un site pour servir de centre de formation des agents de la Police Communale a été choisi et sera renové pour recevoir les élèves.
- Un Commandant du Centre a été nommé.
- Un projet a été conclu relatif à l'assistance à la phase I du programme de formation de la Police Communale concernant 1500 agents.

Au terme de ce projet:

- Le PNUD contribuera à la rénovation et la construction des bâtiments, fournira des matériels de bureau, de campement et de literie.
- La MINUAR fournira les instructeurs et certains équipements.
- Le PAM assurera l'alimentation des élèves.
- L'O M S fournira les médicaments nécessaires.

Un second projet soumis aux donateurs prévoit la consolidation du centre de formation de Gishari, la construction et l'équipement de 145 postes de Police, la formation de 750 agents supplémentaires et la fourniture d'uniformes et l'octroi de salaires pour un an aux agents en service.

II. Présentation Générale du Programme de Formation

a) Type de formation :

Elèves agents de Police

b) Lieu de formation :

GISHARI, RWAMAGANA.

c) Effectif: Trois contingents successifs de 750 agents suivis d'un contingent de 50 formateurs destinés à donner de façon continue des cours de rafraichissement.

d) -Durée : 13 semaines réparties comme suit:

- * 10 semaines de formation professionnelle théorique.
- * 1 semaine de formation professionnelle pratique.
- * 1 semaine de révision.
- * 1 semaine d'examen.

e) Qualifications: Les agents à l'issue de la formation doivent être aptes à :

- mettre en oeuvre les techniques de maintien de l'ordre;
- assurer la garde des points sensibles;
- recevoir les plaintes et déclarations;
- procéder aux constatations d'infractions;
- accomplir les missions de Police Administrative et de circulation routière (Police de roulage);
- rechercher et exploiter les renseignements relatifs à l'ordre public et à la sécurité.

f) Contenu du programme:

Il comprend 4 volets:

- 1 -Formation générale
- 2 -Formation technique et professionnelle
- 3 -Formation militaire
- 4 -Formation physique et sportive.

1. Formation générale:

Elle doit inclure des matières dont l'empreinte positive pourrait forger le caractère ou le comportement du stagiaire dans ses actes et gestes de la vie sociale et professionnelle.

Elle comprend:

- La formation morale.
- La formation civique.
- Le secourisme et l'hygiène générale.

2. Formation technique et professionnelle

Elle porte sur des disciplines dont la connaissance est nécessaire pour l'affirmation du profil de l'agent chargé de l'exécution des lois et règlements qu'est le Policier. Ces matières dites professionnelles sont les suivantes:

- a-Renseignements généraux.
- b-Maintien de l'Ordre.
- c-Sécurité publique ou Police Administrative.
- d-Circulation routière.
- e-Service en Unités de Police.
- f-Droit pénal spécial.
- g-Droit pénal général.
- h-Procédure pénale.
- i-Droit de l'homme.

3. Formation Militaire

Elle est indispensable et va de pair avec les autres volets de la formation des élèves policiers.

4. Formation Physique et Sportive

Elle est permanente et elle contribue à développer chez l'élève policier l'endurance et la résistance mais aussi l'esprit d'équipe.

Le contenu de ces deux dernières formations est laissé à l'appréciation des autorités Rwandaises.

g) Besoins pour la Formation:

A. Matériel

1. Infrastructure

Centre d'instruction de Gishari, Gwamagana.

2. Matériel didactique

-Code et autres ouvrages divers:

Le Ministre de l'Intérieur contactera le Ministre de la Justice pour la fourniture des ouvrages et recueils de droit.

Les fournitures de bureau seront mises à la disposition du centre par la MINUAR et le PNUD.

3. Véhicules

Les véhicules nécessaires à la formation seront mis à la disposition du centre par la partie Rwandaise qui pourra bénéficier de l'assistance éventuelle de la MINUAR et du PNUD.

4. Tenues

Le Gouvernement doit demander l'assistance pour la fourniture de deux tenues par élève.

5. Matériel d'entraînement au Maintien de l'Ordre

Ce matériel sera fourni pendant la phase pratique en rapport avec l'Etat Major de la Gendarmerie.

B. Personnel d'encadrement

- La partie Rwandaise nommera un Commandant du centre et désignera des instructeurs civils (Magistrats, Administrateurs Civils, Professeurs d'enseignement).
- La MINUAR désignera un Directeur des études et des instructeurs fournis par CIVPOL.

III. Répartition des volumes horaires entre les formations.

Les cours se dérouleront du lundi au jeudi de huit heures à douze heures le matin et de quatorze heures à dix-sept heures l'après-midi.

- Le Vendredi matin de huit heures à douze heures: formations militaires.
- Le Vendredi après-midi de quatorze heures à dix sept heures: formation théorique.
- Le Samedi de huit à douze heures: formation théorique

Horaires	Jours	Lundi	Mardi	Mercredi	Jeudi	Vendredi	Samedi	Dimanche
8 H à 12 H		F.P.T	F.P.T	F.P.T	F.P.T	M.D	F.P.T	Répos
Après-midi								
14 H à 17 H		F.P.T	F.P.T	F.P.T	F.P.T	F.P.T		Répos

Légende: F.P.T. : Formation professionnelle théorique

M.D.: Mise à la disposition de la partie Rwandaise.

Ce programme donnera des journées de sept heures et des semaines de trente neuf heures soit un volume global de trois cent quatre-vingt dix heures reparties comme suit:

FORMATION	VOLUMEHoraire
Formation Théorique	280 H
Formation Pratique	35 H
Formation Militaire	75 H

IV. PROGRAMME DETAILLE DE FORMATION DES AGENTS DE LA POLICE COMMUNALE

1. FORMATION GENERALE

Leçons	Durée Séance	Durée Totale	Observations
<u>Instruction Civique:</u> <u>Leçon n°1:</u> La Constitution Rwandaise Principes et caractères fondamentaux	2 H	10 H	
<u>Leçon n° 2:</u> Organisation administrative du Rwanda . Généralités	2 H		
<u>Leçon n° 3:</u> Organisation Communale Les responsabilités pénales et civiles du personnel de la Police Communale	2 H		
<u>Leçon n°4:</u> Secourisme-protection et assistance aux citoyens: Les accidents divers-dégagement d'urgence	2 H		
<u>Leçon n°5:</u> Savoir observer et savoir déplacer une victime en cas d'urgence	2 H		

2. FORMATION TECHNIQUE ET PROFESSIONNELLE

a. RENSEIGNEMENTS GENERAUX.

Leçons	Durée Séance	Durée Totale	Observations
<u>Leçon n°1:</u> <u>Généralités:</u> -Notions fondamentales -A.Définition des R.G. -B.Missions des R.G.	1 H 2 H	25 H	
<u>Leçon n°2:</u> <u>Renseignement en tant qu'activités:</u> <u>Domaines:</u> <u>Objectifs:</u> -Politique, économique -Social, religieux -Administratif -Militaire, national	1 H 1 H 1 H 1 H		
<u>Leçon n°3:</u> <u>Moyens:</u> -Les sources matérielles -Les moyens humains -Les moyens techniques	2 H 2 H 2 H		

Leçons	Durée Séance	Durée Totale	Observations
<u>Leçon n°4:</u> - Traitement, - Collecte, Tri - Recoupement, analyse	 2 H 2 H		
<u>Leçon n°5:</u> <u>Documents-</u> <u>Exploitation-</u> <u>Transmission.</u> A. Document(note d'information et note de renseigne- ment). B. Exploitation C. Transmission D. Sécurité des documents.	 2 H 2 H 2 H 2 H		

b. MAINTIEN DE L'ORDRE

Leçons	Durée Séance	Durée Totale	Observations
<u>Leçon n°1:</u> - Définition - Principes Généraux - Forces du maintien de l'ordre	1 H 1 H 2 H	40 H	
<u>Leçon n°2:</u> <u>La policier au</u> <u>maintien de</u> <u>l'ordre.</u> - Cas de la police Communale.	2 H		
<u>Leçon n°3:</u> - Généralités attitudes et comportement - Mouvements indivi- duels et collectifs.	2 H 2 H		
<u>Leçon n°4:</u> <u>Les opérations de</u> <u>mouvements en M.O.</u> -Les formations de marche -La patrouille Escorte d'indivi- dus appréhendés	1 H 2 H		

Leçons	Durée Séance	Durée Totale	Observations
<u>Leçon n°5:</u> <u>Les Barrages:</u> -Barrage d'arrêt fixe, fermé, etc... -Barrage filtrant -Barrage en tiroir	 2 H 2 H 2 H		
<u>Leçon n°6:</u> <u>Les opérations de dégagement</u> -Traversée des foules -Vague de refoulement	 2 H 2 H		
<u>Leçon n°7:</u> <u>Les opérations de garde</u> -Le poste de police	 2 H		
<u>Leçon n°8 :</u> -Les haies -Les escortes -La vague de ratissage	 2 H 2 H 2 H		

Leçons	Durée Séance	Durée Totale	Observations
<u>Leçon n°9:</u> -Les sommations -Emploi de la force sans usage des armes -Emploi de la force avec usage des armes.	2 H 1 H 2 H		
<u>Leçon n°10:</u> -La légitime défense individuelle au M.O	2 H		
<u>Leçon n°11:</u> Les infractions courantes au Maintien de l'ordre	2 H		

C. SECURITE PUBLIQUE OU POLICE ADMINISTRATIVE.

Leçons	Durée Séance	Durée Totale	Observations
<u>Leçon n°1:</u> <u>Sécurité publique</u> -Notion de police administrative -Domaine de la police communale -La prévention -Les organes de police administrative -Les autorités de police administrative -Les auxiliaires de police administrative	1 H 2 H 1 H 2 H 1 H 1 H	40 H	
<u>Leçon n°2:</u> <u>Armes et munitions:</u> -Définition des armes, réglementation -L'autorisation d'achat, de fabrication ou de port d'armes -Contrôle des armes	2 H 2 H 2 H		
<u>Leçon n°3:</u> <u>Régime des boissons alcooliques:</u> -Règlementation -Les licences -Contrôle des débits de boissons	1 H 1 H 2 H		
<u>Leçon n°4:</u> <u>Les troubles à l'ordre public</u> -Attroupements -Différentes formes d'attroupements -Les sommations -Les manifestations: (Les différentes formes de manifestations) -Les Réunions *Définition *Réunion publiques *Réunion privées.	2 H 2 H 2 H 2 H 4 H		

Leçons	Durée séance	Durée Totale	Observations
<u>Leçon n°5:</u> <u>L'immigration et les conditions d'entrée et de sortie des étrangers.</u> -Notion d'étrangers -Condition d'entrée -Différentes sortes de visas -Contrôle de l'immigration <u>Les documents de voyage:</u> *Passeports Nationaux *Laissez-passer *Passeports diplomatiques et de service	2 H 1 H 1 H 2 H		
<u>Leçon n°6:</u> <u>Les accidents:</u> -Accidents de la circulation avec: -Homicide involontaire -Blessure involontaire -Délit de fuite	2 H		
<u>Leçon n°7:</u> <u>Les Opérations funéraires:</u> -Déclaration de décès -Permis d'inhumer -Chambres funéraires -Mise en bière	2 H		

d. CIRCULATION ROUTIERE

Leçons	Durée Séance	Durée Totale	Observations
<u>Leçon n°1:</u> <u>Règles Générales applicables à tous les usagers.</u> -Protection de la voie publique et des usagers -Manoeuvres -Croisement et dépassement.	2 H 1 H 1 H	20 H	
<u>Leçon n°2:</u> <u>Règles générales applicables à tous les usagers (suite)</u> -Sens unique, changement de direction -Vitesse, arrêt et stationnement -Emploi de feux.	2 H 1 H 1 H		
<u>Leçon n°3:</u> <u>Règles générales applicables à tous les usagers (suite)</u> -Indication de changement de direction et d'allure -Emploi des appareils avertisseurs sonores	2 H		
<u>Leçon n°4:</u> <u>Règles spéciales applicables à certains usagers :</u> *Piétons *Convois *Véhicules attelés	1 H		

Leçons	Durée Séance	Durée Totale	Observations
<u>Leçon n°5:</u> <u>Champ d'Application</u> <u>du code de la route</u> <u>Texte légal et</u> <u>Définitions</u> -Présent règlement -Voie publique et ses parties -Les personnes(usagers) -Les véhicules -Les véhicules sur rail -Les animaux	1 H 2 H 1 H 1 H 1 H 1 H		
<u>Leçon 6:</u> <u>Champ d'application du code</u> <u>de la route (suite)</u> -Poids, position et accessoires des véhicules -Agents qualifiés -Pièces afférentes à la conduite et à la mise en circulation des véhicules	1 H		
<u>Leçon n°7:</u> - <u>Accidents de la route au</u> <u>Rwanda.</u>	1 H		

e.SERVICE EN UNITES DE POLICE

Leçons	Durée Séance	Durée Totale	Observations
<u>Leçon n°1:</u> <u>Introduction</u> <u>A. La Notion de l'Etat</u> I. Définition II. Les différentes formes de l'Etat III. Les différentes formes de Gouvernement.	2 H	15 H	
<u>Leçon n°2:</u> IV. Les fonctions de l'Etat le N°de l'Etat (suite et fin)	1 H		
<u>Leçon n°3:</u> <u>B. La Notion de Police</u> I. Définition II. Etude de cette définition	2 H		
<u>Leçon n°4:</u> <u>C. Organisation de la Police</u> I. Missions	2 H		
<u>Leçon n°5:</u> II. Organisation type (suite)	2 H		
<u>Leçon n°6:</u> III. Service journalier dans une unité de Police (suite)	2 H		
<u>Leçon n°7:</u> IV. Cas Rwandais (suite)	2 H		
<u>Leçon n°8:</u> V. Devoirs et Obligations du Policier (suite et fin) Conclusion.	2 H		

f.DROIT PENAL SPECIAL

Leçons	Durée Séance	Durée Totale	Observations
<u>Leçon n°1:</u> -Généralités=Objet	2 H	40 H	
<u>Leçon n°2:</u> <u>La rébellion:</u> -Opposition à l'autorité légitime.	2 H		
<u>Leçon n°3:</u> -Crimes et délits contre les personnes	2 H		
<u>Leçon n°4:</u> <u>Coups et blessures:</u> -Les homicides	2 H		
<u>Leçon n°5:</u> -L'empoisonnement	2 H		
<u>Leçon n°6:</u> -Les violences	2 H		
<u>Leçon n°7:</u> -Avortement	2 H		
<u>Leçon n°8:</u> -Les outrages à la pudeur	2 H		
<u>Leçon n°9:</u> -Les attentats à la pudeur	2 H		

Leçons	Durée Séance	Durée Total	Observations
<u>Leçon n°10</u> -La prostitution	2 H		
<u>Leçon n°11:</u> -La diffamation	2 H		
<u>Leçon n°12:</u> -La dénonciation calomnieuse	2 H		
<u>Leçon n°13:</u> -Crimes et délits contre les biens	2 H		
<u>Leçon n°14:</u> -Les vols	2 H		
<u>Leçon n°15:</u> -L'escroquerie	2 H		
<u>Leçon n°16:</u> -L'abus de confiance et détournement	2 H		
<u>Leçon n°17:</u> -Etude comparative entre l'abus de confiance et l'escroquerie	2 H		
<u>Leçon n°18:</u> -Le recel des biens	2 H		
<u>Leçon n°19:</u> -Les incendies	2 H		
<u>Leçon n°20:</u> -Notion de délits de presse	2 H		

g. DROIT PENAL GENERAL

Lecons	Durée	Durée Totale	Observations
<u>Lecon N°1 :</u> Introduction Générale	2 H	35 H	
<u>Lecon N°2 :</u> TITRE I. : La Loi Pénale Chap 1. : Généralités sur la loi pénale	2 H		
<u>Lecon N°3 :</u> La Loi Pénale (suite et fin) Chap 2.: L'application de la loi pénale dans le temps	2 H		
<u>Lecon N°4 :</u> Chap 3.: L'application de la loi pénale dans l'espace	2 H		
<u>Lecon N°5 :</u> TITRE II : L'infraction Chap 1.: Définition et éléments de l'infraction	2 H		
<u>Lecon N°6 :</u> L'infraction (suite) Chap 2.: Classification des infractions	2 H		
<u>Lecon N°7 :</u> L'infraction (suite) Chap 3.: Le concours d'infractions	2 H		
<u>Lecon N°8 :</u> L'infraction (suite) Chap 4.: Le processus criminel	2 H		
<u>Lecon N°9 :</u> L'infraction (suite) Chap 5.: La participation criminelle	2 H		

g. DROIT PENAL GENERAL

Lecons	Durée	Durée Totale	Observations
<u>Lecon N° 10:</u> L'infraction (suite et fin) Chap 6.: La prescription	2 H		
<u>Lecon N° 11:</u> TITRE III : La Peine Chap 1.: Caractères et fonctions de la peine	2 H		
Lecon N° 12 : La Peine (suite) Chap 2.: Les peines du Droit Pénal Rwandais et leur mode d'exécution	2 H		
<u>Lecon N° 13 :</u> La Peine (suite et fin) Chap 3.: Les causes de variation de la peine Chap 4.: Les causes d'extinction de la peine	2 H		
<u>Lecon N° 14 :</u> TITRE IV : Les Causes de Justification Chap 1: Généralités Chap 2: Les causes de justification subjectives Section 1: La démence et les états voisins	2 H		
<u>Lecon N° 15 :</u> Les Causes de Justification (suite) Section 2 : La contrainte Section 3 : L'ignorance et l'erreur invincible	2 H		

g. DROIT PENAL GENERAL

Lecons	Durée	Durée Totale	Observations
Lecon N° 16 : Les Causes de Justification (suite) Chap 3 : Les causes de justification objectives Section 1 : L'ordre ou la permission de la loi et le commandement de l'autorité légitime	2 H		
Lecon N° 17 : Les Causes de Justification (suite et fin) Section 2 : La légitime défense Section 3 : L'état de nécessité	2 H		
Lecon N° 18 : Conclusion Générale	1 H		

h. PROCEDURE PENALE

Leçons	Durée Séance	Durée Totale	Observations
<u>Leçon n°1:</u> -Le Code de procédure pénale au Rwanda: -Aperçu-définition du procès pénal-déroulement	5 H	30 H	
<u>Leçon n°2:</u> -La faute: faute civile, faute pénale, action civile, action publique.	5 H		
<u>Leçon n°3:</u> -Les mandats de justice	2 H		
<u>Leçon n°4:</u> -Le Procureur général	2 H		
<u>Leçon n°5:</u> -Les pourvoirs en cassation	2 H		
<u>Leçon n°6:</u> -L'appel du jugement	2 H		
<u>Leçon n°7:</u> -Le jugement par défaut	2 H		
<u>Leçon n°8:</u> -Les ordres du jugement	2 H		

Leçons	Durée Séance	Durée Totale	Observations
<u>Leçon n°9:</u> -Les voies de recours	4 H		
<u>Leçon n°10:</u> -L'opposition au jugement	4 H		

i.DROIT DE L'HOMME

Leçons	Durée Séance	Durée Totale	Observations
<u>Leçon n°1:</u> <u>Introduction au</u> <u>Droit de l'homme</u> -Tendre au strict respect des droits de l'homme et des libertés fondamen- tales	1 H	10 H	
<u>Leçon n°2:</u> <u>La Déclaration uni-</u> <u>verselle des droits</u> <u>de l'homme</u>	1 H		
<u>Leçon n°3:</u> A. <u>Le Gouvernement</u> <u>et la loi:</u> B. <u>Organes délibé-</u> <u>rants et</u> <u>Tribunaux</u>	1 H		
<u>Leçon n°4:</u> -Egalité devant la loi	1 H		
<u>Leçon n°5:</u> -Liberté de pensée, de conscience, de religion,d'opinion et d'expression	1 H		
<u>Leçon n°6:</u> -Cadre de référence -Les mots qui blessent	1 H		
<u>Leçon n°7:</u> -Liberté d'asso- ciation et droit de prendre part à la direction des affaires publiques	1 H		

Leçons	Durée Séance	Durée Totale	Observations
<u>Leçon n°7 (suite):</u> -Un club des droits de l'homme	1 H		
<u>Leçon n°8:</u> - <u>La discrimination:</u> A.Discrimination fondée sur la couleur ou la race(classe non raciste). B.Discrimination fondée sur le sexe(voir bibliographie ABC L'enseignement des droits de l'homme. ONU (Activités prati- ques pour les écoles primaires et secondaires N.Y. 1989.	2 H		

PROPOSED TRAINING PROGRAM FOR LOCAL POLICE OFFICERS

I. SUBJECT

Aid the Broadened Base National Unity Government of Rwanda in the training of police officers in order to reinforce the security in the communes.

II. ORGANIZATION

- 1) Type of training: Police cadets
- 2) Training Premises: Prefecture Administrative Center. Choice of actual site left up to local authorities
- 3) Contingent: 50 persons comprised of 10 elements per Commune
- 4) Duration of training: 12 weeks divided as follows:
 - 8 weeks of theory
 - 1 week of practical training
 - 1 week of revision
 - 2 weeks of examination
- 5) Qualifications

By the close of the training program, the officers will be competent in the following domains:

- Implementing law enforcement techniques
 - Guarding sensitive areas
 - Receiving complaints and depositions
 - Filing police reports
 - Carrying out administrative police et traffic police missions;
 - Searching and utilizing intelligence related to public order and security
- 6) Program: Training program is attached
 - 7) Required aptitudes:
 - The candidates should be:
 - able to read and write fluently in one of the recognized official languages of Rwanda
 - in good physical condition
 - of good character
 - male or female

III. REQUIREMENTS FOR TRAINING

A. Materials

- 1) Infrastructure (to be supplied by Rwanda)
 - Premises appropriate for training and instruction
 - Dormitories capable of housing 50 cadets
 - Refectory and kitchen
 - Classroom

- Infirmary
- Police station
- Armory
- Information center
- Athletic or sport field
- Offices

2) Teaching Materials

- Code book and various other texts (to be provided by Rwanda)
- Office supplies (to be provided by UNAMIR)

3) Vehicles

A troop transport vehicle (to be provided by Rwanda) in case of need. UNAMIR instructors will utilize their own vehicles.

4) Attire

- Two (2) pairs of work clothes for each cadet.

5) Law enforcement training material (to be provided during the practical training phase)

- 60 Law Enforcement (LO) helmets for cadets and instructors
- " shoulder straps
- " white leggings
- " truncheons
- " shields
- " shin guards
- 10 grenade-launching rifles (GLR)
- tear gas grenades
- megaphone
- gas masks

B) Training of Personnel

- UNAMIR instructors (Chief of PMT CIVPOL in the prefecture assume the role of study director)
- Military instructors (at the initiative of Rwandan authorities)
- Civilian instructors (Magistrates-Civilian Administrators, Professors: at the initiative of Rwandan authorities)

V. Operating Needs:

- a) Offices in each Prefecture
- b) Police station in each Prefecture
- c) Means of transport
 - light vehicles for each prefecture
 - vehicles and motorcycles for each commune
- d) Communications: autonomous radio network for each prefecture

- e) Arms
 - Individual arms for each officer
- f) Various equipment and LO equipment
 - shoulder straps and belts
 - truncheons
 - handcuffs
 - whistles
 - ranger shoes
 - Combat attire and helmet, special police uniform.
- g) Special police equipment for traffic control

VI. Practical Details

Once the proposed program is approved by the appropriate Rwandan authorities, the cadets, after their physical conditioning, will be divided into groups for their training at the scheduled date and place.

The chief of the team of United Nations civilian police in the Prefecture, will work with the Prefect to resolve all material and organizational matters.



TRAINING PROGRAM

FOR LOCAL POLICE OFFICERS

COLONEL DIARRA

I. GENERAL TRAINING

General training must include subjects geared to strengthening the character and behavior of the interns in their professional and social lives. It includes :

- ethics
- civics
- first aid and general hygiene

II. TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING

Technical and vocational training is based on a series of courses which are necessary for the police to be able to assert their authority as a law enforcement officers. The following subjects are classified as legal and professional due to their relevance to the daily tasks performed by police officers:

- Intelligence
- General knowledge
- Law enforcement
- Traffic control
- Public safety
- Scientific police
- Administrative police
- General penal law
- Special penal law
- Penal procedures

III. Military, Physical and Athletic Training

This step is indispensable. It goes hand in hand with the other steps in the training of police cadets and should include the following:

- * Active military training
- * On-going Physical and Athletic training. This step should include:
 - General physical training.
 - physical combat training and law enforcement.
 - Physical training in police investigation
 - Team sports to develop team spirit

IV. Training Schedule

Course will be held from 08:00 to 12:00 and 14:00 to 17:00 on Monday through Friday and from 08:00 to 12:00 on Saturdays. This schedule amounts to 7-hour days and 39-hour weeks. The proposed 8-week program includes a total of 312 training hours which are divided as follows:

	TRAINING		NUMBER OF HOURS
a	THEORETICAL TRAINING		217 HOURS
b	PRACTICAL TRAINING		30 HOURS
c	TRAINING	-MILITARY -PHYSICAL -ATHLETIC	65 HOURS

TOTAL:312 HOURS

V. GENERAL TRAINING PROGRAM AND SCHEDULE BY COURSE SUBJECT

N°	SUBJECT	NUMBER OF HRS
	<u>THEORETICAL TRAINING = 40 HOURS</u>	
1.	General knowledge	13 hours
2.	Intelligence	23
3.	Law enforcement	30
4.	Traffic Control	28
5.	Public Safety	22
6.	Scientific police	10
7.	General penal law	26
8.	Special penal law	37
9.	Penal procedure	28
	TOTAL	217 HOURS
	<u>PRACTICAL TRAINING = 30 HRS</u>	
10.	Service in a police unit	12
11.	Law enforcement	10
12.	Traffic Control	8
	TOTAL	30
13.	TRAINING - MILITARY - PHYSICAL - ATHLETIC	65 HOURS

OVERALL TOTAL: 312

A. THEORETICAL TRAINING 217 HOURS

I. PUBLIC SAFETY**22 HOURS**

1. The Police for the public roadways and public grounds.
2. The commissioner's office and other police posts
3. Police reports
4. Administrative police

II. GENERAL KNOWLEDGE 13 HOURS

- 1. Ethics
- 2. Civics
- 3. First aid

III. MAINTAINING AND RE-ESTABLISHING PUBLIC ORDER 30 HOURS

1. Public order
2. Closed order
3. Rounding up persons
4. Use of arms and of force
5. Techniques
6. Services during public celebrations, official ceremonies, and hostile gatherings.
7. Police missions
8. Special missions

IV. INTELLIGENCE

23 HOURS

1. Generalities
2. Intelligence: definition and missions
3. Intelligence resources
 - human
 - technical
4. Intelligence Methodologies
 - a) - Primary sources (documentation, open sources)
 - b) - Secondary sources
 - the informer
 - technical procedures: surveillance and tailing
 - c) - Information processing.
 - Transfer of data
 - Centralization
 - Sorting
 - Analysis
 - Application
 - d) - Types of Intelligence documents
 - Information note
 - Summary or analysis note
 - Administrative inquiry
 - Classification of intelligence
5. Securing Intelligence
6. Associations and Political Parties
7. Basic review of opinion polls and voting methods.

V. SCIENTIFIC POLICE

10 HOURS

1. Legal identification
2. Legal documents
3. Ballistics
4. Anthropometry
5. Finger-printing
6. Graphology

VI. TRAFFIC

28 HOURS

1. GENERALITIES

2. TRAFFIC LAWS

a) Traffic laws

- safety measures
- roads
- markers
- signs
- traffic lights
- lines

b) Transportation

- types of transportation
- vehicle categories
- various categories of driver's license

3. MOVING VIOLATIONS

- violation of traffic laws
- driving without a driver's license
- drunk driving
- speeding
- hit and run

4. TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS : reports

- Accidents involving material damage
- Accidents involving material damage and personal injury
- Accident involving mortalities

5. SANCTIONS FOR TRAFFIC VIOLATIONS

- traffic or police-court ticket
- impounding a vehicle
- temporary suspension of driver's license
- permanent suspension of driver's license
- legal proceedings in the field of traffic accidents
- civil court proceedings
- criminal court proceedings

6. TRAFFIC CONTROL

VII. SPECIAL CRIMINAL LAW

37 HOURS

- Generalities on Special Criminal Law
- Rebellion - opposition to legitimate authority
- Crimes and offenses against private persons
- Homicides: voluntary and involuntary
- Assault and battery: voluntary - involuntary - poisoning
- Acts of violence - abortion - infanticide
- Indecent exposure
- Prostitution
- Crimes and offenses against property
- Theft
- Fraud
- Breach of trust
- Comparative study : breach of trust - theft - fraud
- Receiving and Concealing stolen goods or persons

VIII. GENERAL CRIMINAL LAW 26 HOURS

- Introduction to General Criminal Law
- Offenses: constituent elements - classification
- Punishable attempted offenses
- Aiding and abetting
- Criminal liability
- Justifactory facts: Laws : the command of the legitimate authority - victim's consent
- Cause for non-imputability : dementia and duress
- Attenuating circumstances - extenuation
- Self-defense - privileged self-defence cases
- Aggravating circumstances
- Cause for reversal of sentences (amnesty - rehabilitation)
- Cause for extinguishment of sentences
- Stipulations

IX. CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS 28 HOURS

- Criminal Proceedings Code - Definition
- Offense - civil offense - criminal offense - civil action - state action
- Criminal Investigation Department : subject - staff (CIO - CIP)
- Department of the Public Prosecutor
- Examining magistrate
- The defense
- Legal mandates
- Director of Public Prosecution
- Head of the Prosecution at courts of first instance
- Remedy at law: court of appeals - supreme court
- Judgement by default: - the parties in opposition - judgement orders
- Police investigations

B. PRACTICAL TRAINING 30 HOURS

I. SERVICE IN A POLICE UNIT 12 Hours

1. Introducing a typical police unit

2. A work-day in a police unit

a) Daily assignment of work

- Role of the Chief of Police
- Role of police officers

b) The Police Officer's Duties

- Maintaining a clean environment
- Designating service
- Writing police report
- Criminal Investigative Police missions
- Enforcing legal mandates

II. LAW ENFORCEMENT 10 HOURS

1. Various formations

a) Stationary roadblocks

- Closed roadblocks
- Selective roadblock

b) Mobile roadblocks : Evacuation methods

- arrowhead
- fanning out
- staggered line

2. Dispersing a hostile crowd

- warnings
- charge
- apprehension of demonstrators

3. Concrete cases

- directing a procession
- official receptions
- sporting events
- clearing a road
- cordoning - sweeping an area

III. TRAFFIC 8 HOURS

1. Traffic -

a) Basic traffic laws

- movement: changing lanes, passing, turns
- stopping
- parking

b) Vehicles

- types of lights
- warning sounds
- rear view mirrors

2. Three colored traffic light: Green, Yellow, Red

3. Directing Traffic

- basic hand signs
- signs for vehicle movement (accelerate, slow)
- stopping traffic

4. Police injunctions

- attire
- attitude towards road users
- use of correct language

5. Accident reports