UNAMIR EGENA - ADMINISTRATIVE 30 DEC 1993 - 3 MAY 1995

UNCLASSIFIED

EL/WG MAY 2009

PLEASE RETAIN
ORIGINAL ORDER

UN ARCHIVES
SERIES S-1060
BOX 12
FILE 2
ACC. 1998/0281

EXTRAITS DES TEXTES REGISSANT LA POLICE COMMUNALE

I. SOMMAIRE

1. Arrêté Présidentiel n° 86/08 du 26 Juin 1973 portant intégration de la Police dans l'Armée Rwandaise.

2. Loi du 23 Novembre 1963 portant organisation communale (J.O. 1963, p-507) modifiée par Décret loi du 26/9/1974 (JO 1974 p. 577) et décret-loi n° 4/75 du 30-01-1975 (JO 1975 p.191) portant organisation Communale (De la Police Communale Section 4, article 103 (87) p. 476).

3. Arrêté Présidentiel n° 285/03 du 4 Octobre 1977 portant organisation de la Police Communale (JO. 1977 p. 463).

4. Protocole d'accord entre le Gouvernement de la République Rwandaise et le Front Patriotique Rwandais portant sur les questions diverses et dispositions finales (Chapitre I, Section 1= De la Police Communale, de la surveillance et la garde des Prisons et du Ministère public).

II. Commentaires

Il ressort à la lecture de ces extraits que la Police Nationale a été intégrée dans l'armée Rwandaise le 26 juin 1973 et a pris le nom de Gendarmerie Nationale. Certains passages des extraits de l'organisation de la police communale méritent une attention particulière pour la connaissance de ce service. Il s'agit entre autres:

ARTICLE 1er

La Police Communale est une force constituée au niveau de la commune, elle est placée sous l'autorité du Bourgmestre qui l'utilise dans sa tâche de maintien et de rétablissement de l'ordre public et d'exécution des lois et règlements.

ARTICLE 3

Dans chaque commune le corps de la Police communale comprend:

- un brigadier
- un brigadier-adjoint

- des policiers

ARTICLE 5

Tout candidat policier communal doit remplir les conditions suivantes:

1. Etre de nationalité Rwandaise

2. Etre de bonne conduite, vie et moeurs

3. Avoir 18 ans révolus et ne pas dépasser l'âge de 25 ans. Toutefois, les candidats ayant la qualité de réserviste des Forces Armées Rwandaise sont admissibles jusqu'à l'âge de 35 ans.

4. N'avoir subi aucune condamnation d'emprisonnement de six (6) mois au plus;

5. Etre porteur d'un certificat d'Etudes justifiant la réussite d'au moins les six (6) premières années primaires;

6. Satisfaire aux tests d'aptitude physique et professionnelle;

7. Produire une attestation médicale récente de bonne santé;

A conditions égales, les réservistes de Forces Armées Rwandaises ont priorité sur les autres candidats.

ARTICLE 11

L'enseignement dispensé aux policiers communaux en stage porte sur l'usage des armes, les techniques de lutte contre le banditisme et la criminalité, les principes du code pénal et du code de procédure pénale, l'administration communale et le civisme ainsi que toute autre matière que l'autorité organisatrice du stage jugera nécessaire d'inscrire au programme.

ARTICLE 107

L'effectif maximum de la Police communale sera calculé en raison d'un agent par 1000 habitants. Ce maximum peut être majoré ou réduit dans des circonstances exceptionnelles et avec l'autorisation expresse du Ministre de l'Intérieur.

ARTICLE 109

Sans préjudices des autres attributions déterminées par la loi, la police communale est chargée sous l'autorité du Bourgmestre de veiller d'une façon générale à l'exécution des lois, arrêtés et règlements et spécialement:

1. - de signaler immédiatement au bourgmestre toute infraction dont elle a connaissance et prendre note des faits dont ses agents sont témoins,

2. - d'assurer la surveillance des marchés, des établissements publics et des voies publiques,

3. - de contribuer au maintien ou au rétablissement de l'ordre public,

4. - d'appréhender et de conduire devant le Bourgmestre toute personne coupable de scandale sur la voie publiques.

5. - d'appréhender et de conduire devant les autorités compétentes les individus qui sont l'objet de poursuites judiciaires,

6. - en cas de flagrant délit ou d'infraction réputée flagrante d'appréhender et de conduire son auteur devant l'autorité compétente conformément au Code de procédure pénale,

7. - de prêter main forte à l'exécution des sentences judiciaires lorsque ces agents en sont régulièrement requis,

8. - enfin d'une façon générale, de remplir les missions administratives et de police ordonnées par l'autorité supérieure si elles ne sont pas contraires aux lois, arrêtés et règlements.

Enfin les Accord d'Arusha constatent le faible niveau et l'état de délabrement de la Police Communale et préconisent entre autres mesures:

- d'améliorer et élever le niveau de formation de la police communale en l'adaptant à ces tâches spécifiques.

  de définir les modalités de collaboration de la Police communale avec les autres organes de sécurité.

  D'évaluer et assainir la police communale,

III. <u>Conclusion</u> : Il serait souhaitable de connaitre les nouvelles orientations que les autorités actuelles veulent donner à la Police Communale notamment en ce qui concerne les modalités de sa collaboration avec les autres organes de sécurité ainsi que le niveau de recrutement de ses agents.

UNAMIR - MINUAR

Monthly Attendance Record Sheet

Staff Member: Marena Sekou
Surname Given Name

Month and Year: April 1995

Prepared by: Cdt MARENA
Name and Signature

Section/Unit: Civpol Training Division

Index No. CP062

Tick whichever is applicable: / X / for whole day or / X/ / for half day

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Present at work																															
R & R (Location)																															
Official business (OB)*																															
Annual leave; family visit; or home leave **																															
Sick leave *** (Certified or Uncertified)																															

* - Attach F.10 form (Voucher for Reimbursement of Expenses)

** - Attach Annual Leave Report (for annual, family visit travel or home leave)

*** - Attach Sick Leave Report and Medical Certificate

Approved by: _____
Name and Signature of Section/Unit Head

Date _____

Signature of staff member _____

Only staff member living in private residence not provided by UNAMIR is required to complete and sign this part.

During the period from _____ to _____1995,
I certify that I lived in a private residence and the Lease Contract, a copy of which has been provided to the Accommodation Officer, is still valid.

Signature of staff member _____

Date _____

UNAMIR - MINUAR

Monthly Attendance Record Sheet

Staff Member: _____
Surname Given Name

Month and Year: _____

Section/Unit: _____

Prepared by: _____
Name and Signature

Index No. _____

Tick whichever is applicable: / X / for whole day or / X/ / for half day

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Official business (OB)*																															
Annual leave; family visit; or home leave **																															
Sick leave *** (Certified or Uncertified)																															

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Approved by: _____
Name and Signature of Section/Unit Head

Date _____

Signature of staff member _____

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During the period from _____ to _____1995,
I certify that I lived in a private residence and the Lease Contract, a copy of which has been provided to the Accommodation Officer, is still valid.

Signature of staff member _____

Date _____

UNAMIR - MINUAR

Monthly Attendance Record Sheet

Staff Member: Menos B. K
Surname Given Name

Month and Year: APRIL

Prepared by: _____
Name and Signature

Index No. 033

Section/Unit: _____

Tick whichever is applicable: / X / for whole day or / X/ / for half day

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Present at work	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
R & R (Location)																															
Official business (OB)*																															
Annual leave; family visit; or home leave **																															
Sick leave *** (Certified or Uncertified)																															

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** - Attach Annual Leave Report (for annual, family visit travel or home leave)

*** - Attach Sick Leave Report and Medical Certificate

Approved by: _____
Name and Signature of Section/Unit Head

Date _____

Signature of staff member _____

Only staff member living in private residence not provided by UNAMIR is required to complete and sign this part.

During the period from _____ to _____1995,
I certify that I lived in a private residence and the Lease Contract, a copy of which has been provided to the Accommodation Officer, is still valid.

Signature of staff member _____

Date 2 - 5 - 95

UNAMIR - MINUAR

Monthly Attendance Record Sheet

Staff Member: TOURE AMADOU SAMBA Month and Year: April 95
Surname Given Name

Section/Unit: CivPol - Training Div

Prepared by: Toure Amadou Samba
Name and Signature

Index No. CP 063

Tick whichever is applicable: / X / for whole day or / X/ / for half day

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Present at work	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	/
R & R (Location)																															
Official business (OB)*																															
Annual leave; family visit; or home leave **																															
Sick leave *** (Certified or Uncertified)																															

* - Attach F.10 form (Voucher for Reimbursement of Expenses)

** - Attach Annual Leave Report (for annual, family visit travel or home leave)

*** - Attach Sick Leave Report and Medical Certificate

Approved by: _____
Name and Signature of Section/Unit Head

Date 30 - 4 - 95

Signature of staff member _____

Only staff member living in private residence not provided by UNAMIR is required to complete and sign this part.

During the period from 2-9-94 to 30-4 1995, I certify that I lived in a private residence and the Lease Contract, a copy of which has been provided to the Accommodation Officer, is still valid.

Signature of staff member _____

Date 30-4-95

UNAMIR - MINUAR

Monthly Attendance Record Sheet

Staff Member: Major Kulibaly Tiemoko
Surname Given Name

Month and Year: April 1995

Section/Unit: Civpol

Prepared by: Major Kulibaly
Name and Signature

Index No. CP 064

Tick whichever is applicable: / X / for whole day or / X/ / for half day

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Present at work	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
R & R (Location)																															
Official business (OB)*																															
Annual leave; family visit; or home leave **																															
Sick leave *** (Certified or Uncertified)																															

* - Attach F.10 form (Voucher for Reimbursement of Expenses)

** - Attach Annual Leave Report (for annual, family visit travel or home leave)

*** - Attach Sick Leave Report and Medical Certificate

Approved by: _____
Name and Signature of Section/Unit Head

Date _____

Signature of staff member _____

Only staff member living in private residence not provided by UNAMIR is required to complete and sign this part.

During the period from 1-4 to 30-4-1995,
I certify that I lived in a private residence and the Lease Contract, a copy of which has been provided to the Accommodation Officer, is still valid.

Signature of staff member _____

Date 1/5/1995

UNAMIR - MINUAR

Monthly Attendance Record Sheet

Staff Member: OUATTARA N'Golo
Surname Given Name

Month and Year: _____

Section/Unit: _____

Prepared by: OUATTARA N'Golo
Name and Signature

Index No. CP 005

Tick whichever is applicable: / X / for whole day or / X/ / for half day

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Present at work																															
R & R (Location)																															
Official business (OB)*																															
Annual leave; family visit; or home leave **																															
Sick leave *** (Certified or Uncertified)																															

* - Attach F.10 form (Voucher for Reimbursement of Expenses)

** - Attach Annual Leave Report (for annual, family visit travel or home leave)

*** - Attach Sick Leave Report and Medical Certificate

Approved by: _____
Name and Signature of Section/Unit Head

Date _____

Signature of staff member _____

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During the period from _____ to _____1995,
I certify that I lived in a private residence and the Lease Contract, a copy of which has been provided to the Accommodation Officer, is still valid.

Signature of staff member _____

Date _____

Training
Division

EXAMPLE

UNAMIR - MINUAR

Monthly Attendance Record Sheet

Staff Member: _____
Surname Given Name

Month and Year: _____ (MONTH / YEAR)

Prepared by: _____ (NAME IN BLOCK LETTERS AND SIGNATURE OF THE OFFICER)
Name and Signature

Index No. _____

Section/Unit: _____

Tick whichever is applicable: / X / for whole day or / X/ / for half day

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Present at work	X	X	X	X	X					X	X	X	X	X				X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
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Sick leave *** (SL) (Certified or (C)) Uncertified) (UC)																						SL C	SL C								

* - Attach F.10 form (Voucher for Reimbursement of Expenses)

** - Attach Annual Leave Report (for annual, family visit travel or home leave)

*** - Attach Sick Leave Report and Medical Certificate

Approved by: _____ (SIGNATURE OF CHIEF / HEAD OF DIVISION / UNIT)
Name and Signature of Section/Unit Head

Date _____ (DATE THE CHIEF / HEAD OF SECTION SIGNED)

Signature of staff member _____ (SIGNATURE OF OFFICER)

Only staff member living in private residence not provided by UNAMIR is required to complete and sign this part.

During the period from _____ (BEGIN DURATION) to _____ (DATE) 1995,
I certify that I lived in a private residence and the Lease Contract, a copy of which has been provided to the Accommodation Officer, is still valid.

Signature of staff member _____ (SIGNATURE OF OFFICER)

Date _____ (DATE THIS IS COMPLETED AND SIGNED)

UNITED NATIONS
ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA

NATIONS UNIES
MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

EXAMPLE

LEAVE/CTO APPLICATION FORM

NAME: .....ID N0 ..... SECTION .....
LEAVE FROM: .....TO ..... = DAYS
CTO FROM .....TO ..... = DAYS
TO BE SPENT IN MISSION AREA OUT OF MISSION
AREA

ADRESS:

TELEPHONE N0.:

SIGNATURE OF REQUESTING OFFICER:	APPROVED SIGNATURE OF HEAD OF SECTION
DATE	DATE
REMAIN BALANCE : CTO :..... HOURS/DAY LEAVE: ..... DAYS	PPS : DATA CHECKED SIGNATURE DATE

NOTE:

(A). All application for leave/compensatory time off must reach the CPOO not late than the 20th day of the month previous to the month which Police Officer request their vacation.

(B). Leave days/compensatory time off are counted from Monday to Sunday as of working days. Travelling time is included in the leave/CTO entitlement.

COPY RETURN TO : NAME : _____ SECTION : _____	APPROVED BY THE POLICE COMMISSIONER/Dept. Signature : _____ Date : _____ Remarks :

RESUMPTION OF DUTY CERTIFICATE (LEAVE/ CTO)

NAME:

RANK:

STATION/ID-No:

DATE COMMENCED CTO:

DATE COMMENCED LEAVE:

SIGNATURE OF OFFICER:

RESUMED ON DUTY:_____

CERTIFIED BY:_____

(CPMT/HEAD OF SECTION)

UNAMIR - MINUAR

Monthly Attendance Record Sheet

Staff Member: SANGARE ANATOLE
Surname Given Name

Month and Year: April 1995

Section/Unit: CIVPOL Training Branch.

Index No. CP004

LT Colonel
Prepared by: SANGARE
Name and Signature

Tick whichever is applicable: / X / for whole day or / X/ / for half day

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Present at work																															
R & R (Location)																															
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Annual leave; family visit or home leave *																															
Sick leave *** (Certified or Uncertified)																															

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** - Attach Annual Leave Report (for annual, family visit travel or home leave)

*** - Attach Sick Leave Report and Medical Certificate

Approved by: _____
Name and Signature of Section/Unit Head

Date _____

Signature of staff member _____

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Signature of staff member _____

Date _____

REPUBLIQUE RWANDAISE
MINISTERE DE LA DEFENSE
GENDARMERIE NATIONAL
ECOLE NATIONALE DE GENDARMERIE RUHENGERI

Ruhengeri, 21/01/1995

CPTO

B 1

LISTES DES ELEVES GENDARMES DE ENGENA

1. MPEZAMIHIGO THOMAS ✓ B1
2. ABDOUL BANA ✓ B1
3. SHYAKA CHARLES ✓ B1
4. KIRENGA CHARLY ✓ B1
5. NGARUKIYE JULES ✓ B1
6. BUTERA MARAKE ✓ B1
7. NZAYOMAZE EMMANUEL ✓ B1
8. NGENDAHIMANA PRUDENCE ✓ B1
9. NDAREMBAJE JEAN ✓ B1
10. NGOMBWA LEANDRE ✓ B1
11. NDEREYIMANA JUVENAL ✓ B1
12. NZAYITURIKI DOMINIQUE ✓ B1
13. NGABONZIZA J. CLAUDE ✓ B1
14. VINCENT NTEGANO ✓ B1
15. NZABONIMANA JOSEPH ✓ B1
16. MURIMDANGABO J. DAMASCENE ✓ B1
17. MUSONI WILSON ✓ B1
18. MURASIRA ALEXIS ✓ B1
19. NUTWARE KABUYE ✓ B1
20. MUGABO VICTOR ✓ B1
21. MUDEGE JACQUES ✓ B1
22. MUJONI GILBERT ✓ B1
23. MBAZABAGABO MICHEL ✓ B1
24. MBABAZI MODESTE ✓ B1
25. MWUMVANEZA LAMBERT ✓ B1
26. GAHAMANYI J. CLAUDE ✓ B1
27. GATETE ALPHONSE ✓ B1
28. GATABAZI J. CLAUDE ✓ B1
29. RUBERABAHIZI ADOLPHE ✓ B1
30. RUKUNDO ALEXIS ✓ B1
31. RUMAZI NDAMKUNZE ✓ B1
32. RUTABAHIZA ERNESTE ✓ B1
33. RUKARAMBUGA [illegible] ✓ B1
34. RUDASINGWA JUNIOR ✓ B1
35. RUTANDA ADEODATUS ✓ B1
36. MUREGASHURO DJEF ✓ B1
37. NDIKUMANA RICHARD ✓ B1
38. KAYITANKORE LEONIDAS ✓ B1
39. KAYITANA J. PAUL ✓ B1
40. KARANGANWA ALEXIS ✓ B1
41. KAYITARE J. PATRIQUE ✓ B1
42. BUTERA IGNACE ✓ B1

43. BIZUMUREMYI CYPRIEN ✓ B1
44. AFAZALI GAKUBA ✓ B1
45. SHINGIRO YUNUS ✓ B1
46. HAKIZIMANA GASTAN ✓ B1
47. RWAGASORE BUHIGA ✓ B1
48. RWAGINUTA EGIDE ✓ B1
49. NGENZI EVARISTE ✓ A1
50. RITIMANA CLAUDE ✓ A1
51. MUSARA TSHITO ✓ A1
52. NSHIMIYIMANA ERIC ✓ A1
53. KALISA CLAUDE ✓ A1
54. SEZIBERA LIBERAT ✓ A1
55. MBERABAGABO RICHARD ✓ A1
56. SIBOMANA PHILIPPE ✓ A1
57. MUNYANKINDI JOHN ✓ A1
58. NKURUNZIZA ERNEST ✓ A1
59. BIZIMANA AUGUSTIN ✓ A1
60. NZARAMBA J. BAPTISTE ✓ A1
61. MUTABAZI BENOIT ✓ A1
62. MURINDANGABO NKUSI DISMAS ✓ A1
63. MUTESA RWIGEMA ✓ A1
64. NDUSHABANDI J.M.V. ✓ A1
65. MUZIGIRWA ALI DJUMA ✓ A1
66. MUNYENTWARI REGIS ✓ A1
67. TWIZERE BONAVENTURE ✓ A1
68. KAYITARE J. BERCHIMAS ✓ A1
69. IYAMUREMYE RICHARD ✓ A1
70. FAVUGINTORE METHODE ✓ A1
71. NSHIMIYIMANA JACQUES ✓ A1
72. SABITEGEKO JUVENAL ✓ A1
73. NIYOMUGABO EMMANUEL
74. KAGABO LADISLAS ✓ A1
75. KABANO J. JACQUES ✓ A1
76. NIYIBIZI BONIFACE ✓ A1
77. RUTAYISIRE JULES ✓ A1
78. KIRINGIYIMANA ANGELUS ✓ A1
79. MURANGIRA THEOGENE ✓ A1
80. CYUBAHIRO JEAN DE DIEU ✓ A1
81. NDAYISABA WELLARS ✓ A1
82. RUTAYISIRE FAUSTIN ✓ A1
83. KAYUMBA KANOMERO ✓ A1
84. GAKUNDANYI GASPARD ✓ A1
85. RUGEZA GENTIL ✓ A1
86. MUTABAZI NKINZINGABO ✓ A1
87. BIGIRA GASITA ✓ A1
88. TENGE MUHAMIRIZO ✓ A1

89. GATERA J. ERIC ✓A1
90. MUNYANEZA ERIVIS ✓A1
91. RUSA CLAUDE ✓A1
92. NTWARIZA JEAN PIERRE ✓A1
93. RUZINDANA ISAI ✓ A1
94. CYUBAHIRO GENTIL ✓B2
95. NAHIMANA RAMAZANI ✓ B2
96. MUSABYIMANA VINCENT ✓B2
97. RUGEMINTWARI EUGENE ✓B2
98. NDAGIJIMANA OLIVIER ✓B2
99. MINANI ALEXANDRE ✓B2.
100. NDOBA JOSEPH ✓B2
101. NGUFU EMILE ✓B2
102. KASIRE CYRILLE ✓B2
103. MUSAFIRI ILDEPHONSE ✓B2
104. UWIZEYIMANA ROBERT.
105. BIZIMANA CHARITE ✓B2
106. KAYITARE ISMAIL ✓B2
107. UMAWENAYO J.M.V. ✓B2
108. MINANI MARC ✓B2
109. SENYANA SALTO ✓B2
110. UWITONZE MUDAKIKWA ✓B2
111. NKUNDINEZA APHRODICE ✓B2
112. BATSINDA JOSEPH ✓B2
113. KAMBANDA J. DE DIEU ✓ B2
114. KARASIRA PAUL ✓B2
115. NSABIMANA DENIS ✓B2
116. KARURANGA J. M. V. ✓B2
117. BUTERA J. MARIE ✓B2
118. NIZIGIYIMANA FAUSTIN ✓B2
119. NGENZI JEAN PAUL ✓B2
120. SHYAKA YVES ✓ B2
121. GATSINZI JEAN GABIN ✓B2

122. RUTAGANA BONIFACE ✓A2
123. KARANGWA JEAN PIERRE A2
124. NDARISWA GAKUBA ✓A2
125. RUSANGANWA THEOGENE ✓A2
126. MUSABYIMANA TELESPHORE ✓A2
127. NSENGIMANA CHINY ✓A2
128. MWIZA WILLY ✓A2
129. [illegible]NDORIKORO METHODE ✓A2
130. DUSABE TOUSSAINT ✓A2
131. RWAGASORE ALPHONSE
132. NGANGO VINCENT
133. RWANGARINDE MUHOZA ✓A2
134. KABAHIZI EMMANUEL ✓A2
135. MBAYIPE PIERRE CELESTIN ✓A2
136. NIRAGIRA SAMUEL ✓A2
137. UWITONZE BATISTE ✓A2
138. RUZIBIZA MAURICE ✓A2
139. MBUTO DEO ✓A2
140. KAZISI FAUSTIN ✓A2
141. RWAGASORE NGIRUMPATSE AUGUSTE A2
142. NDAYISHIMIYE EMMANUEL ✓A3
143. TWAHIRWA ALFRED ✓A2
144. KAYIJUKA MUGIRIMANA ✓A2
145. GATERA RUGADA ✓A2
146. KABERA ELIAS ✓A2
147. BIZIMANA JEAN BATISTE ✓A2
148. NZABAMKITA JEAN PIERRE ✓A2
149. KAGABO NKUBANA
150. RUTAGANDA SAFARI ✓A2
151. MATEGEKO AUGUSTIN ✓A2
152. KAYINAMURA BERNARD ✓A2
153. GAKIRE MOISE
154. NZARAMBA INNOCENT ✓A2
155. HATEGIKIMANA NDAMAGE ✓A2
156. BUTOTO KAREMA ✓A2
157. RUTAFIKA FRED ✓A2
158. NDUWINKINDI NYAMWASA ✓A2
159. AKILIMALI SHEMA ✓A2
160. KAMANZI WELLARS ✓A2
161. HABYARIMANA THADEE ✓A2
162. ZIRAKWIYE SIMON ✓A2
163. RIZINDE PACIFIQUE ✓A2
164. NDAYISABA VEDASTE ✓A2
165. MURANGIRWA VINCENT ✓A2

166. NZARAMBA GERARD ✓A2
167. UWAMBAYINKINDI ANDRE ✓A2
168. KIMANA WILLY ✓A2
169. NDAHUMBA GUILLAUME ✓A2
170. CYUBAHIRO LOUIS ✓A3
171. NTABURANA ALEXIS ✓A3
172. RUDAKUBANA INNOCENT ✓A3
173. SEBANANIRA JUSTIN ✓A3
174. NSANZIMANA DIDIER ✓A3
175. TWAHIRWA CLIVIS ✓A3
176. IYAMUREMYE EMMY
177. KAYITABA RICHARD ✓A3
178. KAREKEZI SILAS ✓A3
179. KAZENGA FABIEN ✓A3
180. NIYIBIZI REMY ✓A3
181. NDACUMURA JEAN BOSCO ✓A3
182. NDAGIJIMANA JEAN D'AMOUR ✓A3
183. NCUTINAMAGARA HITLER ✓A3
184. TUYISENGE BUDARAZ ✓A3
185. HABIMANA VITAL ✓A3
186. NSENGIYUMVA NARCISSE ✓A3
187. MANZI NDAHUKURZE ✓A3
188. NYAMUKURU ADOLPHE ✓A3
189. KAYITANA ARTHUR ✓A3
190. NKUSITO BLAISE ✓A3
191. RUHARA BUDIGIDI ✓A3
192. RUTEBUKA JEAN BATISTE ✓A3
193. HABIYAREMYE FILBERT ✓A3
194. MURINDABIGWI INNOCENT ✓A3
195. TWAGIRAYEZU VALENS ✓A3
196. MANIRAKIZA ERIC ✓A3
197. MBONIGABA MARTIN ✓A3
198. GAKUNZI NDUMUNIRE ✓A3
199. SEMAHORO PATRICK ✓A3
200. MUNYAKABERA GRATIEN ✓A3
201. GAPASI CLEMENT ✓A3
202. NGARAMBE AIME ✓A3
203. HODARI JEAN DAMASCENE ✓A3
204. MURWANASHYAKA PATRICK ✓A3
205. NIYOBUGINGO JOSEPH ✓A3
206. KARAMBIZI CLAUDE ✓A3
207. MUKOTANYI CLAUDE ✓A3
208. KAMANZI FLODUARD ✓A3
209. HABIMANA LEOPOLD ✓A3
210. KAJEGUHAKWA CLAUDE ✓A3

211. KARISA PAULIN ✓A3
212. MUHIRE MATHIEN ✓A3
213. IYAMUREMYE ALPHONSE ✓A3
214. KABARISA CHARLES ✓A3
215. NTAGWABIRA EDUOARD ✓A3
216. NYAGATARE ALEXIS ✓A3
217. UHORANINGOGA THEOPHILE ✓B2
218. MUNYANKINDI GALLIXTE ?
219. KAYIHURA ALPHONSE ✓B2
220. MUNYURASI GAKARA ✓B2
221. MUKURARINDA FLORIBERT ✓B2
222. NTAZINDA MBONYI ✓B2
223. MBANGUTSE RULENGE ✓B2
224. RUGAZA PIERRE CLAVER ✓B2
225. RUZINDANA LOUIS ✓B2
226. MURWANASHYAKA CHRISTOPHE ✓B2
227. HAKIZIMANA LUC ✓B2
228. MAZIMPAKA EDMOND ✓B2
229. NTAKIRUTIMANA DESIRE ✓B2
230. MWISENEZA MAURICE ✓A2
231. RUTAYISIRE ALPHONSE ✓ A1
232. NSHIMIYIMANA VINCENT A1
233. UWIZEYIMANA PIERRE ✓A2
234. NDUWAYEZU J. MARIE ✓A1
235. SARAMBU COME. ✓A2

... / ...

MINISTERE DE LA DEFENSE
GENDARMERIE NATIONALE
EGENA - RUHENGERI

LISTE DES ELEVES ANGLOPHONES

01. RUBIMBURA EMMANUEL
02. MUSHUMBA MPFIZI
03. UWIZERA CHARLES
04. MUHIRE DAVID
05. MBABAZI CASM
06. NZARAMBA NIZAR
07. TUSIME JACQUES
08. KAGARAGARA INNOCENT
09. RUTAYISIRE RAJABU
10. RUTABINGWA MICHEL
11. KATABARWA JOHN
12. RWAHAMA LIVINGSTON
13. RUDASINGWA AUGUSTIN
14. KAYONGA THOMAS
15. RUTEMBESA MOSES
16. GAHIGI ISRAEL
17. KIJANA JAMES
18. NZIRABATINYA JOHN
19. RUSANGANWA BENOIT
20. MANASSE FRANCIS
21. RURANGIRWA EDUARD
22. BIMENYIMANA ERASTO
23. RUTAGARAMA JEAN CLAUDE
24. NGIRUWONSANGA DENY
25. NZAYISENGA LEONARD
26. ISUGI RWIBIKOMBE JOSEPH
27. REMERA EMMANUEL
28. NDAHIMANA GISANGA
29. RUGIRA EMMANUEL
30. MUVUBYI EMMANUEL
31. NDAYAMBAYE MOSES
32. KAMBANDA INNOCENT
33. NIYIRIGIRA J.M.V.
34. GATABARWA ROGER
35. [illegible] DIDAS
36. [illegible] BEBAHINZI

37. RUVEBANA ETIENNE
38. NZATUNGA EMMANUEL
39. MPHIZI KADUGARA
40. RUBUNDA JULIUS
41. KAYUMBA ALEXIS
42. NKUSI JOHN
43. NZABAMWITA RICHARD
44. MUNYABARENZI HERMAND
45. DUSABE NGARAMBE
46. NWUMVANEZA ALPHONSE
47. RUTISHEREKA MAKUZA
48. MUNYANTWARI MBANZA
49. KANYAMANDI SEBIHOHO
50. AKIMANZI FELIX
51. KAGIRANEZA FRANCOIS
52. KUBWIMANA EUGENE
53. MUVUNYI KAJE
54. KAGABO RAFIKI
55. MWIGIMBA ROGER
56. BISENGIMANA THEOGENE
57. KATABARWA VINCENT
58. NTAGANDA DESIRE
59. NKORERIMANA RUBONEZA
60. NSANZIMANA MOISE
61. IMANIRAGUHA EMMANUEL
62. CYUNGURA DESIRE
63. NIZEYIMANA INNOCENT
64. MUPENZI NGIRUMPATSE
65. MUSAFIRI ALFRED
66. BIZIMUNGU PAPIAS
67. MPASSWENUMWAMI KEWUSI
68. MUTESI ALICE
69. JUDITH MUTAMBA

Note: State personal medical status.

SECURITY: To be completed by the Security Cell.

a. Remarks: _____

Signature: _____

Name: _____

Rank/Appointment: _____

Note: Ensure that UNID Card is returned.

COMMUNICATIONS BRANCH:

a. Ensure the following:

(1) Telephone Bills.

(2) Comms Equipment.

b. Remarks: _____

Signature: _____

Name: _____

Rank/Appointment: _____

TRANSPORT SECTION: (To be completed by UNAMIR CTO).

a. Hand over vehicle if applicable.

b. Liberty Trip.

c. Remarks: _____

Signature: _____

Name: _____

Rank/Appointment: _____

PART III SEC CHIEF/CMO/SECT COMD/UNIT COMD

a. Remarks: _____

UNAMIR – CIVPOL HEADQUARTERS
DUTY ROSTER FOR THE WEEK
5/2/95 – 11/2/95

SER	DATE	UN ID	DUTY OFFICER	TIME	
				FROM	TO
1	TUESDAY 7/2/95	CP 120	SUPT B.C.MWALE	0800	1800
		CP 094	CAPT NEDAL ALI RASHDAN	1800	0800
		CP 065	CP. CAMARA MAMADOU	1800	0800
2	WEDNESDAY 8/2/95	CP 091	MAJOR YOUSEF SH.SHABSOUGH	0800	1800
		CP 026	DSP HUBERT DUKU	1800	0800
		CP 182	CAPT M. BERND-CHRISTIAN	1800	0800
3	THURSDAY 9/2/95	CP 017	ASP EGBUKA EDWARD	0800	1800
		CP 096	MAJOR E.D. NETO	1800	0800
		CP 095	1ST LT. GHAND FAKHR S:K	1800	0800
4	FRIDAY 10/2/95	CP 180	CAPT ELLENBERGER LOTHAR	0800	1800
		CP 063	CP.TOURE S.AMADOU	1800	0800
		CP 021	ASP ADAMU ADAMS	1800	0800
5	SATURDAY 11/2/95	CP 078	LT.MOHAMED JAMA	0800	1800
		CP 120	SUPT B.C.MWALE	1800	0800
		CP 065	CP.CAMARA MAMADOU	1800	0800

1. DUTY VEHICLE : UNAMIR 235
2. SUPERVISING OFFICER : CPOO

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LT. COL AROUNA TRAORE

UNITED NATIONS
ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA

NATIONS UNIES
MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR
CIVPOL

PROGRAMME DE FORMATION DE TROIS CENT (300)

GENDARMES

CP 40

ANNEXE I

COLONEL DIARRA

CIVPOL COMMISSIONER

I. FORMATION GENERALE

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

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

II. FORMATION TECHNIQUE ET PROFESSIONNELLE

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

- le renseignement
- la connaissance de la gendarmerie
- le maintien de l'ordre
- la Police de la circulation
- les Services en brigade
- la Police Scientifique
- la Police Administrative
- les Services Economiques
- le Droit Pénal Général
- le Droit Pénal Spécial
- la Procédure Pénale

III. LES FORMATIONS MILITAIRES, PHYSIQUES ET SPORTIVES

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

* la formation militaire active
* la formation physique et sportive permanente. Sur ce sujet, on doit retenir:
    - l'entraînement physique Général
    - l'entraînement physique au combat et au maintien de l'ordre
    - l'entraînement physique en Police Judiciaire

- les sports collectifs pour développer l'esprit d'équipe.

IV. REPARTITION DES VOLUMES HORAIRES ENTRE LES FORMATIONS

Les cours se dérouleront du Lundi au Vendredi de 8 heures à 12 heures les matinées et de 14 heures à 17 heures les après-midis, tandis que le Samedi ils commencent à partir de 8 heures pour s'arrêter à 12 heures. Cela nous donne des journées de 7 heures et des semaines de 39 heures. La formation théorique prévue pour dix semaines couvrira 390 heures réparties entre les différentes formations comme suit:

	FORMATION		VOLUME HORAIRE
a	FORMATION GENERALE		40 heures
	FORMATION	TECHNIQUE ET PROFESSIONNELLE	264 heures
c	FORMATION	- MILITAIRE - PHYSIQUE - SPORTIVE	86 heures

TOTAL: 390 heures

V. PROGRAMME GENERAL DE FORMATION ET VOLUME HORAIRE PAR MATIERE

N°	MATIERES	VOLUME HORAIRE
	FORMATION GENERALE = 40 H	
1.	Formation morale et civique	16
2.	Histoire + Géographie du pays	12
3.	Secourisme - Protection civile	4
	TOTAL	32
	FORMATION TECHNIQUE ET PROFESSIONNELLE=272 H	
4	Renseignement	26 heures
5	Connaissance de la Gendarmerie	10 heures
6	Maintien de l'ordre	30 heures
7	Police de la circulation	28 heures
8	Service en Brigade	13 heures
9	Police Scientifique	13 heures
10	Police Administrative	15 heures
11	Services Economiques	10 heures
12	Droit Pénal Général	30 heures
13	Droit Pénal Spécial	40 heures
14	Procédure Pénale	26 heures
15	Police Judiciaire	26 heures
	TOTAL	272
16	FORMATION: - MILITAIRE = 86 H - PHYSIQUE - SPORTIVE	86 heures

TOTAUX: 390

PROGRAMME DETAILLE

	DISCIPLINE	DUREE SEANCE	DUREE TOTALE	OBSERV.
	FORMATION GENERALE		32 H	
a)	MORALE		12 H	
1	* Qualités morales et devoirs du Gendarme: - la tenue et le maintien dans la vie privée - tenue et savoir vivre dans la vie professionnelle	1 H		
2	* Disponibilité du Gendarme aux autres: - la Gendarmerie comme Service Public - le sens de responsabilité du Gendarme	1 H		
3	* La Gendarmerie au service des citoyens	1 H		
4	* Les valeurs morales du Gendarme - patriotisme - honnêteté, dévouement, franchise, tolérance, opposition à l'éthnisme	1 H		
5	* Hygiène corporelle	1 H		
6	* Les dangers des drogues, alcool et tabac	1 H		
7	* Les maladies sexuellement transmissibles (MST, gono, sida, syphilis, bilharziose)	1 H		
8	* Les responsabilités pénales et civiles des personnels de la Gendarmerie Nationale	1 H		
9	* Fautes contre l'honneur - corruption, compromission, prévarication, mutilation volontaire, mensonge, violation de secret	1 H		
10	* La solidarité - l'esprit d'équipe, esprit de corps, aide aux retraités, réformés, veuves et orphelins de la Gendarmerie	1 H 1 H		
11	* Sens du métier et devoirs - sens des responsabilités - discipline	1 H		
12	* Le conjoint et le métier du Gendarme - acceptation des contraintes - le soutien moral - la vie en caserne	1 H		
b)	INSTRUCTION CIVIQUE		4 H	
13	* La Constitution Rwandaise - principes et caractères fondamentaux	1 H		
14	* Organisation Administrative du Rwanda	1 H		
15	* Le droit et le devoir de vote	1 H		
16	* Sens du serment du Gendarme	1 H		
c)	SECOURISME - PROTECTION ET ASSISTANCE AUX CITOYENS		4 H	
17	* Les accidents divers et la chaîne de secours	1 H		
18	* Hémorragies, plaies, brûlures, fractures, asphyxies	1 H		
19	* Dégagements d'urgence: savoir observer et savoir déplacer une victime en cas d'urgence	1 H		
20	* Savoir reconnaître les signes d'une détresse vitale	1 H		

PROGRAMME DETAILLE (suite)

	DISCIPLINE	DUREE SEANCE	DUREE TOTALE	OBS
II)	FORMATION TECHNIQUE ET PROFESSIONNELLE		264 H	
a)	RENSEIGNEMENT		26 H	
1	* Généralités - Définition - Différentes sortes de renseignements	2 H		
2	* Le cycle du renseignement - Rôles du Gendarme en renseignement, en service et hors du service	3 H		
3	* Fichier - Constitution - opération - exploitation	2 H		
4	* Les comptes Rendus - Valeur de la source - valeur du renseignement - recherche et emploi des mots justes - emploi des temps (indicatif -conditionnel) - Différents compte-rendus (cr oral: entretien téléphonie; cr par message; cr par écrit par balleteur ou fiche de renseignement)	5 H		
5	* L'identification - Identification des nouveaux résidents - divers procédés de renseignements - emploi des fiches	2H		
6	* Etude du renseignement - En tant qu'activités (service) - En tant qu'éléments d'information	12H		
b)	CONNAISSANCE DE LA GENDARMERIE		10 H	
1	* Historique de la création de la gendarmerie	2H		
2	* La Gendarmerie nationale: généralités, organisation, personnels	2H		
3	* La Gendarmerie nationale: Missions, principes d'action: - actions en uniforme - actions en civil	3H		
4	* Relations des personnels de la Gendarmerie avec les différentes autorités (politiques, judiciaires, administratives, militaires, notabilités)	3H		
c)	LE MAINTIEN DE L'ORDRE			
1	* Le M.O.: but	2H	30 H	
2	* Principes généraux de l'intervention de la Gendarmerie dans le cadre du maintien de l'ordre	2H		
3	* Les unités constituées au M.O.: l'escadron, organisation, évolution en intervention	3H		
4	* Les différentes opération de M.O.: arrêt (barrage), dégagement (vague de refoulement, vague de ratissage, bond offensif), le poste, les haies, le décrochage, le désengagement, réduction de barricades —	10		
5	* Le peloton de Gendarmerie Mobile (P.G.R.M) - déplacement et intervention	2H		
6	* Le Service d'Ordre: définition, but, différences entre Service d'Ordre et M.O.	2H		

PROGRAMME DETAILLE (suite)

	DISCIPLINE	DUREE SEANCE	DUREE TOTALE	OBS
c)	LE MAINTIEN DE L'ORDRE (suite)			
7	* Le jalonnement - l'escorte - les haies ...	3 H		
8	* Les arrestations au maintien de l'ordre	2 H		
9	* La protection rapprochée des personnalités	2 H		
10	* Le service de l'ordre sur les stades	3 H		
d)	LA POLICE DE LA CIRCULATION		28 H	
1	* Missions du gendarme en Police de la circulation - en tant qu'agent - en tant qu'usager	1 H		
2	* Etude des différentes catégories de voies de circulation - chemin, sentier, piste, route, avenue, boulevard, voie fluviale, voie aérienne, chemin de fer	2 H		
3	* Etude des principales parties d'une voiture - parties susceptibles de subir les contrôles des gendarmes - les pannes techniques - les pannes mécaniques	4 H		
4	* Le convoi militaire - le rôle du chef de voiture - règles de la circulation en convoi - conduite à tenir en cas d'accident ou de panne	2 H		
5	* Les accidents - alerte - préparation à l'intervention - transport sur les lieux = préparatifs, mesures conservatoires à l'arrivée (emploi des matériels de signalisation:triangles réflectorisant, branchages) - la protection des lieux - assistance aux victimes - les premières opérations à effectuer (CR: message adressé aux autorités) - constatation	3 H		
6	* Les différentes mesures conservatoires à prendre contre les conducteurs et les véhicules: - la rétention du permis de conduire - l'immobilisation du véhicule - la mise en fourrière	2 H		
7	* Exercices pratiques de constatation - description de l'état des lieux - le tracé des parallélépipèdes, du cercle, du cylindre - utilisation du double décimètre - échelle et report de figure à partir des mesures sur le terrain - calcul des dimensions réelles - élaboration d'un plan - constitution d'un dossier d'accident de circulation	4 H		

PROGRAMME DETAILLE (suite)

	DISCIPLINE	DUREE SEANCE	DUREE TOTALE	OBS.
d)	LA POLICE DE LA CIRCULATION (suite)			
8	* Les pièces afférentes à la conduite et à la mise en circulation des véhicules	1 H		
9	* Le code de la route = Etude des parties essentielles	1 H		
10	* La régulation de la circulation = actes théoriques et actes pratiques	5 H		
e)	SERVICE EN BRIGADE		18 H	
1	* Présentation de la Brigade territoriale de gendarmerie: - personnels et organisation - missions - organisation et exécution des services externe et interne	2 H		
2	* Service externe = visite des communes - constatation - exécution de Commission Rogatoire - recherche de renseignement escorte de prisonniers	5 H		
3	* Service interne: Service permanence -nettoyage des locaux - surveillance des gardes à vue-rapport matériel quotidien - répartition du service - exécution des taches quotidiennes -accueil du public	8 H		
4	* Fichier de la brigade	1 H		
5	* Cahier de service	2 H		
f)	LA POLICE SCIENTIFIQUE		13 H	
1	* Notions de police techniques - généralités	1 H		
2	* L'identification humaine: l'anthropométrie, la photographie	1 H		
3	* La dactyloscopie et a recherche des preuves: - prélèvement et exploitation des indices matérielles	2 H		
4	* Les différents signes extérieures de la mort	1 H		
5	* Identification des causes probables de la mort : différence entre homicides par pendaison et suicide par pendaison - la strangulation	1 H		
6	* La balistique			
7	* La noyade: signes extérieurs			
8	* La strangulation	1 H		
9	* Mort par asphyxie: la foudre - l'électrocution	3 H		
10	* La médecine légale	1 H		

PROGRAMME DETAILLE (suite)

N°	DISCIPLINE	DUREE SEANCE	DUREE TOTALE	OBS
g)	POLICE ADMINISTRATIVE		15 H	
1	* Définition - objet	1 H		
2	* Les autorités de la Police Administrative	1 H		
3	* La police des marchés - bars - restaurants - foires	5 H		
4	* Le régime des boissons alcoolisées	3 H		
5	* La police de l'immigration	3 H		
6	* Les calamités publiques	2 H		
h)	LES SERVICES ECONOMIQUES		10 H	
	* Douanes, trésor, impôt			
i)	DROIT PENAL GENERAL		30 H	
1	* Définition: Notions générales	2 H		
2	* L'infraction: éléments constitutifs - classification	4 H		
3	* La tentative punissable	2 H		
4	* La complicité	2 H		
5	* La responsabilité pénale	2 H		
6	* Les faits justificatifs: -ordre de la loi -commandement de l'autorité légitime -la légitime défense	8 H		
7	* Les faits justificatifs: état de nécessité, consentement de la victime	3 H		
8	* Les causes de non imputabilité: la démence -la contrainte	3 H		
9	* Les circonstances aggravantes	2 H		
10	* Les circonstances atténuantes - les excuses	2 H		
11	* Les cause d'effacement des peines (amnistie, réhabilitation) -les cause d'extinction des peines	4 H		
j)	DROIT PENAL SPECIAL		40 H	
1	* Généralités -objet	1 H		
2	* La rébellion -opposition à l'autorité légitime	3 H		
3	* Crime et délits contre les personnes	2 H		
4	* Coups et blessures - les homicides -l'empoisonnement	6 H		
5	* Les violences -avortement	2 H		
6	* Les outrages à la pudeur -attentat à la pudeur	3 H		
7	* La prostitution	2 H		
8	* La diffamation -la dénonciation calomnieuse	2 H		
9	* Crimes et délits contre les biens	2 H		
10	* Les vols -l'escroquerie -l'abus de confiance -le détournement	7 H		
11	* Etude comparative entre l'abus de confiance et l'escroquerie	3 H		
12	* Le recel de biens	2 H		
13	* Les incendies	3 H		
14	* Notion de délits de presse	2 H		

PROGRAMME DETAILLE (suite)

N°	DISCIPLINE	DUREE SEANCE	DUREE TOTALE	OBS.
k)	LA POLICE JUDICIAIRE		26 H	
1	* Définition - objet	1 H		
2	* Les personnels de la Police Judiciaire	2 H		
3	* Schéma du Procès Pénal	1 H		
4	* Le procureur de la République	1 H		
5	* Le juge d'instruction - les juridictions de jugement	2 H		
6	* Le Ministère Public	1 H		
7	* Les modes de saisine de la Brigade	1 H		
8	* Le rôle des OPJ et des APJ (Officier de Police Judiciaire - Agent de Police Judiciaire)	1 H		
9	* Les différentes phases des enquêtes: enquête en flagrant délit - enquête préliminaire - enquête sur Commission Rogatoire	3 H		
10	* La constatation: transport sur les lieux - préparatifs - Rôles de l'APJ à l'arrivée - Délimitation de la zone de sécurité - prise de vue - croquis des lieux - les scellés	2 H		
11	* Réquisition à expert	2 H		
12	* La perquisition = mandat de perquisition - saisie des objets -personnes dont la présence est requise sur les lieux	1 H		
13	* L'arrestation - fouille - palpation - la garde à vue	1 H		
14	* Le carnet de déclarations: les auditions - première, deuxième, confrontation, l'interrogatoire	3 H		
15	* Le procès-verbal: -constitution -le PV unique -les PV séparés -le PV de synthèse	1 H		
16	* La mallette d'O.P.J	1 H		
17	* Exercices de recherche de la qualification d'une infraction	1 H		
18	* Exercices pratiques d'exécution des enquêtes	1 H		

PROGRAMME DETAILLE (suite)

.°	DISCIPLINE	DUREE SEANCE	DUREE TOTALE
I)	PROCEDURE PENALE		26
1	* Le code de Procédure Pénale du Rwanda -aperçu - définition du Procès Pénal -déroulement	7 H	
2	* La faute: faute civile -faute pénale -action civile - action publique	8 H	
3	* Les mandats de Justice	1 H	
4	* Le Procureur Général	2 H	
5	* Les pourvois en cassation	1 H	
6	* L'appel du jugement	1 H	
7	* Le jugement par défaut	1 H	
8	* Les ordres du jugement	1 H	
9	* Les voies de recours	2 H	
10	* L'opposition au jugement	2 H	
III)	FORMATION MILITAIRE GENERALE		86 H
A)	TIR DE POLICE	10 H	
1	* Présentation et définition du tir de police	1 H	
2	* Description du pistolet automatique (PA) -les cibles	2 H	
3	* Les mesures de sécurité avant, pendant et après le tir	2 H	
4	* Les commandements de tir au P.A.	1 H	
5	* Exercice au différents tirs de précision	4 H	
		N.B. La partie Rwandaise communiquera son programme d'instruction dans les autres branches de la Formation Militaire Générale	

pour Col. Kiarra
/ pour la Colonne.
Durté

ANNEX B TO
CMPO Ltr NO.
2000.1 (CMPO)
Dated: 10 Jan 94

CLEARANCE CERTIFICATE

TO: CHIEF OF PERSONNEL
UNAMIR

PART I PERSONAL DECLARATION

I hereby declare that I do not have anything whatsoever outstanding with UNAMIR.

Signature _____

Name: _____

Rank: _____ Status: _____ UNID _____

Nationality _____ Date: _____

DOA: _____ DDM _____

PART II CERTIFICATION

LOGISTICS SECTION:

COMPUTERS (LAPTOP, PC, PRINTER. ETC): _____

_____

a. Remarks: _____

Signature: _____

Name: _____

Rank/Appointment: _____

MEDICAL: To be completed by Medical Cell.

a. Remarks: _____

Signature: _____

Name: _____

Rank/Appointment: _____

GROUPE A:
Salle A1
48 Elèves

1. Hitimana Claude ✓
2. Ngenzi Evariste ✓
3. Mberabagabo Richard ✓
4. Ruzindana Isaïe ✓
5. Gakundanyi Gaspard ✓
6. Munyankindi John ✓
7. Nkurunziza Ernest ✓
8. Bizimana Augustin ✓
9. Musare Tchito ✓
10. Gatera Jean Eric ✓
11. Rutayisire Alphonse ✓
12. Mulindangabo Nkusi Dismas ✓
13. Mutesa Rwigema ✓
14. Tenge Muhamirizo ✓
15. Rugeza Gentil ✓
16. Bigira Gasita ✓
17. Mutabara Nkinzingabo ✓
18. Rutayisire Faustin ✓
19. Ndayisaba Wellars ✓
20. Murangira Théogène ✓
21. Niringiyimana Angelus ✓
22. Cyubahiro Jean de Dieu ✓
23. Kabano Jean-Jacques ✓
24. Niyibizi Boniface ✓
25. Rutayisire Jules ✓
26. Habitegeko Juvénal ✓
27. Niyomugabo Emmy ?
28. Kagabo Ladislas ✓
29. Iyaremye Richard ✓
30. Nshimyimana Jacques ✓
31. Munyentwari Régis ✓
32. Kayitare Jean-Berchmans ✓
33. Twizere Bonaventure ✓
34. Ntwariza Jean Pierre ✓
35. Nshimiyimana Eric ✓
36. Kalisa Jean-Claude ✓
37. Sezibera Liberat ✓
38 Muzigirwa Ally-Djuma ✓
39. Nduwayezu Jean-Marie-Vianney ✓
40. Havugintore Méthode ✓
41. Nzaramba Jean-Baptiste ✓
42. Kayumba Kanomero ✓
43. Munyaneza Elvis ✓
44. Rusa Jean-Claude ✓
45. Nshimiyimana Vincent ✓
46. Mutabazi Bénoît ✓
47. Ndushabandi Jean-Marie Vianney ✓
48. Sibomana Philippe ✓

GROUPE A - SALLE A2/46 Elèves

1.Niragire Samuel ✓
2.Kabera Elias ✓
3.Gasore Modeste ✓
4.Ndayishimye Emmy ?
5.Nsengimana Chiny ✓
6.Rwangarinde Muhozi ✓
7.Nzaramba Innocent ✓
8.Kayijuka Mugirirwa ✓
9.Kadisi Faustin ✓
10.Sarambo Côme ✓
11.Twahirwa Alfred ✓
12.Zirakwiye Simon ✓
13.Ndahigwa Gakuba ✓
14.Sebulikoko Méthode ✓
15.Kabahizi Emmanuel ✓
16.Mwiseneza Maurice ✓
17.Musabyimana Théléspore ✓✓
18.Rusanganwa Théogène ✓
19.Ruzibiza Maurice ✓
20.Uwitonze Baptiste ✓
21.Dusabe Toussaint ✓
22.Uwizeyimana Pierre ✓
23.Akilimali Shema ✓
24.Mategeko Augustin ✓
25.Murangirwa Vincent ✓
26.Rutagarama Boniface ✓
27.Ndahumba Guillaume ✓
28.Nduwinkindi Nyamwasa ✓
29.Rutaganda Safari ✓
30.Mwiza Willy ✓
31.Butoto Kalema ✓
32.Hategekimana Ndamage ✓
33.Lizinde Pacifique ✓
34.Ndayisaba Védaste ✓
35.Gatera Rugaba ✓
36.Uwambayinkindi André ✓
37.Mbuto Déo ✓
38.Kimana Willy ✓
39.Nzaramba Gérard ✓
40.Rutatika Fred ✓
41.Mbayire Pierre-Céléstin ✓
42.Bizimana Jean-B. ✓
43.Kayinamura Bernard ✓
44.Nzabamwita Jean-Pierre ✓
45.Habyarimana Thaddée ✓
46.Kamanzi Wellars. ✓
47 Gatare Moise
48. Rwagatore Alphonse
49 Ngango Vincent
50 Kabanguka J. Pierre
51 Kagabo - Ndundang

GROUPE A : Salle A3 /47 Elèves.

1.Munyakabera Gratien ✓
2.Ruhara Budigigi ✓
3.Niyibizi Rémis ✓
4.Muhire Mathias ✓
5.Tuyisenge Budaraza ✓
6.Hodari Jean-Damascène ✓
7.Nyagatare Alexis ✓
8.Karambizi Jean-Claude ✓
9.Mukotanyi Claude ✓
10.Kamanzi Froduard ✓
11.Habimana Léopold ✓
12.Kajeguhakwa Claude ✓
13.Kabalisa Charles ✓
14.Kalisa Paulin ✓
15.Ntagwabira Edouard ✓
16.Murwanashyaka Patrick ✓
17.Iyamuremye Alphonse ✓
18.Twagirayezu Valens ✓
19.Semahoro Patrick ✓
20.Mudacumura Bosco ✓
21.Cyubahiro Louis ✓
22.Ntaburana Alexis ✓
23.Sebananira Justin ✓
24.Iyamuremye Emmanuel ✓
25.Habimana Vital ✓
26.Nsanzimana Didier ✓
27.Kayitaba Richard ✓
28.Nkubito Blaise ✓
29.Karekezi Silas ✓
30.Ndagijimana Jean-d'Amour ✓
31.Niyobugingo Joseph ✓
32.Ngarambe Aimé ✓
33.Nshutinamagara Hitler ✓
34.Nsengiyumva Narcisse ✓
35.Nyamukuru Adolphe ✓
36.Manzi Ndamukunze ✓
37.Kayitana Arthur ✓
38.Twahirwa Elvis ✓
39.Rudakubana Innocent ✓
40.Kazenga Fabien ✓
41.Habiyaremye Philbert ✓
42.Murindabigwi Innocent ✓
43.Rutebuka Jean-Baptiste ✓
44.Mbonigaba Martin ✓
45.Manirakiza Eric ✓
46.Gapasi Clément. ✓
47.Gakunzi Ndumuhire ✓

GROUPE B : SALLE B1/48 Elèves.

1.Ndikumana Richard ✓
2.Murenganshuro Joseph ✓
3.Gahamanyi Jean-Claude ✓
4.Gatete Alphonse ✓
5.Rwagasore Buhiga ✓
6.Mwumvaneza Lambert ✓
7.Ruberabahizi Adolphe ✓
8.Mudege Jacques ✓
9.Kayitankore Léonidas ✓
10.Rukundo Aléxis ✓
11.Rumanzi Ndamukunze ✓
12.Mugabo Victor ✓
13.Gatabazi Jean-claude ✓
14.Shingiro Yunus ✓
15.Rutabayija Ernest ✓
16.Butera Ignace ✓
17.Ngendahimana Prudence ✓
18.Afazali Gakuba ✓
19.Butera Karake ✓
20.Rukazambuga Ntamwemera ✓
21.Ngombwa Léandre ✓
22.Ngarukiye Jules ✓
23.Kirenga Charly ✓
24.Bizumuremyi Cyprien ✓
25.Hakizimana Gaetan ✓
26.Musoni Gilbert ✓
27.Abdoul Bana ✓
28.Mutware Kabuye ✓
29.Kayitare Jean-Pacifique ✓
30.Murasira Alexis ✓
31.Nzayomaze Emmanuel ✓
32.Kayitana Jean-Paul ✓
33.Rukungira Rugamba Alphonse
34.Ndereyimana Juvénal ✓
35.Musoni Wilson ✓
36.Karenganwa Alexis ✓
37.Mpezamihigo Thomas
38.Ndayambaje Jean
39.Mulindangabo Jean-Damascène
40.Nzayituriki Dominique
41.Nzabonimana Joseph
42.Shyaka Charles
43.Rudasingwa Junior
44.Mbazabagabo Michel
45.Ngabonziza Jean-Claude
46.Mbabazi Modeste
47.Rwagihuta Egide
48.Rutaganda Adéodatus
49.Ntegano Vincent
50.Kalisa Gérard

GROUPE B - SALLE B2/48 Elèves.

1.Ndoba Joseph
2.Uhoraningoga Théophile
3.Gatsinzi Jean Gabin
4.Kayihura Alphonse
5.Nahimana Ramazani
6.Mukurabarinda Floribert
7.Ntazinda Mbonyi
8.Rugaza Pierre
9.Hakizimana Luc
10.Kambanda Jean de Dieu
11.Murwanashyaka Christophe
12.Nkundineza Aphrodice
13Ntakirutimana Désiré
14.Mazimpaka Edmond
15.Kayisire Cyrille
16.Uwizeye Robert
17.Ngenzi Jean Paul
18.Nizigiyilmana Faustin
19.Batsinda Joseph
20.Karasira Jean Paul
21.Senyana Sarto
22.Uwitoonze Mudakikwa
23.Ngufu Emile
24.Minani Marc
25.Uhanayo Jean Marie
26.Rugemintwari Eugène
27.Cyubahiro Gentil
28.Musabyilmana Vincent
29.Ndagijijimana Olivier
30.Bizimana Charité
31.Nsabimana Dénis
32.Ruzindana Louis
33.Bahizi Juvénal
34.Musafiri Ildéphonse
35.Hatungimana Alfred
36.Karuranga J.M.V.
37.Mbangutse Rumenge
38.Butera Jean Marie
39.shyaka Yves
40.Munyurasi Gakara
41.Katabogama Jean Baptiste
42.Musheja Michel
43.Kayitare Ismaël
44.Munyandamutsa Callixte
45.Ntazinda Fabien.
46.Nsengiyumva Jean-Claude
47.Minani Alexandre.

1. NIYOMUGABO EMMANUEL
2. RWAGASORE ALPHONSE
3. UWIZEYIMANA ROBERT
4. ~~RWAGASORE NGIRUMPATSE MODESTE~~
5. KASABO NKUBANA
6. GAKIRE MOISE
7. IYAMUREMYE EMMY
8. ~~NSHIMIYIMANA VINCENT~~
9. MUNYANKINDI CALLIXTE
10. KAMANGWA JEAN PIERRE
11. NGANGO VINCENT

Note: State personal medical status

SECURITY: To be completed by the Security Cell.

a. Remarks: _____

Signature: _____

Name: MAMADU CASSAMA

Rank/Appointment: CAPTAIN

Note: Ensure that UNID Card is returned.

COMMUNICATIONS BRANCH.

a. Ensure the following:

(1) Telephone Bills.

(2) Comms Equipment.

b. Remarks: _____

Signature: _____

Name: _____

Rank/Appointment: _____

TRANSPORT SECTION: (To be completed by UNAMIR CTO).

a. Hand over vehicle if applicable.

b. Liberty Trip.

c. Remarks: _____

Signature: _____

Name: _____

Rank/Appointment: _____

PART III SEC CHIEF/CMO/SEC COMD/UNIT COMD

a. Remarks: _____

Note: State personal medical status

SECURITY: To be completed by the Security Cell.

a. Remarks: _____

Signature: _____

Name: JOSÉ NANQUE

Rank/Appointment: LT.

Note: Ensure that UNID Card is returned.

COMMUNICATIONS BRANCH.

a. Ensure the following:

(1) Telephone Bills.

(2) Comms Equipment.

b. Remarks: _____

Signature: _____

Name: _____

Rank/Appointment: _____

TRANSPORT SECTION: (To be completed by UNAMIR CTO).

a. Hand over vehicle if applicable.

b. Liberty Trip.

c. Remarks: _____

Signature: _____

Name: _____

Rank/Appointment: _____

PART III SEC CHIEF/CMO/SEC COMD/UNIT COMD

a. Remarks: _____

UNITED NATIONS
ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA

NATIONS UNIES
MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR
CIVPOL HQ

TO : CIVPOL COMMISSIONER
FROM :
SUBJECT : CIVPOL SITREP FROM 18:00 *TO 18:00*

I. GENERAL SITUATION IN THE SECTOR

ACTIVITIES

- *Political,-BBGNN, RPA, RGF, militia, gendarmerie*
- *Social*
- *Commercial*
- *Economic*
- *Humanitarian*

II. CRIME WAVE

1. *Report of crimes*
2. *Report of accidents*

III. INVESTIGATION

All cases under investigation and actions taken.

IV. TRAINING

V. MANPOWER

1. *Total*
2. *Available. Leave & CTO, sickness, mission*

VI. LOGISTICS

1. *Vehicles*
2. *Radios*
3. *Other equipments on hand*
4. *Request*

VII. MISCELLANEOUS

Other incidents

VIII. GENERAL ASSESSMENT

TO: THE O/C FINANCE UNAMIR
FROM: CIVPOL HQ
INFO: CAO, CCPO
DATE:
SUBJECT: LIST OF UNAMIR CIVPOL AND THEIR LOCATION FROM 95

					PERIOD				PERIOD				PERIOD				PERIOD			
SER	UNID	RANK	NAME	NAT	FROM	TO	LOC	STATUS	FROM	TO	LOC	STATUS	FROM	TO	LOC	STATUS	FROM	TO	LOC	STATUS

NAME OF SECTIONAL/UNIT HEAD:
SIGNATURE:
DATE:

TO: THE O/C FINANCE UNAMIR
FROM: CIVPOL HQ
INFO: CAO, CCPO
DATE:
SUBJECT: LIST OF UNAMIR CIVPOL AND THEIR LOCATION FROM 95

					PERIOD				PERIOD				PERIOD				PERIOD			
SER	UNID	RANK	NAME	NAT	FROM	TO	LOC	STATUS	FROM	TO	LOC	STATUS	FROM	TO	LOC	STATUS	FROM	TO	LOC	STATUS

NAME OF SECTIONAL/UNIT HEAD:
SIGNATURE:
DATE:

ANNEX 2

INVENTORY OF PERSONAL EFFECTS OF FURNITURE, HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS, AUTOMOBILES AND VALUABLES

Note: Please complete this form in the following order:

I. FURNITURE AND HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS IN:

A.	Living Room	E.	Bedroom No. 3	I.
B.	Dining Room	F.	Bedroom No. 4	J.
C.	Bedroom No. 1	G.	Office	K.
D.	Bedroom No. 2	H.	Kitchen	L.

II. AUTOMOBILE(S)

III. VALUABLES

IV. CLOTHING

Name: AL QUDAH MOH'D Jamil

Functional Title: CIVPOL Grade/Rank: Sgt.

Address: CYANGUGU Date of Inventory: 18-1-92

UNITED NATIONS
ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA

NATIONS UNIES
MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR
CIVPOL HQ

A: *SRSG* *Date:* *22/2/1995*

De: *CIVPOL Commissioner* P/O LT COL SANGARE

Réf.: *CIVPOL/memo/169/95*

Info: *OSRSG/CIVPOL Liaison Officer /FC/DFC*

Objet: *Programme de visite de Son Excellence Monsieur Shaharyar Khan SRSG à l Ecole de la Gendarmerie Nationale de Ruhengeri*

1. *Veuillez trouver ci-joint le programme de visite cité en objet.*
2. *Remerciements.*

UNITED NATIONS NATIONS UNIES

ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA

MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

Programme de Visite de l' EGENA à Ruhengeri, par son Excellence M. Shaharyar Khan, Représentant Spécial du Secrétaire Général des Nations Unies

Membres de la délégation

- *Assistant Spécial*
- *Représentant Résident du PNUD*
- *Coordinateur de UNREO*
- *Le Représentant de l' ONU*
- *Le Chef d' Etat-Major de la Gendarmerie Nationale*
- *Garde de Corps*

09h 30: *Départ de Kigali le Jeudi 23/02/95 par hélicoptère.*
L' OSRSG/CIVPOL Liaison Officer et le CIVPOL Commissioner effectueront le déplacement par route.

10h 00: *Arrivée à Ruhengeri.*
Accueil à l' aérodrome de Ruhengeri par le Colonel Cheick O. Diarra, l'OSRSG/CIVPOL Liaison Officer , le Lieutenant Colonel SANGARE Anatole Chief Police Training Officer (CPTO), le Chief Police Monitoring Team (CPMT), le Commandant du Secteur MILOBS de Ruhengeri, le Commandant de TUNBAT, les Responsables des Agences de l' ONU représentées à Ruhengeri.
- Accueil à l' entrée de l' Ecole par le Directeur des Etudes, le Représentant du Chef d' Etat-Major de la Gendarmerie Nationale, le Commandant de l' Ecole, le Préfet, le Commandant de Brigade APR.
- Honneur-présentation des Autorités)
- Exposé du Directeur des Etudes
- Visite des Lieux
- Pause
- Tour de la ville

11h 30: *- Départ à l'aérodrome pour le retour*

LEGEND

CPC	-	CHIEF POLICE COMMISSIONER
DCPC	-	DEPUTY CHIEF POLICE COMMISSIONER
CPOO	-	CHIEF POLICE OPERATIONS OFFICER
CPIO	-	CHIEF POLICE INVESTIGATION OFFICER
CPMO	-	CHIEF POLICE MONITORING OFFICER
CALOG	-	CHIEF ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS
CPTO	-	CHIEF POLICE TRAINING OFFICER
CTS	-	CHIEF TRANSMISSION SECTION
CGSS	-	CHIEF GENERAL SECRETARY SECTION.
CMS	-	CHIEF MONITORING SECTION.
CIS	-	CHIEF INVESTIGATION SECTION
CP	-	CHIEF PERSONNEL.
C.LOG.TS	-	CHIEF LOGISTIC AND TRANSPORT SECTION
L.O	-	LIAISON OFFICER
CIVPOL	-	CIVILIAN POLICE
PMT	-	POLICE MONITORING TEAMS
CIVPOL	-	CIVILIAN POLICE

PROPOSE FORMAT OF CIVPOL SITREP

I. GENERAL SITUATION IN THE SECTOR

ACTIVITIES

- *Political,-BBGNN, RPA, RGF, militia, gendarmerie*
- *Social*
- *Commercial*
- *Economic*

II. CRIME WAVE

1. *Report of crimes*
2. *Report of accidents*

III. INVESTIGATION

All cases under investigation and actions taken.

IV. TRAINING

V. MANPOWER

1. ***Total***
2. ~~***Available.***~~ ~~Deployment~~ Available, sickness, leave & CTO

VI. LOGISTICS

1. ***Vehicles***
2. ***Radios***
3. ***Other equipments on hand***
4. ***Request***

VII. GENERAL ASSESSMENT

Intelligence reports

VIII. MISCELLANEOUS

Other incidents

Communal Police.
T. C.

UNITED NATIONS

MSF 3480-05 P2 S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/RES/918 (1994)
17 May 1994

RESOLUTION 918 (1994)

Adopted by the Security Council at its 3377th meeting, on 17 May 1994

The Security Council,

Reaffirming all its previous resolutions on the situation in Rwanda, in particular its resolution 872 (1993) of 5 October 1993 by which it established the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR), its resolution 909 (1994) of 5 April 1994 which extended the mandate of UNAMIR until 29 July 1994, and its resolution 912 (1994) of 21 April 1994 by which it adjusted the mandate of UNAMIR,

Recalling the statements made by the President of the Council on 7 April 1994 (S/PRST/1994/16) and 30 April 1994 (S/PRST/1994/21),

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General dated 13 May 1994 (S/1994/565),

Reaffirming its resolution 868 (1993) of 29 September 1993 on the security of United Nations operations,

Strongly condemning the ongoing violence in Rwanda and particularly condemning the very numerous killings of civilians which have taken place in Rwanda and the impunity with which armed individuals have been able to operate and continue operating therein,

Stressing the importance of the Arusha Peace Agreement to the peaceful resolution of the conflict in Rwanda and the necessity for all parties to recommit themselves to its full implementation,

Commending the efforts of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and its organs, as well as the efforts of the Tanzanian Facilitator, in providing diplomatic, political, and humanitarian support for the implementation of the relevant resolutions of the Council,

Deeply concerned that the situation in Rwanda, which has resulted in the death of many thousands of innocent civilians, including women and children,

internal displacement of a significant percentage of the Rwandan population, and the massive exodus of refugees to neighbouring countries, constitutes a humanitarian crisis of enormous proportions,

Expressing once again its alarm at continuing reports of systematic, widespread and flagrant violations of international humanitarian law in Rwanda, as well as other violations of the rights to life and property,

Recalling in this context that the killing of members of an ethnic group with the intention of destroying such a group, in whole or in part, constitutes a crime punishable under international law,

Strongly urging all parties to cease forthwith any incitement, especially through the mass media, to violence or ethnic hatred,

Recalling also its request to the Secretary-General to collect information on the responsibility for the tragic incident that resulted in the death of the Presidents of Rwanda and Burundi,

Recalling further that it had requested the Secretary-General to make proposals for the investigation of reports of serious violations of international humanitarian law during the conflict,

Underlining the urgent need for coordinated international action to alleviate the suffering of the Rwandan people and to help restore peace in Rwanda, and in this connection welcoming cooperation between the United Nations and the OAU as well as with countries of the region, especially the facilitator of the Arusha peace process,

Desiring in this context to expand the mandate of UNAMIR for humanitarian purposes, and stressing the importance it attaches to the support and cooperation of the parties for the successful implementation of all aspects of that mandate,

Reaffirming its commitment to the unity and territorial integrity of Rwanda,

Recognizing that the people of Rwanda bear ultimate responsibility for national reconciliation and reconstruction of their country,

Deeply disturbed by the magnitude of the human suffering caused by the conflict and concerned that the continuation of the situation in Rwanda constitutes a threat to peace and security in the region,

A

1. Demands that all parties to the conflict immediately cease hostilities, agree to a cease-fire, and bring an end to the mindless violence and carnage engulfing Rwanda;

2. Welcomes the report of the Secretary-General dated 13 May 1994 (S/1994/565);

3. Decides to expand UNAMIR's mandate under resolution 912 (1994) to include the following additional responsibilities within the limits of the resources available to it:

(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;

4. 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;

5. Authorizes in this context an expansion of the UNAMIR force level up to 5,500 troops;

6. Requests the Secretary-General, as recommended in his report, and as a first phase, immediately to redeploy to Rwanda the UNAMIR military observers currently in Nairobi and to bring up to full strength the elements of the mechanized infantry battalion currently in Rwanda;

7. Further requests the Secretary-General to report as soon as possible on the next phase of UNAMIR's deployment including, inter alia, on the cooperation of the parties, progress towards a cease-fire, availability of resources and the proposed duration of the mandate for further review and action, as required, by the Council;

8. Encourages the Secretary-General to accelerate his efforts, in conjunction with the Secretary-General of the OAU, to obtain from Member States the necessary personnel to enable deployment of the expanded UNAMIR to proceed urgently;

9. Invites Member States to respond promptly to the Secretary-General's request for the resources required, including logistical support capability for rapid deployment of the UNAMIR expanded force level and its support in the field;

10. Strongly urges all parties in Rwanda to cooperate fully with UNAMIR in the implementation of its mandate and in particular in ensuring its freedom of movement and the unimpeded delivery of humanitarian assistance, and further calls upon them to treat Kigali airport as a neutral zone under the control of UNAMIR;

11. Demands that all parties in Rwanda strictly respect the persons and premises of the United Nations and other organizations serving in Rwanda, and refrain from any acts of intimidation or violence against personnel engaged in humanitarian and peace-keeping work;

12. Commends the efforts of [illegible]

3480-05 PS

assistance, encourages them to continue and increase such assistance, and urges others to provide such assistance;

B

Determining that the situation in Rwanda constitutes a threat to peace and security in the region,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

13. Decides that all States shall prevent the sale or supply to Rwanda by their nationals or from their territories or using their flag vessels or aircraft of arms and related matériel of all types, including weapons and ammunition, military vehicles and equipment, paramilitary police equipment and spare parts;

14. Decides also to establish, in accordance with rule 28 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, a Committee of the Security Council consisting of all the members of the Council, to undertake the following tasks and to report on its work to the Council with its observations and recommendations:

(a) To seek from all States information regarding the action taken by them concerning the effective implementation of the embargo imposed by paragraph 13 above;

(b) To consider any information brought to its attention by States concerning violations of the embargo, and in that context to make recommendations to the Council on ways of increasing the effectiveness of the embargo;

(c) To recommend appropriate measures in response to violations of the embargo imposed by paragraph 13 above and provide information on a regular basis to the Secretary-General for general distribution to Member States;

15. Calls upon all States, including States not Members of the United Nations, and international organizations to act strictly in accordance with the provisions of the present resolution, notwithstanding the existence of any rights or obligations conferred or imposed by any international agreement or any contract entered into or any licence or permit granted prior to the date of the adoption of this resolution;

16. Decides that the provisions set forth in paragraphs 13 and 15 above do not apply to activities related to UNAMIR and UNOMUR;

17. Requests the Secretary-General to provide all necessary assistance to the Committee and to make the necessary arrangements in the Secretariat for this purpose;

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C

18. Requests the Secretary-General to present a report as soon as possible on the investigation of serious violations of international humanitarian law committed in Rwanda during the conflict;

19. Invites the Secretary-General and his Special Representative, in coordination with the OAU and countries in the region, to continue their efforts to achieve a political settlement in Rwanda within the framework of the Arusha Peace Agreement;

20. Decides to keep the situation in Rwanda under constant review and requests the Secretary-General to report further, including on the humanitarian situation, within five weeks of the adoption of this resolution and again in good time before the expiration of the current mandate of UNAMIR;

21. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

NATIONS
UNIES

S

Conseil de sécurité

MSF 3480-05 P7

Distr.
GÉNÉRALE

S/RES/918 (1994)
17 mai 1994

RESOLUTION 918 (1994)

Adoptée par le Conseil de sécurité à sa 3377e séance, le 17 mai 1994

Le Conseil de sécurité,

Réaffirmant toutes ses résolutions précédentes sur la situation au Rwanda, en particulier sa résolution 872 (1993) du 5 octobre 1993 portant création de la Mission des Nations Unies pour l'assistance au Rwanda (MINUAR), sa résolution 909 (1994) du 5 avril 1994, par laquelle il a prorogé le mandat de la MINUAR jusqu'au 29 juillet 1994 et sa résolution 912 (1994) du 21 avril 1994 par laquelle il a modifié le mandat de la MINUAR,

Rappelant les déclarations faites par le Président du Conseil le 7 avril 1994 (S/PRST/1994/16) et le 30 avril 1994 (S/PRST/1994/21),

Ayant examiné le rapport du Secrétaire général en date du 13 mai 1994 (S/1994/565),

Réaffirmant sa résolution 868 (1993) du 29 septembre 1993 sur la sécurité des opérations des Nations Unies,

Condamnant vigoureusement les violences en cours au Rwanda et réprouvant en particulier les très nombreux massacres de civils qui ont été commis dans ce pays et l'impunité avec laquelle des individus armés ont pu y opérer et continuent d'y opérer,

Soulignant l'importance de l'Accord de paix d'Arusha pour le règlement pacifique du conflit au Rwanda, et la nécessité pour toutes les parties de s'engager de nouveau à le mettre en oeuvre intégralement,

Se félicitant des efforts entrepris par l'Organisation de l'unité africaine (OUA) et ses organes, ainsi que des efforts déployés par le facilitateur tanzanien, afin de soutenir sur les plans diplomatique, politique et humanitaire la mise en oeuvre des résolutions pertinentes du Conseil,

Profondément préoccupé de ce que la situation au Rwanda, qui a causé la mort de nombreux milliers de civils innocents, dont des femmes et des enfants le déplacement à l'intérieur du pays d'un pourcentage important de la popula- pel-wandaise et l'exode massif de réfugiés vers les pays voisins, constitue un orga-ise humanitaire d'une ampleur gigantesque,
d'int
et du

MSF 7480-05 P9

3. Décide d'élargir le mandat confié à la MINUAR par la résolution 912 (1994) afin d'y inclure, dans la limite des ressources dont elle dispose, les responsabilités supplémentaires suivantes :

a) Contribuer à la sécurité et à la protection des personnes déplacées, des réfugiés et des civils en danger au Rwanda, y compris par la création et le maintien, là où il sera possible, de zones humanitaires sûres;

b) Assurer la sécurité et l'appui de la distribution des secours et des opérations d'assistance humanitaire;

4. Est conscient que la MINUAR peut se voir contrainte d'agir dans l'exercice de la légitime défense contre des personnes ou des groupes qui menacent des secteurs et populations protégés, le personnel des Nations Unies et d'autres personnels humanitaires ou les moyens utilisés pour acheminer et distribuer les secours humanitaires;

5. Autorise dans ce contexte un accroissement des effectifs de la MINUAR, à concurrence de 5 500 hommes;

6. Prie le Secrétaire général, ainsi qu'il est recommandé dans son rapport, et dans un premier temps, de redéployer immédiatement au Rwanda les observateurs militaires de la MINUAR actuellement à Nairobi et de porter à leur plein effectif les éléments du bataillon d'infanterie mécanisée se trouvant actuellement au Rwanda;

7. Prie en outre le Secrétaire général de présenter dès que possible un rapport sur la phase suivante du déploiement de la MINUAR, y compris notamment sur la coopération des parties, les progrès accomplis en vue d'un cessez-le-feu, les ressources disponibles et la durée du mandat envisagée, afin que le Conseil puisse poursuivre son examen de la question et agir en tant que de besoin;

8. Encourage le Secrétaire général à accélérer les efforts qu'il déploie, conjointement avec le Secrétaire général de l'OUA, afin d'obtenir des États Membres le personnel nécessaire pour que le déploiement de la MINUAR élargie puisse être effectué d'urgence;

9. Invite les États Membres à répondre promptement à la demande du Secrétaire général concernant les ressources nécessaires, y compris une capacité de soutien logistique qui permette de déployer rapidement les effectifs renforcés de la MINUAR et de leur assurer un appui sur le terrain;

10. Demande très instamment à toutes les parties au Rwanda de coopérer pleinement avec la MINUAR dans l'accomplissement de son mandat, et en particulier de l'aider à assurer sa liberté de mouvement et l'acheminement sans entrave de l'assistance humanitaire, et leur demande en outre de traiter l'aéroport de Kigali comme une zone neutre sous le contrôle de la MINUAR;

11. Exige que toutes les parties au Rwanda respectent rigoureusement les personnes et les locaux de l'Organisation des Nations Unies et des autres organisations travaillant au Rwanda, et s'abstiennent de tout acte d'intimidation ou de violence contre le personnel chargé des tâches humanitaires et du maintien de la paix;

MSF 3480-05 p10

12. Se félicite de l'action des États, des organismes des Nations Unies et des organisations non gouvernementales qui ont fourni une aide humanitaire et autre, encourage ceux-ci à continuer d'apporter leur aide et à l'accroître, et invite instamment ceux qui ne l'ont pas encore fait à fournir une aide de ce type;

B.

Considérant que la situation au Rwanda constitue une menace à la paix et à la sécurité dans la région,

Agissant en vertu du Chapitre VII de la Charte des Nations Unies,

13. Décide que tous les États empêcheront la vente ou la livraison au Rwanda, par leurs nationaux ou à partir de leur territoire, ou au moyen de navires battant leur pavillon ou d'aéronefs ayant leur nationalité, d'armements et de matériels connexes de tous types, y compris les armes et les munitions, les véhicules et le matériel militaires, le matériel de police paramilitaire et les pièces de rechange;

14. Décide également de créer, conformément à l'article 28 du règlement intérieur provisoire du Conseil de sécurité, un Comité du Conseil de sécurité composé de tous les membres du Conseil qui sera chargé d'entreprendre les tâches suivantes et de lui présenter un rapport sur ses travaux contenant ses observations et recommandations :

a) Solliciter auprès de tous les États des informations sur les mesures qu'ils ont prises aux fins de l'application efficace de l'embargo décidé au paragraphe 13 ci-dessus;

b) Examiner toute information que des États lui communiqueraient au sujet d'éventuelles violations de l'embargo et, dans ce contexte, lui soumettre des recommandations quant aux moyens d'accroître l'efficacité de l'embargo;

c) Recommander des mesures appropriées à envisager pour répondre à d'éventuelles violations de l'embargo décidé au paragraphe 13 ci-dessus et fournir régulièrement au Secrétaire général des informations aux fins de distribution générale aux États Membres;

15. Demande à tous les États, y compris ceux qui ne sont pas membres de l'Organisation des Nations Unies, et à toutes les organisations internationales de se conformer strictement aux dispositions de la présente résolution, nonobstant l'existence de droits conférés ou d'obligations imposées par un accord international ou un contrat conclus ou par une licence ou une autorisation accordées avant la date d'adoption de la présente résolution;

16. Décide que les dispositions énoncées aux paragraphes 13 et 15 ci-dessus ne s'appliquent pas aux activités relatives à la MINUAR et à la MONUOR;

17. Prie le Secrétaire général d'apporter toute l'assistance voulue au Comité et de prendre au Secrétariat les dispositions nécessaires pour ce faire

C. 3480-05 P11/11

18. Prie le Secrétaire général de lui présenter aussi tôt que possible un rapport d'enquête sur les violations graves du droit international humanitaire commises au Rwanda durant le conflit;

19. Invite le Secrétaire général et son Représentant spécial à poursuivre, en coordination avec l'OUA et les pays de la région, les efforts qu'ils déploient pour susciter un règlement politique au Rwanda dans le cadre de l'Accord de paix d'Arusha;

20. Décide de garder la situation au Rwanda constamment à l'étude et prie le Secrétaire général de lui présenter de nouveaux rapports sur la situation, humanitaire notamment, dans les cinq semaines qui suivront l'adoption de la présente résolution, puis, de nouveau, suffisamment tôt avant l'expiration du mandat en cours de la MINUAR;

21. Décide de rester activement saisi de la question.

Communal Police
UNCIV POL Reg. 217
20/2.

CMPO & circulate

UNITED NATIONS **NATIONS UNIES**

ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA

MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

From: Col K M Tutt
DCOS (Sp)
HQ UNAMIR

Extn 11109

To: List A, B , C and CMPO

File Reference: 4000.1/LOG-57

Date: 19 Feb 95

Subject: MEDAL PARADES

1. The DFC has directed that the presentation of medals to Force HQ personnel and MILOBS must continue to take place with due ceremony.

2. Staff and MILOBS who may not wish, or who are unable to receive their medals with their national contingents should receive it at a Force Medal Parade to be held every second month and organised by the CMPO. The next parade is to be held in March.

3. The CMPO in consultation with the MA to the FC, MA to the DFC and the DCMO is to arrange a formal parade of two contingents one of Staff and one of MILOBS each commanded by an officer with the senior officer recipient commanding the overall parade. The Commanding Officer of one of the National contingents with a band is to be requested to make his band available to further enhance the tone of this parade.

Circulate CPOO

Communic received/CO
T.C.
Reg. 218
20/2

File: 2000(G2)

Date: 17Feb 95

From: UNAMIR HQ

To: List D/CO
UNAMIR HQ/SDO/G2

ACCURACY IN REPORTING

1. Every day one or more units submit reports containing vague details of incidents. These types of reports raise more questions than they answer and necessitates someone chasing down the missing information in an effort to obtain an accurate report of the event.

2. The effort necessary to achieve the required detail can be minimized if duty and/or operations officers at all levels were to answer the following questions when they are preparing and receiving reports:

a. **WHAT** happened: a short accurate description of the incident, usually in the chronological sequence that the incident developed and concluding with what further action will be taken by the various people, unit(s) and agencies involved;

b. **WHERE** did it happen: the location of the incident should be as specific as possible but at a minimum the report must include the name of the closest community and the community's grid reference.

c. **WHEN** did it happen: the time of the incident and any significant action(s) within the incident should be identified preferably with a date/time group (ie 161420 Feb 95)

d. **WHO** was involved: the individual who made the initial report should be identified as well as anyone who was affected by the incident or took an active part in the incident. In identifying people, their full names should be given and any official title, position or rank included. For UN personnel, their UNID number should also be included to aid in identifying these people at a later date if necessary.

e. **WHY**: an explanation of the reason why the incident occurred. In providing this detail the source of the reason should be identified so that its credibility can be assessed. If the reason is unknown then any opinion expressed should be stated as such.

3. The UNAMIR Operations Duty Officers will be instructed to critically read all incoming reports against the above questions and to automatically seek clarification where points are unclear or unanswered. This however should be unecessary if units observe the elements of reporting and remember that brevity should not be at the expense of clarity.

4. If reports continue to be received which do not include the above elements then we will insist on a proforma which provides the necessary details.

A. Apogan Yella
Lieutenant-Colonel
for Commander UNAMIR

4 OCTOBRE 1977 — ARRÊTÉ PRÉSIDENTIEL n° 285/03.

Organisation de la Police communale. (*J.O.*, 1977, p. 463).

1. — La Police communale est une force constituée au niveau de la commune. Elle est placée sous l'autorité du bourgmestre qui l'utilise dans sa tâche de maintien et de rétablissement de l'ordre public et d'exécution des lois et règlements.

2. — Sans préjudice aux dispositions du présent arrêté, les membres du corps de la Police communale sont soumis aux dispositions de l'Arrêté Présidentiel n° 254/03 du 25 novembre 1975 déterminant le statut du personnel communal.

3. — Dans chaque commune, le corps de la Police communale comprend:

— un brigadier;

— un brigadier-adjoint;

— des policiers.

4. — Le bourgmestre assume l'entière responsabilité de l'organisation, du fonctionnement et du contrôle du corps de la police communale. Il est aidé dans cette tâche par le brigadier.

5. — Tout candidat policier communal doit remplir les conditions suivantes:

1) Etre de nationalité rwandaise.

2) Etre de bonnes conduite, vie et mœurs;

3) Avoir 18 ans révolus et ne pas dépasser l'âge de 25 ans; toutefois, les candidats ayant la qualité de réserviste des Forces Armées Rwandaises sont admissibles jusqu'à l'âge de 35 ans;

4) N'avoir subi aucune condamnation d'emprisonnement de six mois ou plus;

5) Etre porteur d'un certificat d'études justifiant la réussite d'au moins les six premières années primaires;

6) Satisfaire aux tests d'aptitude physique et professionnelle;

7) Produire une attestation médicale récente de bonne santé.

A conditions égales, les réservistes des Forces Armées Rwandaises ont priorité sur les autres candidats.

6. — Tout candidat qui réunit les conditions prescrites à l'article 5 du présent arrêté, est engagé à titre provisoire pour une durée d'un an. Deux mois avant l'expiration du stage, le bourgmestre établit un rapport qu'il soumet au Conseil communal pour avis.

Sauf décision contraire, consignée dans le rapport, l'expiration du délai de stage emporte admission d'office du stagiaire comme policier communal à titre définitif.

7. — Le commandement de la Police communale est assuré par un brigadier placé sous l'autorité du bourgmestre. Il est assisté par un brigadier-adjoint qui le remplace en cas d'absence ou d'empêchement.

Le brigadier et le brigadier-adjoint sont choisis parmi les policiers communaux et nommés conformément aux *articles 76 à 79* de la Loi du 23 novembre 1963 portant organisation communale.

Le brigadier est de préférence réserviste des Forces Armées Rwandaises mais doit être porteur d'un certificat d'études de trois ans post-primaires au moins. Exceptionnellement, l'autorité nantie du pouvoir de nomination peut désigner au poste de brigadier tout autre membre de la Police communale justifiant d'une compétence ou d'une expérience équivalente.

— Voir actuellement les articles 92 à 95 de cette loi, p. 47.

8. — Le brigadier est responsable, notamment:

1) du bon fonctionnement et de la discipline de la Police communale;

2) de la répartition des tâches et de la transmission des ordres;

3) du bon entretien de l'équipement et de l'armement;

4) de l'entraînement physique et de l'inspection régulière des policiers.

9. — Une formation complémentaire peut être dispensée aux policiers communaux à l'Ecole Nationale de Gendarmerie.

10. — Des stages de formation ou de recyclage sont organisés périodiquement dans toutes les préfectures à l'intention des policiers communaux. L'organisation de ces stages est assurée par le Ministre ayant la Gendarmerie dans ses attributions.

Au cours de leur formation, les policiers communaux sont logés et nourris aux frais de l'Etat.

11. — L'enseignement dispensé aux policiers communaux en stage porte sur l'usage des armes, les techniques de lutte contre le banditisme et la criminalité, les principes du Code pénal et du Code de procédure pénale, l'administration communale et le civisme, ainsi que toute autre matière que l'autorité organisatrice du stage jugera nécessaire d'inscrire au programme.

Après le stage, un rapport d'activité est dressé et versé au dossier de chaque participant.

12. — Au niveau communal, le brigadier fait exécuter le programme d'instructions relatives à la formation physique, professionnelle et civique des policiers.

13. — La commune met à la disposition de la Police l'habillement et l'armement.

14. — Le brigadier procède, au moins une fois par semaine, à l'inspection de la tenue des policiers et du matériel mis à leur disposition

15. — Le brigadier apprécie, sous son entière responsabilité, l'opportunité de remettre une arme à un membre de la Police, eu égard à la mission à accomplir. A la fin de la mission, l'arme est immédiatement remise au brigadier qui s'assure de son état avant de la ranger au dépot de la commune.

16. — Tous les trois mois, le bourgmestre remet au préfet un rapport sur les activités de la Police communale et une copie pour information au responsable de la Gendarmerie du ressort.

17. — Notre Ministre de l'Intérieur et Notre Ministre de la Défense Nationale sont chargés de l'exécution du présent arrêté.

18. — Le présent arrêté entre en vigueur le 4 octobre 1977.

Délimitation des secteurs

10 NOVEMBRE 1975 — ARRÊTÉ PRÉSIDENTIEL n° 251/03.

Limites des secteurs dans les communes.

(*J.O.*, 1975, p. 695).

1. — Les communes dont les noms figurent dans la colonne (1) du tableau annexé au présent arrêté sont divisés en secteurs dont la dénomination est indiquée dans la colonne (2).

2. — Les secteurs sont composés de collines dont les noms sont mentionnés dans la colonne (3) du même tableau.

3. — Notre Ministre de l'Intérieur est chargé de l'exécution du présent arrêté.

4. — Le présent arrêté sort ses effets à la date du 1er octobre 1974, sauf pour les communes urbaines de Nyarugenge et de Ngoma et les communes de Butamwa et de Huye où il entre en vigueur le 1er mai 1975.

— Nous ne reproduisons pas l'annexe à cet arrêté, trop long et dont l'intérêt est limité.

[illegible] ARRÊTÉ [illegible]

DÉSIGNATION [illegible] 3.

Organisation de la Police communale.
(*J.O.*, 1977, p. 463).

1. — La Police communale est une force constituée au niveau de la commune. Elle est placée sous l'autorité du bourgmestre qui l'utilise dans sa tâche de maintien et de rétablissement de l'ordre public et d'exécution des lois et règlements.

2. — Sans préjudice aux dispositions du présent arrêté, les membres du corps de la Police communale sont soumis aux dispositions de l'Arrêté Présidentiel n° 254/03 du 25 novembre 1975 déterminant le statut du personnel communal.

3. — Dans chaque commune, le corps de la Police communale comprend:

— un brigadier;
— un brigadier-adjoint;
— des policiers.

4. — Le bourgmestre assume l'entière responsabilité de l'organisation, du fonctionnement et du contrôle du corps de la police communale. Il est aidé dans cette tâche par le brigadier.

5. — Tout candidat policier communal doit remplir les conditions suivantes

1) Etre de nationalité rwandaise;

2) Jouir de bonnes réputation, vie et moeurs;

3) Avoir 18 ans révolus et ne pas dépasser l'âge de 25 ans; toutefois, les candidats ayant la qualité de réserviste des Forces Armées Rwandaises sont admissibles jusqu'à l'âge de 35 ans;

4) N'avoir subi aucune condamnation d'emprisonnement de six mois ou plus;

5) Etre porteur d'un certificat d'études justifiant la réussite d'au moins les six premières années primaires;

6) Satisfaire aux tests d'aptitude physique et professionnelle;

7) Produire une attestation médicale récente de bonne santé.

[illegible] Armées Rwandaises [illegible] sur les autres candidats.

6. — Tout candidat qui réunit les conditions prescrites à l'article 5 du présent arrêté, est engagé à titre provisoire pour une durée d'un an. Deux mois avant l'expiration du stage, le bourgmestre établit un rapport qu'il soumet au Conseil communal pour avis.

Sauf décision contraire, consignée dans le rapport, l'expiration du délai de stage emporte admission d'office du stagiaire comme policier communal à titre définitif.

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— Voir actuellement les articles 92 à 95 de cette loi [illegible]

8. — Le brigadier est responsable, notamment:

1) du bon fonctionnement et de la discipline de la Police communale;

2) de la répartition des tâches et de la transmission des ordres;

3) du bon entretien de l'équipement et de l'armement;

4) de l'entraînement physique et de l'inspection régulière des policiers.

9. — Une formation complémentaire peut être dispensée aux policiers communaux à l'Ecole Nationale de Gendarmerie.

[illegible] à l'intention des policiers communaux. L'organisation de ces stages est assurée par le Ministre ayant la Gendarmerie dans ses attributions.

Au cours de leur formation, les policiers communaux sont logés et nourris aux frais de l'Etat.

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Après le stage, un rapport d'activité est dressé et versé au dossier de chaque participant.

12. — Au niveau communal, le brigadier fait exécuter le programme d'instructions relatives à la formation physique, professionnelle et civique des policiers.

13. — La commune met à la disposition de la Police l'habillement et l'armement.

14. — Le brigadier procède, au moins une fois par semaine, à l'inspection de la tenue des policiers et du matériel mis à leur disposition.

15. — Le brigadier apprécie, sous son entière responsabilité, l'opportunité de remettre [illegible] un membre de la Police, en état à la [illegible] à commettre. A la fin de la présente [illegible] immédiatement remises au brigadier qui s'assure de son état avant de la ranger au dépôt de la commune.

16. — Tous les trois mois, le bourgmestre remet au préfet un rapport sur les activités de la Police communale et une copie pour information au responsable de la Gendarmerie du ressort.

17. — Notre Ministre de l'Intérieur et Notre Ministre de la Défense Nationale sont chargés de l'exécution du présent arrêté.

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2. — Les secteurs sont composés de collines dont les noms sont mentionnés dans la colonne (3) du même tableau.

3. — Notre Ministre de l'Intérieur est chargé de l'exécution du présent arrêté.

4. — Le présent arrêté [illegible] du 1er octobre 1974 [illegible] urbaines de Nyarugenge et de [illegible] communes de Butamwa et de Huye [illegible] en vigueur le 1er mai 1975.

— Nous ne reproduisons pas l'annexe à cet arrêté, trop [illegible] et dont l'intérêt est limité.

Commander Force
T. C.

UNITED NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/26927
30 December 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE UNITED NATIONS ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA

INTRODUCTION

1. The present report is submitted in response to Security Council resolution 872 (1993) of 5 October 1993, by which the Council established the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR) for a period of six months, subject to the proviso that it would be extended beyond the initial 90 days upon a review by the Council based on a report from the Secretary-General as to whether or not substantive progress had been made towards the implementation of the Arusha peace agreement.

2. By the same resolution, the Security Council also approved the Secretary-General's proposal that the United Nations Observer Mission Uganda-Rwanda (UNOMUR), established by Council resolution 486 (1993), should be integrated within UNAMIR. Finally, the Security Council invited the Secretary-General to report on the progress of UNAMIR following its initial deployment, and resolved to review as appropriate, on the basis of that report, the requirement for further deployments in the scale and composition recommended by the Secretary-General in his report of 24 September 1993 (S/26488).

3. The Arusha peace agreement, signed on 4 August 1993, called on the United Nations to play a major support role during a 22-month transitional period, beginning with the installation of a broad-based transitional government and ending with the holding of national elections. The Security Council in resolution 872 (1993) authorized UNAMIR, inter alia, to contribute to the security of the city of Kigali through the establishment of a weapons-secure area; to monitor observance of the cease-fire agreement, including cantonment, demobilization and integration of the armed forces of the parties; to monitor the security situation during the final period of the transitional government's mandate; to assist with mine clearance, primarily through training programmes; to investigate, at the request of the parties or on its own initiative, instances of alleged non-compliance with the provisions of the Arusha peace agreement; to monitor the process of repatriation of Rwandese refugees and resettlement of displaced persons; to assist in the coordination of humanitarian assistance activities in conjunction with relief operations; and to investigate and report on incidents regarding the activities of the Gendarmerie and police.

93-73167 (E) 030194 030194

I. POLITICAL ASPECTS

4. My Special Representative, appointed in pursuance of paragraph 10 of Security Council resolution 872 (1993), arrived in Kigali on 23 November 1993 and established his headquarters in the Rwandese capital. Since his arrival, my Special Representative has established contacts and working relations with the parties signatories to the Arusha peace agreement as well as with the diplomatic missions accredited to the Rwandese Government and the religious and traditional leaders of the country. Pursuant to resolution 872 (1993), my Special Representative will help in bringing about the appropriate political environment to promote and enhance a dialogue between the parties to the Arusha peace agreement.

5. In his meetings with representatives of concerned Governments and diplomats, my Special Representative stressed the need to harmonize their efforts and activities with those of UNAMIR in order to reach a successful conclusion of the Arusha peace agreement. Following a series of violent incidents in the months of November and December 1993, which caused the death of some 40 persons, my Special Representative undertook several initiatives in order to help defuse the tension prevalent in the country and to get the parties signatories to the Arusha peace agreement to renew their commitment to implement the peace plan.

6. Those initiatives included the convening of a meeting between the Government of the Rwandese Republic and the Rwandese Patriotic Front (RPF) at Kinihira, 80 kilometres from Kigali. At that meeting, the two parties issued a joint declaration in which they reaffirmed their commitment to do their utmost in order to achieve the goals set by the Arusha peace agreement, namely peace and national reconciliation. They agreed to set up a broad-based transitional government before 31 December 1993. During that meeting, the Chairman of RPF reaffirmed that the Front was more willing than ever to respect all its commitments, especially the one relating to the cantonment of its security battalion in Kigali.

II. MILITARY ASPECTS

7. By paragraph 12 of resolution 872 (1993), the Security Council requested me to conclude expeditiously an agreement on the status of UNAMIR and its personnel in Rwanda. The Council requested that this agreement come into force as near as possible to the outset of the operation and no later than 30 days after the adoption of the resolution. Following the adoption of resolution 872 (1993), a draft status of forces agreement was presented to the Government of Rwanda. After consultations with the Government, the agreement was signed on 5 November 1993. A copy of the agreement was then forwarded to RPF, which confirmed its readiness to cooperate in the implementation of its provisions.

8. It will be recalled that in my report of 24 September 1993 (S/26488) I had proposed, and the Council had approved, a concept of operations with an implementation schedule comprising four phases. Phase I commenced on 5 October 1993 with the adoption by the Council of resolution 872 (1993). During this phase, preparations for the establishment of a secure area in Kigali

were to be made, the monitoring of the cease-fire between the two parties in the demilitarized zone (DMZ) was to be undertaken by UNAMIR and the foreign forces stationed in Kigali were to depart. This phase was to last approximately 90 days, until the establishment of the broad-based transitional government in Kigali. Phase II would begin the day after the transitional government was installed and would end when the preparations for the disengagement, demobilization and integration of the armed forces and Gendarmerie were completed. It was estimated that this phase would also last about 90 days. Phase III would comprise the actual disengagement, demobilization and integration process. The duration of this phase was estimated at about 9 months. Finally, during phase IV, which would last 10 months, UNAMIR would assist in maintaining a secure environment and creating conditions conducive to the holding of free and fair elections.

9. As stated in my report of 24 September, it was foreseen that the strength of military personnel required for the implementation of UNAMIR's mandate would stand at 1,428 all ranks by the end of phase I and that it would reach a peak at the end of phase II, with a total of 2,548 military personnel. A process of gradual reduction would begin during phase III, leading to a residual strength of some 930 military personnel by the beginning of phase IV.

10. In my implementation plan, I had indicated that the mission's operations would be divided into five sectors, including a Kigali sector and a demilitarized zone sector. Two other sectors would be located with the Rwandese Government forces (RGF) and the forces of the Rwandese Patriotic Front (RPF) respectively (see attached map). For internal administrative purposes, UNOMUR would be considered as the fifth sector.

11. The Force Commander of UNAMIR, General Romeo A. Dallaire (Canada), arrived in Kigali on 22 October 1993, followed by an advance party of 21 military personnel on 27 October 1993. On 1 November, as foreseen in my report, the OAU Neutral Military Observer Group (NMOG II), which had been monitoring the cease-fire in the DMZ, was integrated into UNAMIR. UNAMIR's headquarters were formally inaugurated on 17 November in the presence of General Juvenal Habyarimana, President of Rwanda. The Force headquarters has been able to fulfil most of its projected tasks for phase I, though under certain logistic constraints due to delays in the arrival of vehicles, communications equipment and other supplies.

12. The Kigali sector headquarters has developed a calendar and operational plans for the establishment of the weapons-secure area, for the movement of an RPF security battalion to Kigali and for the conduct of other tasks in the area, as foreseen in my previous report. The Kigali weapons-secure area was established on 24 December and the RPF security battalion arrived in Kigali on 28 December 1993. Intensive discussions are being held with the parties with a view to facilitating the installation of the transitional government by the end of the month.

13. The demilitarized zone sector headquarters was established upon the arrival of the advance party and became operational on 1 November 1993 when the NMOG II elements were absorbed into UNAMIR. Until now it has not been possible, in the absence of the necessary logistic support, to deploy personnel to Byumba.

However, the deployment of the required equipment is expected to take place in January 1994.

14. The Military Observer Group headquarters was established from elements of the advance party and NMOG II and became operational on 7 November. It has been commanding and administering all deployed military observers. It has also been conducting valuable reconnaissance of both parties' sector headquarters locations, as well as liaison tasks and investigations.

15. In addition, the Military Observer Group has been given the task of following the situation which developed on the southern border of Rwanda following the coup d'état of 21 October 1993 in Burundi. The unexpected flow of Burundese refugees into Rwanda, as well as allegations of cross-border military movement, have taxed the operations of the observers. In this connection, I instructed Under-Secretary-General James O. C. Jonah, who was in Burundi to attend the funeral of President Ndadaye, to visit the southern border area of Rwanda in order to assess the situation. Mr. Jonah travelled from Bujumbura to Kigali by road on 7 December and was thus able to observe the impact of the sudden flow of Burundese refugees in that area. While in Kigali, Mr. Jonah discussed the Burundese crisis with President Habyarimana and urged his assistance in reducing tensions in Burundi.

16. Although the southern region is at present reasonably quiet, the relative ease of access to considerable arms and the ethnic tensions amongst and around the refugees have created a potentially destabilizing situation which had not been foreseen in my initial assessment of requirements for the mission. For the time being, the Force Commander is attempting to reallocate personnel within the overall resources projected in my report of 24 September. This solution may be acceptable for the near term if the flow of observers planned for phase II is deployed on an urgent basis. If, however, experience and circumstances were to require additional observers, I would bring this matter to the attention of the Security Council for its consideration.

17. The RGF and RPF sector headquarters are in the process of being established. A small liaison office was opened in Milindi, within the RPF sector, following tensions in the north-western part of the country. The Military Observer Group is performing the necessary liaison and reconnaissance functions in the RGF zone.

18. It will be recalled that in paragraph 8 of resolution 872 (1993) the Security Council invited me to report on the requirements for further deployments, especially in the demilitarized zone. During the month of November, two separate incidents, in which some 60 civilians were brutally killed, took place in the vicinity of Ruhengeri. The nature of these attacks, directed against civilians primarily in and around the DMZ, has underscored the need for UNAMIR promptly to acquire the capability to monitor the area effectively. The investigations conducted into these killings by UNAMIR observers have revealed that a well-armed and reportedly ruthless group was operating in the area, with a view to disrupting or even derailing the peace process. The precarious security situation in that region confirms the need for a fully equipped infantry battalion, to enable UNAMIR to monitor the

demilitarized zone and provide a safe environment for the large population living in the area.

19. The deployment of the Kigali battalion, composed of contingents from Belgium and Bangladesh, was completed in the first part of December. As a result, the foreign troops stationed in Kigali were able to complete their withdrawal on 15 December 1993. Regarding other elements of UNAMIR, 26 of the 50 members of the projected Medical Platoon have been deployed. Pending completion of the deployment of this unit, the Belgian contingent has agreed to allow the use of its Hercules aircraft for air evacuation in emergency cases. The 20 members of the movement control platoon and the 5 members of the military police group have also been deployed.

20. On 27 December 1993, the composition of UNAMIR consisted of a total of 1,260 military personnel, from Austria (5), Bangladesh (564), Belgium (424), Botswana (9), Brazil (13), Canada (2), the Congo (25), Fiji (1), Ghana (37), Hungary (4), Mali (10), the Netherlands (10), Poland (5), Senegal (39), Slovakia (5), Togo (15), Tunisia (61), Uruguay (21) and Zimbabwe (10). These figures include the 81 military observers serving with UNOMUR (see S/26878).

21. The composition of the military component of UNAMIR has revealed a need for interpreters/translators which had not been anticipated in my report of 24 September. A small number of interpreters/translators will therefore be put at the disposal of UNAMIR to assist its military personnel in the performance of their mandated tasks. I intend to reflect the financial impact in my next report to the General Assembly on the financing of UNAMIR.

III. CIVILIAN POLICE

22. The Arusha peace agreement called on the United Nations to assist in maintaining public security through the monitoring and verification of the activities of the Gendarmerie and communal police. In my report of 24 September, I had indicated that in order to verify that law and order were maintained effectively and impartially, a small United Nations civilian police unit consisting of 60 police officers would be required by UNAMIR. It has not so far been possible to deploy this personnel. However, some Member States have recently agreed to make civilian police officers available for this operation and it is anticipated that they will be deployed in January 1994.

IV. HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

23. Since my report of 24 September (S/26488), emergency and rehabilitation efforts for the displaced persons have continued, but new difficulties have arisen as a result of a massive influx of Burundese refugees caused by ethnic violence in neighbouring Burundi as well as by an increasingly serious drought. Of an estimated 685,000 Burundese refugees, some 375,000 have fled to Rwanda. The revised budget of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and other United Nations agencies to meet emergency needs of Burundese refugees in the region until May 1994 amounts to $52 million.

24. UNAMIR, together with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), UNHCR and other relevant organizations of the United Nations system, will continue to provide all necessary assistance to facilitate the safe return of refugees as well as the distribution of humanitarian relief supplies to the needy populations. The continued cooperation of the parties with the international community is essential for the successful implementation of the Arusha peace agreement. I hope that the international community will continue to extend sufficient assistance to the refugees and displaced persons in Rwanda, so as to support the unimpeded implementation of the Arusha peace agreement.

V. FINANCIAL ASPECTS

25. The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ) authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments not exceeding $4.6 million for the initial requirements of UNAMIR, for the period from 5 October to 30 November 1993, under the provision of General Assembly resolution 46/187 of 20 December 1991 on unforeseen and extraordinary expenses.

26. The total cost of UNAMIR for the six-month period from 5 October 1993 to 30 April 1994, including the amount of $4.6 million previously authorized by the Advisory Committee, has been estimated at $51,120,000 gross ($50,478,000 net). The Advisory Committee recently recommended that the General Assembly authorize further commitments of up to $46.5 million gross ($45.9 million net). A detailed budget showing the breakdown of the estimated amount of $51.120 million will be submitted to the General Assembly shortly.

VI. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

27. In my previous report, I stressed that two essential conditions had to be met to enable the United Nations to discharge its mandate in Rwanda successfully and effectively. First, the parties had to cooperate fully with one another and with the United Nations in carrying out their commitments under the Arusha agreement. Secondly, the United Nations had to be provided in a timely manner with the necessary human and financial resources.

28. Despite recent signs of mutual intransigence, the parties have continued to show good will and cooperation in their contacts with each other and with the United Nations. They have also managed to weather some tense and potentially disruptive moments in the wake of the events in Burundi. In addition, the fact that the cease-fire has generally been respected demonstrates that the parties remain committed to the peace and reconciliation process initiated by the Arusha agreement.

29. For their part, Member States have responded positively to my appeals for the provision of personnel at relatively short notice. As can be seen from section II above, the initial deployment of UNAMIR has proceeded largely on schedule. Although the logistic support capabilities of UNAMIR are for the time being inadequate, there is on the ground a minimum viable force which can respond to the most pressing needs in Kigali. However, the situation in the DMZ and in the north-west of the country remains unstable. Moreover, the situation

in Burundi has created a new source of tension in the south. The deployment of the personnel required for the second phase of the operation should therefore be undertaken on an urgent basis.

30. In the light of the above, I recommend that the Security Council, in carrying out its review of the activities of UNAMIR, agree that this operation should continue to implement the mandate entrusted to it under resolution 872 (1993). In this regard, I intend to proceed with the implementation plan as outlined in my previous report, including the early deployment of the second battalion in the DMZ. I am aware that the Council had asked me to consider ways of reducing the total maximum strength of UNAMIR. I will continue to seek economies through the phased deployment and withdrawal of UNAMIR personnel, in accordance with the timetable set out in my implementation plan. I am however convinced that, under the present circumstances, a reduction in the projected resource levels would negatively affect the performance and credibility of UNAMIR in the discharge of its mandate. It could also jeopardize the peace process in Rwanda.

MAP NO. 3807.1 Rev. 1 UNITED NATIONS
DECEMBER 1993

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UNITED NATIONS
ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA

NATIONS UNIES
MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS NO. 003/95

DATE: 13 February 1995

To: All International Civilian Staff
Military Observers and Civilian Police

From: Ally H. Golo, OIC
Administration

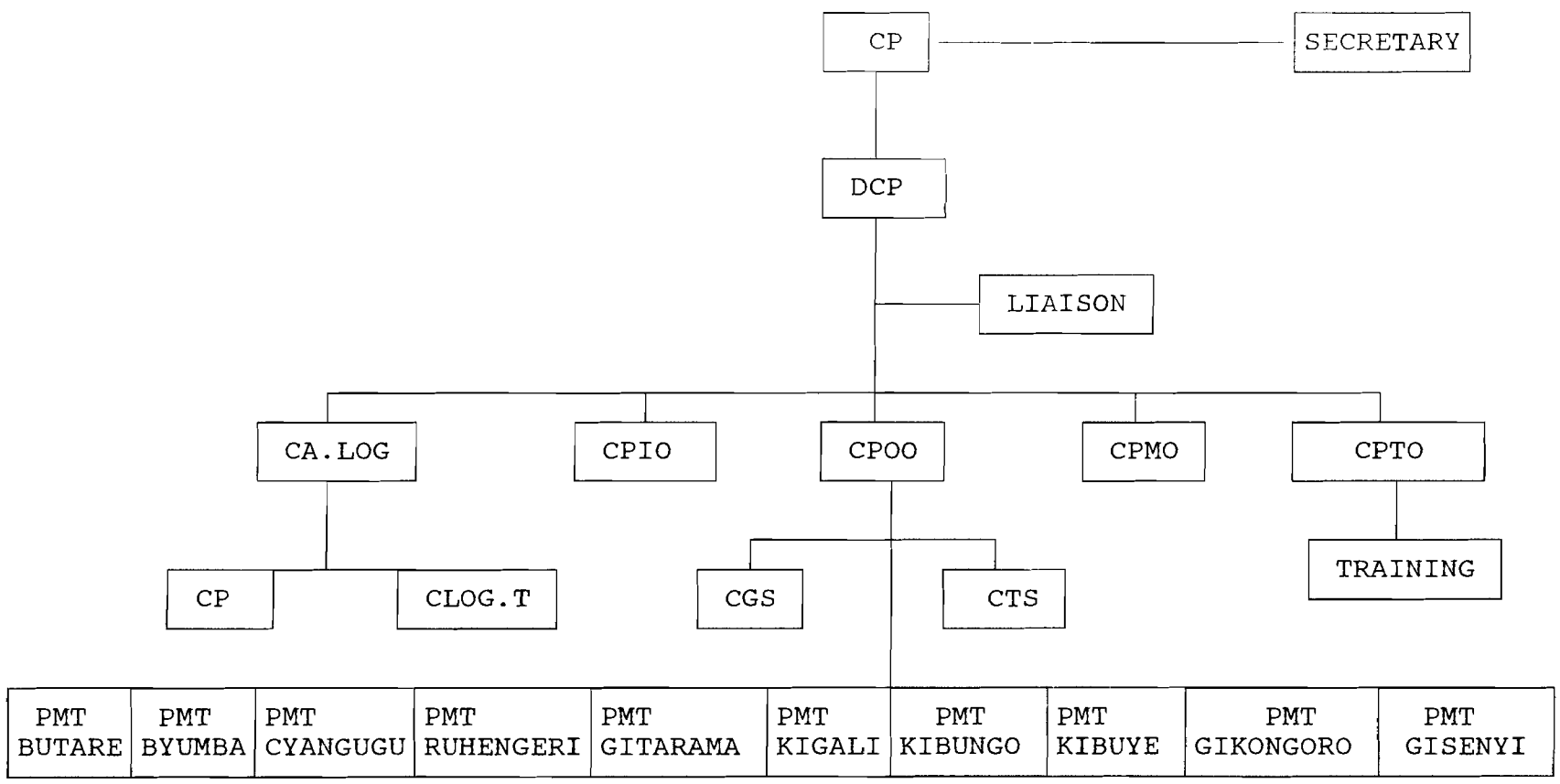
Subject: Annual Leave, Compensatory Time Off and Hospitalization

1. Please be advised that prior to departure on annual leave or CTO, a completed leave form must be presented to the respective Personnel Section for approval prior to departure on such leave or CTO.

2. All cases of hospitalization, whether on duty or on leave/CTO, must be reported to Branch Heads or Chief Civilian Personnel Officer, as soon as possible, by the individual concerned. This information is required in order to maintain proper records for payment of subsistence allowance. Such hospitalization must also be immediately reported to Headquarters, New York.

3. In instances of sick leave while outside the mission area on annual leave or CTO, it should be noted that MSA is payable only to the extent of the number of days of accumulated annual leave with MSA or CTO as at the commencement days of the sick leave.

CIVPOL ADMINISTRATIVE FRAMEWORK



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

17 February 1995

TO: **All Civilian and Military Personnel**

FROM: Zouaoui Benamadi
UNAMIR Spokesman

SUBJECT: **RADIO UNAMIR FREQUENCIES**

At 16H00 yesterday 16 February 1995 Radio UNAMIR started broadcast programmes in the Kigali area.

You can tune in to Radio UNAMIR on FM, frequencies 105 and 88.30 Mhz.

Today, 17 February, Radio UNAMIR will start its transmission to Byumba on FM frequency 91.60 Mhz.

The schedule of programmes are as follows:

16H00 - 17H00	KINYARWANDA
17H00 - 18H00	FRENCH
18H00 - 19H00	ENGLISH
19H00 - 20H00	KINYARWANDA

Good listening!

URGENT

circular

T. C.

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UNITED NATIONS
ASSISTANCE MISSION TO RWANDA

UNAMIR-MINUAR

NATIONS UNIES
MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

DATE: 28 February 1995

TO: All UNAMIR Military and Civilian Personnel

FROM: Shaharyar M. Khan
Special Representative of the Secretary-General

SUBJECT: **Official United Nations Holiday**

I am pleased to inform all UNAMIR Military and Civilian Personnel that Thursday, 2 March 1995 which marks the end of the Ramadan fasting period "Eid/Bayram" will be an official UN holiday.

All UNAMIR Offices will remain closed for that day.

EID MUBARRAK

Commander Force
T. C.
Reg 228
27/2

Tuesday
2 Dr

UNITED NATIONS

NATIONS UNIES

UNAMIR - MINUAR

400.01 / Tpt

21 February 1995

From : SO Tpt

To : See Distribution list

Subject : **BAILEY BRIDGE NEAR BUSORO GR 963475**

1. The bridge on River Akanyaro near Busoro has been constructed jointly by the Force Engineer Company and the Ministry of Public Works (MINITRAPE). Due to the span (220 ft) of the bridge, few precautions have to be taken to ensure the safety of the bridge. Please ensure the following :

a. Bridge is fit for vehicles upto 9 tons only (which includes self load and the stores / equipment in the vehicle). So vehicle with more than 9 ton weight should not be allowed on the bridge.

b. At a time only one vehicle should be permitted on the bridge.

c. Maximum speed of the vehicle on the bridge should be restricted to 15 kmph.

2. You are requested to ensure that this information is widely circulated for strict compliance.

(Pankaj Arora)
Maj
SO Tpt
HQ UNAMIR

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ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

To: As per Lists A, B & D

From: Colonel K.S. Sivakumar
Chief of Staff

Date: 22 February 1995

Subject: A PLEA - THE DANGER OF UNAMIR's SKIRTS & BISCUITS

1. Find enclosed herewith an article titled "The Danger of UNAMIR's Skirts and Biscuits" published in IMVAHO dated 12 February 1995.

2. For information and suitable necessary action please.

IMVAHO (pro-gouvernemental) - 12 Feb 9

THE DANGER OF UNAMIR'S SKIRTS AND BISCUITS

Friends, Brothers, youth, ladies and gentlemen of Rwanda . We, all of us, know the worst moment which our country comes from, moment which has dived a whole nation into an ocean of killings mixed with sorrow and anguish . Yes , Rwanda was bereft of an uncountable number of his people that God himself knows the true number .

However, those responsible for these crimes are all known , unless one pretends to ignore them so that the truth may be hidden-which would he a useless may of seeing things !

We must go on seeking the truth ! Now is the time to say goodbye to all these ignominious facts, so that what we have gained nowadays may he saved for ever .

To make Rwanda be away from its sadness, every Rwandese must do his best . This shall be interesting when foreigners come to us for help and add their forces to what we have already done for ourselves . Thanks are, in advance, presented to them .

We must however define the help should not reduce him to the fact of begging or asking . It must not change our girls and women into prostitute nor make our young boys change into grabbers .

The help we need is that of making a Rwandese know to use his own energy . Thus living according to his own means, in evaluating and in esteeming things at their true values , as our culture has always educated him a long time ago . It goes without saying that the true help will he something new which will make him morally and physically grow well .

What makes us be nervous here in Kigali is to see that most of our young girls wear short skirts that common people call "Mpene barimbuke". Sometimes these skirts may be long but able to let an opening showing their rear . It may also be tight, which makes them look like a ball full of air . These are "UNAMIR's skirts" and are unfortunately taken for granted. We noticed it every evening and night around our street lights where unconscious passers by shout at them "A la MINUAR ".

We should be ashamed of this seemingly accepted behaviour. Parents cry over days and nights but there is no change . Instead, they are mocked and misunderstood by those girls and by all those who tolerate such way of living even if it is destroying our society .

If in Kigali, we speak of UNAMIR's skirts, in Kibuye Prefecture or even in all other places where French soldiers through "Opération turquoise " have been, phrases like "Blanc biscuit ? Blanc biscuit ..." Are heard . It means "white man, give us biscuit ".

All along the road you pass by , that is the song that can even destroy your ears. Young men and girls coming from distant hills fall down and stand up in chows to ask biscuits.

The UNAMIR's car is driven at speed of 10 Km per hour because of the children running in front of it, arms in air as a priest reading his mass in a church.

The givers of biscuits throw them out of their car and assist joyfully to the struggle for life as if it is the only means they can use to distribute this insulting way of help.

Why, if UNAMIR wants to give biscuits, can it not gather all these young in one place or follow them at their homes instead of mading them run after their car as if they are playing with animals at the Zoo ?

Dear reader, this kind of help that makes children run after a car, this kind of help that makes our girls take rides in the cars on which it is written UN, UNAMIR, UNHCR and many other writings difficult for us to understand , is unhearable .

Do not forget that this girl you are with into your car could been studying if wrongdoers had not destroyed her class. Keep in mind that the ten dollars you give her today makes her come tomorrow. Once more we do not need this kind of help !

Fortunately all our girls do not follow this way of doing . However, she who follows it must be stopped. She is also a Rwandese. She should be prevented with all her friends who , together, destroy our new society.

We think it is what we have fought for when we said goodbye to the wrongdoers of the former government. We think it would be good to ask the new destroyers of our society to go away. We emphasize those who show wrong ways to our youth by practices which are far from our normal way of living .

If all the ladies and genlemen of Rwanda think of it, our Rwandese values are to be restored .

T. C.

UNITED NATIONS
ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA

NATIONS UNIES
MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

To: Chief of Divisions and CPMTs

Date: 3/3/95

Ref: CIVPOL/MEMO/INT/16/95

From: CIVPOL Commissioner

Subject: Supply of Information pertaining to the Security of UNAMIR.

1. It has come to the notice of this Headquarters that some individuals and organisations especially locals try as much as possible to obtain information from UNAMIR CIVPOL Monitoring Teams deployed in the prefectures.

2. This is to inform all concerned that under no circumstances should any UNAMIR CIVPOL Observer divulge any information gathered pertaining to the security and welfare of UNAMIR to any individual or organisation without express permission from the CIVPOL Commissioner.

3. In order to monitor this directive continuously all reports should be addressed to this HQ without copy(s) to any other formation except an incident is deemed to be particulary significant and needs to be adressed to HQ UNAMIR immediately.

4. It is of importance to note that arrangements have been put in place to enable monitoring teams send reports to this Headquarters through the various communication sets on charge of UNAMIR that are located in all the prefectures and manned by MILOBS and other UNAMIR formations.

Accept for strict compliance.

From : F S O

To : List A, B, C and E

File No : 101/UN/Ind Sig/Comm

Dated : 14 March 95

Subject : **UNAMIR DIRECTORY**

1. A copy of UNAMIR directory updated till 13 March 95 is forwarded herewith.

2. The information has been collated from existing data and new tele-connections provided by INDSIGS. Necessary care has been taken to ensure the accuracy of the information. However, discrepancy, if any, may please be brought to the notice of the undersigned to ensure necessary correction and intimation to all users.

(AV Malhotra)
Major
F S O

UNAMIR TELEPHONE DIRECTORY
Prepared by INDSIGS
wef 13 March 1995

Appointment	Office	Residence
SRSG	11004	82914
		11191
Executive Director	11002	82910
		11192
PA to SRSG	11194	-
SRSG Sec	11004	-
FC	11007	84982
		11207
MA to FC	11121	-
ADC to FC	11113	-
FCs Sec	11008	-
FC Clk	11131	
DFC	11111	11283
Sec/MA to DFC	11122	-
ADC to DFC	11123	-
DFC Clk	11110	-
COS	11112	82917
		11248
COS Sec	11123	-
D COS SP	11109	-
D COS OPS	11186	-
G3 Ops	11185	11247
G3 Plans	11148	82907
Duty Offr	11150	-
	84265	-
Orderly Room/ FAX	11278	-
AIR OPS G3	11161	-
FSO	11152	11019
INDSIGS	11157	-
FEO G3	11161	-
INDENGR	11262	-
FMO	11105	-
Chief Clk	11115	-
Medical Officer	11116	-
PM	11129	-
SO LOG COORD CTR	11118	-
SO Admin	11127	-
SO TPT	11117	-
CMPO G1	11120	-
DCMPO G1	11119	-
MILOB GP HQ		
CMO	82341	-
FAX	83911	-
SWBD	83493	-
	82342	-

Appointment	Office	Residence
AUSCON		
CO	76295	-
Duty Offr	75216	-
Legal Offr	75838	-
OC LOG Coy	75046	-
AUS Med Hosp	75555	-
	75717	-
	76630	-
Duty Offr	76519	-
IVECO (BROWN & ROOT)		
Suply & Gen Svc	72803	-
FAX	72802	-
Ops Coordinator	11095	-
MP COY HQ		
PM	86856	-
OC MP Coy	11249	-
RAD RM	86855	-
SECTOR 1 HQ BYUMBA		
CO NIBATT	11204	-
Sigs Det/FAX	11205	-
SECTOR 2 HQ KIBUNGO		
CO	11274	-
Orderly Room	11275	-
FAX	11276	-
Sigs Det	11277	-
SECTOR 3 HQ GITARAMA		
Sector CDR	11236	-
MALICOY Ops	11238	-
FAX	11235	-
Sigs Det	11237	-
SECTOR 4A HQ GIKONGORO		
GHANBATT CO	11244	-
Operation Cell	11245	-
FAX	11243	-
Sigs Det	11246	-
SECTOR 4B HQ KIBUYE		
CO FRABATT	11231	-
LOG Offr	11233	-
Ops/FAX	11234	
Sigs Det	11232	
SECTOR 4C HQ CYANGUGU		
CO ETHIOBATT	11239	-
2IC ETHIOBATT	11242	-
LOG Offr	11240	-
Sigs Det/FAX	11241	-

Appointment	Office	Residence	Appointment	Office	Residence
SECTOR 5 HQ KABALI(MUTURA)					
TUNBATT HQ	11265	-	Personnel Oficer	11128	
FAX	11267	-	Welfare Officer	11108	
Sigs Det	11266	-	Survey	11188	
TUNBATT HQ	11268	-	Licence/Safety	11141	
			Flight Book	11142	
SECTOR 6 HQ KIGALI			Centre		
CO INDBATT	11218	-	LO	11140	
	72352	-	Budget Asstt	11139	
2IC INDBATT	75561	-	Contract	11138	
Ops/ADJT	76803	-	Camp Comdt	11137	
FAX	11217	-	ACCOM	11129	
	72857	-		11130	
Sigs Det INDBATT	11020	-	Civ Pol	11132	
SOALTEE	86976	-	Commissioner		
UNAMIR SWBD			Security	11135	
	84275		RPA LO	11136	
	84266		G1/G4 Clk	11106	
	84268		CBES	11034	
	84269		R & I	11086	
	84270		Civ Pers Secy	11088	
	84273		CAO	11005	
	84274		Civ Support SVC	11090	
	86270		Civ Management Sys	11092	
	86817		Snr Adm Asstt	11096	
	86871		Claims Asstt	11103	
	86873		Per Svc	11098	
	86875		Sspcl Tast O	11221	
			CC LOG O	11102	
UNAMIR FAX	86877		UN Finance Asstt	11104	
Registry	11126		Pol Adv	11067	
PABX	11285		Protocol	11069	
Comm Centre/Supvr	11056		Legal O	11076	
MIL Spoke	11124		Pol Affairs	11078	
BMS	11085		Radio Room	11070	
CTO	11087		Journalist	11072	
CCPO	11089		CSO Secretary	11073	
Adm Asstt	11006		Pol & Legal	11081	
CCO	11091		Secretary		
EDP	11093		Radio Room	11079	
AIR OPS	11134				
MOV CON	11097				
Legal Officer	11099				
C SUP O	11101				
Admin Asst	11094				
Translator	11066				
HAO	11068				
ED Secretary	11002				
POL Secretary	11075				
Radio Broadcast	11077				
Protocol Officer	11069				
Asst Secretary					
Senior POL Aff O	11080				
Legal Adv	11082				
POL Affairs	11083				

EXTRAITS DES TEXTES REGISSANT LA POLICE COMMUNALE

I. SOMMAIRE

1. Arrêté Présidentiel n° 86/08 du 26 Juin 1973 portant intégration de la Police dans l'Armée Rwandaise.

2. Loi du 23 Novembre 1963 portant organisation communale (J.O. 1963, p-507) modifiée par Décret loi du 26/9/1974 (JO 1974 p. 577) et décret-loi n° 4/75 du 30-01-1975 (JO 1975 p.191) portant organisation Communale (De la Police Communale Section 4, article 103 (87) p. 476).

3. Arrêté Présidentiel n° 285/03 du 4 Octobre 1977 portant organisation de la Police Communale (JO. 1977 p. 463).

4. Protocole d'accord entre le Gouvernement de la République Rwandaise et le Front Patriotique Rwandais portant sur les questions diverses et dispositions finales (Chapitre I, Section 1= De la Police Communale, de la surveillance et la garde des Prisons et du Ministère public).

II. Commentaires

Il ressort à la lecture de ces extraits que la Police Nationale a été intégrée dans l'armée Rwandaise le 26 juin 1973 et a pris le nom de Gendarmerie Nationale. Certains passages des extraits de l'organisation de la police communale méritent une attention particulière pour la connaissance de ce service. Il s'agit entre autres:

ARTICLE 1er

La Police Communale est une force constituée au niveau de la commune, elle est placée sous l'autorité du Bourgmestre qui l'utilise dans sa tâche de maintien et de rétablissement de l'ordre public et d'exécution des lois et règlements.

ARTICLE 3

Dans chaque commune le corps de la Police communale comprend:

- un brigadier
- un brigadier-adjoint

- des policiers

ARTICLE 5

Tout candidat policier communal doit remplir les conditions suivantes:

1. Etre de nationalité Rwandaise

2. Etre de bonne conduite, vie et moeurs

3. Avoir 18 ans révolus et ne pas dépasser l'âge de 25 ans. Toutefois, les candidats ayant la qualité de réserviste des Forces Armées Rwandaise sont admissibles jusqu'à l'âge de 35 ans.

4. N'avoir subi aucune condamnation d'emprisonnement de six (6) mois au plus;

5. Etre porteur d'un certificat d'Etudes justifiant la réussite d'au moins les six (6) premières années primaires;

6. Satisfaire aux tests d'aptitude physique et professionnelle;

7. Produire une attestation médicale récente de bonne santé;

A conditions égales, les réservistes de Forces Armées Rwandaises ont priorité sur les autres candidats.

ARTICLE 11

L'enseignement dispensé aux policiers communaux en stage porte sur l'usage des armes, les techniques de lutte contre le banditisme et la criminalité, les principes du code pénal et du code de procédure pénale, l'administration communale et le civisme ainsi que toute autre matière que l'autorité organisatrice du stage jugera nécessaire d'inscrire au programme.

ARTICLE 107

L'effectif maximum de la Police communale sera calculé en raison d'un agent par 1000 habitants. Ce maximum peut être majoré ou réduit dans des circonstances exceptionnelles et avec l'autorisation expresse du Ministre de l'Intérieur.

ARTICLE 109

Sans préjudices des autres attributions déterminées par la loi, la police communale est chargée sous l'autorité du Bourgmestre de veiller d'une façon générale à l'exécution des lois, arrêtés et règlements et spécialement:

1. - de signaler immédiatement au bourgmestre toute infraction dont elle a connaissance et prendre note des faits dont ses agents sont témoins,

2. - d'assurer la surveillance des marchés, des établissements publics et des voies publiques,

3. - de contribuer au maintien ou au rétablissement de l'ordre public,

4. - d'appréhender et de conduire devant le Bourgmestre toute personne coupable de scandale sur la voie publiques.

5. - d'appréhender et de conduire devant les autorités compétentes les individus qui sont l'objet de poursuites judiciaires,

6. - en cas de flagrant délit ou d'infraction réputée flagrante d'appréhender et de conduire son auteur devant l'autorité compétente conformément au Code de procédure pénale,

7. - de prêter main forte à l'exécution des sentences judiciaires lorsque ces agents en sont régulièrement requis,

8. - enfin d'une façon générale, de remplir les missions administratives et de police ordonnées par l'autorité supérieure si elles ne sont pas contraires aux lois, arrêtés et règlements.

Enfin les Accord d'Arusha constatent le faible niveau et l'état de délabrement de la Police Communale et préconisent entre autres mesures:

- d'améliorer et élever le niveau de formation de la police communale en l'adaptant à ces tâches spécifiques.

  de définir les modalités de collaboration de la Police communale avec les autres organes de sécurité.

  D'évaluer et assainir la police communale,

III. <u>Conclusion</u> : Il serait souhaitable de connaitre les nouvelles orientations que les autorités actuelles veulent donner à la Police Communale notamment en ce qui concerne les modalités de sa collaboration avec les autres organes de sécurité ainsi que le niveau de recrutement de ses agents.

Etat des besoins pour L'EGENA

I. Rubrique Infrastructure.

A- Bâtiments

1. Dortoirs

2. Refectoire

3. Salles de classe

4. Bureaux

5. Infirmerie

6. Cuisine

7. Magasin

8. Cantine

9. Bibliothèque

10. Logements

11. Amphithéâtre

6- Equipement de l'infirmerie

7- Equipement de la cuisine

- 10 marmites thermiques (Muvero)
- 4 fours électriques

8- Equipement du Magasin

9- Equipement de la cantine

10- Equipement de la bibliothèque

- 10 étagères
- [illegible] tables
- 20 chaises

11- Equipement des logements

- des livres de
  - Droit constitutionnel
  - Droit pénal général
  - Droit pénal spécial
  - Procédure pénale
  - Criminologie

- [illegible]
- Phas a [illegible]
- [illegible]
- [illegible]
- Livre de lecture

II. Emploi des Forces Armées:

Parmi les Forces Armées, la Gendarmerie est une force instituée pour veiller à la sûreté publique et pour assurer le maintien de l'ordre et l'exécution des des lois.

Cette compétence particulière de la gendarmerie la classe en tête es forces chargées du maintien de l'ordre.

A. Catégories des Forces Armées :

On distingue **deux catégories** , à savoir :

1.Les Forces Armées
- La Gendarmerie
- La Garde Républicaine
- Les Armées Terre & Air

2.Les Forces Civiles
- La Police
- Les Douanes
- Les Contributions indirectes
- Les Eaux & Forêts
- Les Affaires Economiques

B. Mise en action des Forces Armées:

Trois manières différentes :

a. Demande de concours de l'autorité
b. Réquisition de l'autorité civile compétente
c. Ordre de l'autorité militaire.

1.Demande de concours de l'autorité civile:

- Présentée par écrit
- N'est soumise à aucune procédure particulière
- Tend à faire exécuter des **mesures préparatoires** et **préventives** ne sortant pas du cadre de l'activité normale des Forces armées.

2.Requisition de l'autorité civile compétente:

L'autorité civile décide de la mise en application des **mesures d'intervention** et est **seule juge du moment** où l'appui des Forces armées est nécessaire; en outre, c'est elle qui fixe le **but** à atteindre.

3.Ordre de l'autorité militaire:

Dans le cas de situations de gravité exceptionnelle :
- insurrection brutale et organisée
- état de siège

I. Re: Training 100 instructors to meet national needs in instructors for the creation of a national gendarmie in Rwanda.

II. Organization

1) Type of Training: instructor training
2) Training location: Naitonal Gendarmerie School in Ruhengeri
3) Team: 100 (one hundred)
4) Length of training: 3 months
5) Qualifications:

At the end of this training session, the candidates should have the following qualifications:

-Train gendarme cadets
-Teach classes while applying pedagogical means and principles
-Lead a basic unit in law enforcement and police investigation
-Administer a basic unit

6) Required aptitutes
   - Candidates must be a gendarme chosen through a selection program
7) Training
   a) Theory (see program Annex I)
   b) Practical (see program Annex II)
   c) Testing (see program Annex III)
8) Duration: 12 (twelve) weeks
   - 6 (six) weeks of theory
   - 4 (four) weeks of pratical training
   - 2 (two) weeks of review and testing

III. <u>Means</u>

1) Various material
   - Appropriate site for training and adminstration provided by Rwanda
   - Dormitories capable of housing 100 interns
   - Housing for the directors, instructors, and permanent administrators (provided by Rwanda)
   - Refectory and kitchen for meals
   - Classrooms
   - Lecture hall (projection room or ampitheatre)
   - Mess
   - infirmary
   - Police station
   - Jail
   - Armory
   - Library or document center
   - Washroom
   - Athletic or sport field
   - Military parade grounds

All of these infrastrutures are already in place in Ruhengeri.

   - Radio for communications with CIVPOL Headquarters (to be provided by UNAMIR)

2) <u>Teaching materials</u>

- codebooks and other volumes (to be provided by Rwandan party)
- office supplies (See Annex 4)

3) Vehicles
- Small vehicle for the Director of Studies (to be proivided by UNAMIR)
- Small vehicle for the Center Director (to be provided by Rwandan party)
- Transport vehicle for the troops (to be provided by Rwandan party)
- Minibus to transport instructors (to be provided by UNAMIR)
- Ambulance for the infirmary

4) Clothing
- two sets of work clothes
- two sets of city clothes
- one set of sportswear

5) Training and law enforcement materials
- 110 law enforcement cap for interns and supervisors
- 110 shoulder straps
- 110 white leggings
- 110 truncheon
- 110 shields
- 110 shin guards
- 10 grenade launching rifles (GLR)
- Tear-gas grenades
- Loudspeakers or megaphones
- Gas masks

IV. Management
- 10 (ten) instructors (to be provided by COVPOL-UNAMIR)
- 1 School Director (to be provided by Rwandan party)
- 1 Curriculum Director assisted by a secretary (UNAMIR)

V. Terms and Conditions

100 gendarmes who possess the required aptitudes will be selected from the rank and file in the first and second contigents and assigned to the Ruhengeri center for this training. These candidates must be in Ruhengeri before the commencement of courses on the first week of April 1995.

COLONEL CHEICK OUMAR DIARRA
CIVPOL COMMISSIONER

UNITED NATIONS
ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA

NATIONS UNIES
MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

TO : FC.

FROM : POLICE COMMISSIONER.

INFO : DFC.

DATE : October 3, 1994

SUBJECT : **GENDARME TRAINING.**

1. The training of new Gendarmes ended on Saturday 1st October 1994.

2. Please find attached the time table for final examinations.

3. Best regards.

COL DIARRA.

PROGRAM OF THEORETICAL TRAINING: 286 HRS

SUBJECTS COVERED:	NUMBER OF SESSIONS	HRS
- National gendarmerie, presentation, evolution, missions, competency	2 x 2 hrs	4H
- Mobile gendarmerie	2 x 2	4H
- Law enforcement regulations	2 x 1	2H
- Use of armed forces in law enforcement	2 x 2	4H
- The gendarmerie in law enforcement: general intervention principles	1 x 1	2H
- The platoon in law enforcement	1 x 1	2H
- Techniques (Eli-Support-Financing)	2 x 2	4H
- Intervention in prisons - Departmental gendarmerie - Manage and forecast services (permission - internship - rest) - Concept of service - Service record - Personnel record, service bulletin - Manage and monitor equipment - Relations with the units		
- Assuming CIPO powers for searches, detention, seizures, hearings and criminal investigations	5 x 2	10H
- Discovering a cadaver	3 x 2	6H
- Administration, carrying out an investigation and rational steps	2 x 2	4H
- Drafting a statement summary	2 x 2	4H
- Relations with the magistrates	2 x 2	4H
- The Director of Public Prosecution	2 x 2	4H
- The Examining magistrate	2 x 2	4H
- The grand jury	2 x 2	4H

SUBJECTS COVERED:	NUMBER OF SESSIONS	HRS
- Relation between territorial and research units	2 x 2	4H
- Role of the central file	3 x 2	6H
- Use of information	5 x 2	10H
- Composition and means of the platoon	6 x 2	12H
- Platoon missions	5 x 2	10H
- Criminal investigations police		
General notions	5 x 2	10H
- Administrative police		
- Traffic police	5 x 2	10H
- General service principles	7 x 2	14H
- Technical police	5 x 2	10H
- Military correspondence	4 x 2	8H
Pedagogy		
- Basic pedagogical principles	2 x 2	4H
- The instructor	1 x 2	2H
- The instructor's file	2 x 2	4H
- How to "informer"	1 x 2	2H
- How to "demonstrate"	1 x 2	2H
- Monitoring instruction	1 x 2	2H
- Administration of Units (the Brigadier Commander, Company Commander, Group commander)	2 x 2	4H
- Instruction session	2 x 2	4H
Military Training hrs		78hrs
	OVERALL TOTAL	286 HRS

DETAILED PROGRAM OF PRACTICAL TRAINING: 108 HRS

SUBJECT COVERED	SESSIONS	HOURS
- Commanding a platoon in L.E.	1x2	2H
- Conducting a criminal police inquiry in three cases of public disaster:	3x2	6H
a) railway accident	1x2	2H
b) airplane accident	1x2	2H
c) natural catastrophes	1x2	2H
- Concrete examples of the instructor's role		
- Role of the criminal investigation instructor	7x2	14H
- Role of the L.E. instructor Gendarmerie School	20x2	40H
- Practical sessions on capturing demonstrators	3x2	6H
- Capturing barricades	1x2	2H
- Round ups	1x2	2H
- The offensive leap	1x2	2H
- The charge	1x2	2H
- Losing contact	1x2	2H
- To disengage	1x2	2H
- Arrests in law enforcement	1x2	2H
- Close protection of personalities	1x2	2H
- Law enforcement in stadiums	2x2	4H
- The movements and orders in L.E.	2x2	4H
- Preliminary inquiry	1x2	2H
- In flagrante delicto inquiry	1x2	2H
- Rogatory commission inquiry	1x2	2H
- Practical cases of transfer	1x2	2H
	OVERALL TOTAL	108 HRS

PRACTICAL TRAINING PROGRAM: 78H

Number	Discipline	Length of session	Total	Obs
1	Service in brigade	19		
2	Law Enforcement	20		
3	Traffic and road regulations	20		
4	Target practice	19		
	OVERALL TOTAL		78 HRS	

LIST OF DISCIPLINES TO BE EXAMINED

I. Professional and legal training

1. Civics and morality instruction
2. Gendarmerie knowledge
3. Brigade Service
4. Law enforcement
5. Traffic and road regulations
6. Intelligence
7. Administrative police
8. Scientific police
9. Legal police
10. Target practice instruction
11. General criminal law
12. Special criminal law
13. Criminal procedure

II Military training

The program of military disciplines to be taught and on which the examination will be based is to be determined by the Rwandan party.

SUBJECTS TO BE EXAMINED

I	Theoretical training - Law enforcement regulation - Use of the Armed Forces for law enforcement - Intervention in a penitentiary environment - Reminder of he powers of a criminal investigation police officer during searches, detention, seizures, interviews, criminal investigations - Use of intelligence - The general principles of service - Administration of units - Basic teaching principles - The conception of the service - Personnel management and supervising	
II	Practical training - Conduct of a criminal investigation enquiry in three cases: - Public disasters - Airplane accidents - Natural catastrophes - The movements and orders in law enforcement - Role of the criminal investigation instructor: * Preliminary inquiry * In flagrante delicto inquiry * Security measures at target practice * Practical transfer case * Role of the law enforcement instructor * Law enforcement arrests	
III	End of course exam.	

ANNEXE 4

I) **BESOINS EN MATERIELS ET FOURNITURES DE BUREAU**

1) **Matériels de Bureau.**

- Machines à écrire (2) dont 1 long chariots
- Ordinateurs (2)
- Photocopieuses (2) - 1 pour la direction - 1 pour photocopier les fiches d'instruction.
- Agrafeuses (6) dont 2 géantes
- Perforatrices (2)

2) **FOURNITURES DE BUREAU**

- Rames de papier 700
- 2 paquets de 100 bics bleus
- 1 paquet de 100 bics rouges
- 1 paquet de 100 bics noirs
- Gommes - 10
- Crayons - 20
- Colles - 10
- Scotchs - 10
- Trombones - 20 paquets
- Agrafes - 100 paquets
- Epingles - 10 paquets
- Classeurs - 100
- Registres - 10
- Blocs notes - 20
- Correcteurs - 10
- Cahiers - 20
- Régles - 5
- Paniers - 3
- Balais - 3

3) **BESOINS EN MATERIELS POUR LA SALLE DE DEMONSTRATION**

- Mallettes d'OPJ
- Une plaque de dactyloscopie

ATTACHMENT 4

I OFFICE MATERIALS AND SUPPLIES REQUIREMENTS

1) Office Materials

- Typewriters (2) one with long carriage
- Computers (2)
- Photocopiers (2) - one for management - one for photocopying instruction sheets
- Staplers (6) of which two are giant ones
- Hole punchers (2)

2) Office Supplies

- Paper reams 700
- 2 packets of 100 blue biros
- 1 packet of 100 red biros
- 1 packet of 100 black biros
- Erasers x 10
- Pencils x 10
- Glue sticks x 10
- Scotch tape x 10
- Paperclips - 20 packets
- Staples - 100 packets
- Pins - 10 packets
- File holders - 100
- Registers - 1
- Notebooks - 20
- Correction fluid x 10
- Exercise books - 20
- Rulers - 5
- Baskets - 3
- Brooms - 3

3) MATERIAL NEEDS FOR THE DEMONSTRATION HALL

- Police Officers Kits
- Finger-printing plate

V. GENERAL TRAINING PROGRAM AND SCHEDULE BY COURSE SUBJECT

N°	SUBJECT	NUMBER OF HRS
	GENERAL TRAINING = 40 HOURS	
1.	Ethics and Civics training	116
2.	National History and Geography	12
3.	First Aid and Civilian	4
	TOTAL	32
	TECHNICAL & PROFESSIONAL TRAINING=272 HRS	
4.	Information	26
5.	Gendarmerie handbook	10
6.	Law enforcement	30
7.	Traffic Control	28
8.	Brigade Service	13
9.	Scientific police	13
10.	Administrative police	15
11.	Economic services	10
12.	General criminal law	30
13.	Special criminal law	40
14.	Penal procedure	26
15.	Police Investigation	26
16.	TRAINING - MILITARY - PHYSICAL - ATHLETIC	86

OVERALL TOTAL: 390

DETAILED PROGRAM

UNITED NATIONS NATIONS UNIES

ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

TO: SRSG Date: 20.10.1994

FROM: CIVPOL COMMISSIONER

Subject: TRAINING PROGRAM FOR 300 GENDARMES

Reference: CREATION OF A GENDARMERIE UNIT IN KIGALI

1. As part of the ongoing training of gendarmes to assist the government of Rwanda in setting up a national gendarmerie force, I have the pleasure of presenting to you the enclosed training project concerning 300 (three hundred) gendarmes as requested by the Rwandan Gendarmerie authorities.

2. Should this project receive your approval, it would be desirable to have it sent to the Rwandan authorities for their approval.

3. This conforms to the general measures agreed upon at the opening of the first training course and to the findings of the joint evaluation mission carried out at the National Gendarmerie School in Ruhengeri.

TRAINING OF 300 (THREE HUNDRED) GENDARMES PROJECT

I) SUBJECT :

Assist the Broad-Based National Unity Government of Rwanda for the training of 300 (three hundred) Gendarmes to deal with the security problems in the country.

II) ORGANISATION :

1) TYPE OF TRAINING = Student Gendarmes

2) PLACE OF TRAINING = National Gendarmerie School of Ruhengeri

3) STRENGTH = 300 (three hundred)

4) DURATION = 4 (four months)

The students, after completing their course, must be able to serve both in mobile Gendarmerie units and in territorial Gendarmerie units.

5) QUALIFICATIONS =

Members of a mobile Gendarmerie unit must be able to

- Establish law and order techniques.
- Guard sensitive positions.
- Protect important personalities
- Carry out police duties for courts of justice.
- Defend the national territory.
- Intervene in cases of calamity or disasters.

Members of a territorial Gendarmerie unit must be able to

- Receive complaints and declarations.
- Carry out investigations of offenses.
- Carry out the missions of administrative and traffic police.
- Ensure security for airports and passengers.
- Defend the national territory.
- Research and use the information concerning public order and security.

6) ABILITIES REQUIRED FOR CANDIDATES

a) **Mobile Gendarmerie unit** =

- Read and write fluently in one of the officially recognised languages of Rwanda.
- To be in good physical shape.
- To have good moral standards.
- To be male.

b) **Territorial Gendarmerie** =

- Read and write fluently in one of the officially recognised languages of Rwanda.

- To be in good physical shape.
- To have good have moral standards.
- To be male or female.

7) **TRAINING**

1) Theoretical program (see program in attachment 1)
2) Practical program (see program in attachment 2)
3) Examination of knowledge acquired (see program in attachment 3)

8) **LENGTH : 4 months divided into 16 weeks as follows:**

- Ten weeks of theoretical courses
- Two weeks of practical training
- One week placement in a unit
- Two weeks of examination.

III MEANS

1) Materials Various

- Appropriate premises for the training and supervision (to be supplied by the Rwandan side)
- Dormitory with sufficient capacity for 300 students
- Housing for management, instructors and permanent supervisors (to be provided by the Rwandan side)
- Refectory and kitchen for meals
- Classroom
- Demonstration room (projection room or amphitheatre)
- Mess hall for the Eleve Gendarme
- Infirmary
- Police station
- Guardroom
- Armoury
- Library or information centre
- Washroom
- Sports field
- Military parade ground

All of which are already in place in Ruhengeri

- Radio for communications with CIVPOL HQ (to be supplied by UNAMIR)

2) **TEACHING MATERIALS**

- Code and various other works (to be supplied by the Rwandan side)
- Office supplies (see attachment 4)

3) **ROLLING STOCK**

- One light vehicle for the Course Direct[illegible] supplied by UNAMIR)
- One liaison vehicle for the Direct[illegible] entre (to be supplied by the Rwandan sid[illegible]

- One troop transport vehicle (to be supplied by the Rwandan side)
- One (1) minibus for the transport of instructors (to be supplied by UNAMIR)
- One ambulance for he infirmary

4) **OUTFITS**

- Two (2) work outfits
- Two (2) dress outfits
- One sports kit

5 **EQUIPMENT FOR LAW AND ORDER TRAINING**

- 110 riot helmets for students and supervisors
- 110 belts with shoulder straps
- 110 white leggings
- 110 riot sticks
- 110 shields
- 110 shin-guards
- 10 grenade-launching rifles
- Teargas grenades
- Megaphone
- Gas masks

All the above to be used in rotation by the 3 (three) squads during the practical phase

IV **SUPERVISORY STAFF**

- 10 (ten) instructors (to be supplied by UNAMIR)
- 1 (one) School Director (Rwandan side)
- 1 (one) Course Director with secretarial help (to be supplied by UNAMIR)

V **TERMS**

Following the agreement of the Rwandan side, dispositions must be taken so that students be returned to school one week before the start of the courses planned for 14 November 1994 - Furthermore, they must be supplied with all the necessary equipment for their training.

COLONEL CHEICK OUMAR DIARRA
CIVPOL COMMISSIONER

SUJET D'EXAMEN DE SORTIE DES ELEVES GENDARMES-EGENA RUHENGERI.

MAINTIEN DE L'ORDRE

QUESTIONS

1. a) Quelles sont les missions pouvant être confiées à la Gendarmerie mobile ?

   b) Citez les différentes sortes de réquisitions.

   c) Quels sont les principes directeurs en Maintien de l'ordre ?

2. a) Quelle est l'autorité responsable du maintien de l'ordre ?

   b) Quel est son rôle en cas d'usage des armes ?

3. a) Dans quels cas, les unités constituées de Gendarmerie mobile font-elles usage des armes ?

   b) Quelle est la différence entre une foule calme et une foule hostile ?

   c) Quelle doit être l'attitude du Gendarme dans les deux cas ?

4. a) Quelle est la composition d'un Escadron de Gendarmerie en Intervention ?

   b) Définition du service d'ordre: Donnez des exemples de dispositifs de sécurité.

EGENA/1995 Jeudi, 18 Mai 1995.

SUJET D'EXAMEN.
EN
POLICE JUDICIAIRE.

Durée: 2 heures
De 09hoo-11hoo.

QUESTIONS

1. a) Définition de la Police Judiciaire et Objet. 2pts
   b) Définition de l'Infraction. 2pts
   c) Citez trois grandes classifications de l'infraction 1pt
   d) Quels sont les éléments constitutifs d'une infraction ? 1pt

2. La Gendarmerie a-t-elle connaissance d'une infraction comment? 3pts

3. a) Citez les différentes enquêtes judiciaires.
   b) Quelles sont les différentes opérations menées par un OPJ (officier de police judiciaire) au cours d'une enquête judiciaire ? 4pts

4. a) Quelles différences existent-elles entre l'enquête preliminaire et l'enquête de flagrant délit ? 2pts

   b) Quelles sont les caractéristiques d'une commission rogatoire ? 2pts

Présentation = 1pt.

EGENA/1995 VENDREDI, 19 Mai 1995.

SUJET D'EXAMEN
EN
SERVICE EN BRIGADE.

Durée: 2heures
De : o7h 30 à o9h 30.

QUESTIONS

1. La Brigade:

   a) Définition de la Brigade de Gendarmerie. 2pts

   b) Qu'appelle -t-on "assiette" d'une brigade ? 1pt

   c) Quel nom une brigade peut-elle porter ? 2pts
      Donner un exemple de nom de Brigade.
   d) Citez 4 quatres sortes de Brigade. 2pts

2. Les services à la Brigade:
   a) Citez les différentes sortes de services que le Commandant de Brigade peut avoir à exécuter 2pts

   b) Citez les différentes services désignés par le commandant de Brigade dans les services d'initiative à la Brigade 2pts

   c) Donnez les définitions de:

   -Service ordinaire
   -Service extraordinaire 2pts

3. a) Quels sont les rôles du Gendarme en Service de Permanence à la Brigade ? 3pts

   b) Citez 2 documents utilisés à la Brigade. 1pt

   c) Quelles sont les qualités d'un commandant de Brigade ? 2pts

   Presentation = 1pt.

PROGRAMME DE LA POLICE JUDICIAIRE

Instructeur : Major Zanga Berthé

I. Notions de Droit

- l'Infranction
- la Classsification des Infractions
- le Ministère Public
- le Ministère Public près le Tribunal de Ière Instance
- le Ministère Public près le Tribunal de Simple Police
- le Ministère Public près le Tribunal Correctionnel
- le Procureur de la République
- le Procureur Général
- la Cour d'Assises
- la Police Judiciaire et les APJ
- Les OPJ
- Le Juge d'Instruction
-

II. Enquêtes Judiciaires

- Relations de Gendarmerie avec les autorités Judiciaires
- les Enquêtes Judiciaires
- l'Enquête Préliminaire
- l'Enquête de FD
- le Transport sur les lieux
- les Constatations
- les Croquis et les Prises de Vues Photographiques
- les Auditions
- Prise de Déclarations
- les mesures de Garde à Vue
- les Perquisitions et Saisies

III. Les Missions Diverses:

- le Droit d'Entrer dans un Domicile
- le Droit d'Arrestation
- les Droits du Gendarme (Fouille et Saisie)
- comment se Saisir d'une personne et comment la Fouiller
- le Droit de faire Usage des Armes
- le Droit au Contrôle d'Identité
- les Recherches des Personnes Signalées
-

- les Mandats
- l'Ordonnance de Prise de Corps
- l'Extrait du Jugement - la Contrainte par Corps
- les Transférements
- les Services Divers
- la Protection de l'Enfance

ADMINISTRATIVE POLICE

COURSE N° 1

INSTRUCTOR : Chief Commissioner : N'Golo Ouattara

Course Description

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

1°) INTRODUCTION TO ADMINISTRATIVE POLICE

The duties of the administrative police are as follows:

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

- Preventing infractions and accidents

It is unquestionably true

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

2° PREVENTION :

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

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

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

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

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

3° THE FIELD OF ADMINISTRATIVE POLICE

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

- Safety and order in the streets and public places. The potential for lawlessness and possible trouble lead administrative authorities to take preventive measures such as regulating public demonstrations

- Concerns for order in the state justifies adopting systems to register and identify nationals and internationals (for example by issuing identification cards, resident permits, passports, etc)

- The security of individuals and their property warrants the regulation of arms and munitions; it also consists of preventing accidents of all types caused by automobile traffic, the mentally ill, stray animals, etc

- Tranquility is also linked to activities which do not directly threaten public order as such but can nonetheless be a nuisance to third parties : disturbance of the peace at night is one example.

4° THE ADMINISTRATIVE POLICE SYSTEM

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

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

b) **Auxiliaries of Administrative police**

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

c) **Mode of Intervention**

The authorities of the administrative police operate as follows:

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

A few examples of Administrative Police work:

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

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

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

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

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Administrative Police

Arms and Munitions

Delivery of Arms and Munitions

1) Definition of Arms

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

a) Sophisticated arms

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

b) The arms (à feu detraite)

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

c) The Firing arms of Defence

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

d) The Firing arms for hunting

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

Public Warehouse of Arms

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

2) Regulations

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

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

- The minister of Interior has the ability to anytime order the inventory of all firing arms and munitions including their detached parts; regardless if these arm and munitions are to be sold for personal use,
- The possession, for any reason, of fireng arm, other than the one required and assigned to army forces is subjected to an authorization; this authorization is backed up by a permit of possessing an arm.

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

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

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

The transit of fireng arms and munitions across the

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

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

Case of Ban

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

The holding arm is baned:

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

Besides, it is baned to :

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

Authorization's Beneficiaries

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

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

These arms must appear on the traveller's visa.

Permit Validity

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

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

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

Suspension

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

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

Arms Control

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

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

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

These texts talk about poisoned arms and baned arms.

Decree-Law of March 2, 1921 concerning poisoned arms

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

Baned Arms

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

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

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

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

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Translator:
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Rate of Flow of Alcoholic Beverages

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

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

REGULATION

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

1) License Type A

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

In any case, the consumption can not be authorized

immediately.

2) License Type B

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

3) License Type C

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

4) License Type D

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

6) License Type E

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

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

6) License Type F

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

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

7) License Type G

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

Are authorized without a license :

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

The Price of licenses is set as following:

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

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

SANCTIONS

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

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

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

TROUBLES TO THE PUBLIC ORDER

1) Definition

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

2) Conditions

To Form a crowd, it is necessary:

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

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

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

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

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

3) Different forms of CROWD

a) Armed Crowd:

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

b) Non armed crowd:

None of individuals is carrying a weapon.

4) Form & Ceremonial Summons

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

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

a) Summon in case of an armed crowd

The authority does two summons by a drum sound or by the bugle call (clavier).....
Before that formality the arrival of the authority must be announced. If the crowd persists, the force must be used.

b) Summon in case of non armed crowd

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

Summon Formula

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

5) Sanctions

The ruling (order) of Rwanda - Urundi of 01/31/1959 states:
When there are some reasons to believe that the public order may be disturbed, the territorial administrator will, by a posted public notice in principal passages, prohibit it in a town (Built up area) or in any location pointed out by the Governor of the Province, the Crowds composed of more than 5 persons.

Any body who will contravene this interdiction will be

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

The Demonstrations

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

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

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

Sanctions

Banned demonstrations

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

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

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

It can also be recorded against organizers.

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

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

Non Declared Demonstration

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

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

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

Non Declared Demonstration

2) The meetings

Definition:

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

They distinguish two kind of meetings

- Private meetings
- Public meetings

- Private meetings

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

- Public meetings

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

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

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

an executive representing the Government.

3) Carrying a visible or a hidden weapon or a dangerous instrument for the public security, during a meeting or a demonstration on public roadway is a serious offense.
By weapon, it means, all machines, all instruments or shop utensils, sharp or blunt.
It is distinguished:

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

The Ordinary Weapons :

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

Advantage of Distinction

The advantage of distinction is noticed establishing the evidence.

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

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

Translator :
GASIZA Ruchinga

Travelling documents

I. National Passports

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The registration of Children under 14 years is free.

Validity of national Passport

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

Delivery of national Passport to replace traveller's Documents

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

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

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

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

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

Diplomatic and service's Passports

a) Diplomatic Passport

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

Have right to diplomatic Passport :

1) The President of the Republic (state) and the members of Government, the President of National Assembly, the President of Supreme court, the Vice-President of the Republic and the Vice-President of the national assembly.
2) The Ambassadors
3) The diplomatic agents, executives or careered consular agents, and careered chancellors on duty including their spouses + their children minors and not yet married.

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

The Chiefs of extraordinary missions abroad:

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

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

THE PASSPORT SERVICE

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

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

The Immigration and Requirements for Foreigners to enter and to Stay

I. Elementary knowledge about Foreigners

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

II. Requirements to Enter

To enter Rwanda, every foreigner must have:
- A passport with visas given by Rwandese Embassy or by a diplomatic authority or a competent counselor, from the departure country.
Inside Rwanda, the visas are issued by the Minister of Interior or his delegates.
- A police Clearance record or if the legislation of original country doesn't provide for the issuance of such document, a certificate of good standing morals or of non condemnation to a sentence, privative of freedom; or it can be any document expressing the same meaning
- The medical cerficates carrying immunization, according to international agreement.
The Minister of Interior can exempt these formalities to a certain category of persons such as the crew members of airpost.
For Rwandese, they are admitted to enter the country without using a formality.
- A national Passport or any similar document
- Medical certificate of Immunization
The same privileges are given to foreigners with permanent residence in Rwanda.

Different Types of Visas

There are five types of visas

I. THE TRANSIT VISA

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

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

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

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

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

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