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SECTION 2 - COMMAND AND CONTROL

1. The command and control of UNAMIR is vested in the Secretary-General, under the authority of the Security Council. The Secretary-General, with the consent of the Security Council, has appointed the Special Representative of the Secretary-General (SRSG) as head of UNAMIR and is responsible for the implementation of the UNAMIR mandate.

2. The Secretary-General has also appointed the Force Commander who is charged with the responsibility of the implementation of the military component and control of all military and civilian personnel assigned to the Military Component of UNAMIR and they are directly answerable to him for their conduct and performance of their duties.

3. The Force Commander reports to the SRSG on all matters concerning the functioning of the Military Component of UNAMIR. He will keep the SRSG fully informed of developments and accomplishments of the Military Component's performance.

4. The Chief Administrative Officer (CAO) is responsible for the provision of administrative support to all components of UNAMIR. He will be under the direct authority of the SRSG. He will report directly to the Director of Field Operations Division on matters of purely administrative nature.

5. The command of the Civilian Police of UNAMIR will be under the SRSG through the Police Commissioner. However, when they are employed in a supporting role on a specific military mission they may be put under the command of the Force Commander. In all other instances, close liaison between the Military and Police Components will be maintained at all levels by working arrangements appropriate to the circumstances.

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SECTION 3 - ORGANIZATION

1. Depicted at the annexes are the following:
  - a. Annex A - Command and Control
  - b. Annex B - Outline Organization Force HQ
2. Detailed Organizations of the various units/elements/installations will be contained in subsequent SOPs of the units/elements/installations at the various levels.

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SECTION 4 - STAFF RESPONSIBILITIES AND DUTIES

1. This section describes the responsibilities of the FC and the principal staff officers in UNAMIR HQ Military Component. It also includes the duties of the staff officers in the offices of the FC and DFC/COS and those of the Camp Commandant. The responsibilities and duties of the Commanders and the staff in the other units and branches e.g. Engineers, Medical, Air Operations are contained in the SOPs covering each branch functional area.

2. The responsibilities and duties covered are:

- a. FC;
- b. DFC/COS;
- c. COS;
- d. DCOS Ops;
- e. G1/CMPO;
- f. G2/Info;
- g. G3 Plans;
- h. G4;
- i. CLIAISON;
- j. MA to FC;
- k. A/MA and VO;
- l. PAffO;
- m. EA to FC;
- n. ADC to FC;
- o. MA to DFC/COS;
- p. ADC to DFC/COS;
- q. Camp Commandant;
- r. Humanitarian; and
- s. General Duties of Branch Heads.

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3. Force Commander. The Force Commander is appointed by the Secretary-General with the consent of the Security Council. He is the overall Commander of the Military Component in UNAMIR and those civilian personnel assigned to the Component. He is responsible for efficient command, control and administration of the Force. The FC is responsible for implementation and achievement of the main functions of the Military Component of UNAMIR as set forth in the UNAMIR mandate. He is to report to the SRSG on all matters concerning the functioning of the Military Component. The FC carries out his responsibilities with the assistance of UNAMIR HQ staff and his personal staff.

4. Duties of DFC/COS

- a. Deputizes for the FC and assumes command in his absence.
- b. Carries out special assignments of cross-border or cross faction liaison.
- c. Co-ordinates military and civilian staff effort. All civilian staff co-ordinate their activities through him on all matters of importance with a military pertinence.
- d. Assumes responsibility for the co-ordination of briefings.

5. Duties of COS

- a. Carries out all operational tasks on behalf of the FC.
- b. Provides advice and suggestions on various aspects of the operations.
- c. Directs, supervises and co-ordinates the work of the Military Staff.
- d. Assumes responsibility for the issue of all major written staff work (e.g. Force SOPs, Policy Directives, Operational Directive, Plans, Orders, etc.).
- e. Ensures FC is kept informed of the on-going situation as required.

6. Duties of DCOS Ops

- a. Directs, co-ordinates and supervises the work of the Operational Branch.

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- b. Defines the responsibilities of his subordinate staff officers.
- c. Assumes responsibility for all operations coordinating inter-unit activity and provides guidance where requested.
- d. Keeps himself abreast of the operational situation, endeavours to solve outstanding issues, keeps DFC/COS or FC informed of important developments and forwards appropriate proposals for decision of FC.
- e. Ensures the accuracy and timeliness of reports and returns.
- f. Disseminates information to and co-ordinates with other military and civilian branches/section on pertinent matters.
- g. Produces and reviews all important operational documents such as SITREPS, faxes, cables, special reports, OPOs, instructions, SOPs, etc.
- h. Conducts routine operation briefing for visitors on direction from the FC.
- i. Responsible for functioning and maintenance of Operation Room.
- j. Responsible for assignment and tasking DO groups of OPS Officers and data: collection, registration, processing and further distribution system set up.

7. Duties of G1/Chief Military Personnel Officer

- a. Directs, co-ordinates and supervises the work of the Personnel Branch.
- b. Defines the responsibilities of his subordinate staff officers.
- c. Accepts responsibility for all personnel activity such as rotations, personnel records, strength returns, staff lists, replacements, repatriations, injuries, illness, leave, ID cards, sports, welfare.
- d. Co-ordinates and directs, where necessary, personnel oriented elements within the Peacekeeping Operations (e.g. medical, military police).

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- e. Processes Boards of Inquiry (BOI) and Claims.
- f. Maintains supervision of progress or regress of privileges and immunities.
- g. Ensures accurate and timely submission of returns and reports.
- h. Maintains full knowledge of all developments in the personnel field, solving current issues, keeping DFC/COS and, if necessary FC, informed of important developments and forwarding appropriate proposals for decision by the FC.
- i. Disseminates pertinent information to other staff heads both military and civilian.

8. Duties of G2/Info.

- a. Coordinates the information collection plan as directed by the Force Commander's information requirements and the sources and agencies available to HQ UNAMIR.
- b. Collates and logs the information collected.
- c. Makes assessments as to the future intentions of factions as directed by the Force Commander's information requirements.
- d. Disseminates information in a timely and accurate manner.

9. Duties of G3 Plans.

- a. Is responsible for the formulation of plans and contingency planning with respect to UNAMIR Ops.
- b. Works in close co-ordination with Operations Branch to achieve best results.
- c. Defines responsibilities of his subordinate staff officers.
- d. Coordinates troop deployments and rotations.
- e. Coordinates force structure.
- f. Works in close co-ordination with other UN and Humanitarian Organizations for long term planning.

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10. Duties of G4

- a. Directs, supervises and co-ordinates the work of the Logistics Branch.
- b. Defines the responsibilities of his subordinate Staff Officers.
- c. Assumes responsibility for all logistical activity, such as maintenance and repair, transport, supplies, movement control, food services/rations, accommodation, postal, medical and engineer services.
- d. Keeps himself abreast of the logistics situation endeavours to solve outstanding problems, keeps DFC or FC informed of important developments and forwards appropriate proposals for decision of FC.
- e. Ensures accurate and timeliness of all reports/returns.
- f. Disseminates information to and co-ordinates with other military and civilian staff branches/sections on pertinent matters.
- g. Works closely with CAO in the preparation of the Logistics plan and budget.
- h. Controls tasking of Logistics units.
- i. Produces and reviews important logistics documents such as orders, directives, instructions, SOPs, etc.

11. Duties of the Chief Liaison Officer

- a. Liaison with the Rwanda faction forces on matters which require mutual coordination.
- b. Responsible for Liaison with all UN Civil agencies, NGOs and Rwanda civilian administrations for briefings, and press conferences.
- c. Responsible for any special assignment/projects as directed by the FC.
- d. Acts as the Force focal point for all escort demands. All demands, if approved, will be forwarded to MILOB Gp HQ for implementation.



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- e. Supervises the daily activities of the Government and RPF Liaison staff, including their meetings with anyone outside of the strict military environment. He is to be informed of all such non-military meetings.
- f. Is the point of contact of the UNCIVPOL with the force.

12. Duties of the Military Assistant to Force Commander

- a. Acts as personal Staff Officer to the FC.
- b. Provides advice on the conduct of military operations within the context of Security Council Resolutions.
- c. Accompanies the FC on meetings and visits as required.
- d. Monitors and controls the flow of staff work affecting the Commander.
- e. Drafts matters of policy for staffing, and signs routine correspondence on the FC's behalf.
- f. Maintains close liaison with SRSG's and CAO's staff, HAC, CIVPOL and Milob HQ.
- g. Provides advice on protocol to the FC and his staff.
- h. supervises the FC's retinue.

13. Duties of the A/MA and Visits Officer

- a. Assists the MA and assumes his responsibilities in his absence. To this end he is to maintain a current understanding of the political and military situation and be prepared to give advice to the Commander.
- b. Principally responsible for the coordination of all visits to UNAMIR. Receives guidance from MA to FC prior to arranging a visit.
- c. Liaises with the sponsor officer over HQ UNAMIR controlled facilities and Command briefings and is responsible for the coordination of their delivery for visits by contributing states' military staff to their contingents.

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- d. For visits by UN, external political or military figures, liaises with the Chief Protocol Officer and coordinates the provision of the military and security aspect of the visit.
- e. On the provision of aircraft and security, operates under guidance from DCOS Ops.
- f. A/MA is to be assisted by a Visits Warrant Officer and supervises that officer's work.

14. Duties of Public Affairs Officer

- a. Responsible for providing the FC with advice on the public affairs impact and applications inherent in planned and implemented operations.
- b. Informs the FC on public affairs policy directives as they affect UNAMIR, and complies with them.
- c. Liaises closely with the UNAMIR Spokesman, and is authorised to brief press and media on the military aspects of UNAMIR's operations and the application of military force. In the course of this he anticipates and responds to media needs.
- d. Disseminates public affairs information to the military element of UNAMIR. Ensure that information for public dissemination is reviewed for compliance with security and policy requirements.
- e. Liaises with media representatives, to provide them access as appropriate, escorts and transport on such occasions as the military situation dictates.
- f. Prepares the public affairs portion of operational plans, orders and SOPs.

15. Duties of the Executive Assistant (EA) to the FC

- a. Prepared to undertake such special projects as the Commander requires. In this regard he is to maintain a working knowledge of all staff areas and the operational situation.
- b. Prepared to assume the responsibilities of other members of the Commander's Office in their absence.

16. Duties of the Aide de Camp (ADC) to FC

- a. Performs those duties directed by the FC.

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- b. Responsible for the FC's well-being and security.
- c. Prepares and organises the FC's program.
- d. Organises and oversee the itinerary of any trip undertaken by the FC, and accompanies him when required.
- e. Assists the MA to the FC in the reception and hosting of visitors to the headquarters, and is responsible for the reception and hosting of visitors at the Commander's Residence.
- f. Assists in the coordination of protocol activities, as they affect the FC.
- g. Supervises the FC's other personal staff, including driver, bodyguard and house manager.
- h. Responsible for supervising the control and maintenance of the FC's vehicles, and for the prompt reporting of building defects at his Residence.

17. Duties of MA/Staff Officers to the DFC/COS

- a. Acts as personal staff officer to the DFC/COS.
- b. Responsible for the administration of the office and staff of the DFC.
- c. Screens all cables and correspondence (coded and clear) for presentation to the DFC.
- d. Drafts reply messages as directed by the DFC.
- e. Organizes the DFC's meeting in liaison with the ADC to the DFC.
- f. Keeps the DFC informed with regard to his official commitments.
- g. Arranges the DFC/COS visits to units in the AO and elsewhere in the Mission Area.
- h. Accompanies the DFC/COS on travels within and, if required, outside the Mission Area.
- i. Organizes social activities as directed by the DFC.
- j. Takes on special assignments/projects as directed by the DFC/COS.

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18. Duties of Aide de Camp (ADC) to DFC/COS

- a. Keeps the DFC informed regarding his official and social commitments.
- b. Responsible for the DFC's welfare and comfort.
- c. Arranges the DFC's visits to contingents and elsewhere in the Mission Area in conjunction with the MA.
- d. Accompanies the DFC on travels within the Mission Area and, if required, outside the Mission Area.
- e. Liaises with the travel and Visa Officer on DFC's travels outside the Mission Area. Arranges and confirms all transportation and accommodation in respect of each itinerary including checking in/out at airports and hotels.
- f. Assists in organizing social activities hosted by the DFC.
- g. Organizes the DFC's meetings in liaison with the MA/Staff Officer.
- h. Screens all cables (coded and clear) for presentation to the DFC for action and or information.
- i. Acts as personal Adjutant to the DFC as required.
- j. Carries out any other tasks as directed by the DFC.

19. Duties of the Camp Commandant

- a. Co-ordinates generally with the UNAMIR Military HQ.
- b. Responsible for consolidating, printing, issuing and reviewing SOP's,
- c. Prepares and distributes minutes from FC's conferences, staff meetings as directed by the FC.
- d. Controls the Hq Conference Halls and co-ordinates its reservation by the branches/sections.
- e. Maintains files on all staff duties instructions.
- f. Co-ordinates SOP inputs.

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- g. Responsible for inventory/accounting for all equipment and furniture assigned to the staff of the Force HQ.
- h. Attempt to ensure adequate stationery supplies are readily available for use for staff duties.
- i. Responsible for security of the UNAMIR HQ under supervision of the DFC/COS with co-ordination of Chief Security Officer.
- j. Responsible for allocating office spaces for the staff of the Force HQ.
- k. Ensures adequate office equipment and furniture are readily available for use by Force HQ staff.
- l. Responsible for reliability of all facilities in the HQ edifice with electricity and water supply as well.

20. Duties of Humanitarian Officer

- a. Ensuring that humanitarian aid is provided to displaced persons in camps under the control of UNAMIR.
- b. Coordinating on behalf of the Force Commander all humanitarian relief operations within Rwanda.
- c. Coordinating the transfer and/or relocation of displaced persons in Rwanda.
- d. Maintaining communication with both opposing forces with regards to humanitarian activities.
- e. Lodging protests against hostile acts against humanitarian activities.
- f. Arranging for the security of humanitarian relief agencies.
- g. Maintaining current locations of displaced persons and refugees inside Rwanda and in neighbouring countries.
- h. Maintaining records on missing persons both Rwandan and foreign nationals and arranging where possible for their evacuation.

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21. General Duties of Military Branch Heads

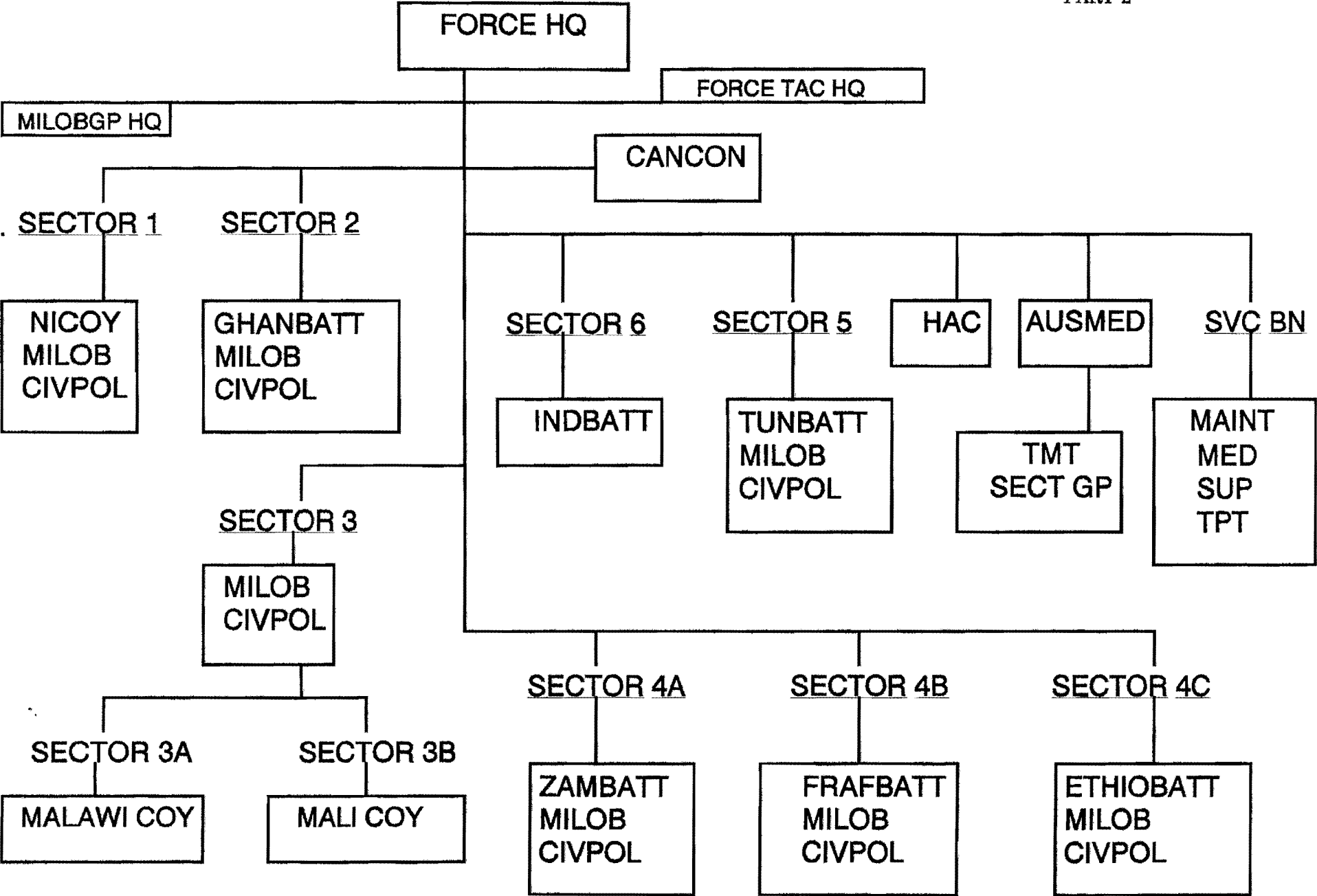
- a. Efficiency of their Branches, i.e. defining responsibilities of staff members, issuing instruction, delegation of authority, etc.
- b. Maintaining full knowledge of the current situation and the development under their Branches in the Mission Area.
- c. Taking appropriate action to solve current issues and improve efficiency within the Branch.
- d. Keeping the FC and DFC informed of Branch work and, where appropriate, forwarding proposals for decisions.
- e. Ensuring that reports and other returns for which the Branch is responsible, are accurate and submitted on time.
- f. Dissemination of information, as required, to other Branches and Civilian Sections of UNAMIR HQ and to Units of the Force.
- g. Co-ordination with other Branches and Civilian Sections concerned and advising the DFC immediately of any conflict.
- h. Submitting drafts for efficiency reports on Staff Officers to the DFC three weeks prior to the departure of those officers.

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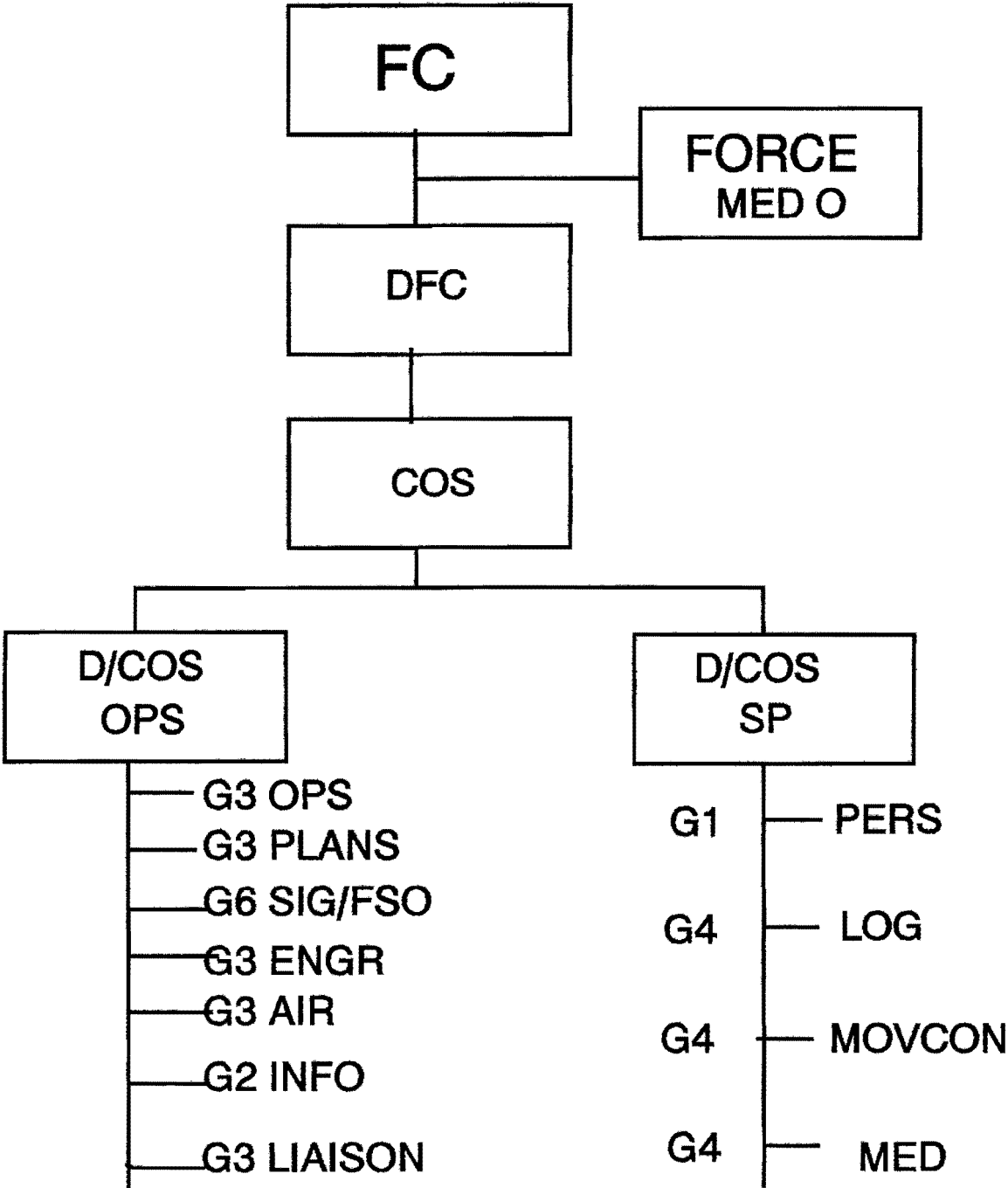
UNAMIR COMMAND AND CONTROL

ANNEX A TO  
UNAMIR SOPs  
PART 2



# FORCE HQ ORG

ANNEX B TO  
UNAMIR SOPs  
PART 2





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UNAMIR FORCE SOPS

PART THREE

OPERATIONS

|                   |   |   |
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| SECTION TWO       | - | UN INSTALLATIONS  |
| SECTION THREE     | - | SAFE HAVENS   |
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PART 3 - OPERATIONS

SECTION 1 - DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

ORGANIZATION OF OPERATIONS BRANCH

1. General

- a. The staff duties of Ops Branch are to provide for and develop the plans, policies and directives to operationally carry out the command responsibilities of UNAMIR. In this regard its principal responsibilities include:

- (1) Communication and Control of operational matters.
- (2) UNAMIR operational planning.
- (3) Supervision of the conduct of operations and selective training.
- (4) Collection of military and other information valuable to UNAMIR mission and evaluation of military information.
- (5) Operational tasking.

- b. The organization chart of Operations Branch is attached as Annex A to part 3. The Branch consists of eight cells as follows:

- (1) Current Operations;
- (2) Plans Cell;
- (3) Military Information Cell;
- (4) Air Operations Cell
- (5) Signals Cell
- (6) Liaison Cell
- (7) Movement Control Cell
- (8) Human Rights Commission Coord Cell

2. Deputy Chief of Staff Operations (DCOS Ops). The DCOS Ops is normally a Colonel and is the head of the Operations Branch. His overall duties and responsibilities are contained in para 5 of Part Two Section 2. Also he is the principal assistant to the Force Commander in matters pertaining to organization, planning, training, operations and military information.

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3. G3 Operations. The G3 Ops is normally a Lieutenant-Colonel. As deputy to DCOS Ops he is acting DCOS Ops (A\DCOS Ops) when the latter is absent and takes over all responsibilities of DCOS Ops. He is especially responsible for co-ordination of Ops Branch concerning:

- a. Co-ordination of Ops briefings;
- b. Co-ordination of Ops Conferences;
- c. Supervision of the work of Ops branch personnel;
- d. Maintaining liaison with Plans Branch concerning operational matters;
- e. Supervision of all major exercises and Ops;
- f. Review of the Ops Chapters in the SOP;
- g. Preparation of Ops Branch leave plan;
- h. Supervision and guidance of the use of Ops Branch vehicles.

OPERATIONS CELL

4. The Current Operations Cell contains three cells as follows:

- a. Senior Duty Cell;
- b. Force Ops Room;
- c. Force Duty Cell.

5. Senior Duty Offr (SDO) The SDO is normally a major and he is the head of the Current Operations Cell. He supervises the UNAMIR Ops Room activities and the Force Duty Cell. He is responsible for the efficient running of the Ops Centre on a Day/ Night basis and is especially responsible for:

- a. Maintenance of the Ops situation map;
- b. Supervision of filing system including all classified papers;
- c. Distribution of messages to officers concerned;
- d. Briefing about the current ops;
- e. Submission of Daily Situation Reports (SITREPS) to United Nations Situation Centre, New York - daily at 1200 hrs local the latest;

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- f. Submission of Weekly SITREPS to United Nations Situation Centre, New York on Tuesday at 1800 hrs the latest;
  - g. Preparation of special cable on incidents (SINCREPS) of immediate importance;
  - h. Receiving/handling INCREPS, SHOOTREPS;
  - i. Receiving medevac requests and supervising the execution of the medevac operation;
  - j. Ensuring that rostering of Duty Officers is completed;
  - k. Maintaining of statistics and graphs
  - m. Co-ordination of escort requests.
6. Force Duty Officer. The FDO is responsible for:
- a. Reception, registration, processing and further distribution of all messages.
  - b. Conveyance of messages intentionally received for this aim to all concerned and registration of them.
  - c. Co-ordination of information flow.
  - d. Management of allotted channel on the FM radio.
  - e. Supervising and coordinating the UNAMIR military information collecting activities such as incident reports(INCREPS), shooting reports(SHOOTREPS) and bomb blast reports(BOMBREPS).

PLANS CELL

7. The Plans Cell is responsible for the formulation of plans and contingency planning with respect to UNAMIR Ops. The cell is headed by a Lt-Col (G3 Plans) and assisted by two Majors (SO2 G3 Plans), a Captain (SO3 G3 Plans) and a Senior NCO (Clerk). The responsibilities of the G3 Plans include the following:

- a. Working in close co-ordination with the DCOS OPS and G3 OPS.
- b. Coordination of troop deployments and rotations.
- c. Preparation of estimates and plans for future operations.
- d. Up-dating of force structure to meet operational requirements.

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- e. Deployment of surveillance and night vision devices.
- f. Planning coordinating and monitoring of training activities of UNAMIR military personnel.
- g. Coordination with other UN and Humanitarian Organizations for long term planning.

MILITARY INFORMATION CELL

8. The G2 cell is headed by the Military Information Officer who is a Major and is assisted by a Captain and a Senior NCO. The G2 is responsible to the G3 Ops for all military information. The primary tasks of the G2 include the following:

- a. Supervising and coordinating the UNAMIR military information gathering activities.
- b. Processing data into useful information which includes recording, integrating, correlating, evaluating and interpreting information.
- c. Disseminating military information in the form of estimates, summaries and annexes, periodic reports, analysis of the area of operation, studies and maps.
- d. Estimating forces, capabilities and vulnerabilities and courses of action they are likely to pursue.
- e. Preparing information estimates, annexes, reports, summaries and briefings.
- f. Preparing and disseminating special reports of statistical nature and reports covering defined periods and operations relative to the forces.
- g. Maintenance of information on movements of refugees and displaced persons.
- h. Maintenance of information on mass graves.

AIR OPERATIONS CELL

9. The Air Staff is headed by the G3 Air who is normally a Sqn Leader. As a military cell head, he is responsible to the G3 Ops for the operational efficiency of the air personnel. The air staff works in close co-operation with UNAMIR Ops Branch. The primary tasks of the Air Ops cell are as follows:

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- a. Advise Force Commander or any other senior staff officer designated by him, on all matters related to aircraft.
- b. Arrange aircraft for the movement of UNAMIR personnel and cargo to and from the mission area in coordination with the civil Air Ops Officer in Nairobi.
- c. Arrange aircraft for any casualty/medical evacuation or in any other emergency.
- d. Receive air task request to use the helicopter, from units/users.
- e. Advise and assist the Force Commander to prioritise the demands for using the helicopters.
- f. Plan the helicopter missions to achieve maximum results with minimum fuel consumption.
- g. Task the helicopter unit.
- h. Arrange casevac/medevac mission by helicopter within the mission area in a shortest possible time.
- i. Arrange aviation fuel for the helicopter in coordination with the Logistic officer.
- j. Maintain close liaison with the Air Ops Center (AOC) in the airport and monitor the airport activities.
- k. Maintain close liaison with the MOVCON personnel and monitor passenger handling in the airport.
- l. Make all correspondences regarding air matters.
- m. Receive all movement requests from the individuals intending to travel out of Kigali by UN aircraft.
- n. Prepare passengers manifest.
- o. Get the passengers manifest cleared by LO RPA.
- p. Send the manifest to Nairobi Air Ops.
- q. Hand over the manifest to MOVCON (Air).
- r. Advise MOVCON in case of any crisis regarding the passenger handling in the airport.
- s. Obtain the flight schedule from Nairobi Air Ops.

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- t. Inform MOVCON and all passengers about the schedule.
- u. Obtain the list of the incoming passengers from Nairobi Air Ops.
- v. Arrange the clearance for the incoming passengers from LO RPA.
- w. Notify and arrange clearance from the LO RPA for the helicopter flying within Rwanda.

SIGNAL CELL

10. The functions of the signal cell includes the following:

- a. Coordination of all military communication in UNAMIR.
- b. Ensuring that comm equipment of formed units are kept at acceptable levels.
- c. Provision of Signal Despatch Service within UNAMIR AOR.
- d. Manning all comm equipment in UNAMIR OPS Room and all Formed Units Rear Links to UNAMIR HQ.

11. The cell is headed by the G6/Force Signal Officer and his responsibilities include:

- a. Advising the Force Commander, his staff and units on all matters affecting communication.
- b. Ensuring effective operation of communication equipment used by units.
- c. Coordinating with the Chief Communication Officer for developing plans for civilian pattern communication equipment employed in the UNAMIR AO.
- d. Provision of telephone extensions at unit locations and is also responsible for the installation of civilian pattern radios as base stations and in vehicles in liaison with the CCO.

ENGINEER CELL

12. The Force Engineer Cell deals with all engineer matters within UNAMIR AOR. The cell prioritizes, directs and coordinates the activities of all the engineer elements of the Force.

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13. The cell is also responsible for maintaining contacts with UN agencies on all civil engineering matters on behalf of the Force. The Force engineer cell is headed by the Force Engineer Officer whose duties are listed in SOP Part 5.

LIAISON CELL

14. Headed by the Chief Liaison Officer. He is responsible for maintaining liaison with the appropriate Rwandese Government authorities/officials through RPA liaison officers as well as with all other UN agencies and NGOs on matters of operational interest to UNAMIR. In addition to the above the chief liaison officer is responsible for those duties listed in SOP Section 2 to Part 2.

HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION COORD CELL

15. The need for a military officer to assist the Human Rights Commission in certain areas of their operations has been identified and a military coordinating officer(MCO) appointed accordingly. Is responsible to the DCOS OPS. Duties and responsibilities are further listed in SOP Section 2 to Part 2.



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SECTION 2 - UN INSTALLATIONS

GENERAL

1. All UNAMIR military and civilian camps, structures and equipment, deployed on Rwandan territory, belonging to the mission and necessary to fulfil its mandate.
2. UN Installations will be guarded by UNAMIR assigned elements.

AIM

3. To define the status of UN Installations and clarify access to them.

ACCESS

4. Access to these areas is restricted and only authorized individuals are allowed free access into UNAMIR installations.
5. Persons authorized to enter into UN areas.
  - a. All UNAMIR members (military and civilian pers) with ID cards issued by the office of the UNAMIR Chief Security Officer in FHQ.
  - b. UNAMIR local staff, issued with UNAMIR ID cards.
  - c. VIPs and other guests invited by UNAMIR chiefs of branches and in their company.
  - d. Other persons ready to substantiate the purpose of their visit at UN Installation after confirmation by the interested person from UNAMIR side.
  - e. For security reasons it is imperative that all visitors carrying weapons, except where authorised by DCOS OPS, must deposit them with guards at the entrance of all UNAMIR installations for collection on way out of the installations.
6. Permit's issuing procedure. Detailed procedure for issue of ID cards is described in SOP Part 8, Military Personnel, Section 6.
7. Visitors into important UN installations must possess visitor's cards or one time use permits issued by the office of the Chief of security.
8. Chief Security Officer should be OPI for coordination of all security regulations in FHQ.

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9. In the case of minor UN Installations it is the UNAMIR unit Comd/Section Manager/Guard responsibility to apply the above mentioned rules.

10. However, the following will be ensured:

- a. Names of all visitors will be recorded in a special register with their personal data indicating first name, second name, addresses of both home and place of work, the purpose for the visit and the name of UN personnel/ branch/ section to be contacted.
- b. Visitors will carry their special visitor's card, which should be fixed in a visible place on their clothes or one time use permits as the case may be.

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SECTION 3 - SAFE HAVENS

GENERAL

1. Safe Havens are specially selected buildings or places in the UNAMIR Area of Operation (AO) serving as a temporary accommodation for a large number of displaced persons who are to be repatriated to their original area of abode or transported to a Displaced Persons Camp, provided that absolute security is provided for these people in such places. These may include the following:

- a. Hotels;
- b. Dormitories;
- c. Schools; and
- d. Other blocks of apartments, which can be used as flats.

2. The number of safe havens depends on current needs ie, the number of people requiring security in the UNAMIR AOR.

AIM

3. To give guidelines on the selection and protection of Displaced Persons by UNAMIR units in Save Havens.

SELECTION

4. The selection of safe havens is to be undertaken by Sector Comds/unit comds in consultation with UNAMIR OPS and HAC. Save havens should provide shelter, security, food and medical care throughout the period of stay of the Displaced Persons.

SECURITY

5. Units providing Save Havens to Displaced Persons will ensure security of DPs by static guards and patrols. In extreme situations safe havens may have to be fenced to keep out unauthorized persons.

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SECTION 4 - DISPLACED PERSONS CAMPS

GENERAL

1. Displaced Persons Camps are usually set up to physically secure displaced persons and to provide them with all primary means necessary to live, for an indefinite period of time.
2. There are two types:
  - a. Unplanned. Established spontaneously by Displaced Persons on their marching routes, seeking some sort of refuge.
  - b. Planned. These are specially prepared and areas, very often set up by Humanitarian Relief Agencies with the assistance of the local authority.

AIM

3. The aim of this SOP is to provide guidelines on the protection of Displaced Persons Camps by UNAMIR.

SELECTION

4. Planned DP Camps are preferred as opposed to unplanned ones. Selection of sites should be undertaken by Humanitarian Relief Agencies with the assistance of MILOB and local authorities. Sites for DP Camps must be selected to offer security, easy access to fresh water, food, lavatories and medical care.

ORGANIZATION

5. DP Camps for administration purposes will be organized as follows:
  - a. Management Cell. Exercises control over the day to day administration of the Camp.
  - b. Reception Cell. The Reception cell will register all DPs that require sanctuary in DP Camps.
  - c. Logistic Cell. Needs of the DP Camp will be estimated by this cell. This will include food storage and distribution, and medical.

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SECURITY

6. Sector/Unit comds are responsible for the security of DP Camps in their sector, against acts of banditry and intimidation, through static and mobile patrols.

7. Lawless individuals in DP Camps will be arrested and handed over to the office of the prosecutor as per Directive on Handover of Persons Held by UNAMIR troops to Rwandan authorities.

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SECTION 5 - POSITIONS AND OBSERVATION POSTS

GENERAL

1. In fulfilling their mission, UNAMIR soldiers will be required to deploy the following:

- a. Positions;
- b. Observation Posts;
- c. Checkpoints; and
- d. Temporary positions.

AIM

2. To provide guidelines for the deployment of UNAMIR troops in Positions, Observation Posts, Check Points and Temporary Positions.

DEFINITIONS

3. A Position. A position is a tactically sited location and permanently occupied by armed military members of UNAMIR from where they carry out various operational tasks such as checkpoints, roadblocks, observation and patrols. Each position has an area of responsibility.

4. Observation Post (OP). An OP is a permanently occupied position from which UNAMIR military personnel carry out their observation and reporting missions. A UNAMIR Op must also have the capability for patrolling and reacting to the observed threat.

5. Checkpoint. A checkpoint is a position on a road used as a means of controlling traffic, in order to enforce control measures. The main task of UNAMIR checkpoints is to prevent the infiltration of arms and to block armed incursions into UNAMIR AO.

6. Temporary posn/OPs/CHP. Temporary positions are occupied for a limited period of time for observation or traffic control duties. They are normally manned for only limited hours.

CONSTRUCTION

7. Marking and protection All positions must be well delineated, distinctively marked and provided protection for the occupants.

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8. Positions/OPs/CHPs should:
  - a. Be protected by a wall made of earth, gabions or T-Walls.
  - b. Be surrounded by an illuminated perimeter fence protected with barbed wire and/or concertina wires.
  - c. Be painted white with black UN markings on each side, visible from air and illuminated in the time of darkness.
  - d. Have a United Nations flag prominently placed at all times of the day and illuminated at night.
  - e. Have shelters capable of protecting all personnel from fire of small arms, LMG, HMG and shrapnel from indirect fire weapons.
  - f. Have line and radio communication to next higher HQ.
  - g. Have specific written orders.
  - h. Have specified minimum strength.
  - j. Have specified area of responsibility.
9. See Annex B for position and checkpoint layout.

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## SECTION 6 - OPERATION OF UNAMIR CHECKPOINTS

### GENERAL

1. Check Point operation and manning are important features of peacekeeping operations. The following will be covered:

- a. Permanent Checkpoints;
- b. Mobile/Improvised Checkpoints;
- c. Searches and Security of Checkpoints; and
- d. Procedures for dealing with armed elements and RGF/RPA at Categories A, B and C checkpoints.

2. Guidelines for soldiers behaviour at CHPs are outlined in Annex C.

### AIM

3. To provide guidelines on Check Point operations in UNAMIR AOR.

### PERMANENT CHECKPOINTS

4. Permanent CHPs inside the UNAMIR AO will fall into one of three categories depending on their location and tasks:

- a. Category A: Defined as CHPs within the unit AO. The purpose of Category A CHP includes the following:
  - (1) Conduct searches of vehicles with the minimum disruption of traffic unless the operational situation dictates otherwise.
  - (2) Prevent the movement or deployment of explosives and long range weapons.
  - (3) Observe and report on any activities that may affect the operational situation in the UNAMIR AOR
  - (4) Be prepared to serve as a blocking position.
- b. Category B. Defined as CHPs on roads leading into unit/subunit AOR. Category B CHPs will undertake the following tasks:

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(1) Search all vehicles entering AOR to prevent the movement of all weapons, explosives and ammunition. (Unless suspicious, vehicles leaving the area should not be searched). Suspicious trucks carrying heavy loads that cannot be thoroughly searched should be followed to their destination and the unloading supervised by UNAMIR personnel.

(2) Be prepared to serve as a blocking position in case of an incursion by a large force.

(3) Observe and report on all activities that may impact on the operational situation in UNAMIR AO.

c. Category C: Defined as CHP within the unit AO. The mission of these CHPs is to:

a. Conduct searches of vehicles inside the area in accordance with the operational situation without causing unnecessary delays of traffic or harassment of the population;

b. Prevent weapons, ammunition and explosives being moved inside the area;

c. Be prepared to serve as a blocking force.

d. Close the road at the CHP between 2200 hrs and 0400 hours. Vehicles allowed to pass only after occupants have stepped out of their vehicle and vehicles have been thoroughly searched.

5. Carrying of arms by Non-UNAMIR personnel. The following Non-UNAMIR personnel are authorised to carry weapons within UNAMIR AOR:

a. Rwandan Army and Gendarmerie. As legitimate organs of the Rwandan Government, Rwandan Army and Gendarmerie are allowed to carry personal weapons in the AO.

b. Hunting weapons/pistols. Weapons used in hunting such as air rifles, bows and arrows, spears, knives and machetes (so long as they are for agricultural purposes) are allowed to be carried by Rwandan civilians in the AO.

6. Non-UNAMIR CHPs. The only groups of armed men allowed in the AO are those mentioned in paragraph 3 above. CHPs established by any group other than UNAMIR, RPA and Gendarmerie are unauthorized. Battalions will use their best efforts to ensure that such CHPs are peacefully dismantled.

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7. Communication. All UNAMIR CHPs will be equipped with adequate communication system to ensure continuous voice contact with the next higher HQ. Ideally, each site will be equipped with both land line and radio. However, the minimum requirement is the capability to report on the company/platoon net.

8. Blocking positions. All Category "A", "B", and "C" CHPs should be prepared to act as blocking positions in case of an incursion by a heavily armed superior force into the Area. In a Blocking role, CHP commanders should:

- a. Attempt to delay the incursion by all means possible (i.e. lay in obstacles and vehicles to block the road.
- b. Immediately notify higher HQ.
- c. Await further instructions.

MOBILE CHECKPOINTS

9. The vastness of Unit/subunit AOs makes it imperative that mobile check points are employed to effectively dominate AOs. Units are therefore encouraged to use mobile CHPs to augment permanent CHPs for the enhancement of control over the area.

10. Locations and timings of these mobile CHPs will be varied to avoid evasive action by unauthorised Armed Elements (AEs).

11. Communication. Mobile CHPs will maintain radio contact with their respective higher HQs at all times. This is necessary so that they can easily be relieved of pressure when the traffic is heavy. Signs reading "Mobile Checkpoint" written in Kinyarwanda, French and English will always be clearly displayed in the area of the vehicle. Mobile CHPs are not patrols showing a UNAMIR presence. They are separate operations with a definite CHP mission. They can of course be combined with patrolling, depending on the area they are deployed.

COORDINATION

12. Each battalion will pursue a vigorous CHP policy in its AO ensuring that routes cover tracks as well as new roads which do not have permanent CHPs.

13. Mobile CHPs should be coordinated by battalions Ops. Depending on the allocation of armoured vehicles within the unit, each individual Coy could undertake such activity in their own area but it is more likely that a single element (i.e. Recce Coy) be tasked with the mission for the whole AO. This is a prerogative of the unit.

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14. Battalion Ops will maintain a separate mobile CHP register and brief/debrief the CHP before and after each mission.

CATEGORIES

15. Mobile CHPs can be either Category A, B, or C depending on where they are deployed but it would be normal to follow a Category B policy as they cover areas not normally checked, where there may be a high level of potential infiltration of weapons and a low traffic density.

STRENGTH

16. This is a unit responsibility but ideally the strength of the CHP should be at least a section with two armoured vehicles. Personal weapons and the APCs should provide enough protection. Ancillary equipment such as signposts, wire barriers, mobile vehicle stops, etc. should be carried in the vehicles.

17. Method of operation The mobile CHP/patrol should leave base after a briefing by the unit Ops Officer. The briefing should include:

- a. Routes out and back. These should be varied constantly to avoid interdiction or planned attack.
- b. The number of CHPs required, the position of deployment and the average time in place.
- c. Instructions on communications, report lines, etc. and
- d. Special instructions.

18. The following guidelines will be considered when establishing a CHP:

- a. CHPs should be established at varying times and for irregular periods of time.
- b. Site should offer good radio communications at all times with the higher HQ in order to:
  - (1) Call on Battalion Mobile Reserve (BMR) as back-up if necessary.
  - (2) Redeploy the CHP should a problem arise elsewhere.

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- c. CHPs should not be visible to approaching vehicles from a long way off to avoid them taking alternative routes. They should however, be sited such that adequate warning is given to approaching vehicles to avoid accidents. Proper use of terrain features is necessary.
- d. If possible, the CHP should be sited on an incline which will slow down traffic.
- e. CHP locations should be different each time a specific route is given. Routes should not be specific to given days. Routes in given areas should be varied if possible.
- f. Once a CHP has been in position for the planned period of time, it should redeploy to its next location and so on, until it arrives back at base for debrief.

19. Security of CHPs. All CHPs should provide adequate security for its personnel. Dismounted soldiers who are detailed to search vehicles must be given the same protection as they would get on a permanent CHP. This security is provided by:

- a. The proper deployment of the CHP in order to give it a tactical advantage over the vehicle to be checked.
- b. Use of makeshift barriers.
- c. Use of armoured vehicles to block the road.
- d. Use of main armament of armoured vehicle to cover troops involved in checking and searching.
- e. In some cases, where terrain and strength of patrol allow, a dismounted covering group could occupy a suitable position to give additional cover to the whole CHP.

20. Searches at CHPs The following guidelines will be observed when UNAMIR troops conduct a search at a CHP:

- a. Due care must be taken to avoid damage to vehicles and property.
- b. All unauthorized arms, ammunition and explosives found are to be confiscated.
- c. Small vehicles normally require only one searcher, however this will be increased to two or more for large vehicles such as trucks and buses.

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- d. At a minimum, each time a vehicle is searched, the sentry will systematically check the trunk, the engine compartment, and the under-carriage. Suspicious vehicles must be thoroughly searched.
- e. Beasts of burden (cows, etc) should be searched.
- f. Coffins in funeral convoys should not be searched.
- g. Officials of the Rwandan Government (recognized or identified by ID-card) should not be searched, ie, personnel from the Rwandan Army, Gendarmerie and Rwandan Internal Security Forces.
- h. Personal Searches. At the discretion of the battalion commander, personal searches may be authorized if the situation warrants. In all cases, personal searches will be conducted in a dignified manner taking care not to publicly embarrass or humiliate the individual being searched. Women will only be searched with metal scanners if female military personnel are not available.
- g. Flexibility. Each CHP will increase the number of personnel conducting vehicle searches during periods of heavy traffic. This will eliminate as much inconvenience to the local population as possible, consistent with the operational situation at the time.

PROCEDURES

21. In static CHPs, care will be taken during construction and/or improvement to provide control of approaching vehicles. Each sentry conducting a search will be covered by another sentry. The search area should also be covered by a sentry inside the position. The procedures outlined below must be understood by all troops deployed on CHP duties:

- a. Procedures for searching suspicious vehicles. All occupants will be asked to get out of the vehicles and stand or sit at least five meters clear from the vehicle. The driver of the vehicle will be asked if there are any arms, ammunition or explosives in the vehicle. He will accompany the searcher.

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- b. Procedures for sentries manning CHPs at night.  
For security reasons all Category B and C CHPs will be closed at night between 2200 hrs LT and 0400 hrs LT. Obstacles will be placed across the road at the CHP to prevent vehicles from breaking through the CHP especially in emergencies and preplanned operations. The checkpoint has to be manned in the time of night restrictions and ready to be opened in case of emergencies.
- c. PROCEDURES FOR DEALING WITH ARMED ELEMENTS.  
UNAMIR personnel will:
  - (1) Deny the entry of long range weapons and explosives.
  - (2) Conduct random searches of vehicles entering.
  - (3) Confiscate long range weapons, ammunition and explosives being transported.
  - (4) Observe and report on any activities that may affect the operational situation in the UNAMIR AO.
  - (5) Inform personnel that they are prohibited from entering UNAMIR AO if they are transporting long range weapons.
  - (6) If they insist on free passage with weapons:
    - (a) Attempt to negotiate.
    - (b) Tell them that they may enter the AO without the long range weapons.
    - (c) Alert higher HQ.
  - (7) If these efforts fail:
    - (a) Issue a verbal warning to the armed elements.
    - (b) Provide a show of force with all personnel in position.
    - (c) Begin to lay in obstacles.
    - (d) If these fail and armed personnel attempt to break through the position:
      - i. Fire a warning shot near the vehicle or personnel.

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ii. Fire at the vehicle to prevent it from moving.

iii. Report incident to higher headquarters.

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SECTION 7 - PATROLLING

GENERAL

1. Patrolling is an essential military response to many of the operational problems faced by UNAMIR.
2. The large area of operations cannot be covered only by observation posts and checkpoints and UNAMIR's presence should be seen in the most remote and isolated areas of the AO.
3. The planning and conduct of patrols in their respective areas of operations is the responsibility of unit comds.
4. UNAMIR Ops has over-riding responsibility in the following areas:
  - a. Coordination of patrol programs of all units.
  - b. Standardization of planning and reporting procedures.
  - c. Advice and guidance on patrolling principles.
  - d. Tasking of patrols in specific areas and times.
5. When coordination is considered necessary, a conference on patrols, involving all Ops Offrs will be arranged by UNAMIR Ops.

AIM

6. To give guidelines on patrolling in UNAMIR area of operation.

OBJECT OF PATROLLING IN UNAMIR AOR

- a. To cover areas not catered for by existing OPs and CHPs.
- b. To gain information of various parties and their activities in the AO.
- c. To indicate UNAMIR presence to the local population.
- d. To provide a physical link between adjoining but isolated posts.
- e. Carry out mobile "snap" checkpoints on roads and tracks not covered by permanent positions.



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- f. Insert "blocking patrols" along possible infiltration lanes.
- g. Carry out observation from isolated temporary OPs;
- h. Provide protection for parties and local population.

CONDUCT

7. Patrolling should be conducted by day and night, both in towns and villages. In both cases rules of operations are the same but the graduation of difficulties is different.

8. Patrolling in the city is more dangerous in view of concentration of elements which are reluctant to political and military situation stabilization.

9. The patrols undertaken by UNAMIR units include: foot patrols, mobile patrols and mobile check points.

FOOT PATROLS

10. The minimum strength of a foot patrol should be one section.

11. When patrolling the area of responsibility in close vicinity of own position the strength can be smaller.

12. Guidelines for planning are:

- a. Patrol paths to be based on existing mine cleared tracks.
- b. High visibility measures to be taken in areas where considered necessary.
- c. Radio contact with control HQ.
- d. Reporting procedures of progress to be utilized.
- e. Tactical formation to be used.
- f. Reinforcement plan by controlling HQ.

13. Foot patrols by night are authorized only in areas where they can be safely conducted.

14. "Blocking positions" of infiltration may be an integral part of such patrols.

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MOBILE PATROLS

15. The guidelines are the same as those laid down for foot patrols.
16. The minimum strength should consist of two vehs.
17. Armoured or soft skinned vehs can be used.
18. All vehs must fly the United Nations flag, which should be illuminated by night.
19. Units whose AOs are very sensitive are restricted to night patrolling by armoured vehs only.

MOBILE CHECKPOINTS

20. Each Bn/Coy will plan for and operate mobile CHPs each day to augment permanent CHPs and to enhance control over the area.
21. These CHPs will consist of no less than four soldiers and are to be established on all roads within the AO.
22. The locations and times of these CHPs should be varied so that they are not predictable. They should be in radio contact with their HQ.
23. Signs written in Kinyarwanda ("Bariyeri"), in French ("Post de Control") and in English ("Checkpoint") will always be clearly displayed in the area of the vehicle.
24. They can of course be combined with patrolling, depending on the area they are deployed.
25. Bn/Coy Ops will maintain a separate mobile CHP patrols register and brief/debrief the CHP patrols before and after each mission.
26. A mobile check point is a unit responsibility and ideally the strength should be at least a section with two armoured vehs. Personal weapons and the veh should provide protection.
27. Ancillary equipment such as signposts, wire barriers mobile veh stops, etc. should be carried in the vehs.
28. The mobile CHP patrol should leave base after thorough briefing by the unit Ops offr. The briefing should include:
  - a. Routes out and back. These should be varied constantly to avoid interdiction or planned attack;

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- b. The number of mobile CHP patrols required, the position of deployment and the average time in place;
- c. Instruction on comms, report lines; and
- d. Special instructions.

29. In choosing a CHP location, the following guidelines should be considered:

- a. CHPs should be established at varying times and for irregular periods of time.
- b. Good comms is an essential element of CHP operation. An excellent site with poor comms is in fact not a site at all. Comms are necessary to:
  - (1) Maintain contact with controlling station (normally Bn/Coy Ops).
  - (2) Call on Bn Mobile Reserve (BMR) as back-up.
  - (3) Allow the CHP to be redeployed should a particular problem arise elsewhere.
- c. CHPs should not be visible to approaching vehs from along way off to avoid them taking alternative routes.
- d. CHPs should, however, be sited so that they give some early warning to approaching vehs and so avoid accidents; Proper use of terrain features is a necessary requirement.
  - (1) If possible, the CHP should be seated on an incline which will slow down traffic;
  - (2) CHP location should be different, each time a specific route is given;
  - (3) Routes should not be specific to given days;
  - (4) Routes in a given area should be varied if possible;
  - (5) Once a CHP has been in position for the planned period of time, it should redeploy to its next location and so on, until it arrives back at base for debrief.

30. PATROL BRIEFING AND DEBRIEFING FORM is contained in Annex D.

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31. Security and Searches at a mobile CHPs. For security and searches at a CHP see SECTION 6 - SOP on UNAMIR CHPs.

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**SECTION 8 - STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE FOR UNAMIR  
CONVOY ESCORT**

**GENERAL**

1. The humanitarian crisis in Rwanda makes it imperative that UNAMIR ensures that transportation of humanitarian aid, as well as displaced persons, are conducted with utmost security and to use force if necessary to accomplish humanitarian assistance tasks. Escort duties will therefore form an essential element of UNAMIR operation.

**AIM**

2. The aim of this SOP is to provide guidelines to all UNAMIR Military Component, Civilian staff and non UNAMIR UN agencies about mission, task and duties of escorts and responsibilities of various HQs/staff in relation to escort duties.

**DEFINITIONS**

3. Militias. This element refers to armed irregular troops which may or may not be directed.

4. INTERAHAMWE. This element refers to militias of a specific political organization who may or may not be directed. With regards to the Rwandan conflict, these elements may very well be armed.

5. Bandits. This element involves armed civilians responding to no fixed authority who are using the conflict to further their economic interests.

6. UNMO. An unarmed military member of UNAMIR responsible for monitoring military activities of all opposing forces within UNAMIR AOR.

7. Displaced Persons. This term refers to the Rwandese citizens who have been pushed out of their homes due to the fighting and are either in displaced persons camps or in hiding. These persons are considered to be in danger if they are perceived by one faction as supportive of the other.

8. Refugees. This term refers to persons who seek refuge in other countries.

9. Foreign Nationals. This term refers to citizens of other countries who are within the borders of Rwanda.

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10. Humanitarian Assistance. This term refers to provision of the basic necessities specifically dedicated to easing the suffering of displaced persons. These needs include health, food, water, and security. It also includes cargo provided by the ICRC, UN agencies, Non Governmental Organizations (NGO), and all personnel employed by these agencies.

11. Convoy. For the purposes of UNAMIR a convoy refers to a planned road movement of goods or persons under the armed protection of UNAMIR troops.

12. Roadblock. A roadblock is any obstruction deliberately put on a road with the specific purpose of stopping a UNAMIR convoy. It is considered a hostile act endangering the mission of UNAMIR and the lives of all persons involved with the convoy.

13. Self Defence. Action to protect self or other personnel when faced with an instant and overwhelming need leaving no choice of means and no time for deliberations.

14. Hostile Intent. Hostile intent is an action which appears to be preparatory to an aggressive action against personnel or equipment of peace keeping forces and or property under their responsibility.

15. Hostile Act. A hostile act is any aggressive action against personnel or equipment of peace keeping force and or property under their responsibility. When deciding on appropriate reaction by peace keeping forces, it has to be kept in mind that the use of armed forces is only permitted in the presence of an attack or imminent attack.

PERSONS ENTITLED TO ESCORT

16. Escorts will be provided to following categories of persons depending on the areas they visit and on the threat/security situation:-

a. UNAMIR Personnel

(1) UNAMIR VIPS to include the SRSG, FC, and CAO.

(2) UNAMIR Staff Officers.

b. BBGNU/RPA Officials

(1) The President, the Prime Minister and the members of the cabinet of Broad Based Government of National Unity (BBGNU) or any other transitional arrangement that may be put in place in the future.

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(2) Chief of Army and Chief of Gendarmerie of RPA

(3) Chairman of the RPA and senior members of the central committee of RPA.

- c. Un Agencies and Members of the Diplomatic Corps. UN Agency Officials and members of the diplomatic corps involved in the various stages of UNAMIR operations or the peace process.
- d. UNAMIR Visitors. Foreign dignitaries, UN NY officials making an official visit in UNAMIR area of operation.
- e. Humanitarian Aid Convoys. Will be escorted only on request by the UN/NGO agency involved.
- f. Pressmen. International press officials, TV journalists etc.

17. HQ UNAMIR may review this list from time to time and include or exclude personnel entitled to escort, depending on the mission commitments and security threat.

TYPES AND STRENGTH OF ESCORTS

18. UNMO Escort. UNMOs will provide unarmed escorts. Each UNMO Escort will consist of 2 teams. Each team will consist of 2 UNMOs with one 4 x 4 transport.

19. Armed Escort. UNAMIR formed contingents will provide armed escort. One escort will consist of two transports with roughly half a section to one section (depending on the security situation) with personal weapons and authorized ammunition.

20. RPA Escort. Escorts provided by the RPA for the movement/protection of their officials will be called RPA escort. RPA escorts will have the following restrictions on their movements except where authorised by the DCOS OPS or any other UNAMIR personnel of equivalent rank and above:

- a. RPA Escorts will not be allowed to move into the security perimeter of UNAMIR armed contingents/cordons/defensive positions;
- b. Not allowed to enter into UNAMIR offices or premises;
- c. Escorts will be guided to rest areas where they will keep their weapons under a sentry of their own party.

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CONVOY OPERATIONS

21. Convoy Tasking. A convoy tasking will not normally be conducted by a force smaller than a mechanized company. However, UNMOs will escort convoys and reinforcement from additional elements ie formed troops, may be employed depending on the threat.

22. Convoy composition. The following basic principles will be adhered to when conducting a convoy:

- a. Cargo carrying vehicles may be required to assist the convoy in navigation.
- b. Where security the situation warrants and formed units are used, two APCs with an infantry section between every four cargo carrying vehicles should be used.
- c. Where opposing forces exist, armed elements of the opposing forces will assist with the protection of UNAMIR convoys as they move through areas under their control;
- d. UNAMIR troops will travel in vehicles carrying displaced persons to provide local protection if necessary.
- e. A reserve must be established to react to the unexpected.

UNAMIR ESCORT DEMAND PROCEDURE

23. UNAMIR Personnel. All branches/HQs requiring escorts will place their demands to Ops Branch, HQ UNAMIR at least 48 hours in advance in writing. (See Annex E)

24. Non-UNAMIR Personnel. Non UNAMIR personnel entitled to escort will put in requests at least 48 hours in advance stating the following:

- a. Organization/Agency asking for escort.
- b. Destination.
- c. Purpose.
- d. Details of Persons and Vehicles to be escorted:
  - (1) Number of persons.
  - (2) Number of vehicles. State the type of load when carrying humanitarian relief.
- e. Date and time of departure.
- f. Date and time of return.



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- g. Any other information relevant to the escort.

25. Staff Procedure. Following staff procedure shall be observed in various HQs for detailing escorts.

- a. Ops Branch/Duty Offr HQ UNAMIR will receive requests for escorts from all UNAMIR and non UNAMIR agencies as mentioned in para 23 and 24 (either directly or through the Ops Room /Liaison Cell)
- b. Ops Branch, HQ UNAMIR will task either of the following HQs for detailing escorts:
  - (1) To MILOB HQ for UNMO escorts for movement within UNAMIR AOR.
  - (2) To Kigali Sector 6 Comd for armed escort during movement from Kigali to other areas when the security situation demands.
  - (3) Formed units will provide armed escorts for convoy moves initiated from their Sector to other sectors when required.

ESCORTING RESPONSIBILITY

26. UNMO Escort.

- a. MILOB HQ is responsible to detail escorts for movement within UNAMIR AOR. All escort tasking will originate from HQ UNAMIR.
- b. MILOB HQ is responsible to provide escorts for movement of persons/convoys coming from Uganda (Gatuna border) to all sectors when requested.
- c. Sector 6 UNMOs are responsible for providing escorts to all personnel mentioned in para 16b within Kigali.

27. Armed Escorts. Requirement of armed escort will depend on the level and type of threat. HQ UNAMIR (Ops Branch) will decide when, where and who will need armed escorts except for movement of the SRSG and the FC where security situation is not certain. Strength will be decided by the Personal staff. Escort will be provided by Sector 6.

TASKS/RESPONSIBILITIES OF UNAMIR ESCORT

28. UNMO Escort. MILOB HQ will be responsible to issue mission and tasks to the UNMO escorts. UNMO escorts however must ensure the following:

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- a. UNMO teams should halt at all checkpoints manned by the RPA or gendarmerie and give their identity as well as the identity of persons they are escorting when requested. Escorts will move only when permitted by the persons manning the check point.
- b. UNMO teams must have UN ID cards and UN headgear. The UN flag must be properly hoisted on the escort vehicle.

29. Armed Escort. Sector HQs detailing armed escorts will issue missions and tasks. Detailed briefings to the escort commander will include the following:

- a. Mission.
- b. Destination.
- c. Persons/convoy to be escorted.
- d. Time out and expected time in.
- e. Rules of engagement.
- f. Dress and UN ID. Escort must be in possession of UN ID cards, must wear UN headgear, vehicles must have visible UN markings and should have UN flag.
- g. Conduct. Escort should stop at all check points manned by RPA military or Gendarmerie, give their identity as well as the identity of persons they are escorting when requested. Escorts will move only when permitted by the persons manning the checkpoint.

30. Responsibilities of the Convoy Commander. The commander of the sub-unit tasked with the convoy will be the Convoy Commander if he is military and senior in rank to the Escort Commander. However, where the escort commander is the senior most military commander, the escort commander will be at the same time the convoy commander. The convoy commander is to ensure that the following preparations are made:

- a. The convoy commander is to be briefed on the security situation by the escort commander.
- b. Exchange information, discuss convoy movement and confirm the route.

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- c. Prior to departure, agree to convoy procedures including speed, spacing, position of the UNAMIR escort vehicles within the convoy, communication and action to be taken in the event of coming under hostile action (this information must be relayed to all drivers in the convoy). In the event of injury to a driver which results in the vehicle stopping, it is the responsibility of the escort commander to render assistance.
- d. Ensure all vehicles are prepared for the convoy.
- e. Thoroughly brief all troops and conduct a rehearsal if possible.
- f. Conduct a reconnaissance of the embarkation point and if possible the route over which the convoy will pass.
- g. Conduct a net check with all vehs prior to the commencement of the operation.

31. Duties of the convoy commander. In addition to preparations for the move, the convoy commander is responsible for the following during the conduct of the convoy:

- a. Maintain convoy discipline throughout the convoy.
- b. Advise the control station of the progress of the convoy.
- c. Ensure that all vehicles remain with the convoy.

32. Preparation of vehicles. When the convoy consists of cargo carrying vehicles escorted by APCs the vehicles will be prepared as follows:

- a. APC.
  - (1) One roll of concertina wire will be carried on the trim vane to be used to protect and control Embarkation/ Disembarkation points or Neutral Areas.
  - (2) Strips of barbed wire along the sides of the APC to dissuade persons from climbing on vehicles.
  - (3) Verification of all tracks.
  - (4) A first aid kit will be carried.

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b. Cargo Carrying Vehicles.

(1) One roll of concertina wire will be carried on the trim vane to be used to protect and control Embarkation/ Disembarkation points or Neutral Areas.

(2) Side windows and cargo bay will be protected with wire against stones and/or grenades.

(3) Sandbags against sides of cargo area to protect passengers.

(4) Sufficient fuel to make the journey.

(5) Must carry a first aid kit.

33. Convoy deployment. The convoy will deploy as follows:

a. Advance Group This force will work in cooperation with the convoy commander. They deploy forward of the convoy to ensure that road blocks are open and to deploy troops to keep blocks open as the convoy passes through.

b. Outriders/Scouts. This force will be based on two APCs each carrying a section of infantry men. They will move behind the Advance Group ahead of the convoy main body. On encountering any threat to the convoy, they will provide advance warning to the convoy commander and deploy to fire positions to engage the threat with their main armament.

c. Convoy commander's APC. The convoy commander will be the Officer Commanding the sub-unit conducting the convoy. He will be accompanied in his APC by a UNMO capable of speaking the language of the Opposing Force. This vehicle would also contain the company commander's headquarters troops as close protection.

d. Convoy Packet. A convoy packet consists of an APC and four cargo carrying vehicles. It is organized as follows:

(1) Protection Group. This consists of an APC with a section of infantrymen.

(2) Convoy Vehicles. Four vehicles carrying humanitarian goods or displaced persons. Each vehicle will also have two infantrymen providing close protection in the cargo area and one infantryman covering forward.

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- e. Ambulance. An ambulance will travel with the convoy and will deploy forward to assist casualties once the danger area is passed. Every effort must be made to keep casualties with the convoy. The ambulance must remain with the convoy. If available helicopters will be dedicated to evacuate casualties.
- f. Rear Guard/Reserve. This force will be based on a minimum of two sections mounted in APCs. They will be responsible for covering the rear of the convoy. They will be prepared to move forward on order to assist the convoy should it experience difficulty.
- g. Opposing Force Follow Up. This force will work in cooperation with the convoy commander. They will deploy to the rear of the reserve. They will confirm roadblocks and retrieve elements deployed by the Opposing Force Advance Party.
- h. Helicopter. Helicopters will maintain surveillance/overwatch along the convoy route if available. In addition, helicopters will be used for Medivac.

34. Actions of troops in a convoy operation. The following actions are to be carried out by troops involved in convoy operations:

- a. APCs will cover allotted arcs depending on the direction of threat.
- b. Troops manning heavy machine guns/main armaments will traverse within their assigned arcs. They will aim the armament at anyone on the route carrying anti armour weapons. If deployed against a threat they will take up positions which take maximum advantage of their heavy machine guns/main armament.
- c. Sections mounted in APCs will be visible and will cover to the sides of the convoy. They will aim against anyone threatening the convoy enroute.
- d. One member of each vehicle will be designated to watch ahead for unexploded ordnance on the road and for dangerous conditions.
- e. When moving through towns one member of the vehicle will be tasked with covering second story windows if applicable.
- f. Troops mounted in the cargo area of trucks will cover to the rear and prevent hostile forces from gaining access.

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- g. A spare vehicle will move with the convoy to effect a transfer of displaced persons in the event of a breakdown.
- h. In the case of a disabled vehicle blocking the route it will be pushed aside by a follow on vehicle.
- i. No vehicle is to overtake another vehicle in the convoy without the authority of the convoy commander.
- j. At no time should the convoy stop unless ordered by the commander or in an emergency.
- k. The normal rules of engagement will apply throughout the operation.

35. Counter Actions in the Event of Hostile Actions.  
UNAMIR troops should always be aware to the fact that hostile actions could be directed at them at any time and anywhere. There are two categories of hostile action:

- a. Direct Fire. Normally referred to fires from small arms (SA).
- b. Indirect Fire. Normally confined to mortar or artillery fire of varying calibre.

DIRECT FIRE

36. This would normally be SA fire aimed at or near the convoy (including crossfire between factions). The safety procedures are as follows:

- a. While moving, increase speed to leave the area but attempt to maintain spacing between vehicles.
- b. If possible, never stop when under fire. You will become an easier target and endanger not only your own life but that of others in the convoy.
- c. While mobile if the convoy is caught under direct aimed fire (fire for effect) use Rules of Engagement and extricate from the spot as quick as possible. Remember in such occasions never stop the convoy and engage in the battle.
- d. Under no circumstances should a vehicle be Separated from the convoy. Even if it happens try to get out from the spot and go to a safe area. After the hostility, regroup and resume the journey.

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- e. In the case of harassment the escort has to provide maximum security/protection to the personnel on the convoy and avoid escalation. If required turn around and reorganize on a safe spot.
- f. Drivers are required to move out of the danger area at best speed, rather than stopping and running for cover when caught under effective fire. Drivers caught in a disabled vehicle should automatically seek cover under the vehicles and await escort APC pick them up, if the rush of indirect fire is high convoy should stop until the threat has reduced.
- g. If the vehicle stops due to some mechanical fault immediately get out of the vehicle and take cover. After the hostility recover the vehicle if possible.
- h. If stationary take cover but remember that if instructed to abandon vehicle, take cover. In escorting vehicles if possible, always leave vehicles with engine running. Get out of the area as soon as it is safe to do so. Radio silence should be imposed with only essential radio traffic permitted.
- i. When out of danger area, apply first aid if necessary and assess the damage. The convoy leader is then to report by the best means to the UNAMIR Ops Room.
- j. If required, carry out casualty evacuation from the danger area when it is safe to do so.
- k. When ordered to leave a hostile area, leave the injured until it is safe to return to the area and re-establish the convoy.
- l. After end of hostilities assess the damage ASAP and report to the escort commander.
- m. When accompanied by a UNAMIR escort always follow the instruction of the escort commander.

INDIRECT FIRE

37. Generally this is the fire from mortar or artillery. The safety procedures for this type of hostile action are the same as that for direct fire. However the killing area in terms of shrapnel for mortar and artillery projectiles (depending on the impact zone) can be large. When taking cover move well away from the impact zone and look for hard cover if possible.

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COORDINATION

38. G3 Ops will coordinate and provide direction to the convoy when necessary. However the response to many situations will be done by the unit who will be in the best position to coordinate and act in the fastest possible time.

39. The unit responsible for a specific AOR is in the best position to determine the security requirement at any given time in that Sector and as such will be responsible to determine the escort requirement in the sector. The unit is also responsible for further security and protection of the convoy and will recommend to the convoy commander all security procedures necessary for convoy moves in his sector. Where a sector commander is responsible for providing escort to a convoy he will ensure adequate communications and that the escort commander is thoroughly briefed.

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SECTION 9 - ARMS, AMMUNITION AND EXPLOSIVES

GENERAL

1. UNAMIR troops in the performance of their duties are expected to confiscate unauthorized arms in their sectors and are also required to take custody of weapons, ammo and other munitions voluntarily surrendered by locals/Armed Elements.

AIM

2. The aim of this SOP is to outline procedures for UNAMIR troops in handling munitions confiscated, found or voluntarily handed in by locals to UNAMIR troops.

DISPOSAL

3. The procedure for the disposal of seized/surrendered weapons/munitions by UNAMIR troops/units is as follows:

- a. UNAMIR troops will ensure that all weapons/munitions confiscated by or surrendered to UNAMIR troops will be made safe and with small arms magazines taken off. Weapons will be forwarded to their higher HQ for safe custody.
- b. Units/Independent Subunit HQs will inform UNAMIR HQ Ops of all confiscated weapons in their custody and will make the necessary arrangement to transport the mentioned weapons and ammo to the UNAMIR logistics base.
- c. Receipt and Storage. Log Branch UNAMIR HQ has overall responsibility for receipt and storage of all arms and ammunition until appropriately disposed by UNAMIR HQ OPS on authorization by the FC.

4. Explosives and Dangerous Ammunition. Small quantities of explosives and dangerous ammunition either found, voluntarily handed-in or confiscated should be destroyed in situ soonest by EOD experts. EOD teams will request guidance from UNAMIR OPS in the event of seizure or discovery of large quantities of munitions.

DOCUMENTATIONS.

5. Receipt of all confiscated arms and ammunition will be recorded in triplicate on proforma at Annex F. This proforma will assist EOD in compiling the Weekly Summary of Confiscated Weapons Munitions (See Annex G).

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ORDNANCE DISPOSAL

6. Procedures for dealing with war debris, improvised explosives devices (IED) and other missiles, are outlined in Section 10 - Explosive Ordnance Reconnaissance (EOR) and Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD).

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**SECTION 10 - MINES, BATTLEFIELD DEBRIS, EXPLOSIVE  
ORDNANCE RECONNAISSANCE (EOR) AND EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE  
DISPOSAL (EOD)**

**GENERAL**

1. UNAMIR area of operations is contaminated with old mines and battlefield debris. Roadside bombs, and other kinds of explosive devices are found almost daily. Personnel should take all necessary precautions to avoid injuries and casualties caused by explosive devices.

**AIM**

2. To provide guidance on Explosive Ordnance Disposal in the UNAMIR AOR.

**DEFINITIONS**

3. Explosive Ordnance Disposal Incident. An EOD incident is the suspected or detected presence of unexploded explosive ordnance or damaged explosive ordnance, which constitutes hazard to operations, installations, personnel or materials.

4. Explosive Ordnance Reconnaissance (EOR). Reconnaissance involving the investigation, detection, location, verification, identification, marking and reporting of suspected unexploded explosive ordnance (UXO) in order to determine further action.

5. Improvised Explosive Device (IED). An IED is an improvised device incorporating any chemical and/or explosive, which is designed to kill or injure personnel, or to destroy or damage property.

6. Access Procedure. The actions undertaken to accurately locate and gain access to a device. It includes the route by which you approach a device and the means by which you gain entry to the device.

7. Render safe procedures. Those procedures and techniques used to disrupt and separate the essential components of a device in order to prevent an unacceptable detonation.

**MINE AWARENESS**

8. Units will ensure that all personnel under command are made aware of mines as follows:

- a. Personnel will assume that only areas specifically cleared by UNAMIR engineers and checked regularly are mine-free;

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- b. Personnel will only move in these areas which are known to be mine free and if practicable clearly marked.
- c. Any suspected object should be reported, not touched.
- d. Troops should be aware of the parties' mine-marking techniques.
- e. The collection of war souvenirs is strictly forbidden.
- f. Personnel should be taught to recognize mines, RSBS, bombs, cluster-bombs and other battlefield debris.

COLLECTION OF INFORMATION

9. The MILOBS and battalions are responsible for collecting information on minefields in their areas of operation. Collected information will be sent to Force Engineer Officer at UNAMIR HQ, who is responsible for distributing all necessary information about mines and UXOs to units.

EOD ACTION

10. EOD action can be considered under two headings:

- a. Conventional Munitions Disposal (CMD). Actions which are carried out to remove an EOD incident as described above, or the disposal of unsafe or unserviceable explosive ordnance.
- b. Improvised Explosive Device Disposal (IEDD). is the access and render safe procedures used to remove any IED as described above. All IEDD actions should use remote or semi remote means. Hand entry into an IED must never be used in IEDD. Use of remote handling equipment and EOD kit is recommended.

11. EOR action will be carried out only by trained personnel under one of the following headings, depending on the threat analysis:

- a. Specialist Route Clearance Teams (SRCT): Such teams carry out clearance along routes before those routes are used by UNAMIR personnel or vehicles, when the risk is considered to be low. SRCT are made up of trained infantry personnel.
- b. Engineer Specialist Search Teams (ESST). These teams will carry out:

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- (1) Route clearance where the threat has been identified as serious;
- (2) The clearance of incident control point for IEDD. They may also isolate devices and clear safe routes to IEDs for EOD personnel.

DISPOSAL

12. All units and sub units with EOD disposal capability are responsible for their disposal in their respective AOR. However, upon finding explosive devices, the actions listed below will be taken when the unit is unable to clear devices through the use of their internal resources:

- a. Contact UNAMIR OPS and request assistance;
- b. Close off the area, when necessary, to all personnel and traffic;
- c. Establish guards at safe distances and erect a warning sign stating "DANGER - UNEXPLODED DEVICE" in Kinyarwanda, French and English;
- d. Maintain security until arrival of an EOD team.

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SECTION 11 - UNAMIR SEARCH OPERATIONS

GENERAL

1. From time to time UNAMIR may have to undertake search operations in the AO either to retrieve weapons or rescue a UNAMIR personnel. The guidelines below aims at large scale search operations. The principles are relevant also to small scale search operations.

AIM

2. To provide guidelines for search operations by UNAMIR.

AUTHORITY FOR SEARCHES.

3. Search operations will only be conducted when absolutely necessary. This is particularly true in built up areas where search of occupied dwellings is anticipated. Clearance from UNAMIR HQ must be sought before search operations on a large scale are conducted. In emergency situations the authority may rest with the Sector commander.

COMMAND AND CONTROL.

4. Command and control of large scale search operations will be vested in a Tactical HQ deployed from UNAMIR HQ. This will always be the case where more than one unit/element is deployed. In emergency situations where one unit is involved the unit concerned will provide the command and control element.

CONDUCT

5. Cordon and search operations will usually be conducted in the following areas:

- a. Unpopulated areas, (e.g. open countryside, farms etc). UNAMIR may conduct the complete operation;
- b. In populated areas (e.g. towns, villages, houses etc.). The actual search will normally be conducted by authorized Rwandan authorities with UNAMIR in a support role.

6. A large scale cordon and search operation will comprise the following elements:

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- a. OUTER CORDON. An outer cordon will be deployed on roads and tracks leading to the search area. The outside cordon's tasks will be to stop AEs escaping from the search area or from going into the search area from outside. The outer cordon will normally be provided by mobile elements who will operate mobile CHPs although existing UNAMIR positions can also be used if suitably located. Checkpoints operated along the outer cordon line will normally be Category 'B'.
- b. INNER CORDON. A tight inner cordon will be deployed around the area to be searched, tasked with stopping all movement into and out of the search area. The inner cordon line will normally be dismantled in a ground holding role.
- c. SEARCH PARTIES. Search parties will be either from UNAMIR or Rwandan authorities or a combination of both. They will be accompanied by their own security party.
- d. SPECIALIST ELEMENTS. Depending on the circumstances, other specialist elements may be deployed (e.g. mine clearing teams etc.).
- e. ADDITIONAL GUIDELINES. During the search phase, UNAMIR personnel will:
  - (1) Be thorough but polite and firm.
  - (2) Not destroy or damage property.
  - (3) Photograph any confiscated arms, ammunition or explosives.
  - (4) Dispose of ammunition, firearms and explosives to Unit HQ/UNAMIR HQ.
  - (5) Repair any property damaged by UNAMIR as soon as possible (preferably before departure from the area).
  - (6) Be reasonable.

LIAISON

7. Particularly when the search involves inhabited areas a liaison phase will be necessary. This will take place once cordons are in place but before the proper search begins. Liaison operation will be used to inform the local inhabitants about the reason for the search. Throughout the search operation they will remain in contact with the local inhabitants to receive any complaints after the operation is ended. Liaison personnel can be drawn from the following elements or a combination of elements:

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- a. Local leadership, etc.
- b. Authorized personnel.
- c. Sector MILOB.
- d. Unit interpreters.
- e. Liaison Branch officers.
- f. Military Police.

REPORTS.

8. On completion of the operation a full report should be submitted to UNAMIR OPS. The following should, as a minimum, be included:

- a. Why the search operation was carried out.
- b. Where the search operation was carried out.
- c. When the search operation was carried out.
- d. UNAMIR troops involved and their deployment.
- e. Liaison element involved and the deployment.
- f. Resistance encountered during the search (including incidents away from search area, e.g. at outer cordon etc).
- g. Local population reaction to search.
- h. The results of the search operation.

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SECTION 12 - PROCEDURES FOR DEALING WITH RPF GROUND  
OPERATIONS AND INCURSIONS

GENERAL.

1. The size of a UNAMIR reaction force to any such operation will depend on the size of the force involved in the ground operation. The principles, however, are the same whether the UNAMIR reaction force is drawn from platoon, company or battalion.

AIM

2. To provide guidelines to UNAMIR troops on how to respond to RPF ground operations.

TYPES OF OPERATIONS

3. The type of ground operations envisaged include:
- a. Punishment patrols involving harassment of villagers, destruction or burning of houses, looting by undisciplined elements of the RPA etc;
  - b. Search operations.

GUIDELINES

4. The following guidelines are imperative prior to operation:
- a. Preplanning.
  - b. Early warning.
  - c. Quick reaction into target village.
  - d. Diffusion of situation through negotiation, moral persuasion or show of force (eg. photography, notes, etc.)
  - e. Escalation of UNAMIR response from section to platoon, to company, then to battalion as the case may be.
  - f. While the above steps are undertaken, political means of persuasion/protest at UNAMIR HQ or United Nations, New York will be exploited if necessary.
5. Assessment and Forward Planning. A good assessment of villages in the AO should ensure good forward planning. It would ensure UNAMIR presence in the village before the arrival of the RPA troops.

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UNAMIR ACTION DURING RPA GROUND OPERATIONS

6. IMMEDIATE ACTION. The initial UNAMIR reaction once unruly RPA troops are seen approaching a village is to get a UNAMIR presence into the village as quickly as possible. Ideally UNAMIR troops should be in the village before the RPA troops arrive even though they may be completely outnumbered by the RPA. This avoids the situation where the RPA get into the village first, place a cordon and deny UNAMIR access.

7. REPORTING. Reporting should then start through Coy/Batt HQ to UNAMIR OPS. Periodic reports should continue to be sent building up the information on the operation. Such reports should be directed towards building up a complete picture of the operation and should answer such questions as:

- a. Timings;
- b. Village;
- c. Strength/composition of RPA force;
- d. Routes taken into the village by RPA force;
- e. RPA activity;
- f. UNAMIR action.

This information must be updated and other additional information passed as the operation develops.

8. ESCALATION. Based on strength, composition and action of RPA, there will be a controlled increase in UNAMIR presence to monitor RPA activity.

9. Liaison. Negotiations with commander of RPA will be started by UNAMIR commander in the village. Negotiation by UNAMIR will be taken up by the senior officer on the spot as reinforcements arrive.

10. Follow-up. UNAMIR action in the village should be:

- a. To monitor and report on the ongoing incident;
- b. Continue negotiations;
- c. Dispatch patrols to follow RPA parties operating inside the village;
- d. Take notes/photographs openly to bring moral pressure to bear on the RPA.
- e. Intervene or attempt to intervene if property is being destroyed or taken away.

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- f. Render humanitarian assistance to villagers by offering aid, protection etc.

11. Special Instructions. Should UNAMIR personnel arrive at village after cordon is placed and RPA deny them entry, UNAMIR should try to enter village by another route. Failing this they should start negotiations to gain access to village and to deploy troops to locations from where they can monitor RPA activity and take action.

NOTE: See Annex H

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