

UNAMIR

ADMINISTRATION ORDERS AND OPERATION ORDERS

31 AUG 1994 - 5 SEPT 1995

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**SECTION 9 :****DIRECTIVE OPERATIONNELLE NO. 02****REGLEMENT D'ENGAGEMENT** \***1 ère PARTIE**

1. Le commandement des opérations militaires doit être contrôlé et réglementé par la clause de loi, de convention et de jurisprudence nationale et internationale. En ce qui concerne l'opération sous le commandement de l'Organisation des Nations Unies (ONU), il est du ressort de l'ONU de déterminer les paramètres dans lesquels doivent opérer les Forces de l'ONU. Les Règles d'Engagement (RDE) est le moyen employé par l'ONU pour fournir, aux commandants de tous les niveaux, des conseils et des instructions politiques et légales concernant l'usage de la Force par le personnel de l'ONU. Les RDE sont préparées par le Commandant des Forces; de plus elles doivent être approuvées par l'ONU et ne peuvent être modifiées que sous l'autorisation des Nations unies.

2. Ces Règles d'Engagement de la MINUAR sont prévues pour les Forces de l'ONU opérant sous les auspices de la Résolution no.925 du Conseil de Sécurité de l'ONU, Résolution datant du 8 Juin 1994, qui stipule dans son paragraphe 4 ce qui suit:

"... le mandat consolidé de la MINUAR comprend les clauses suivantes:

(a) contribuer à la sécurité et à la protection des personnes déplacées, des réfugiés et de personnes menacées au Rwanda, y compris, dans la mesure du possible, l'établissement et le maintien de zones humanitaires sûres;

(b) garantir la sécurité et l'assistance pour la distribution de l'aide ainsi que pour les opérations d'aide humanitaire; et

(c) agir comme intermédiaire entre les parties en essayant de garantir leur accord de cesser-le-feu;..."

Le paragraphe 5 de la résolution reconnaît particulièrement que:

"La MINUAR peut être obligé de prendre une action d'auto défense contre des personnes ou même des groupes s'attaquant soit à des sites ou des populations protégés, soit au personnel humanitaire ou des Nations Unies ou soit aux autres équipements de livraison et de distribution de l'aide humanitaire." Par conséquent, des circonstances peuvent surgir où l'usage de la force par le personnel de la MINUAR pourrait être nécessaire et justifié.

## DEUXIEME PARTIE

### DEFINITIONS

3. Les définitions clés suivantes doivent être bien comprises par tout le personnel de la MINUAR:

- a. La force. L'usage des moyens physiques pour imposer sa volonté. La force militaire est l'usage des moyens physiques fournis par des corps de troupes formés, armés et disciplinés sous un commandement unifié pour atteindre une même fin, ceci impliquant généralement la possibilité de l'usage de la violence à des niveaux importants.
- b. Auto- défense. L'usage de la force pour protéger:
  - (1) soi-même et le personnel de son unité,
  - (2) autre personnel militaire ou civil de la MINUAR,
  - (3) le personnel d'assistance humanitaire n'appartenant pas à la MINUAR,
  - (4) des personnes déplacées, réfugiées ou civiles se trouvant dans des sites ou parmi des populations sous la protection des forces de la MINUAR, ou
  - (5) autre personnel militaire ou civil autorisé par les Nations Unies, contre une intention ou un acte hostile où l'on n'a pas d'autre choix ni le temps de délibérer.
- c. Acte hostile. Un acte hostile est une attaque ou autre emploi de la force contre les entités énumérées au paragraphe 3.b. ci-dessus.
- d. Intention hostile. Une intention hostile est une menace d'usage imminent de la force contre les entités énumérées au paragraphe 3.b. ci-dessus.
- e. Force minimale. Le degré minimum de force autorisée qui est nécessaire, raisonnable et légale dans les circonstances.
- f. Domage collatéral. Domage causé aux personnes ou aux biens adjacents mais ne faisant pas partie de la cible autorisée.

- g. Force non-mortelle. Tout moyen physique pour contraindre à accepter qui ne comporte pas de risque de mort ou de dommage physique grave contre l'individu sur lequel la force est exercée. Il s'agit généralement de l'usage de la force moins l'emploi des armes à feu ou d'autres armes mortelles. Les exemples comprennent le fait de pousser et donner des formes de coups légers, contraindre des personnes par des moyens physiques ou mécaniques. Des tirs d'avertissement relèvent de la force non-mortelle même si ça comporte l'usage des armes à feu.
- h. Force mortelle. C'est le dernier degré dans l'usage de la force. Il s'agit de ce niveau où la force exercée vise à causer ou peut causer la mort ou un dommage corporel grave indépendamment de l'effet réel qui en résulte.

### TROISIEME PARTIE

#### INSTRUCTIONS SUR L'USAGE DE LA FORCE

##### DOMAINE D'APPLICATION

4. Les Règles d'Engagement citées dans cette circulaire s'appliquent à tout le personnel fourni par toutes les nations participant à la MINUAR selon les dispositions de la Résolution 925 du Conseil de Sécurité des Nations Unies du 8 Juin 1994. Ces Règles apparaissent sous forme d'interdiction ou de permission. Sous forme d'interdiction, elles sont des ordres de ne pas mener des actions spécifiques. Sous forme de permission, elles servent de guide aux commandants sur certaines actions qui peuvent être menées si elles sont jugées nécessaires pour atteindre les objectifs de la mission.

##### LA RESPONSABILITE DES COMMANDANTS

- 5. Les commandants à tous les niveaux sont chargés de:
  - a. faire traduire cette circulaire et la diffuser à chacune des personnes sous leurs ordres; et
  - b. s'assurer que toute personne sous leurs ordres comprend le contenu du présent document.

##### NIVEAUX D'AUTORISATION POUR FAIRE USAGE DE LA FORCE

6. L'usage de la force mortelle avec les différents types de systèmes d'armes sera autorisé comme suit:

a. Le commandant de la Force ou son Représentant

(1) Armes de couverture lourdes (càd lance-roquettes, pièces d'artillerie, mortiers légers, etc.); et

(2) Mitrailleuses lourdes ou canons ( .50 cal, 20mm, etc.).

b. Dans des situations où leurs vies, celle des membres de leurs unités ou de ceux qu'ils sont chargés de protéger sont menacées, les soldats peuvent utiliser les armes suivantes:

(1) mitrailleuses moyennes (càd. FN MAG, M60, etc);

(2) mitrailleuses légères; et

(3) toute arme personnelle automatique ou non-automatique.

c. Dans des situations où leurs vies, celle des membres de leurs unités ou de ceux qu'ils sont chargés de protéger ne sont pas menacées, l'usage de la force mortelle avec les différents types d'armes sera autorisé comme suit:

\*(1) Commandants de Secteurs :

(a) mitrailleuses moyennes (càd. FN MAG, M60, etc.);

(b) mitrailleuses légères; et

(c) toute arme personnelle automatique.

(2) Du commandant de bataillon au Sous-Officier se trouvant sur la scène de menace:

(a) Armes personnelles non-automatiques.

NOTE: Au moment de l'utilisation des armes, les commandants doivent se souvenir de la nécessité et la proportionnalité militaires.

PRINCIPES REGISSANT L'USAGE DE LA FORCE

7. Quand un incident survient où l'usage de la force est nécessaire, l'on devra s'en tenir aux principes suivants:

a. Si possible, les moyens de négociation et d'avertissement doivent être exploités à fond avant de commencer tout usage de la force;

- b. Il faudra employer seulement le minimum de la force mortelle ou non-mortelle requis pour atteindre l'objectif immédiat;
- c. Excepté là où c'est autorisé sous le paragraphe 11, l'échelle des procédures de force selon le paragraphe 14 doit être épuisée avant de faire appel à l'usage de la force mortelle;
- d. La force mortelle est justifiée seulement dans des conditions d'extrême nécessité et en dernier ressort quand tous les moyens plus simples ont échoué ou ne peuvent pas être pratiquement employés;
- e. La violence utilisée doit être réduite au minimum;
- f. Les dommages secondaires doivent être réduits au minimum;
- g. L'usage de la force en représailles est interdit; et
- h. L'usage de la force est contrôlé par le commandant présent sur la scène et il doit cesser une fois que l'objectif a été atteint.

#### PERMISSION DE FAIRE USAGE DE LA FORCE

8. La force peut être employée comme suit:

- a. La force non-mortelle. Le personnel de la MINUAR est autorisé à faire usage de la force dans les circonstances suivantes:
  - (1) en cas d'auto-défense( telle que définie au paragraphe 3.b.) contre un groupe non-armé;
  - (2) contre des tentatives non-armées pour infiltrer ou encercler des unités, enceintes ou locaux de la MINUAR;
  - (3) quand les bâtiments de la MINUAR sont violés dans des tentatives non-armées pour voler les biens de la MINUAR ou des biens placés sous la protection des Nations Unies.
  - (4) contre des tentatives non-armées pour enlever ou détenir le personnel militaire ou civil de la MINUAR; et
  - (5) quand des tentatives non-armées sont faites pour empêcher le personnel de la MINUAR d'exécuter les ordres de leurs commandants.

b. Force mortelle. Le personnel de la MINUAR est autorisé à faire usage de force mortelle dans les circonstances suivantes:

(1) en cas d'auto-défense (telle que définie au paragraphe 3.b.) contre des personnes qui posent un acte hostile ou montrent une intention hostile;

(2) pour protéger, contre dommage ou destruction, des biens ou installations appartenant à ou placés sous la protection de la MINUAR, y compris des sites protégés ainsi que les moyens de livraison et de distribution de l'aide humanitaire:

(a) qui ont été jugés essentiels pour le succès de la mission de la MINUAR par l'officier chargé du commandement de l'unité en consultation avec le Commandant de la Force,

(b) qui justifient la protection moyennant l'usage d'une force mortelle, et

(c) là où il n'y a pas d'autre moyen d'empêcher le dommage ou la destruction;

(3) pour maîtriser des tentatives armées voulant empêcher les Forces de la MINUAR de remplir leurs devoirs, quand ils sont autorisés par le commandant de la Force;

(4) pour résister à des tentatives armées voulant désarmer, enlever ou détenir le personnel militaire ou civil de la MINUAR;

(5) pour résister à des tentatives armées voulant contraindre le personnel de la MINUAR à se retirer des régions sous sa protection occupées sur ordre du Commandant de la Force ou de son représentant; et

(6) pour résister à des tentatives armées voulant couper la Force de la MINUAR.

#### AUTORISATION DE FOUILLE ET DE DETENTION

9. Autorisation de stopper et de fouiller. Le personnel de la MINUAR est autorisé à arrêter tout individu qui tente d'entrer ou qui est découvert à l'intérieur des bâtiments sous la protection de la MINUAR et d'exiger de lui ou d'elle de se soumettre à une fouille unanime de soi-même et de son véhicule, le cas échéant. A toute personne qui n'accepte pas d'être fouillée on lui refusera l'accès et elle sera conduite hors du bâtiment sous escorte ou détenue selon les normes en vigueur. Des fouilles de personnes

ainsi que de leurs biens sont aussi autorisées pour les besoins de la sécurité. De telles fouilles peuvent être menées avec le minimum nécessaire d'usage de la force.

10. Autorisation de détention. Les personnes ne seront détenues que quand elles auront commis un acte hostile, affiché une intention hostile, mené toute activité qui requerrait l'usage de la force contre elles tel que stipulé par le paragraphe 8.

11. Une fois que quelqu'un est détenu, seule une force minimale non-mortelle est autorisée pour prévenir son évasion, à moins qu'il y ait une nécessité d'agir pour s'auto-défendre, dans lequel cas une force minimale est autorisée, y compris la force mortelle. Cependant, si des gens parviennent à s'enfuir et que par conséquent la menace de leur usage de la force est éloignée, aucune force de quelque nature que ce soit ne peut plus être exercée pour les appréhender.

12. Tout détenu sera remis aussitôt que possible aux autorités de police civile habilitées désignées par le Commandant de la Force. Toutes les armes saisies sur des détenus seront confisquées ou rendues militairement inefficaces.

13. Les détenus ne doivent pas être soumis à l'intimidation, la privation ou l'humiliation. Les soins médicaux ainsi que l'attention du personnel médical seront accordés chaque fois que de besoin. Les détenus auront droit aux mêmes rations et abris que ceux du personnel de la MINUAR.

#### PROCEDURES DE DEFI ET D'ESCALADE

14. Sauf dans le cas où une riposte s'avère nécessaire en conformité avec le paragraphe 15, autrement les procédures suivantes doivent être suivies:

a. Avertissement verbal ou visuel. Avertir l'agresseur d'arrêter son activité, ce qui, dans des circonstances normales, devrait suivre la séquence suivante:

(1) selon les circonstances, un avertissement peut être oral, un signe ou une illumination(càd des feux signalisateurs tenus en mains, des lampes-torches, etc.). Le fait de donner un avertissement devrait être communiqué au niveau supérieur de commandement accompagné de rapport continuuel sur la situation;

(2) répéter l'avertissement verbal ou visuel autant de fois que nécessaire pour s'assurer qu'il est compris ou accepté;



- b. Charger les armes. Sur autorisation dans la situation B du Règlement d'Engagement N°.2(référence au paragraphe 15);
- c. Tirs d'avertissement. Si la menace persiste, utiliser des tirs d'avertissement diriger dans une direction certaine afin de ne pas se faire mal ou de causer des dégâts secondaires.;
- d. Force non-mortelle. Si les tirs d'avertissement sont ignorés, employer le minimum de force non-mortelle;
- e. Force mortelle. Si un minimum de force non-mortelle n'est pas applicable ou n'a pas d'effet, sur ordre et sous le contrôle d'un supérieur, on peut recourir à une force minimale mortelle, notamment des tirs non-automatiques diriger, jusqu'à ce que la menace soit écartée;
- f. Escalade de la force mortelle. L'escalade des armes à feu avec d'autres systèmes d'armes sera placée sous les ordres du seul commandant habilité en conformité avec le paragraphe 6.

#### TIR SANS AVERTISSEMENT OU ESCALADE.

15. Le seul moment où il est permis de faire usage de force mortelle sans avertissement ou escalade est quand une attaque par un agresseur vient de façon si inattendue que même un petit retard pourrait:

- a. causer la mort ou un dommage grave au personnel de la MINUAR ou à tout autre personnel militaire ou civil autorisé par les Nations unies;
- b. causer la mort ou un dommage grave à des personnes placées sous la protection de la MINUAR; ou
- c. conduire à un dommage ou destruction immédiate des biens de la MINUAR dans les circonstances décrites au paragraphe 8.b(2).

#### PROCEDURE DANS LE PROCESSUS D'OUVRIR LE FEU.

16. Tout usage d'armes à feu comme moyen d'exercer une force mortelle consistera en des tirs ciblés, c'est-à-dire viser au milieu de la masse visible de la cible. Les tirs doivent être contrôlés pour ne pas tirer aveuglément. Les tirs automatiques ainsi que l'emploi des armes de support ne seront utilisés qu'en dernier ressort et seulement sur autorisation tel que mentionné au paragraphe 6. Les tirs ciblés continueront aussi longtemps qu'il sera nécessaire pour atteindre le but immédiat. A travers des ordres pour contrôler les

tirs, le commandant sur place indiquera et contrôlera les tirs dirigés de préférence sur les meneurs ou sur les instigateurs de la menace. Un rapport régulier sur la situation sera transmis à travers la chaîne de commandement.

17. Chaque fois que possible, l'intensification de l'usage de force devrait être autorisée par la chaîne de commandement de la MINUAR. Un appel explicite par radio pour demander l'autorisation d'ouvrir le feu peut à lui seul provoquer un effet pacificateur. La permission de passer à un niveau supérieur de force doit être obtenue du commandant habilité en conformité avec le paragraphe 6. Le commandant sur place est responsable de l'évaluation de la situation et de la prise d'une action appropriée à la situation.

#### PROCEDURE APRES L'OUVERTURE DU FEU.

18. Après l'ouverture du feu, les commandants devraient s'assurer que les actions suivantes sont menées.

- a. Action médicale. Toute personne blessée, y compris celles sur lesquelles le personnel de la MINUAR a tiré, bénéficiera de l'assistance de première nécessité à condition qu'une telle action puisse se faire sans mettre davantage en danger les vies du personnel de la MINUAR.
- b. Enregistrement. Les détails sur l'incident seront enregistrés, y compris:
  - (1) la date, l'heure et le lieu où l'ouverture du feu a eu lieu;
  - (2) l'unité et le personnel impliqués;
  - (3) les événements qui ont conduit à l'ouverture du feu;
  - (4) pourquoi le personnel de la MINUAR a ouvert le feu;
  - (5) sur qui ou quoi est-ce qu'on a tiré;
  - (6) les armes utilisées; et
  - (7) le résultat apparent des coups tirés.
- c. Rapport. Les informations ci-haut ainsi que la situation qui prévaut doivent être transmises à travers la chaîne de commandement au Quartier Général de la Force à l'attention du Commandant de la Force et de l'Officier Chef des Opérations.

#### QUATRIEME PARTIE

##### REGLES D'ENGAGEMENT

19. Règle No. Un: Autorisation de porter des armes a feu
- a. Situation A : Pas d'autorisation; et
  - b. Situation B : Autorisation accordée de porter des armes a feu. \*
20. Règle No. Deux: Etat des armes
- a. Situation A: Les armes seront portées avec des chargeurs remplis.
  - b. Situation B: Les armes seront portées chargér mais sécurisér.
21. Règle No. Trois: Riposte à une intention ou un acte hostile sans faire usage des armes a feu
- a. Situation A : Observer et transmettre un rapport, mais se retirer en vue de préserver sa propre force.
  - b. Situation B : Rester sur place. Contacter et établir une liaison avec la(les) force(s) opposée(s) et/ou les autorités locaux concernées.
  - c. Situation C : Observer et faire un rapport. Rester sur place. Prévenir l'agresseur de votre intention de faire usage de la force et montrer votre fermeté par des moyens appropriés sans ouvrir le feu.
  - d. Situation D : Observer et faire un rapport. Rester sur place. Prévenir l'agresseur de votre intention de faire usage de la force et montrer votre fermeté par des moyens appropriés. L'usage de l'arme a feu à titre démonstratif est autorisé.

22. Règle No. Quatre : Désarmement du personnel paramilitaire ou des civils.

a. Situation A : Aucune autorisation.

b. Situation B : Autorisation accordée. Au cours du désarmement, faire usage de force minimum et monter jusqu'à l'usage de force mortelle si une intention hostile est démontrée ou un acte hostile est commis. Remettre l'affaire à l'autorité appropriée à la première occasion.

23. Règle No. Cinq : Intervention et tir d'avertissement

a. Situation A : L'intervention entre les partis en guerre est interdite.

b. Situation B : Intervenir avec une force mortelle contre des cibles bien identifiées et désignées après que des coups d'avertissement aient été tirés dans le cadre du processus d'avertissement.

24. Règle No. Six : Contrôle des systèmes d'armes

a. Situation A : Il est interdit d'obtenir, préparer, déplacer et de faire usage des armes à feu en présence des forces en conflit.

b. Situation B : L'activité nommée ci-haut peut se dérouler en présence des forces en conflit mais elle sera spécifiée par les notes suivantes:

(1) Obtenir (type de système);

(2) Préparer (type de système);

(3) Déplacer (type de système);

(4) Ouvrir le feu (type de système).

25. Il existe 3 situations de Règles d'Engagement qui peuvent s'appliquer dans n'importe quel secteur du RWANDA. Ces situations sont dénommées VERTE, JAUNE et ROUGE et elles sont décrites sur la rubrique "Niveaux de préparation/Alerte de la MINUAR" qui suit l'Annexe A. Dans les conditions normales, la situation des Règles d'Engagement sera VERTE.

NOTE: Les modifications de la situation normale des Règles d'Engagement pour les Forces de la MINUAR en général seront faites sur ordre du Commandant de la Force ou de son Représentant. Les Commandants des Secteurs peuvent ordonner des changements dans la situation normale des Règles d'Engagement pour leurs secteurs, sur autorisation du Commandant de la Force ou de son Représentant. Les Commandants des Contingents aviseront ou, si nécessaire, requerront l'approbation des autorités de leurs pays pour changer de situation.

#### CINQUIEME PARTIE

#### CONCLUSION

26. L'objectif de cette circulaire est de fournir un guide aux commandants et soldats de tous les niveaux en cas d'usage de la force. Cependant, il n'est pas possible de faire une circulaire définitive qui puisse détailler toute action possible pour toute situation possible. Il est important et obligatoire que tout le personnel de la MINUAR comprenne ces Règles d'Engagement et les applique à toute situation qui se produit nécessitant l'usage de la force.

27. Les amendements à cette circulaire seront faits tels que requis et approuvés par les Nations unies.

#### Annexe:

Annexe A Aide-Mémoire pour le personnel de la MINUAR.

DIRECTIVES POUR TOUT LE PERSONNEL MILITAIRE DE LA MININUAR  
CONCERNANT L'OUVERTURE DU FEU AU RWANDA.

1. Vous devez éviter l'usage de la force, si c'est possible de le faire, et votre comportement doit causer le moins d'inquiétude, de peur ou de danger possible à la population locale.

2. Votre commandant immédiat pourra ordonner des changements dans les niveaux de préparation d'armes. Alors que normalement votre commandant donnera l'ordre d'ouvrir le feu, vous avez le droit de faire usage de la force nécessaire en cas d'auto-défense pour vous protéger vous-même et ceux dont il est votre devoir de protéger. Chaque fois que possible, un avertissement devra être donné avant d'ouvrir le feu (voir verso).

3. Si vous devez absolument faire usage de la force, vous ne devez employer que le **MINIMUM DE FORCE** nécessaire. Normalement, le **MINIMUM DE FORCE** implique la succession des actions suivantes:

- a. exhibition d'armes.
- b. avertissement verbal.
- c. refus d'accès à l'endroit sous protection.
- d. restriction physique.
- e. tirs d'avertissement.
- f. pointer les armes, et
- g. faire feu.

AVERTISSEMENTS

4. **AVERTISSEMENT AVANT D'OUVRIR LE FEU.** Chaque fois que c'est possible, un avertissement doit être donné avant de tirer. L'avertissement doit être clairement donné à haute voix en ANGLAIS/FRANCAIS ou en KINYARWANDA:

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

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

5. **FAIRE FEU APRES AVERTISSEMENT.** Après avertissement, vous pouvez tirer sur une personne afin d'éviter la mort ou un dommage corporel grave si et seulement si:

- a. la personne porte une arme dangereuse (ex. une arme à feu, un engin improvisé pour faire feu ou une machète); ET
- b. vous croyez que la personne est sur le point de vous attaquer vous-même, votre unité, ou toute personne dont il est votre devoir de protéger; ET
- c. la personne refuse de s'arrêter quand elle est appelée à le faire; ET
- d. vous estimez qu'il n'y a pas d'autre moyen d'arrêter la personne.

6. **FAIRE FEU SANS AVERTISSEMENT.** Vous pouvez tirer sur une personne sans avertissement en vue d'éviter la mort ou un dommage corporel grave si et seulement si la personne:

- a. a employé ou est entrain d'employer une arme à feu ou autre arme dangereuse contre vous, votre unité ou des personnes dont il est votre devoir de protéger; OU
- b. porte ce que vous estimez une arme dangereuse, ET elle est visiblement sur le point de l'employer, ET vous estimez qu'il n'y a pas d'autre moyen de vous protéger vous-même, votre unité, ou les personnes dont il est votre devoir de protéger.

7. Si vous devez absolument tirer, vous devez rendre compte de tous les coups tirés dans un rapport rédigé et soumis à votre commandant immédiat après l'action menée.

NIVEAUX DE PREPARATION/ALERTE DE LA MINUAR

No	SITUATION	UNITES/QG	ACTION
1	VERTE	TOUS	1. Activités normales 2. RDE: Règle 1-Situation B, Règle 2-Situation A, Règle 3- Situation B, Règle 4- Situation A, Règle 5-Situation A, Règle 6- Situation A.
2	JAUNE	QG	1. Début de préparation pour la situation qui suit. 2. Augmentation des liaisons. 3. Visites des personnalités importantes annulées. 4. Pas de congé excepté pour des raisons humanitaires.
		UNITES	1. Stade de précaution. 2. Double Sentinelle. 3. Restriction du mouvement nocturne. 4. Tester les abris. 5. Alerter les troupes. 6. Pas d'accord de congé sauf pour des raisons humanitaires. 7. Consolider les communications, les unités et les armes. 8. 3 heures de préparation accordées aux troupes en réserve pour se mettre en mouvement.
		TOUS	RDE: Règle 1-Situation B, Règle 2-Situation B, Règle 3-Situation C, Règle 4-Situation A, Règle 5-Situation A, Règle 6-situation A.



3	ROUGE  ✱	QG	1. Alerte générale. 2. Visites des personnalités importantes annulées. 3. Pas de congé. 4. Seuls les mouvements d'urgence sont permis. 5. Envoi des rapports spéciaux sur la situation au Quartier Général des Nations Unies. 6. Evacuation des civils si la situation le permet.
		UNITES	1. Les troupes en position défensive. 2. Les troupes en position d'alerte. 3. Une heure de préparation accordée aux troupes en réserve pour se mettre en mouvement. 4. Pas d'accord de congé. 5. Les troupes de garde à l'extérieur portent des flak jackets.
		TOUS	RDE: Règle 1-Situation B, Règle 2-Situation B, Règle 3-Situation D, Règle 4-Situation B, Règle 5-Situation B, Règle 6-Situation B.

**AIDE MEMOIRE - REGLES D'ENGAGEMENT**

NOTE: La situation VERTE est encadrée.

**REGLE UNE: AUTORISATION DE PORTER DES ARMES A FEU**

SITUATION A: Pas d'autorisation. \*

SITUATION B: Autorisation accordée de porter des armes a feu.

**REGLE DEUX: ETAT DES ARMES**

SITUATION A: Les armes seront portées avec des chargeurs remplis.

SITUATION B: Les armes seront chargées mais sécurisées.

**REGLE TROIS: RIPOSTE A UNE INTENTION OU ACTE HOSTILE SANS FAIRE USAGE DES ARMES A FEU**

SITUATION A: Observer et transmettre un rapport mais se retirer pour ses propres forces.

SITUATION B: Rester sur place. Contacter et établir une liaison avec la(les) force(s) opposée(s) et/ou les autorités locaux concernées.

SITUATION C: Observer et faire un rapport. Rester sur place. Avertir l'agresseur de votre intention de faire usage de la force et se montrer ferme par des moyens appropriés sans ouvrir le feu.

SITUATION D: Observer et faire un rapport. Rester sur place. Avertir l'agresseur de votre intention de faire usage de la force et se montrer ferme par des moyens appropriés. L'usage du feu à titre démonstratif est autorisé.

## REGLE QUATRE: DESARMEMENT DU PERSONNEL PARAMILITAIRE OU DES CIVILS

SITUATION A: Pas d'autorisation.
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SITUATION B: Autorisation accordée. Au cours de cette activité, faire usage de force minimum et monter jusqu'à l'emploi de la force mortelle si une intention hostile est démontrée ou un acte hostile commis. Remettre l'affaire à l'autorité appropriée à la première occasion.

## REGLE CINQ: INTERVENTION ET TIR D'AVERTISSEMENT

SITUATION A: Intervention interdite.
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SITUATION B: Intervention avec usage de la force mortelle contre des cibles bien identifiées et nommées après que des coups d'avertissement aient été tirés dans le cadre d'un processus de d'avertissement.

## REGLE SIX: CONTROLE DES SYSTEMES D'ARMES

SITUATION A: Il est interdit d'obtenir, préparer, déplacer, et de faire usage des armes à feu en présence des forces en conflit.
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SITUATION B: l'activité ci-haut décrite est permise en présence des forces en conflit mais elle sera explicitée par les remarques suivantes:

- (1) Obtenir (type de système);
- (2) Préparer (type de système);
- (3) Déplacer (type de système); et
- (4) Faire feu (type de système).

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3000.15 (Ops)

UNAMIR  
Force HQ  
KIGALI, RWANDA

3/ Aug 1994

Distribution List

Subject: OPERATION ORDER NO. 18

References: A. Operation Order No 16 dated 25 Jul 94  
B. Modification No 1 to Op Order No 16 dated 6 Aug 94  
C. Operation Directive No 17 dated 8 Aug 94

SITUATION

1. a. UNAMIR. Changes in the military, political and humanitarian situation caused UNAMIR to alter its working procedure. Under the expanded mandate of the Security Council, UNAMIR has deployed forces and support capabilities in RWANDA with an aim to contribute largely in the military, political and humanitarian fields. Ghana, UK, Australia, Ethiopia, Nigeria, Canada, Tunisia, Zambia, Malawi, Chad, Senegal, Congo, Mauritania, Niger, Guinea-Bissau and USA have contributed forces. Forces of the USA do not come directly under UNAMIR but are in direct support for humanitarian assistance.
- b. Political. The political situation remains calm. The newly formed Broad Based Government of National Unity (BBGNU) of RWANDA has started functioning. USA has reopened its embassy in RWANDA and other countries are also planning to re-establish their embassies in RWANDA. Beside this, a number of high level teams from different countries are visiting RWANDA to engage in talks with the present Government.
- c. Military. The military situation remains calm, yet apprehensive. The relief in place with French Coalition Forces (FCF) in Sector 4 (formerly the HPZ) was completed with effect 211130B Aug 94. MILOB teams have deployed to all sectors. Deployments are shown at Annex A
- d. Humanitarian. The Force continues to coordinate humanitarian activities with other humanitarian aid agencies and the return of displaced people to their homes. WPF and other aid agencies continue to deliver food and other aid items to displaced people. In the South West, fears amongst locals continue after the FCF withdrawal. The following activities continue:

(1) Stabilization of the refugees/displaced persons in the present locations by provision of food, water, medical support and basic public health measures with an emphasis in Sector 4. Limited services in Sector 4 had created a situation of despair and a resultant significant movement of people west to BUKAVU. Planning for home area preparation and repatriation of refugees/displaced persons has commenced. KIGALI International Airport is now open for 24/7 operations and essential services in KIGALI are being improved.

(2) KIGALI is the centre of gravity of the humanitarian relief and sustainment effort/programme for RWANDA. From the NODAL POINTS, materials are brought to the Distribution Points under the arrangement of UNAMIR. UNAMIR, along with NGOs and local authorities, distribute food and other items to the affected people. There are a number of distribution points in each affected prefecture. NODAL POINTS have been established in RUHENGARI, BYUMBA, GITARAMA, BUTARE and GIKONGORO. In these NODAL POINTS, trucks, food, assistance supplies (like soap), clean water, medical supplies and facilities have been stockpiled. Personnel, experts, material handling, transport and security are all in evidence in order to ensure that onward distribution, and/or more extensive care/treatment, is provided to the various WAY STATIONS between these nodes and to the outlying areas. The WAY STATIONS have been established every 20 Kms or so along the major corridor of GISENYI-RUHENGARI. This principal corridor leading to KIGALI has been established in order to relieve the pressure on GOMA. A pseudo-quarantine radius from the ZAIRE border is in effect (40 Kms) to screen cholera victims before they move beyond RUHENGARI to KIGALI. NGOs are assisting to establish the WAY STATIONS. Concurrently, transport of seriously ill and other displaced persons from sector 4A and sector 4B through GITARAMA to eastern and western prefectures is being pursued. A second priority is the BURUNDI-BUTARE-GITARAMA-KIGALI corridor. The third priority is the TANZANIA-RUSUMU-KIBANGO-RWAMAGANA-KIGALI corridor. The Humanitarian Affairs Cell (HAC) of UNAMIR, with direct support from the US civilian/humanitarian element, is coordinating all military support in the corridor so that there is no duplication. The last priority is the BYUMBA-KIGALI corridor.

(3) When the flow of refugees returning to their home areas increases, the emphasis will switch from route feeding and support to take-home WAY STATION centres located on the secondary axes. The location of NODAL POINTS and WAY STATIONS is shown at Annex B.

## MISSION

2. UNAMIR is to provide security, and to assist and coordinate the humanitarian support of participating countries/organizations to facilitate a rapid and effective end to the crisis in RWANDA.

## EXECUTION

### 3. General Outline

a. The thrust of the effort remains one of security to create the necessary conditions to bring back the refugees and displaced persons and resettle them in their respective home areas. About one million refugees are presently staying in GOMA and two million refugees are waiting to return home from Sector 4. Confidence building activities among the population in ensuring their security, extensive assistance in carrying out humanitarian tasks by different countries/agencies, monitoring cease-fire, assisting the BBGNU to participate in establishing the relief capability in RWANDA and in re-settling displaced persons/refugees is of paramount importance.

b. A strong, resolute UN presence will be provided in all sectors to ensure adequate security. The emphasis will be placed on patrolling, surveillance, escort duties and protective operations (cordon and search road blocks, etc). High mobility and the flexibility to rapidly concentrate forces must be retained throughout the operation. Protected sites are to be established at locations where Rwandans are in need of security. The operation will be continued in 2 phases:

(1) Phase 1. It is expected that most of the refugees/displaced persons will be well on their way to their home areas by the beginning of phase 1. They have to be supported logistically until the next harvest of crops expected by December/January if the planting is to take place in September/October as RWANDA is an agriculturally based country. Food, clean water, medical facilities, road and bridge reconstruction, home building material, farming tools, etc will have to be provided and/or stockpiled in the NODAL POINTS for onward distribution and/or production. Operations will be conducted to ensure that these activities are free from interference by subversive and criminal interference. Deployment is shown at Annex A.

(2) Phase 2. As conditions in RWANDA stabilize and the BBGNU gains control of the situation, the BBGNU, with NGOs, must be capable of providing sufficient assistance without direct UNAMIR and other nation support. A progressive handover of all activities to the Government and NGOs will be done in accordance with a normalisation process. This phase will be accomplished when the majority of the refugees/displaced persons have returned to their homes and the routine life sequence is re-established. While the provision of security will be maintained, some troop redeployment may be necessary to effect handing over responsibilities of Sector 4 to the Rwandan Government. Withdrawal of Infantry Bns in Sector 4, except for one Motorized Bn (yet to be determined), which will deploy throughout Sector 4, will take place.

( 4. Groupings and Tasks. Operation Support Hope (US), Operation Passage (Canada), and Operation Gabriel (UK) have deployed in coordination with UNAMIR.

5. MILOB GP

a. Grouping.

(1) MILOBs and CIVPOL;

(2) OPCON. Independent company in Sector 1 (when allocated) and MALAWI company in Sector 3.

(3) In loc. Support elements as required.

b. Tasks.

(1) Phase 1.

(a) Continue deployment of UNMO to all Sectors.

(b) Establish safe haven areas for displaced persons.

(c) Participate in security operations with local authorities such as Communal Police and Gendarmerie (CIVPOL only).

(d) Monitor border crossing by refugees and armed individual/groups in own area of responsibility.

(e) Provide security in refugee/displaced persons' camps in conjunction with co-located troops.

(f) Ensure that RGF troops are not present.

- (g) Provide escorts as required.
- (h) Identify and list all the refugee/displaced persons' camp in the area of responsibility.
- (i) Assist the NGOs and the US Forces in distributing food, water and medical support.
- (j) Carry out recce and identify the food distribution points at commune level.
- (k) Organise all available resources to move the refugees/displaced persons.
- (l) Be prepared to coordinate transport for the repatriation of refugees and displaced persons.
- (m) Motivate the displaced persons to return to their homes.
- (n) Coordinate with the RPA regarding the safety of the people.
- (o) Assist relief committees in preparation of list of the affected families.
- (p) Assist the affected people in settling down to their respective homes.
- (q) Assess the requirement of the affected people for settling down specially in farming sector and forward the same to HAC.
- (r) Assist in distributing of the house building material and farming tools.
- (s) Assist in the coordination of all activities of the NGOs.

(2) Phase 2. Handover all activities to the Government and NGOs progressively as the situation normalizes.

6. GHANBATT (Mechanized).

a. Grouping.

(1) ~~As per UN Table of Organization and Equipment~~  
(strength of 820 personnel and 50 APCs). OPCON MILOB and CIVPOL.

b. Tasks. Tasks are as follows:



(1) Phase I.

- (a) Conduct relief in place with ZAMBATT in Sector 4A.
- (b) Occupy and conduct operations in Sector 2.
- (c) Provide armed escorts as required.
- (d) Establish safe haven areas for displaced persons and secure these camps by static guards /mobile patrolling.
- (e) Undertake, control measures (road blocks, cordon and search, etc) in conjunction with local authorities.
- (f) Monitor border crossing by refugees and armed individual/groups in own area of responsibility.
- (g) Control the main axis in Sector 2.
- (h) Provide security in large towns and in refugee/displaced persons' camps.
- (i) Protect KIA Airfield and other airfield/strips(s) in own area.
- (j) Ensure that RGF troops are not present.
- (k) Detain /arrest any suspected individual/groups and hand them over to local authority.
- (l) Guard UN installations in own area.
- (m) Identify and list all the refugee/displaced persons' camp in the area of responsibility.
- (n) Assist the NGOs in distributing food, water and medical support.
- (o) Assist the local authority in maintaining the law and order situation in the camps.
- (p) Carry out recce and establish water points in coordination with the NGOs and local authorities at commune level.
- (q) Carry out recce and identify the food distribution points at commune level.

(r) Organise all available resources to move the refugees/displaced persons.

(s) Be prepared to provide transport for the repatriation of refugees and displaced persons.

(t) Motivate the displaced persons to return to their homes.

(u) Coordinate with the RPA regarding the safety of the people.

(v) Assist relief committees in preparation of list of the affected families.

(w) Assist the affected people in settling down to their respective homes.

(x) Assess the requirement of the affected people for settling down specially in farming sector and forward the same to HAC.

(y) Assist in the distribution of house building material and farming tools.

(z) Assist in the coordination of all activities of the NGOs.

(aa) Be prepared to conduct up to company level reinforcement operations in Sector 1 on order.

(2) Phase 2. Handover all activities to the Government and NGOs progressively as the situation becomes normal.

7. MALAWICOY (Motorized)

a. Grouping. As per UN Table of Organization and Equipment (strength 167 personnel). Company is allocated under OPCON of MILOB Sector Comd.

b. Tasks

(1) Phase I

(a) Occupy and conduct operations in Sector 3.

(b) Provide armed escorts as required.

(c) Establish safe haven areas for displaced persons and secure these camps by static guards /mobile patrolling.

(d) Undertake, control measures (road blocks, cordon and search, etc) in conjunction with local authorities.

(e) Monitor border crossing by refugees and armed individual/groups in own area of responsibility.

(f) Control the main axis in Sector 3.

(g) Provide security in large towns and in refugee/displaced persons' camps.

(h) Protect airfield/ strips(s) in own area.

(i) Ensure that RGF troops are not present.

(j) Detain /arrest any suspected individual/groups and hand them over to local authority.

(k) Guard UN installations in own area.

(l) Identify and list all the refugee/displaced persons' camp in the area of responsibility.

(m) Assist the NGOs in the movement and distribution of food, water and medical support.

(n) Assist the local authority in maintaining the law and order situation in the camps.

(o) Carry out recce and establish water points in coordination with the NGOs and local authorities at commune level.

(p) Carry out recce and identify the food distribution points at commune level.

(q) Organise all available resources to move the refugees/displaced persons.

(r) Be prepared to provide transport for the repatriation of refugees and displaced persons.

(s) Motivate the displaced persons to return to their homes.

(t) Coordinate with the RPA regarding the safety of the people.

(u) Assist relief committees in preparation of list of the affected families.

(v) Assist the affected people in settling down to their respective homes.

(x) Assess the requirement of the affected people for settling down specially in farming sector and forward the same to HAC.

(y) Assist in the distribution of house building material and farming tools.

(z) Assist in the coordination of all activities of the NGOs.

(2) Phase 2. Handover all activities to the Government and NGOs progressively as the situation becomes normal.

8. ZAMBATT (Motorized)

a. Grouping. As per UN Table of Organization and Equipment (approx strength 800 personnel.)

b. Tasks. Tasks are as follows:

(1) Phase I

(a) Conduct relief in place with GHANBATT in Sector 4A.

(b) Provide armed escorts as required.

(c) Establish safe haven areas for displaced persons and secure these camps by static guards /mobile patrolling.

(d) Participate in security operations with local authorities such as Communal Police and Gendarmerie when in place.

(e) Undertake, control measures (road blocks, cordon and search, etc) in conjunction with local authorities.

(f) Monitor border crossing by refugees and armed individual/groups in own area of responsibility.

(g) Control the main axis in Sector 4A.

(h) Monitor Eastern boundary of Sector 4 in own area of responsibility.

(i) Provide security in large towns and in refugee/displaced persons' camps.

(j) Ensure that RGF troops are not present.

(k) Detain /arrest any suspected individual/groups and hand them over to local authority.

- (l) Guard UN installations in own area.
- (m) Identify and list all the refugee/displaced persons' camp in the area of responsibility.
- (n) Assist the NGOs in the movement and distribution of food, water and medical support.
- (o) Assist the local authority in maintaining the law and order situation in the camps.
- (p) Carry out recce and establish water points in coordination with the NGOs and local authorities at commune level.
- (q) Carry out recce and identify the food distribution points at commune level.
- (r) Organise all available resources to move the refugees/displaced persons.
- (s) Be prepared to provide transport for the repatriation of refugees and displaced persons.
- (t) Motivate the displaced persons to return to their homes.
- (u) Coordinate with the RPA regarding the safety of the people.
- (v) Assist relief committees in preparation of list of the affected families.
- (w) Assist the affected people in settling down to their respective homes.
- (x) Assess the requirement of the affected people for settling down specially in farming sector and forward the same to HAC.
- (y) Assist in distributing of the house building material and farming tools.
- (z) Assist in the coordination all the activities of the NGOs.

(2) Phase 2. Handover all activities to the Government and NGOs progressively as the situation becomes normal.

#### 9. FRAFBATT

- a. Grouping. As per UN Table of Organization and Equipment ( approx strength 488 personnel.) OPCON MILOB and CIVPOL

b. Deployment. Will continue to remain in Sector 4B.

c. Tasks.

(1) Phase 1.

(a) Conduct operations in Sector 4B.

(b) Provide armed escorts as required.

(c) Establish safe haven areas for displaced persons and secure these camps by static guards /mobile patrolling.

(d) Undertake, control measures (road blocks, cordon and search, etc) in conjunction with local authorities.

(e) Monitor border crossing by refugees and armed individual/groups in own area of responsibility.

(f) Control the main axis in Sector 4B.

(g) Provide security in large towns and in refugee/displaced persons' camps.

(h) Protect airfield/ strips(s) in own area.

(i) Ensure that RGF troops are not present.

(j) Detain /arrest any suspected individual/ groups and hand them over to local authority.

(k) Guard UN installations in own area.

(l) Identify and list all the refugee/displaced persons' camp in the area of responsibility.

(m) Assist the NGOs and the US Forces in distributing food, water and medical support.

(n) Assist the local authority in maintaining the law and order situation in the camps.

(o) Carry out recce and establish water points in coordination with the NGOs and local authorities at commune level.

(p) Carry out recce and identify the food distribution points at commune level.

(q) Organise all available resources to move the refugees/displaced persons.

(r) Be prepared to provide transport for the repatriation of refugees and displaced persons.

(s) Motivate the displaced persons to return to their homes.

(t) Coordinate with the RPA regarding the safety of the people.

(u) Assist relief committees in preparation of list of the affected families.

(v) Assist the affected people in settling down to their respective homes.

(w) Assess the requirement of the affected people for settling down specially in farming sector and forward the same to HAC.

(x) Assist in the distribution of house building material and farming tools.

(y) Assist in the coordination of all activities of the NGOs.

(2) Phase 2. Handover all activities to the Government and NGOs progressively as the situation becomes normal.

10. ETHIOBATT (Mechanized)

a. Grouping. As per UN Table of Organisation and Equipment (strength 778 personnel). OPCON MILOB and CIVPOL.

b. Tasks. Phases are as follows:

(1) Phase 1.

(a) Conduct operations in Sector 4C.

(b) Provide armed escorts as required.

(c) Establish safe haven areas for displaced persons and secure these camps by static guards /mobile patrolling.

(d) Undertake, control measures (road blocks, cordon and search, etc) in conjunction with local authorities.

(e) Monitor border crossing by refugees and armed individual/groups in own area of responsibility.

(f) Control the main axis in Sector 4C.

(g) Provide security in large towns and in refugee/displaced persons' camps.

(h) Protect airfield/ strips(s) in own area.

(i) Ensure that RGF troops are not present in sector.

(j) Detain /arrest any suspected individual/groups and hand them over to local authority (once in place) or in accordance with UNAMIR instructions.

(k) Guard UN installations in own area.

(l) Identify and list all the refugee/displaced persons' camp in the area of responsibility.

(m) Assist the NGOs and the US Forces in distributing food, water and medical support.

(n) Assist the local authority in maintaining the law and order situation in the camps.

(o) Carry out recce and establish water points in coordination with the NGOs and local authorities at commune level.

(p) Carry out recce and identify the food distribution points at commune level.

(q) Organise all available resources to move the refugees/displaced persons.

(r) Be prepared to provide transport for the repatriation of refugees and displaced persons.

(s) Motivate the displaced persons to return to their homes.

(t) Coordinate with the RPA regarding the safety of the people.

(u) Assist relief committees in preparation of list of the affected families.



(w) Assist the affected people in settling down to their respective homes.

(x) Assess the requirement of the affected people for settling down specially in farming sector and forward the same to HAC.

(y) Assist in the distribution of house building material and farming tools.

(z) Assist in the coordination of all activities of the NGOs.

(2) Phase 2. Handover all activities to the Government and NGOs progressively as the situation becomes normal.

11. TUNBATT (Mechanized)

a. Grouping. As per UN Table of Organization and Equipment (max strength 850 personnel). OPCON MILOB and CIVPOL.

b. Tasks. Phases are as follows:

(1) Phase 1.

(a) Deploy to and conduct operations in Sector 5.

(b) Provide armed escorts as required.

(c) Establish safe haven areas for displaced persons and secure these camps by static guards /mobile patrolling.

(d) Conduct exchange of refugees/displaced persons on order from Force HQ Humanitarian Cell.

(e) Participate in security operations with local authorities such as Communal Police and Gendarmerie.

(f) Undertake, control measures (road blocks, cordon and search, etc) in conjunction with local authorities.

(g) Monitor border crossing by refugees and armed individual/groups in own area of responsibility.

(h) Control the main axis in Sector 5.

(i) Provide security in large towns and in refugee/displaced persons' camps.

- (i) Protect airfield/ strips(s) in own area.
- (j) Ensure that RGF troops are not present in sector.
- (k) Detain /arrest any suspected individual/ groups and hand them over to local authority.
- (l) Guard UN installations in own area.
- (m) Identify and list all the refugee/displaced persons' camp in the area of responsibility.
- (n) Assist the NGOs and the US Forces in distributing food, water and medical support.
- (o) Assist the local authority in maintaining the law and order situation in the camps.
- (p) Carry out recce and establish water points in coordination with the NGOs and local authorities at commune level.
- (q) Carry out recce and identify the food distribution points at commune level.
- (r) Organise all available resources to move the refugees/displaced persons.
- (s) Be prepared to provide transport for the repatriation of refugees and displaced persons.
- (t) Motivate the displaced persons to return to their homes.
- (u) Coordinate with the RPA regarding the safety of the people.
- (v) Assist relief committees in preparation of list of the affected families.
- (w) Assist the affected people in settling down to their respective homes.
- (x) Assess the requirement of the affected people for settling down specially in farming sector and forward the same to HAC.
- (y) Assist in the distribution of house building material and farming tools.
- (z) Assist in the coordination of all activities of the NGOs.

(2) Phase 2. Handover all activities to the Government and NGOs progressively as the situation becomes normal.

12. CANADIAN CONTINGENT (FORCE COMM SQN)

a. Grouping. Signal Squadron, medical platoon, an engr platoon with water purification detachment, a defence and security platoon, air traffic control detachment, a services support squadron and a national support element.

b. Tasks

- (1) Provide Force communications throughout the AO.
- (2) Establish hospital and medical clinic facilities at deployment sites.
- (3) Provide medical support to refugees/displaced persons.
- (4) Encourage refugees to return to their home areas.
- (5) Assist NGOs where possible with the distribution of food and water to refugees/displaced persons.
- (6) Assist UNAMIR in transporting the refugees to their home areas when possible.
- (7) Assist UNAMIR in the management of stores and equipment.
- (8) Be prepared to augment GHANBATT security force in accordance with UNAMIR instructions for security of UN and NGO installations in KIGALI CITY (TBI).

13. AUSTRALIAN CONTINGENT (MEDICAL SUPPORT FORCE)

a. Grouping. Force medical staff, level three medical facility and defence and security company.

b. Tasks.

- (1) Provide medical support to UNAMIR forces in accordance with the Force Medical Support Plan.
- (2) Maintain a level three medical facility with:
  - (a) surgical capability;
  - (b) specialist support elements; and
  - (c) at least 35 beds.
- (3) Be prepared to deploy a treatment section of up to two casualty clearing points as required.

- (4) Be prepared to deploy a dental section and preventative medicine section as required.
- (5) Provide a road ambulance service as directed.
- (6) Be prepared to provide up to two AME teams.
- (7) Provide health advice to the FMO.
- (8) Provide medical support to refugees/displaced persons within capacity.
- (9) Assist NGOs, where possible, with distribution of food, medical supplies and water to refugees/displaced persons.
- (10) Be prepared to augment GHANBATT security force in accordance with UNAMIR instructions for security of UN and NGO installations in KIGALI CITY.

14. BRITISH CONTINGENT (OP GABRIEL)

a. Grouping. Engineer squadron, Log Sp squadron, Fd Amb and Maint coy.

b. Tasks.

- (1) Provide engr sp to UNAMIR principally through the maint of routes, repair of bridges and the provision of water pts.
- (2) Provide engr advice to HQ UNAMIR.
- (3) Assist in the restoration of essential svcs and facilities as dir by HQ UNAMIR.
- (4) Be prepared to clear mines, unexploded ordinance and booby traps for other UNAMIR contingents where appropriate and where resources will allow.
- (5) Provide med sp to refugees/displaced persons as dir by HQ UNAMIR.
- (6) Provide surgical sp to UNAMIR as dir by HQ UNAMIR.
- (7) In conjunction with BROWN and ROOT, provide 2nd line repair and recovery sp to UNAMIR contingent vehs and eqpt within deployed capabilities.
- (8) Provide maint advice to HQ UNAMIR as required.
- (9) Provide bulk fuel sups to UNAMIR as dir by HQ UNAMIR and limited distr of fuel to UNAMIR units within KIGALI.

(10) Assist NGOs with distribution of food, water and other humanitarian sups to refugees/displaced persons.

(11) Assist in tpt of refugees and displaced persons to their home areas where possible.

(12) Provide a focus for tasking of UNAMIR tpt assets and assist with coord of log sp to force as dir.

15. HAC

a. Coordinate all activities of NGOs and other Humanitarian organizations.

b. Assist US Force in their humanitarian efforts.

c. Arrange reception of the refugees at GISENYI in coordination with Govt authorities and NGOs.

d. Identify the WAY STATIONS in between GISENYI and RUHENGARI and assist Sector 5 and NGOs in establishing the WAY STATIONS.

e. Provide assistance to US Forces and NGOs to stabilize refugees in GOMA and BUKAVU.

f. Attract and motivate refugees/displaced persons to return to their homes.

g. Monitor the movement of refugees from GISENYI to RUHENGARI.

h. Ensure that WAY STATIONS are well equipped with food, water and medical facilities.

i. Coordinate with US Forces and NGOs for lifting refugees from RUHENGARI and GIKONGORO to their homes.

j. Select the DISTRIBUTION POINTS in the Prefecture/Commune in coordination with local authorities and Sector Commanders.

k. Disseminate all pertinent data to human rights rapporteur.

l. Prepare a guideline for the DISTRIBUTION PTS regarding their organization and tasks.

m. Collect data from Sectors on the need of the affected people, eg. farming tools, seeds, fertilizer, house building materials, health centres etc.

16. Coordinating Instructions

a. Boundaries - see Annex A.

b. Routes - see Annex C.

c. ROE - see Operational Directive No 02-ROE.

(1) Weapon readiness Status

(a) State Green - Sectors 1, 2, 3, and 5.

(b) State Yellow - Sectors 4A, 4B, and 4C.

d. Information Collection Requirements. The Force Commander's Primary Information Requirements (PIR) will be distributed weekly or more frequently if required.

e. Timings

(1) RIP (GHANBATT/ZAMBATT). As per WNGO dated 23 Aug 94.

(2) Matrix depicting future deployment schedule is shown at Annex E.

ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS

17. See ADMINORD no 17 TBI before 4 Sep 94.

a. Medical. See MEDOPS 01 dated 22 Aug 94.

COMMAND AND SIGNALS

18. Control. See Annex D. MILOB HQ and CIVPOL HQ are to effect liaison, coordination and administrative control through discrete channels. OP SUPPORT HOPE (US), OP PASSAGE (CDN) and OP GABRIEL (UK), although under national control vice UNAMIR are to operate in close cooperation and in support of the UNAMIR humanitarian effort. Sector HQ are to report to the Force HQ indicated below:

a. Sectors 1, 2 and 5 - HQ Main; and

b. Sectors 3, 4A, 4B and 4C - HQ TAC.

c. Location of Headquarters.

(1) UNAMIR Force HQ - KIGALI.

(2) UNAMIR Force HQ (TAC) - BUTARE.

(3) Sector 1 - BUYUMBA.

(4) Sector 2 - KIGALI.

(5) Sector 3 - GITARAMA.

(6) Sector 4A - GIKONGORO.

(7) Sector 4B - KIBUYE.

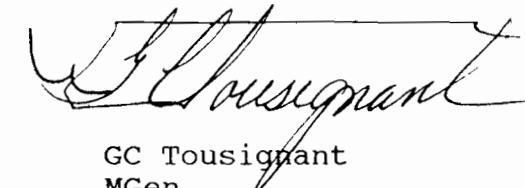
(8) Sector 4C - CYANGUGU.

(9) Sector 5 - GISENYI.

d. Frequencies and Callsigns. See CEOI 003/94.

19. References A, B and C are cancelled.

20. Acknowledge.

  
GC Tousignant  
MGen  
Force Commander

Annexes:

Annex A. Force Deployment  
Annex B. Humanitarian Control Measures  
Annex C. Routes  
Annex D. Command and Control Network  
Annex E. Future Deployment Schedule

Distribution List:

External:

<u>Action:</u>	<u>Copy No</u>
US Forces	1
Canadian Contingent	2
AUSMED	3
BRIT CON	4
MILOB Gp HQ	5
Sector 1	6
Sector GHANBATT	7
Sector MALAWI COY	8
Sector ZAMBATT	9
Sector FRAFBATT	10
Sector ETHIOBATT	11
Sector TUNBATT	12
UNCIVPOL	13

Information:

UNDPKO ( Mission Planning Service ) 14

Internal:

Action:

MA to FC 15  
DFC/COS 16  
G1/CMPO 17  
G2 18  
G3 19  
G3 Plans 20  
G4 21  
G5/CAO 22  
G6/FSO 23  
MOVCON 24  
HAC 25  
Camp Comdt 26  
FMO 27

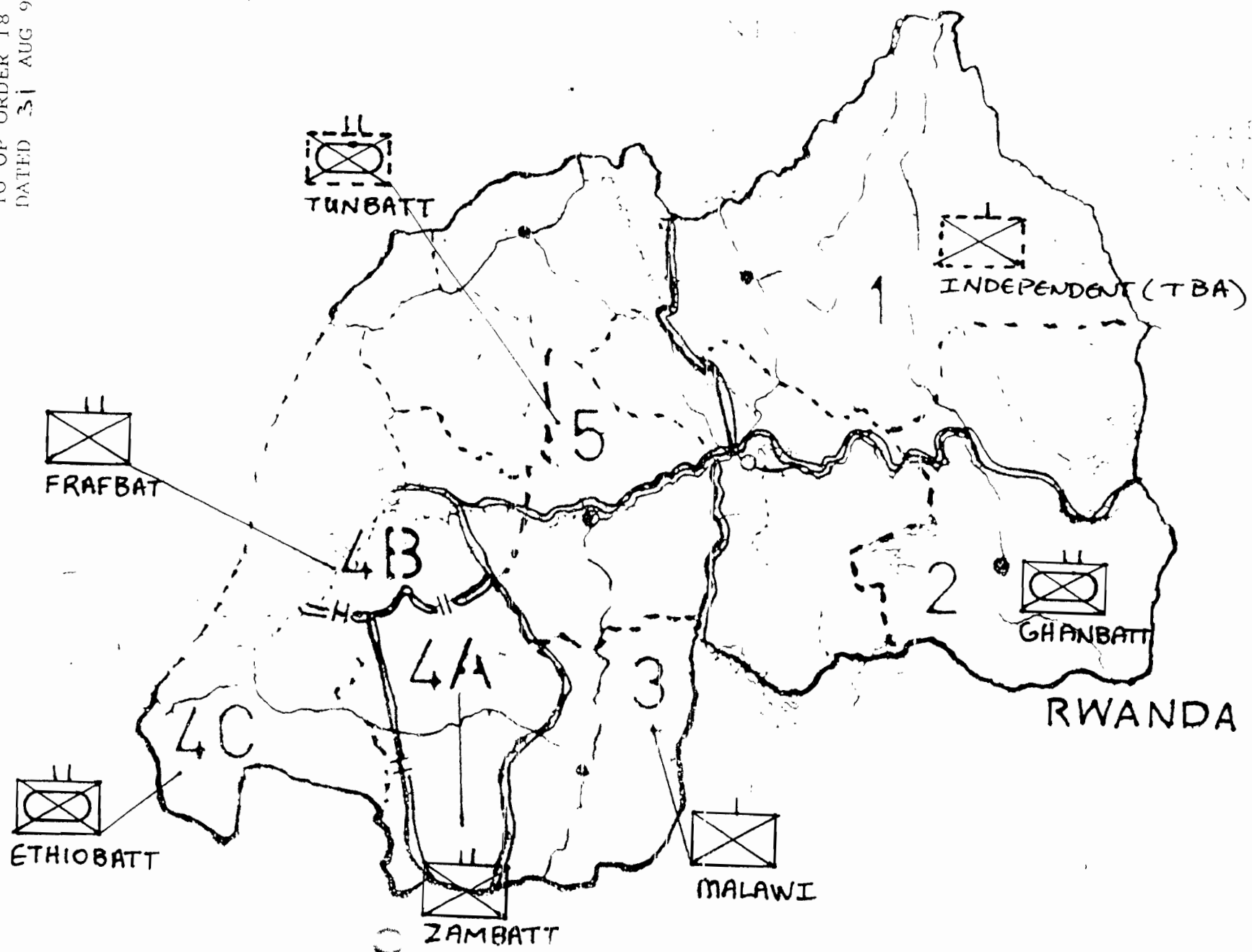
Information:

SRSG's Office 28  
File 29  
Spare 30-34



# DEPLOYMENT

ANNEX A  
TO OP ORDER 18  
DATED 31 AUG 94




Rwanda

50 km  
50 miles

Uganda

## LEGEND

NODAL POINT-   
WAY STATION- 

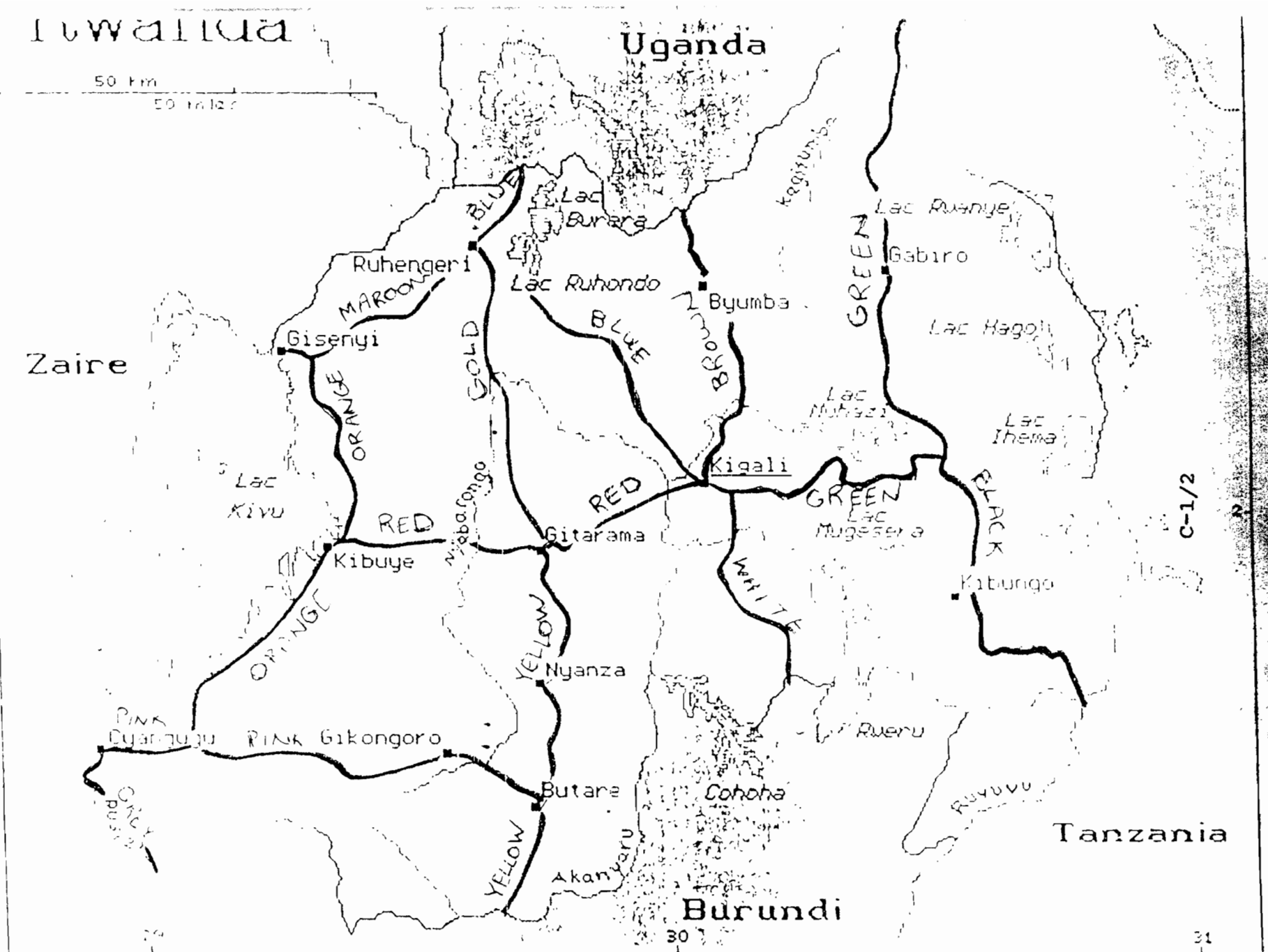
Zaire

Tanzania

## Burundi

121

ANNEX C  
TO OP ORDER 18  
DATED 31 AUG 94

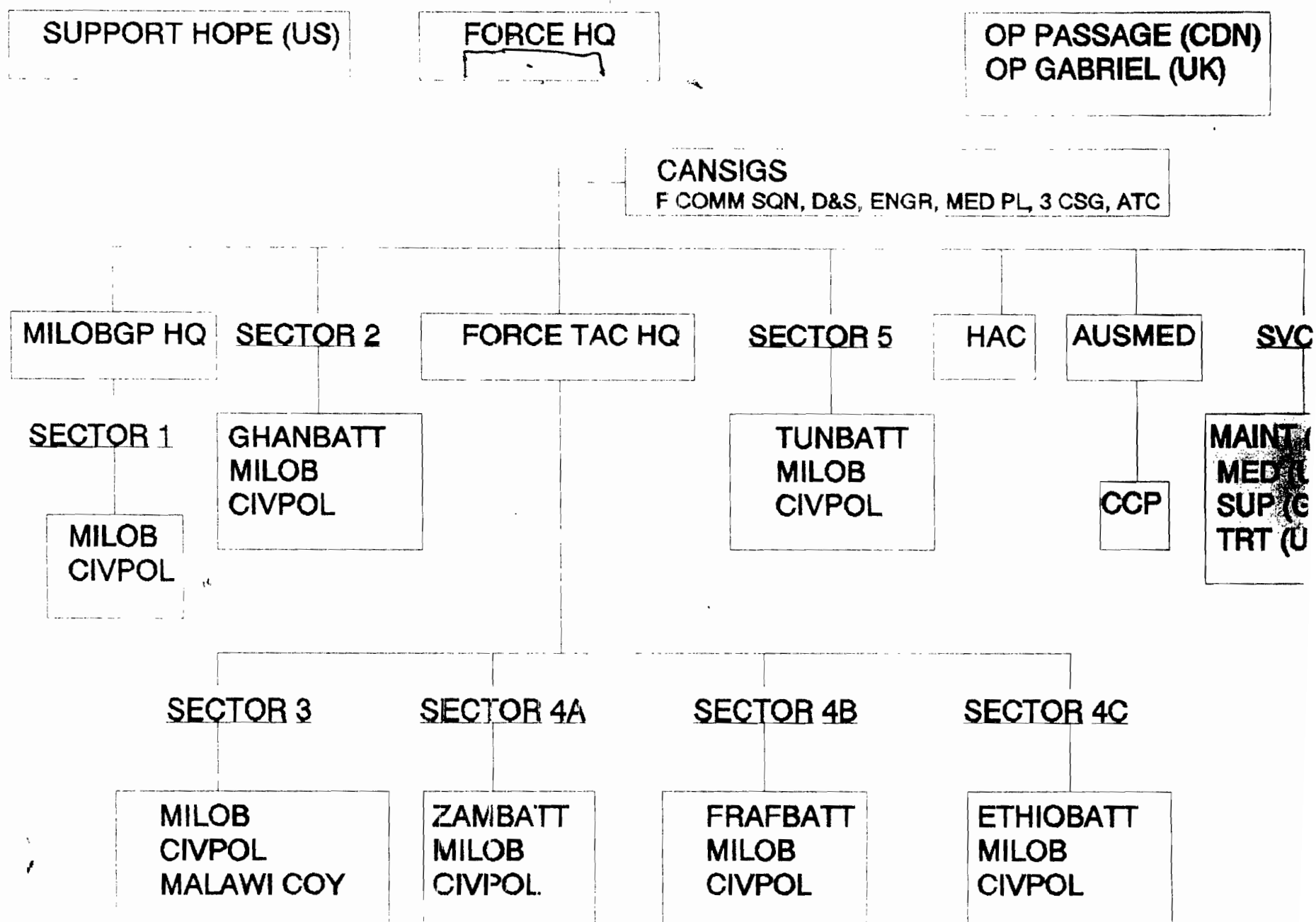


SER	ROUTE	DESCRIPTION
(a)	(b)	(c)
1	BLUE	KIGALI - SHYORONG - TARE - NYARTOVU - RUHENGIERI-GISORO
2	MAROON	RUHENGIERI - MUKINGO - MUKAMURA - GISENYI
3	ORANGE	JUNCTION POINT-B - MABANZA - KIBUYE - CYESHA - JUNCTION POINT-C
4	PINK	CYANGUGU - NYAOINJANO - GIKONGORO - BUTARE
5	YELLOW	GITARAMA - KIGOMA - BUTARE - BUJUMARE
6	RED	KIGALI - GITARAMA - MABANZA
7	WHITE	KIGALI - BUGESERA - KANZENZE - MUYINGA
8	BROWN	KIGALI - BIVERAMUURA - RUREMBO - BYUMBA - KABALE
9	GREEN	KIGALI - KANOMBE - GIKORO - RWANAGAMA - KAYONZA - MURAMBI - GABIRO - MURENGERO - MATIMBA - KAMPALA
10	BLACK	RWAMAGAMA - KEYONZA - JUNCTION POINT-D (KIBUNGO(SOUTH)) - RUSUMO - BUKUBA
11	GOLD	MUSUBATI - GATUMBE - NYAMUTERA - RUHENGIERI
12	GREY	CYANGUGU - JUNCTION POINT-A (BUKAVU(NORTH)) - CYIMBOGO - GISHOMA - BUGARAMA - UVIRA

JUNCTION POINT-A: GRID 753 204  
 JUNCTION POINT-B: GRID 956 323  
 JUNCTION POINT-C: GRID 241 125  
 JUNCTION POINT-D: GRID 619 639

# UNAMIR COMMAND AND CONTROL

OP ORDER 16  
DATED 31 AUG 9



ANNEX E TO

OP ORDER 18

DATED 31 AUG 94

SEPTEMBER

9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
A	M	M																			
M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M														
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30

RECCE - (R)

ADVANCE PARTY - (A)

MAINBODY - (M)

DEPLOYMENT COMPLETED - (DC)

READY TO MOVE - (RTM)

ANNEX E TO

OP ORDER 18

DATED 31 AUG 94

SEPTEMBER

9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
A	M	M																			
M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M													
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30

RECCE - (R)

ADVANCE PARTY - (A)

MAINBODY - (M)

DEPLOYMENT COMPLETED - (DC)

READY TO MOVE - (RTM)

CIVPOL  
Reg 60

CP00

3000.12 (PLANS)

UNAMIR  
FORCE HQ  
OPS BRANCH

22<sup>nd</sup> October 1994

Report

Distribution List

SUBJECT: INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE SECURITY OF  
UNAMIR AND NGO INSTALLATIONS IN KIGALI CITY

Ref: A. Op Dir No. 2 Rules of Engagement dated 6 Oct 94  
B. HQ UNAMIR FC Directive On the Handling of Detainees  
(to be revised)  
C. HQ UNAMIR Op Instruction 3000.12 (Ops) dated 30 Aug 94

GENERAL

1. UNAMIR and NGO installations in KIGALI are vulnerable to trespass by armed or unarmed unauthorised personnel; there have been attempted encroachments in the past. The Rapid Reaction Force (RRF) has been constituted to provide a direct response to this threat. On order, INDBATT will assume RRF responsibilities from GHANBATT, AUSMED and CANCON.

MISSION

2. To protect UNAMIR and NGO installations in Kigali against unauthorised encroachments.

EXECUTION

3. General Outline. The RRF is a motorised platoon. It is capable of responding to an immediate threat at section level, and to augment that force as required, up to platoon level. INDBATT will assume full Sector 6 RRF responsibilities on order.

4. Groupings and Tasks.

a. INDBATT.

(1) Grouping. No change.

(2) Tasks

(a) Assume responsibility for RRF.

(b) Detail one infantry section as RRF.

(c) Undertake the following on order:

(i) Guard threatened UNAMIR/NGO installations,



(ii) Provide sentries for unmanned UN property,

(iii) Protect NGO facilities,

(iv) Escort unauthorized persons out of UN property or installations, and

(v) Arrest and handover trespassers to local authorities with the assistance of UNAMIR Military Police, in accordance with Ref B.

(vi) Escort HQ UNAMIR civilian staff to respective homes during the hours of darkness.

(d) Be prep to reinforce RRF section with up to two Inf Sections.

(e) Be prepared to reinforce or provide guards at the installations indicated at Annex A.

(f) Be prepared to protect VIPs.

b. AUSMED.

(1) Grouping. No change.

(2) Task

(a) Discontinue RRF responsibilities.

(b) Handover designated responsibilities to INDBATT.

c. CANCON.

(1) Grouping. No change.

(2) Task

(a) Discontinue RRF responsibilities.

(b) Handover designated responsibilities to INDBATT.

d. Coordinating Instructions

(1) Section at 30 mins NTM daily.

(2) First reinforcement section at 60 min NTM.

(3) Reinforcement section 2 at 90 min NTM.

(4) Assy area - sect location.

(5) Rules of Engagement as per Ref A.

SERVICE SUPPORT

5. Wpn/Ammo. Tps are to carry personal wpns and first line ammo.

6. Med.

- a. First line - Coy Aid Post.
- b. Second/Third line - Central Hospital Kigali

COMMAND AND SIGNAL

7. Control. Authority to deploy RRF to be exercised by Ops Duty Officer (UNAMIR HQ).

8. Radio. RRF Comd to be on Force Coord Net channel 7.

a. Callsigns


- (1) INDBATT RRF Section - RR1;
- (2) INDBATT Reinforcement Section 1 - RR2; and
- (3) INDBATT Reinforcement Section 2 - RR3.

9. Codewords.

<u>Codewords</u>	<u>Meaning</u>	<u>Issued By</u>
RANGER	Require RRF	HQUNAMIR Duty Officer
COOLER	Withdraw RRF	HQUNAMIR Duty Officer
ZOOM	Move to Force HQ	HQUNAMIR Duty Officer

10. NICKNAMES. Annex A.

11. Ref C is cancelled.

  
HK ANYIDOHO  
Brig Gen  
DFC/COS

Annex:

Annex A - List of Installations and Nicknames

Distribution:

External:

Action:

AUSMED  
CANCON  
GHANBATT  
INDBATT

Info:

BRITCON  
HAC  
MILOB GP HQ

Internal:

LIST A  
LIST B

ANNEX A TO  
3000.12 (PLANS)  
DATED 22 OCT 94

LIST OF INSTALLATIONS AND NICKNAMES

<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>NICKNAME</u>
1. UNAMIR HQ (Amahoro Hotel)	HOME RUN
2. Kigali Airport/Warehouse	POT BELLY
3. Amahoro Stadium (CANCON/BRITCON)	PALM WINE
4. 500 man transit camp	BIG HOUSE
5. Log Base (Rwandex)	GOOD HOPE
6. Communications compound	CAPE FEAR
7. MAN Diesel compound	SNAKE CHARM
8. Kigali Central Hospital	RED RAIN
9. Belgian Village (UNAMIR staff)	SINGLE FILE
10. MT compound (Workshop)	WILD WEST
11. UNICEF Bldg (UNAMIR)	IVORY TOWER
12. UNDP Bldg (UNHCR)	COW LEG
13. Hotel Meridien (MILOBs)	HIP BONE
14. Military Academy	LOW BROW
15. MILOB GP HQ/CIVPOL HQ	COLD SHOWER
16. IVECO compound (Brown & Root)	BIG HAMMER
17. Chez Lando (UN civilians)	LONG JUMP
18. TRAFIPRO COMPOUND	APPLE PIE
19. Spare	TOM THUMB
20. Spare	LIGHT HOUSE
21. Spare	CRAZY HORSE

UNAMIR  
22-00  
See me  
2

UNITED NATIONS  
ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA



UNAMIR - MINUAR

NATIONS UNIES  
MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

Received No. 1207  
By: .....  
Date: SEP 7 1995

TO : CIVPOL Commissioner

Date: 5 September 1995

FROM: CPOO

*Boef Bastian*

SUBJECT: UNAMIR Section 17 : Rules - Analyse -

1. ROE are the means by which the UN can provide to commanders at all levels the political and legal direction and guidance on the use of Force by UN Personnel. These are drafted by F.C. but are approved by the UN and may be changed with UN authority.

2. The UNAMIR ROE are provided for UN Forces operating under the auspices of UN Security Council Resolution 997 (1995) of 9 June 1995 and it states that UNAMIR will :

UNAMIR GREEN  
RULES OF ENGAGEMENT

RULE N° ONE STATE B	Authority to carry arms Authority granted to carry weapons
RULE N° TWO STATE A	Status of weapons Weapons will be carried with loaded magazines
RULE N° THREE  STATE B	Response to hostile intent or hostile act without the use of fire Stay in place make contact and establish liaison with opposing force and for local authorities concerned
RULE N° FOUR STATE A	Disarmament of paramilitary personnel or civilians No authorisation granted
RULE N° FIVE STATE A	Intervention and warning shots Intervention between warring factions is prohibited
RULE N° SIX STATE A	Control of weapons systems Manning, preparation, movement and firing of weapons in the presence of Forces in conflict is prohibited

UNAMIR YELLOW  
RULES OF ENGAGEMENT

RULE N° ONE STATE B	Authority to carry arms Authority granted to carry weapons
RULE N° TWO STATE B	Status of weapons Weapons will be carried, charged and made safe
RULE N° THREE  STATE C	Response to hostile intent or hostile act without the use of fire Observe and report. Stay in place. Warn aggressors of intent to use force and demonstrate resolve by appropriate means without opening fire.
RULE N° FOUR STATE A	Disarmament of paramilitary personnel or civilians No authorization granted
RULE N° FIVE STATE A	Intervention and warning shots Intervention between warring factions is prohibited
RULE N° SIX STATE A	Control of weapons system Manning, preparation, movement and firing of weapons in the presence of forces in conflict is prohibited.

NOTE :

1. The various states of UNAMIR Rules of Engagement is mostly applicable to formed troops as their duties require carrying arms, and may be called upon to perform certain duty requiring the use of force.
2. The rules also assist in assessing security situation prevailing at a given period and must be understood by all UNAMIR Personnel particularly those bearing arms.

UNAMIR RED  
RULES OF ENGAGEMENT

RULE N° ONE STATE B	Authority to carry arms Authority granted to carry weapons
RULE N° TWO STATE B	Status of weapons Weapons will be carried, charged and made safe
RULE N° THREE  STATE D	Response to hostile intent or hostile act without the use of fire Observe and report, stay in place, warn aggressors or intent to use force and demonstrate resolve by appropriate means demonstrate use of fire is authorised.

**RULE N° FOUR  
STATE B**

Disarmament of paramilitary personnel or civilians  
Authorization is granted, in doing so, use minimum force and escalate to include use of deadly force if hostile intent is exhibited or hostile act is committed. Hand over to appropriate authority at earliest opportunity.

**RULE N° FIVE  
STATE B**

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

**RULE N° SIX  
STATE B**

Control of weapons systems  
Designated activity in the presence of the forces in conflict permitted but will be specified by the following notes :  
(1) Man (type of system)  
(2) Prepare (type of system)  
(3) Move (type of system) and  
(4) Fire (type of system)



TO : CIVPOL Commissioner

Date: 5 September 1995

FROM: CPOO *Roel Bastian*

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UNAMIR YELLOW  
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NOTE :

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UNAMIR RED  
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(2) Prepare (type of system)  
(3) Move (type of system) and  
(4) Fire (type of system)



DUTIES OF THE ADMIN. ASSISTANT

*The Admin Assistant is the head of the secretariat at the CIVPOL HQ. Takes charge exclusively under the authority of the CIVPOL Commissioner.*

*As part of his daily duties he oversees and supervises the work at the Secretariat, exercises control over the secretaries, assist the Commissioner in Administrative matters and ensures the execution of the following tasks.*

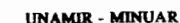
- 1) *Receiving documents to be typed from all units and assigning them to the secretaries.*
- 2) *Ensuring that work assigned are performed in good time.*
- 3) *Proof reading all documents typed and returning them to the units concerned.*
- 4) *Ensuring that in coming correspondence are, registered and put on file for the information of the Commissioner.* X
- 5) *Proof reading all out going correspondence and ensuring that they are despatched as early as possible.*
- 6) *Ensuring that all documents are properly filed and up to date.* X
- 7) *Any other task that the Commissioner may assign from time to time.*

*The admin assistant duties demand being meticulous and scrupulous so as to avoid unnecessary mistakes especially in out going correspondence.*

*It also requires a fair but firm attitude to avoid either being overridden by the subordinates or being over commanding and offensive.*

D.S.P LYDIA B. Quarshie

ASSISTANCE MISSION IN RWAND.



## MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

MA/FC  
MA/DFC & COS  
DCOS Ops  
DCOS Sp  
HAC  
Tac HQ  
List B  
List D

SECTION 9:

OPERATIONAL DIRECTIVE NO. 02

RULES OF ENGAGEMENT

PART I

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

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

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

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

Paragraph 5 of the resolution particularly recognizes that:

"UNAMIR may be required to take action in self-defence against persons or groups who threaten protected sites and populations, United Nations and other humanitarian personnel or the means of delivery and distribution of humanitarian relief." Therefore circumstances could arise where the use of force by UNAMIR personnel could be necessary and justified.

PART II

DEFINITIONS

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

- a. Force. The use of physical means to impose one's will. Military force is the use of the physical means provided by formed, armed and disciplined bodies of troops under unified command to achieve the same end and generally implies the potential to use significant levels of violence.
- b. Self-Defence. The use of force to protect:
- (1) oneself and the personnel in one's unit,
  - (2) other UNAMIR military or civilian personnel,
  - (3) non-UNAMIR humanitarian aid personnel,
  - (4) displaced persons, refugees and civilians in sites or among populations under the protection of UNAMIR forces, or
  - (5) other UN-authorized military or civilian personnel, against a hostile act or hostile intent, where there is no other choice or time for deliberation.
- c. Hostile Act. A hostile act is an attack or other use of force against those entities listed in paragraph 3.b. above.
- d. Hostile Intent. Hostile intent is the threat of the imminent use of force against those entities listed in paragraph 3.b. above.
- e. Minimum Force. The minimum degree of authorized force which is necessary, reasonable and lawful in the circumstances.
- f. Collateral Damage. Damage to persons or property adjacent to, but not part of an authorized target.
- g. Non-deadly force. Any physical means of forcing compliance that does not pose a risk of death or serious bodily harm to the individual against whom the force is directed. This is usually through the use of physical force short of the use of firearms or other deadly weapons. Examples include: pushing and lesser forms of striking or hitting, and physically or mechanically restraining persons. Warning shots are non-deadly force, even though they involve the use of firearms.
- h. Deadly Force. This is the ultimate degree of force. Deadly force is that level of force which is intended or is likely to cause death or serious bodily harm regardless of whether death or serious bodily harm actually results.

### PART III

#### INSTRUCTIONS ON THE USE OF FORCE

##### APPLICABILITY

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

##### COMMANDERS' RESPONSIBILITY

5. Commanders at all levels are required:

- a. to have this directive translated and disseminated to every subordinate under their command; and
- b. to ensure that every subordinate under their command understands the contents of this document.

##### AUTHORIZATION LEVELS FOR THE USE OF FORCE

6. The use of deadly force for the different types of weapons will be authorized as follows:

a. Force Commander or His Delegate:

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

b. In situations which are life threatening to UNAMIR troops, members of their unit or those they are ordered to protect, soldiers may use the following weapons:

- (1) medium machine guns (i.e. FN MAG, M60, etc.)
- (2) light machine guns; and
- (3) all personal weapons on automatic or single shot fire.

c. In situations which are not life threatening to soldiers, members of their unit or those they are ordered to protect, the use of deadly force for different types of weapons will be authorized as follows:

(1) Sector Commanders:

- (a) medium machine guns (i.e. FN MAG, M60, etc.),

(b) light machine guns; and

(c) all personal weapons on automatic fire.

(2) Battalion Commander Down to NCO Level at the Scene of a Threat.

(a) Personal weapons for single shot fire.

NOTE: Commanders should be aware when using weapons of the principles of military necessity and proportionality.

PRINCIPLES FOR USE OF FORCE

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

- a. if possible, negotiation and warnings must be exhausted before any use of force is initiated;
- b. only the minimum non-deadly and deadly force consistent with achieving the immediate aim shall be employed;
- c. except where authorized under paragraph 11, the escalation of force procedures pursuant to paragraph 14 must be exhausted before the use of any deadly force is initiated;
- d. deadly force is justified only under conditions of extreme necessity and as a last resort when all lesser means have failed or cannot reasonably be employed;
- e. escalation of the level of violence is to be minimized;
- f. collateral damage is to be minimized;
- g. the use of force in retaliation is prohibited; and
- h. use of force shall be controlled by the on-scene commander and is to cease once the aim has been achieved.

AUTHORITY TO USE FORCE

8. Force may be used as follows:

- a. Non-Deadly Force. UNAMIR personnel are authorized to use non-deadly force in the following circumstances:
  - (1) in self-defence ( as defined in paragraph 3.b.) against unarmed aggression;
  - (2) against unarmed attempts at infiltration or envelopment of UNAMIR units, compounds or locales;
  - (3) when UNAMIR premises are violated in unarmed attempts to steal UNAMIR property or property under the protection of the UN;



(4) when unarmed attempts are made to abduct or detain UNAMIR civilian or military personnel; and

(5) when unarmed attempts are made to prevent UNAMIR personnel from carrying out their responsibilities as ordered by their commanders.

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

(1) in self- defence (as defined in paragraph 3.b.) against persons committing a hostile act or exhibiting hostile intent;

(2) to protect from damage or destruction, property or installations belonging to or under the protection of UNAMIR, including protected sites and the means for the distribution and delivery of humanitarian relief:

(a) which have been designated by the unit Commanding Officer, in consultation with the Force Commander, as essential to the success of the UNAMIR mission,

(b) which justify protection through the use of deadly force, and

(c) where there is no way to prevent the damage or destruction;

(3) to overcome forcible attempts to prevent UNAMIR Force discharging its duties, when authorized by the Force Commander;

(4) to resist armed attempts to disarm, abduct or detain UNAMIR military or civilian personnel;

(5) to resist armed attempts to compel UNAMIR personnel to withdraw from protection areas they were ordered to occupy by the Force Commander or his delegate; and

(6) to resist armed attempts to cut off a UNAMIR force.

#### AUTHORITY TO SEARCH AND DETAIN

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

10. Authority to Detain. Individuals shall only be detained if they commit a hostile act, display hostile intent or carry out any activity which would require that force be used against them under paragraph 8.

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

12. Any individual detained shall be turned over as soon as possible to appropriate civilian police authorities as designated by the Force Commander. Any weapons seized from detainees shall be confiscated or rendered militarily ineffective.

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

#### CHALLENGE AND ESCALATION PROCEDURES

14. Except where a response is required in accordance with paragraph 15, the following procedures are to be followed:

- a. Verbal or Visual Warning. Warn the aggressor to stop the activity, which in normal circumstances, should follow the following sequence:
  - (1) depending on the circumstances, a warning may be given orally, by a sign or by illumination (ie, hand-held red flares, search-lights, etc.). The issuance of a warning should also be passed up the chain of command with continuous Situation Reports;
  - (2) repeat the verbal or visual warning as many times as is necessary to ensure understanding or compliance;
- b. Charge Weapons. If authorized under State B of ROE No.2 (paragraph 15 refers);
- c. Warning Shots. If the threat continues, employ aimed warning shots in a safe direction so that there is no danger of personal injury or collateral damage;
- d. Non-Deadly Force. If warning shots are ignored, employ minimal non-deadly force;
- e. Deadly Force. If minimal non-deadly force is either not feasible or fails, on order and under the control of a superior, minimal deadly force, such as single aimed shots, may be used until the threat is removed;

- f. Escalation of Deadly Force. Escalatory weapons fire with other weapons systems shall only be on the order of the appropriate commander in accordance with paragraph 6.

#### OPENING FIRE WITHOUT WARNING OR ESCALATION

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

- a. lead to death or serious injury to UNAMIR personnel or to other UN-authorized military or civilian personnel;
- b. lead to death or serious injury to persons who are under the protection of UNAMIR; and
- c. lead to the immediate damage or destruction of UNAMIR property in the circumstances described in paragraph 8.b.(2).

#### PROCEDURE DURING FIRING

16. Any use of firearms as a means of applying deadly force, shall be aimed fire, ie, fired at the centre of the visible mass of the target. Fire must be controlled and will not be indiscriminate. Automatic fire and firing of support weapons will only be used as a last resort and only as authorized under paragraph 6. Fire for effect will only continue as long as it is necessary to achieve the immediate aim. Through fire control orders, the commander on the scene will indicate and control the fire, preferably directed at the leaders or instigators of the threat. Regular situation report will be forwarded through the chain of command.

17. Whenever possible, each escalation in the use of force should be authorized by the chain of command of UNAMIR. A request in clear by radio for authorization to fire can have a calming effect on its own. Permission to use higher level of force must be obtained from the appropriate commander in accordance with paragraph 6. The on-scene commander is responsible for assessing the situation and taking action appropriate to the situation.

#### PROCEDURE AFTER FIRING

18. After firing, commanders should ensure the following actions are taken.

- a. Medical. Any wounded, including those fired upon by UNAMIR personnel will be given first aid, if such an action can be done without further endangering the lives of UNAMIR personnel.
- b. Recording. Details of the incident will be recorded, including:
  - (1) date, time and place of firing;

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

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

#### PART IV

##### RULES OF ENGAGEMENT

19. Rule No. one: Authority to Carry Arms

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

20. Rule No. Two: Status of Weapons

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

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

- a. State A: Observe and report but will withdraw in order to preserve own force.
- b. State B: Stay in place. Make contact and establish liaison with opposing force(s) and/or local authorities concerned.
- c. State C: Observe and Report. Stay in place. Warn aggressor of intent to use force and demonstrate resolve by appropriate means without opening fire.
- d. State D: Observe and Report. Stay in place. Warn aggressor of intent to use force and demonstrate resolve by appropriate means. Demonstrative use of fire is authorized.

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

- a. State A: No authorization granted.
- b. State B: Authorization is granted. In doing so, use minimum force and escalate to include use of deadly force if hostile intent is exhibited or a hostile act is committed. Hand over to appropriate authority at the earliest opportunity.

23. Rule No. Five: Intervention and Warning Shots

- a. State A: Intervention between warring factions is prohibited.
- b. State B: Intervention with deadly force against positively identified and designated targets only after warning shots have been fired as part of the warning process.

24. Rule No. Six: Control of Weapons Systems

- a. State A: Manning, preparation, movement and firing of weapons in the presence of the forces in conflict is prohibited.
- b. State B: Designated activity in the presence of the forces in conflict is permitted but will be specified by the following notes:
  - (1) Man (type of system);
  - (2) Prepare (type of system);
  - (3) Move (type of system); and
  - (4) Fire (type of system).

25. There are three ROE states that may apply in any given sector in Rwanda. These states are GREEN, YELLOW and RED and are described on UNAMIR Levels of Readiness/Alert pages in Annex A. In normal circumstances, the ROE status shall be GREEN.

Note: Changes in the normal status of the ROE for UNAMIR Forces as a whole will be ordered by the Force Commander or his delegate. Sector Commanders may order changes in normal status of the ROE for their sectors, if authorized by the Force Commander or his delegate. Contingent Commanders will inform or, if necessary, seek approval from national authority for the change in status.

**PART V**

**CONCLUSION**

26. The aim of this directive is to provide guidance to commanders and soldiers at all levels in the use of force. However, no definitive directive can be created that can detail every possible course of action for every possible situation. It is critical and mandatory that all members of UNAMIR understand these ROE and apply them to any and all situations that develop requiring the use of force.

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

**Annex:**

Annex A Aide-Memoire for Members of UNAMIR.

**INSTRUCTIONS FOR ALL MEMBERS OF  
THE UNAMIR MILITARY COMPONENT  
REGARDING OPENING FIRE IN RWANDA**

1. You are to avoid the use of force, if it is possible to do so, and your conduct must cause the least possible concern, fear or danger to the local population.
2. Your immediate commander will order any change in the states of weapon readiness. While your commander will normally issue the order to open fire, you have the right to use appropriate force in self-defence to protect yourself and those it is your duty to protect. Whenever possible a warning should be given before opening fire (see over).
3. If you have to use force, you must only use the **MINIMUM FORCE** necessary. **MINIMUM FORCE** normally involves the following sequential actions:
  - a. open display of weapons.
  - b. verbal warning.
  - c. barring access to the point being protected.
  - d. physical restraint.
  - e. warning shots.
  - f. pointing weapons, and
  - g. firing weapons.

**WARNINGS**

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

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

(PAUSE)

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

5. **FIRE AFTER WARNING.** After warning you may fire on a person in order to avoid death or grievous bodily harm only if:

- a. the person is carrying a dangerous weapon (e.g. firearm, improvised firing device or machete); AND
- b. you believe the person is about to attack you, your unit, or any person it is your duty to protect; AND
- c. the person refuses to stop when called upon to do so; AND
- d. you believe there is no other way of stopping the person.

6. **FIRE WITHOUT WARNING.** You may fire without warning on a person in order to avoid death or grievous bodily harm only if that person:

- a. has used or is using a fire arm or other dangerous weapon against you, your unit or persons it is your duty to protect; OR
- b. is carrying what you believe to be a dangerous weapon, AND is clearly about to use it, AND you believe that there is no other way to protect yourself, your unit, or the persons it is your duty to protect.

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



**UNAMIR LEVELS OF READINESS/ALERT**

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

AIDE MEMOIRE - RULES OF ENGAGEMENT

NOTE: GREEN status indicated in boxes

**RULE ONE: AUTHORITY TO CARRY ARMS**

STATE A: No authority granted.

STATE B: Authority granted to carry weapons.

**RULE TWO: STATUS OF WEAPONS**

STATE A: Weapons will be carried with loaded magazines.

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

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

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

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

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

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

**RULE FOUR: DISARMAMENT OF PARAMILITARY PERSONNEL OR CIVILIANS**

STATE A: No authorization granted.

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

**RULE FIVE: INTERVENTION AND WARNING SHOTS**

STATE A: Intervention between warring factions is prohibited.

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

**RULE SIX: CONTROL OF WEAPON SYSTEMS**

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

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

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