

SINGAPORE CONFERENCE ON THE ROLE AND
FUNCTIONS OF CIVILIAN POLICE IN
PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS

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**UNAMIR - MINUAR**

**PRESENTATION BY COLONEL CHEICK OUMAR DIARRA
UNAMIR CIVILIAN POLICE COMMISSIONER
AT THE SINGAPORE CONFERENCE ON THE ROLE AND FUNCTIONS OF
CIVILIAN POLICE IN PEACE KEEPING OPERATIONS:**

DEBRIEFING AND LESSONS**SINGAPORE 11 THROUGH 13 DECEMBER 1995****INTRODUCTION**

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I am Colonel Cheick Oumar Diarra, Civilian Police Commissioner, United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda.

I am from Mali. The Republic of Mali is a Sahelian country situated in West Africa, and covers a surface of 1,240,000. square kilometres with a population of 9,000,000. The official language is French.

I do not pretend to be a specialist of the Police in general, and neither do I pretend to be a specialist of the United Nations Civilian Police.

Contrarily to many of you here, I am rather the soldier who, owing to the duty, made contact with the Police on the highest level for more than ten years, after having climbed the rungs of the military hierarchy and having been appointed to administrative and political posts.

Former Deputy Chief of Staff and appointed Chief of Cabinet in the Ministry of Defense and Security, I had the responsibility to supervise the activities of the Gendarmerie and the National Police which are the two Police Force in my country. After one year, I was

appointed Director of the National Police and headed that corps for three years. Afterwards, I was appointed Director of Cabinet in the Ministry of Defense and Security. Thereafter, within the framework of the Democratic Transition in the advent of multiparty system in Mali, I assumed the responsibilities of Minister of Public Works and Transport.

After the country had returned to a constitutionally democratic regime and after the Army had returned to the barracks, I assumed the duties of Chief Inspector of the Armies and Security. Then in June 1994, I was appointed to serve within the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda where I have been serving since then.

I have participated in many seminars and meetings on security and on the management crises. I am therefore experienced in this matter. Within the Police framework, I have visited many countries in Europe, Asia, Africa and America.

I am 52 years old. I have 6 children and 2 grand daughters aged 5 months.

It is therefore a privilege to me to have the honour of being invited on behalf of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda, to participate in the Singapore Conference on the Role and Functions of Civilian Police in Peace Keeping Operations.

I would like to join my predecessors to thank those who have initiated and organized this forum which will have the duty to reflect on the so much important question of the participation of the Civilian Police in peace keeping operations; and this at a time when the latter are increasingly appealing to diverse technical and professional groups. Thanking you in anticipation for your kind attention, I would like to be able to hope that our modest experience in the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda would bring, through my speech to this high assembly, a new light to the noble mission of promoting peace.

My presentation will cover the following:

- A. General historical background;
- B. Introduction of the UNAMIR CIVPOL;
- C. Difficulties - Recommendations and Conclusions.

GENERAL HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The evolutions of the UNAMIR CIVPOL is intimately bound to that of the United Nations assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR) of which it constitutes a component.

UNAMIR was established on 5 October 1993 by Resolution 872 of the security Council within the framework of the implementation of the Arusha Peace Accords signed on 4 August 1993, between the Government of Rwanda and the Rwandese Patriotic Front.

The principal functions of UNAMIR was to assist in ensuring the security of the capital city of Kigali; monitor the cease fire agreement, including establishment of an Expanded Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) and demobilisation procedures, monitor the security situation during the final period of the transitional government's mandate leading up to elections; and assist with mine clearance.

The mission was also to investigate alleged non-compliance with any provisions of the peace agreement and provide security for the repatriation of Rwandese refugees; and displaced persons. In addition, it was to assist in the coordination of humanitarian assistance activities in conjunction with relief operations.

The mission should include a civil and political component, a humanitarian component, a military component (formed troops and military observers) and a civilian police component. It has been decided that 60 - Civilian Police observers be deployed for Rwanda and charged with the responsibility to assist in maintaining public security through monitoring and verification of the activities of gendarmerie and Communal Police (the two components of the Rwandan Police Forces) and also to play advisory role.

The organisation was as follows:

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| - | CIVPOL HQs and Investigation Unit in Kigali | 10 | observers |
| - | Monitoring Team in Kigali | 20 | " |
| - | Monitoring Team in Prefectures | 30 | " |

This small United Nations Civilian Police Unit started functioning until the war broke out in April, 1994. Then the strength was reduced to 15 observers during the war primarily to offer liaison services.

Because of the humanitarian disaster occasioned by the war, by Resolution 918 the Security Council decided to Strengthen UNAMIR, and CIVPOL accordingly to a force of 90 police officers to be deployed in a similar fashion to the military observers, but would be dedicated to maintaining liaison with the local civilian authorities on matters relating to public security.

After the Civil war that devastated Rwanda and destroyed the state structure, a Government of National Unity was installed in Kigali on 19th July 1994. Following the withdrawal of the National Gendarmerie and the Communal Police alongside the former Rwandese Armed Forces, the new government requested UNAMIR to assist in the establishment and training of a new national Police Force in view of the enormous responsibilities of the police in creating an atmosphere of peace and tranquillity conducive to national rehabilitation and development.

Following to this request, CIVPOL did put in place in conjunction with the relevant government organ, a programme for training of new Gendarmes and Communal Police officers. Resolutions 965 and 997 confirmed the training programme and monitoring. CIVPOL strength was increased from 90 to 120 police observers.

SPECIFIC TASKS

In accordance with Resolution 997 of June 1995, CIVPOL tasks are as follows:

- a. Assist in the training of National Police and serve as adviser in carrying out the following activities:
 - Develop a crash training program for new gendarmes;
 - Conduct an intensive training for new gendarmes;

- Train the instructors of Gendarmes;
 - Prepare training manuals for new National Gendarmerie School;
 - Develop a training program for new Communal Police Officers;
 - Prepare training manuals for the Communal Police Training Centre;
 - Assist the Chief of Staff of the National Gendarmerie and the Director of the Communal Police in the establishment of a new National Police.
- b. Monitor the security situation in the country;
- c. Assist Military Observers and formed troops in Police matters;
- d. Assist the Human rights Field Operation Observers in their monitoring and investigation activities;

CONCEPT OF OPERATION

In order to perform the assigned tasks, CIVPOL has proceed as follows:

- A small team is operating in each of the eleven prefectures in order to promote a climate of confidence by carrying out monitoring activities;
- Some observers are conducting the training of new recruits of the National Gendarmerie and the Communal Police in the two National Training Centres. The activities cited above including the administration, are coordinated by a Head Quarters.

ORGANIZATION AND DEPLOYMENT

CIVPOL as a component maintains HQs structure led by CIVPOL Commissioner. He is assisted by a Deputy CIVPOL Commissioner.

HQS structure is divided into 4 divisions of:

- a. Operations
- b. Training
- c. Personnel
- d. Logistics

The current strength of CIVPOL is 85 observers from 12 countries namely:

a.	Djibouti	7
b.	Guinea-Bissau	5
c.	Germany	7
d.	Ghana	10
e.	Jordan	3
f.	Mali	8
g.	Niger	7
h.	Nigeria	10
i.	Switzerland	3
j.	Tchad	5
k.	Tunisia	10
l.	Zambia	10

ACTIVITIES OF CIVPOL

CIVPOL Observer Teams deployed all over Rwanda on a daily basis perform the following activities:

- a. Conducting the Training of Gendarmes at the National Gendarmerie Training School in Ruhengeri;
 - The assistance programme for the new Rwandan Police Forces started in August 1994 upon request of the Government of the National Unity. At that time, the Government solicited the training for 6,000 Gendarmes and 1,500 Communal Police Officers.

- As of today, 920 gendarmes among which twenty one are officers have been trained in three phases.
- Concerning training of the Communal Police, contrary to the Gendarmerie, the program has been delayed due to the lack of infrastructures and financial resources.
- The selected site for the training is located at Gishari at 50km East of Kigali and was officially opened on 19/11/95. The first batch of 750 students which arrived at the centre has already started training.
- A Director of Communal Police and a Director of the Training Centre were nominated.
- CIVPOL has prepared the necessary documents and nominated instructors for the purpose of the training.
- While in training, subjects of professional and legal character are being taught aiming at giving the Gendarmes and Police Officers the knowledge to enable them carry out their duties efficiently. Additionally, military, physical and sport training are being given to the students.

The revised short-term plans for the training are as follows:

- The training of 100 instructors of gendarmes to follow the just ended training of 517 gendarmes in December for a period of 12 weeks;
 - The training of 1,500 Communal Police Officers recruited in successive groups of 750 persons for a period of 13 weeks;
 - The training of the last batch will be followed by the training of 50 instructors.
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- b. Monitor Gendarmerie and Security Situation in particular:
 - Number of police working;
 - Complaints against the police;
 - Number of crimes under investigation;
 - Means/limitations of communications;
 - Ability to respond to situations;
 - relations with people.

- c. Assisting MILOBs and formed troops in police matters;
CIVPOL Monitoring Teams are collocated with MILOBs Sector HQs and work closely with them.

- d. Assisting Human Rights Field Officers in their investigations in cases of Human Rights abuses especially:
 - Illegal/irregular arrests;
 - Instances of torture;
 - Deliberate inhumane conditions

- e. Monitoring prison situation in particular:
 - Overcrowding and living conditions;
 - Number detained without conviction;
 - Maintenance of records;
 - Legal period of custody at each level of facility;
 - Expedient investigation of accusations.

- f. CIVPOL provides also advisory assistance to the Gendarmerie HQ and Communal Police Command by giving them experts in preparing documents regarding restructuring and operational needs of both new Gendarmerie and new Communal Police.

DIFFICULTIES

The implementation of CIVPOL's Mandate has not been without certain limitations:
The constraint of CIVPOL as a component has been in the following areas:

- a. Manpower: Ever since its inception CIVPOL has never reached its authorised strength. Most of the trainees speak different languages, like French, English, Kinyarwanda, and Kiswahili, as a result there is a need for bilingual Instructors and Translators.
- b. Inadequate Financial Resources: In view of the required number of 6000 Gendarmes, 1500 Communal Police Officers to be trained in addition to the state of disrepair of the existing teaching infrastructures, there is a need for strong financial resources to support the training programme.
- c. Teaching Aid: The training programme since its commencement, has been conducted without training aid such as books, investigation materials like video tapes, camera, forms, finger printing items, etc.. So there is the need to provide the training centres with these requirements to enable the trainees have practical knowledge of police duties.
- d. Equipment: The already trained gendarmes are deployed in the field without equipment. There is a need for their equipment to enable them perform their duties efficiently.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

A. Monitoring:

CIVPOL is conducting monitoring activities successfully in accordance with the mandate.

B. Training:

Gendarmerie

Out of the 6000 gendarmes requested by the Government of Rwanda, 921 would have completed their training by the end of the mandate. The training of 100 instructors, which was planned to commence after the completion of the present last batch in December, 1995 not have started.

Communal Police

The first batch of 750 Communal Police officers has just started training in November 1995. The training of the second batch of 750 Communal Police Officers and 50 instructors would not have started at all by the end of the mandate.

It is to be mentioned also that the training currently conducted by CIVPOL is a general police training. There is a need to make arrangements for specialised police training which can be done only on a bilateral basis.

The analysis of UNAMIR's experience concerning the participation of the Civilian Police in a peace keeping operations leads to the following remarks:

- The Civilian Police can entirely exert its duties in case the parties in conflict confers on it the required confidence.
- The action of the Civilian Police is restrained in the case of an open conflict. In this case, it can only assume liaison tasks.
- Monitoring activities are very badly perceived by the local authorities in case there is a sovereign government exerting its legitimate power.
- Programme aimed at training a professional National Police is an important factor for the restoration of the public security, law enforcement and the maintenance of law and order. It contributes also to the respect of human

rights. It is much more accepted when it is accompanied by material aid.

- On the structural level, the establishment of the Civilian Police as a full component is necessary to face the will of seizure from the military component.

UNAMIR is performing its mandate in an extremely delicate context characterized by an attitude of condemnation by the Rwandese Society for having failed to prevent the genocide. The action of the Civilian Police, particularly in the training, has been considered by the authorities as positive factor and thus contributed to the upkeep of the image of the Mission.

Finally, despite efforts made by UNAMIR to have a nucleus of well trained Gendarmes and Communal Police Officers to solve the problems of public security requirements in Rwanda, it is obvious that a lot more remains to be done in this direction, so the replacement of the military in law enforcement matters will take sometime. Having attempted an overview of CIVPOL activities in UNAMIR, I thank you for your rapt attention.

Colonel Cheick Oumar Diarra
CIVPOL Commissioner



Colonel Liama

Unfortunately, I
could not complete
the translation.

H. Benton
7/12/35

**UNAMIR - MINUAR**

**EXPOSE DU COLONEL CHEICK OUMAR DIARRA
COMMISSAIRE DE LA POLICE CIVILE DE LA MINUAR
A LA CONFERENCE DE SINGAPORE SUR
LE ROLE ET LES MISSIONS DE LA POLICE CIVILE
DANS LES OPERATIONS DE MAINTIEN DE LA PAIX:
DE BRIEFING ET LECONS
SINGAPORE DU 11 AU 13 DECEMBRE 1995**

INTRODUCTION

Mesdames, Messieurs,

Je suis le Colonel Cheick Oumar Diarra, le Commissaire de la Police Civile de la Mission d'Assistance des Nations Unies pour le Rwanda.

Je suis du Mali. La République du Mali est un pays sahélien situé en Afrique de l'Ouest, avec une superficie de 1240.000 km², population 9000.000 et la langue officielle est le français.

Je n'ai pas la prétention d'être un spécialiste de la Police en général, et encore moins de la Police Civile des Nations Unies.

A la différence de la plupart d'entre vous, je suis plutôt le soldat que la raison du devoir a placé pendant plus d'une dizaine d'années au contact de la Police au niveau le plus élevé après avoir gravi les échelons de la hiérarchie militaire et être appelé à des fonctions politico-administratives.

Ancien Chef d'Etat Major Adjoint. Nommé Chef de Cabinet du Ministre de la Défense et de la sécurité, j'ai été chargé de la supervision des activités de la Gendarmerie Nationale et de la Police Nationale, les 2 Forces de Police dans mon pays. Nommé un an après Directeur de la Police Nationale, j'ai dirigé ce corps pendant 3 ans. Ensuite, j'ai été nommé Directeur de Cabinet du Ministère de la Défense et de la Sécurité. Puis dans le cadre

de la Transition Démocratique avec l'avènement du multipartisme au Mali, j'ai assuré les responsabilités de Ministre des Travaux Publics et des Transports.

Après le retour du pays à un régime démocratique constitutionnel et le retour de l'Armée dans les casernes, j'ai assumé les fonctions d'inspecteur en Chef des Armées et de la Sécurité. C'est alors qu'en Juin 1994 que j'ai été désigné pour servir dans la Mission d'Assistance des Nations Unies pour le Rwanda où je sers jusqu'à ce jour.

J'ai participé à plusieurs séminaires et réunions sur la sécurité et sur la gestion des crises et possède une expérience pratique en la matière. J'ai visité beaucoup de pays d'Europe, d'Asie, d'Afrique et d'Amérique dans le cadre de la Police.

J'ai 52 ans. Je suis père de 6 enfants, je suis grand père de 2 fillettes depuis 5 mois.

C'est donc pour moi un grand privilège d'avoir l'honneur d'être invité au titre de la Mission d'Assistance des Nations Unies pour le Rwanda à participer à la Conférence de Singapour sur le Rôle et les Missions de la Police Civile dans les opérations de Maintien de la Paix.

Je voudrais à mon tour m'associer à ceux qui m'ont précédé pour remercier les initiateurs et les organisateurs de ce forum qui va devoir réfléchir sur le thème combien important de la question de la participation de la Police Civile aux opérations de maintien de la Paix à un moment où ces dernières font de plus en plus appel à des groupes technico-professionnels des plus divers. En vous remerciant d'avance pour votre aimable attention, je voudrais pouvoir espérer que notre modeste expérience à la Mission d'Assistance des Nations Unies pour le Rwanda puisse apporter par ma voie à cette auguste assemblée un éclairage nouveau dans la noble mission de promotion de la paix.

Mon exposé sera articulé comme suit:

- A. Aperçu historique;
- B. Présentation de UNAMIR CIVPOL;
- C. Difficultés - Recommandations et Conclusions

I. APERCU HISTORIQUE

L'évolution de l'UNAMIR CIVPOL est intimement liée à celle de la Mission d'Assistance des Nations Unies pour le Rwanda (UNAMIR) dont elle constitue une des composantes.

La MINUAR a été établie le 5 Octobre 1993 par la Résolution 872 du Conseil de Sécurité dans le cadre de la mise en oeuvre des accords de la Paix d'Arusha signé entre le Gouvernement du RWANDA et le Front Patriotique Rwandais le 4 Août 1993.

The principal functions of UNAMIR was to assist in ensuring the security of the capital city of Kigali; monitor the cease fire agreement, including establishment of an Expanded Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) and demobilisation procedures, monitor the security situation during the final period of the transitional government's mandate leading up to elections; and assist with mine clearance.

The mission was also to investigate alleged non-compliance with any provisions of the peace agreement and provide security for the repatriation of Rwandese refugees; and displaced persons. In addition, it was to assist in the coordination of humanitarian assistance activities in conjunction with relief operations.

La mission devrait comprendre un composante civile politique, une composante humanitaire, une composante militaire (troupes et observateurs) et une composante de Police Civile. It has been decided that 60 - Civilian Police observers be deployed to Rwanda and charged with the responsibility to assist in maintaining public security through monitoring and verification of the activities of gendarmerie and Communal Police (the two components of the Rwandan Police Forces) and also to play advisory role.

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L'analyse de l'expérience de la MINUAR en matière de participation de la Police Civile à une mission de maintien de la paix appelle les remarques suivantes:

- La Police Civile trouve l'expression entière de ses attributions dans un contexte où les parties en conflit lui confèrent la confiance requise.
- L'action de la Police Civile est limitée dans le cadre d'un conflit ouvert où elle peut tout juste assurer des tâches de liaisons;
- Les activités de monitoring sont très mal perçues par les autorités locales dans un cadre où un gouvernement souverain exerce en toute légitimité son pouvoir;
- L'instruction dans le but de former une nouvelle Police Nationale professionnelle est un facteur important pour la restauration de la sécurité

publique, le respect des lois, le maintien et le rétablissement de l'ordre. Elle contribue aussi au respect des droits de l'homme. Elle est mieux accueillie lorsqu'elle est accompagnée d'un programme d'équipement;

- Au plan structurel l'affirmation de la Police en tant quantité est une nécessité face à une certaine volonté de main mise de la part de la composante militaire.

La MINUAR exerce son mandat dans un contexte extrêmement délicat marqué par une attitude de condamnation de la Société Rwandaise pour n'avoir pas empêché le génocide. L'action de la Police Civile, notamment dans le domaine de l'instruction a été considérée par les autorités comme un facteur positif ayant contribué à améliorer l'image de la Mission.

Finally, despite efforts made by UNAMIR to have a nucleus of well trained Gendarmes and Communal Police Officers to solve the problems of public security requirements in Rwanda, it is obvious that a lot more remains to be done in this direction, so the replacement of the military in law enforcement matters will take sometime. Having attempted an overview of CIVPOL activities in UNAMIR, I thank you for your rapt attention.

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• **INTRODUCTION**

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Former Deputy Chief of Staff and appointed Chief of Cabinet in the Ministry of Defense and Security, I had the responsibility to supervise the activities of the Gendarmerie and the National Police which are the two Police Force in my country. After one year, I was

appointed Director of the National Police and headed that corps for three years. Afterwards, I was appointed Director of Cabinet in the Ministry of Defense and Security. Thereafter, within the framework of the Democratic Transition in the advent of multiparty system in Mali, I assumed the responsibilities of Minister of Public Works and Transport.

After the country had returned to a constitutionally democratic regime and after the Army had returned to the barracks, I assumed the duties of Chief Inspector of the Armies and Security. Then in June 1994, I was appointed to serve within the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda where I have been serving since then.

I have participated in many seminars and meetings on security and on the management crises. I am therefore experienced in this matter. Within the Police framework, I have visited many countries in Europe, Asia, Africa and America.

I am 52 years old. I have 6 children and 2 grand daughters aged 5 months.

It is therefore a privilege to me to have the honour of being invited on behalf of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda, to participate in the Singapore Conference on the Role and Functions of Civilian Police in Peace Keeping Operations.

I would like to join my predecessors to thank those who have initiated and organized this forum which will have the duty to reflect on the so much important question of the participation of the Civilian Police in peace keeping operations; and this at a time when the latter are increasingly appealing to diverse technical and professional groups. Thanking you in anticipation for your kind attention, I would like to be able to hope that our modest experience in the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda would bring, through my speech to this high assembly, a new light to the noble mission of promoting peace.

My presentation will cover the following:

- A. General historical background;
- B. Introduction of the UNAMIR CIVPOL;
- C. Difficulties - Recommendations and Conclusions.

GENERAL HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The evolutions of the UNAMIR CIVPOL is intimately bound to that of the United Nations assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR) of which it constitutes a component.

UNAMIR was established on 5 October 1993 by Resolution 872 of the security Council within the framework of the implementation of the Arusha Peace Accords signed on 4 August 1993, between the Government of Rwanda and the Rwandese Patriotic Front.

The principal functions of UNAMIR was to assist in ensuring the security of the capital city of Kigali; monitor the cease fire agreement, including establishment of an Expanded Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) and demobilisation procedures, monitor the security situation during the final period of the transitional government's mandate leading up to elections; and assist with mine clearance.

The mission was also to investigate alleged non-compliance with any provisions of the peace agreement and provide security for the repatriation of Rwandese refugees; and displaced persons. In addition, it was to assist in the coordination of humanitarian assistance activities in conjunction with relief operations.

The mission should include a civil and political component, a humanitarian component, a military component (formed troops and military observers) and a civilian police component. It has been decided that 60 - Civilian Police observers be deployed for Rwanda and charged with the responsibility to assist in maintaining public security through monitoring and verification of the activities of gendarmerie and Communal Police (the two components of the Rwandan Police Forces) and also to play advisory role.

The organisation was as follows:

-	CIVPOL HQs and Investigation Unit in Kigali	10 observers
-	Monitoring Team in Kigali	20 "
-	Monitoring Team in Prefectures	30 "

This small United Nations Civilian Police Unit started functioning until the war broke out in April, 1994. Then the strength was reduced to 15 observers during the war primarily to offer liaison services.

Because of the humanitarian disaster occasioned by the war, by Resolution 918 the Security Council decided to Strengthen UNAMIR, and CIVPOL accordingly to a force of 90 police officers to be deployed in a similar fashion to the military observers, but would be dedicated to maintaining liaison with the local civilian authorities on matters relating to public security.

After the Civil war that devastated Rwanda and destroyed the state structure, a Government of National Unity was installed in Kigali on 19th July 1994. Following the withdrawal of the National Gendarmerie and the Communal Police alongside the former Rwandese Armed Forces, the new government requested UNAMIR to assist in the establishment and training of a new national Police Force in view of the enormous responsibilities of the police in creating an atmosphere of peace and tranquillity conducive to national rehabilitation and development.

Following to this request, CIVPOL did put in place in conjunction with the relevant government organ, a programme for training of new Gendarmes and Communal Police officers. Resolutions 965 and 997 confirmed the training programme and monitoring. CIVPOL strength was increased from 90 to 120 police observers.

SPECIFIC TASKS

In accordance with Resolution 997 of June 1995, CIVPOL tasks are as follows:

- a. Assist in the training of National Police and serve as adviser in carrying out the following activities:
 - Develop a crash training program for new gendarmes;
 - Conduct an intensive training for new gendarmes;

- Train the instructors of Gendarmes;
 - Prepare training manuals for new National Gendarmerie School;
 - Develop a training program for new Communal Police Officers;
 - Prepare training manuals for the Communal Police Training Centre;
 - Assist the Chief of Staff of the National Gendarmerie and the Director of the Communal Police in the establishment of a new National Police.
- b. Monitor the security situation in the country;
- c. Assist Military Observers and formed troops in Police matters;
- d. Assist the Human rights Field Operation Observers in their monitoring and investigation activities;

CONCEPT OF OPERATION

In order to perform the assigned tasks, CIVPOL has proceed as follows:

- A small team is operating in each of the eleven prefectures in order to promote a climate of confidence by carrying out monitoring activities;
- Some observers are conducting the training of new recruits of the National Gendarmerie and the Communal Police in the two National Training Centres. The activities cited above including the administration, are coordinated by a Head Quarters.

ORGANIZATION AND DEPLOYMENT

CIVPOL as a component maintains HQs structure led by CIVPOL Commissioner. He is assisted by a Deputy CIVPOL Commissioner.

HQS structure is divided into 4 divisions of:

- a. Operations
- b. Training
- c. Personnel
- d. Logistics

The current strength of CIVPOL is 85 observers from 12 countries namely:

a.	Djibouti	7
b.	Guinea-Bissau	5
c.	Germany	7
d.	Ghana	10
e.	Jordan	3
f.	Mali	8
g.	Niger	7
h.	Nigeria	10
i.	Switzerland	3
j.	Tchad	5
k.	Tunisia	10
l.	Zambia	10

ACTIVITIES OF CIVPOL

CIVPOL Observer Teams deployed all over Rwanda on a daily basis perform the following activities:

- a. Conducting the Training of Gendarmes at the National Gendarmerie Training School in Ruhengeri;
 - The assistance programme for the new Rwandan Police Forces started in August 1994 upon request of the Government of the National Unity. At that time, the Government solicited the training for 6,000 Gendarmes and 1,500 Communal Police Officers.

- As of today, 920 gendarmes among which twenty one are officers have been trained in three phases.
- Concerning training of the Communal Police, contrary to the Gendarmerie, the program has been delayed due to the lack of infrastructures and financial resources.
- The selected site for the training is located at Gishari at 50km East of Kigali and was officially opened on 19/11/95. The first batch of 750 students which arrived at the centre has already started training.
- A Director of Communal Police and a Director of the Training Centre were nominated.
- CIVPOL has prepared the necessary documents and nominated instructors for the purpose of the training.
- While in training, subjects of professional and legal character are being taught aiming at giving the Gendarmes and Police Officers the knowledge to enable them carry out their duties efficiently. Additionally, military, physical and sport training are being given to the students.

The revised short-term plans for the training are as follows:

- The training of 100 instructors of gendarmes to follow the just ended training of 517 gendarmes in December for a period of 12 weeks;
- The training of 1,500 Communal Police Officers recruited in successive groups of 750 persons for a period of 13 weeks;
- The training of the last batch will be followed by the training of 50 instructors.

- b. Monitor Gendarmerie and Security Situation in particular:
 - Number of police working;
 - Complaints against the police;
 - Number of crimes under investigation;
 - Means/limitations of communications;
 - Ability to respond to situations;
 - relations with people.
- c. Assisting MILOBs and formed troops in police matters;
CIVPOL Monitoring Teams are collocated with MILOBs Sector HQs and work closely with them.
- d. Assisting Human Rights Field Officers in their investigations in cases of Human Rights abuses especially:
 - Illegal/irregular arrests;
 - Instances of torture;
 - Deliberate inhumane conditions
- e. Monitoring prison situation in particular:
 - Overcrowding and living conditions;
 - Number detained without conviction;
 - Maintenance of records;
 - Legal period of custody at each level of facility;
 - Expedient investigation of accusations.
- f. CIVPOL provides also advisory assistance to the Gendarmerie HQ and Communal Police Command by giving them experts in preparing documents regarding restructuring and operational needs of both new Gendarmerie and new Communal Police.

DIFFICULTIES

The implementation of CIVPOL's Mandate has not been without certain limitations:
The constraint of CIVPOL as a component has been in the following areas:

- a. Manpower: Ever since its inception CIVPOL has never reached its authorised strength. Most of the trainees speak different languages, like French, English Kinyarwanda, and Kiswahili, as result there is a need for bilingual Instructors and Translators.
- b. Inadequate Financial Resources: In view of the required number of 6000 Gendarmes, 1500 Communal Police Officers to be trained in addition to the state of disrepair of the existing teaching infrastructures, there is a need for strong financial resources to support the training programme.
- c. Teaching Aid: The training programme since its commencement, has been conducted without training aid such as books, investigation materials like video tapes, camera, forms, finger printing items, etc.. So there is the need to provide the training centres with these requirements to enable the trainees have practical knowledge of police duties.
- d. Equipment: The already trained gendarmes are deployed in the field without equipment. There is a need for their equipment to enable them perform their duties efficiently.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

A. Monitoring:

CIVPOL is conducting monitoring activities successfully in accordance with the mandate.

B. Training:

Gendarmerie

Out of the 6000 gendarmes requested by the Government of Rwanda, 921 would have completed their training by the end of the mandate. The training of 100 instructors, which was planned to commence after the completion of the present last batch in December, 1995 not have started.

Communal Police

The first batch of 750 Communal Police officers has just started training in November 1995. The training of the second batch of 750 Communal Police Officers and 50 instructors would not have started at all by the end of the mandate.

It is to be mentioned also that the training currently conducted by CIVPOL is a general police training. There is a need to make arrangements for specialised police training which can be done only on a bilateral basis.

The analysis of UNAMIR's experience concerning the participation of the Civilian Police in a peace keeping operations leads to the following remarks:

- The Civilian Police can entirely exert its duties in case the parties in conflict confers on it the required confidence.
- The action of the Civilian Police is restrained in the case of an open conflict. In this case, it can only assume liaison tasks.
- Monitoring activities are very badly perceived by the local authorities in case there is a sovereign government exerting its legitimate power.
- Programme aimed at training a professional National Police is an important factor for the restoration of the public security, law enforcement and the maintenance of law and order. It contributes also to the respect of human

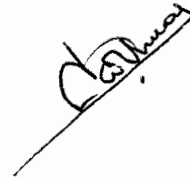
rights. It is much more accepted when it is accompanied by material aid.

- On the structural level, the establishment of the Civilian Police as a full component is necessary to face the will of seizure from the military component.

UNAMIR is performing its mandate in an extremely delicate context characterized by an attitude of condemnation by the Rwandese Society for having failed to prevent the genocide. The action of the Civilian Police, particularly in the training, has been considered by the authorities as positive factor and thus contributed to the upkeep of the image of the Mission.

Finally, despite efforts made by UNAMIR to have a nucleus of well trained Gendarmes and Communal Police Officers to solve the problems of public security requirements in Rwanda, it is obvious that a lot more remains to be done in this direction, so the replacement of the military in law enforcement matters will take sometime. Having attempted an overview of CIVPOL activities in UNAMIR, I thank you for your rapt attention.

Colonel Cheick Oumar Diarra
CIVPOL Commissioner





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22 November 1995

UNITAR/IPS/NIRA Singapore conference
"The role and functions of civilian police in peace-keeping operations:
debriefing and lessons"
Singapore, 11-13 December 1995

Attn: Col. O. Diarra
UNAMIR
1.212.963.3097

Dear colleagues,

Enclosed, please find the latest draft agenda and a logistical information note for the December conference, as well as registration forms for flight and hotel and for meal reservations. Kindly fill the two forms and fax them to UNITAR at +41.22.733.13.83 as soon as possible but no later than 30 November 1995.

In the meanwhile, we remain at your disposal for any further information and look forward to a fruitful meeting.

With best regards.

Yours sincerely,

N. Azimi

Nassrine Azimi
Deputy to the Executive Director

UNAMIR - REGISTRY
Col. Diarra
24 NOV 1995

UNITAR/IPS/NIRA Singapore conference
Role and functions of civilian police in peace-keeping operations:
debriefing and lessons
 Singapore, 11-13 December 1995

DRAFT AGENDA

- Day 1 Official Opening
- 9:00 Welcome speeches
 Conference Co-chairs
- 9:30 Keynote speech
 Wong Kan Seng, Minister for Home Affairs of Singapore
- 9:50 Message from the UN Secretary-General
- 10:00 Message from the Under-Secretary-General for Peace-Keeping Operations on the role and functions of civilian police in peace-keeping operations
- 10:30 Coffee Break
- Session I: Debriefing of civilian police components
- 10:50 Introduction to Session I
Klaas Roos, Brigadier-General, Royal Marechaussee, The Netherlands, 15'
- 11:05 UN Mission in Haiti (UNMIH), *Joseph Neil Pouliot, 30'*
- 11:35 UN Operation in Mozambique (ONUMOZ), *Ali Mahmoud, Brigadier-General, 30'*
- 12:05 Discussions, Q+A with panel comprising the two commissioners
- 12:30 Lunch
- 13:45 UN Observer Mission in El Salvador (ONUSAL), *Homero Vaz Bresque, General, 15'*
 UN Mission in Guatemala (MINUGUA), *Carlos Abad Ruiz, Colonel, 15'*
 UN Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM), *Muhammad Anwarul Iqbal, 15'*
- 14:30 Discussions, Q+A with panel comprising the three commissioners
- 14:50 Coffee Break
- 15:05 UN Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM), *Selwyn Mettle, 15', tbc*
 UN Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR), *Cheick Oumar Diarra, Colonel, 15', tbc*
 UN Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO), *Jürgen Reimann, Colonel, 15'*
 UN Transition Assistance Group (UNTAG-Namibia), *Stephen Fanning, 15'*
- 16:05 Discussions, Q+A with panel comprising the four commissioners
- 16:30 UN Protection Force (UNPROFOR - Former Yugoslavia), *Kjell Johansen, 30'*
- 19:30 Welcome dinner to be hosted by Professor S. Jayakumar, Singapore Minister for Foreign Affairs

UNITAR/IPS/NIRA SINGAPORE CONFERENCE
"ROLE AND FUNCTIONS OF CIVILIAN POLICE IN PEACE-KEEPING OPERATIONS:
DEBRIEFING AND LESSONS"

11-13 December 1995

The Regent Singapore

♦ MEALS RESPONSE FORM ♦

Name: _____

Country: _____

♦ Meals ♦

Please tick

Able

Unable

Monday, 11 December 1995

• Lunch

☐☐

• Dinner hosted by Minister S Jayakumar

☐☐

Tuesday, 12 December 1995

• Lunch

☐☐

• Dinner hosted by Singapore Commissioner
of Police Tee Tua Ba

☐☐

Wednesday, 13 December 1995

• Lunch

☐☐

Restrictions to diet, if any (eg. vegetarian, etc.) _____

**UNAMIR - MINUAR**

**EXPOSE DU COLONEL CHEICK OUMAR DIARRA
COMMISSAIRE DE LA POLICE CIVILE DE LA MINUAR
A LA CONFERENCE DE SINGAPORE SUR
LE ROLE ET LES MISSIONS DE LA POLICE CIVILE
DANS LES OPERATIONS DE MAINTIEN DE LA PAIX:
DE BRIEFING ET LECONS
SINGAPORE DU 11 AU 13 DECEMBRE 1995**

INTRODUCTION

Mesdames, Messieurs,

Je suis le Colonel Cheick Oumar Diarra, le Commissaire de la Police Civile de la Mission d'Assistance des Nations Unies pour le Rwanda.

Je suis du Mali. La République du Mali est un pays sahélien situé en Afrique de l'Ouest, avec une superficie de 1240.000 km^{1/2}, population 9000.000 et la langue officielle est le français.

Je n'ai pas la prétention d'être un spécialiste de la Police en général, et encore moins de la Police Civile des Nations Unies.

A la différence de la plupart d'entre vous, je suis plutôt le soldat que la raison du devoir a placé pendant plus d'une dizaine d'années au contact de la Police au niveau le plus élevé après avoir gravi les échelons de la hiérarchie militaire et être appelé à des fonctions politico-administratives.

Ancien Chef d'Etat Major Adjoint. Nommé Chef de Cabinet du Ministre de la Défense et de la sécurité, j'ai été chargé de la supervision des activités de la Gendarmerie Nationale et de la Police Nationale, les 2 Forces de Police dans mon pays. Nommé un an après Directeur de la Police Nationale, j'ai dirigé ce corps pendant 3 ans. Ensuite, j'ai été nommé Directeur de Cabinet du Ministère de la Défense et de la Sécurité. Puis dans le cadre

de la Transition Démocratique avec l'avènement du multipartisme au Mali, j'ai assuré les responsabilités de Ministre des Travaux Publics et des Transports.

Après le retour du pays à un régime démocratique constitutionnel et le retour de l'Armée dans les casernes, j'ai assumé les fonctions d'inspecteur en Chef des Armées et de la Sécurité. C'est alors qu'en Juin 1994 que j'ai été désigné pour servir dans la Mission d'Assistance des Nations Unies pour le Rwanda où je sers jusqu'à ce jour.

J'ai participé à plusieurs séminaires et réunions sur la sécurité et sur la gestion des crises et possède une expérience pratique en la matière. J'ai visité beaucoup de pays d'Europe, d'Asie, d'Afrique et d'Amérique dans le cadre de la Police.

J'ai 52 ans. Je suis père de 6 enfants, je suis grand père de 2 fillettes depuis 5 mois.

C'est donc pour moi un grand privilège d'avoir l'honneur d'être invité au titre de la Mission d'Assistance des Nations Unies pour le Rwanda à participer à la Conférence de Singapour sur le Rôle et les Missions de la Police Civile dans les opérations de Maintien de la Paix.

Je voudrais à mon tour m'associer à ceux qui m'ont précédé pour remercier les initiateurs et les organisateurs de ce forum qui va devoir réfléchir sur le thème combien important de la question de la participation de la Police Civile aux opérations de maintien de la Paix à un moment où ces dernières font de plus en plus appel à des groupes technico-professionnels des plus divers. En vous remerciant d'avance pour votre aimable attention, je voudrais pouvoir espérer que notre modeste expérience à la Mission d'Assistance des Nations Unies pour le Rwanda puisse apporter par ma voie à cette auguste assemblée un éclairage nouveau dans la noble mission de promotion de la paix.

Mon exposé sera articulé comme suit:

- A. Aperçu historique;
 - B. Présentation de UNAMIR CIVPOL;
 - C. Difficultés - Recommandations et Conclusions
-

I. APERCU HISTORIQUE

L'évolution de l'UNAMIR CIVPOL est intimement liée à celle de la Mission d'Assistance des Nations Unies pour le Rwanda (UNAMIR) dont elle constitue une des composantes.

La MINUAR a été établie le 5 Octobre 1993 par la Résolution 872 du Conseil de Sécurité dans le cadre de la mise en oeuvre des accords de la Paix d'Arusha signé entre le Gouvernement du RWANDA et le Front Patriotique Rwandais le 4 Août 1993.

The principal functions of UNAMIR was to assist in ensuring the security of the capital city of Kigali; monitor the cease fire agreement, including establishment of an Expanded Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) and demobilisation procedures, monitor the security situation during the final period of the transitional government's mandate leading up to elections; and assist with mine clearance.

The mission was also to investigate alleged non-compliance with any provisions of the peace agreement and provide security for the repatriation of Rwandese refugees; and displaced persons. In addition, it was to assist in the coordination of humanitarian assistance activities in conjunction with relief operations.

La mission devrait comprendre un composante civile politique, une composante humanitaire, une composante militaire (troupes et observateurs) et une composante de Police Civile. It has been decided that co-Civilian Police observers be deployed to Rwanda and charged with the responsibility to assist in maintaining public security through monitoring and verification of the activities of gendarmerie and Communal Police (the two components of the Rwandan Police Forces) and also to play advisory role.

The organisation was as follows:

- | | | | |
|---|---|----|-----------|
| - | CIVPOL HQs and Investigation Unit in Kigali | 10 | observers |
| - | Monitoring Team in Kigali | 20 | " |
| - | Monitoring Team in Prefectures | 30 | " |

This small United Nations Civilian Police Unit started functioning until the war broke out in April, 1994. Then the strength was reduced to 15 observers during the war primarily to offer liaison services.

Because of the humanitarian disaster occasioned by the war, by Resolution 918 the Security Council decided to Strengthen UNAMIR, and CIVPOL accordingly to a force of 90 police officers to be deployed in a similar fashion to the military observers, but would be dedicated to maintaining liaison with the local civilian authorities on matters relating to public security.

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Following to this request, CIVPOL did put in place in conjunction with the relevant government organ, a programme for training of new Gendarmes and Communal Police officers. Resolutions 965 and 997 confirmed the training programme and CIVPOL strength was increased from 90 to 120 police observers.

SPECIFIC TASKS

In accordance with Resolution 997 of June 1995, CIVPOL tasks are as follows:

- a. Assist in the training of National Police and serve as adviser in carrying out the following activities:
 - Develop a crash training program for new gendarmes;
 - Conduct an intensive training for new gendarmes;

- Train the instructors of Gendarmes;
 - Prepare training manuals for new National Gendarmerie School;
 - Develop a training program for new Communal Police Officers;
 - Prepare training manuals for the Communal Police Training Centre;
 - Assist the Chief of Staff of the National Gendarmerie and the Director of the Communal Police in the establishment of a new National Police.
- b. Monitor the security situation in the country;
- c. Assist Military Observers and formed troops in Police matters;
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CONCEPT OF OPERATION

In order to perform the assigned tasks, CIVPOL has proceed as follows:

- A small team is operating in each of the eleven prefectures in order to promote a climate of confidence by carrying out monitoring activities;
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ACTIVITIES OF CIVPOL

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 - The assistance programme for the new Rwandan Police Forces started in August 1994 upon request of the Government of the National Unity. At that time, the Government solicited the training for 6,000 Gendarmes and 1,500 Communal Police Officers.

- As of today, 920 gendarmes among which twenty one are officers have been trained in three phases.
- Concerning training of the Communal Police, contrary to the Gendarmerie, the program has been delayed due to the lack of infrastructures and financial resources.
- The selected site for the training is located at Gishari at 50km East of Kigali and was officially opened on 19/11/95. The first batch of 750 students which arrived at the centre has already started training.
- A Director of Communal Police and a Director of the Training Centre were nominated.
- CIVPOL has prepared the necessary documents and nominated instructors for the purpose of the training.
- While in training, subjects of professional and legal character are being taught aiming at giving the Gendarmes and Police Officers the knowledge to enable them carry out their duties efficiently. Additionally, military, physical and sport training are being given to the students.

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- The training of 100 instructors of gendarmes to follow the just ended training of 517 gendarmes in December for a period of 12 weeks;
- The training of 1,500 Communal Police Officers recruited in successive groups of 750 persons for a period of 13 weeks;
- The training of the last batch will be followed by the training of 50 instructors.

- b. Monitor Gendarmerie and Security Situation in particular:
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- f. CIVPOL provides also advisory assistance to the Gendarmerie HQ and Communal Police Command by giving them experts in preparing documents regarding restructuring and operational needs of both new Gendarmerie and new Communal Police.

DIFFICULTIES

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The constraint of CIVPOL as a component has been in the following areas:

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- b. Inadequate Financial Resources: In view of the required number of 6000 Gendarmes, 1500 Communal Police Officers to be trained in addition to the state of disrepair of the existing teaching infrastructures, there is a need for strong financial resources to support the training programme.
- c. Teaching Aid: The training programme since its commencement, has been conducted without training aid such as books, investigation materials like video tapes, camera, forms, finger printing items, etc.. So there is the need to provide the training centres with these requirements to enable the trainees have practical knowledge of police duties.

~~Most of the teaching manuals have been acquired by myself on my own expense.~~
- d. Equipment: The already trained gendarmes are deployed in the field without equipment. There is a need for their equipment to enable them perform their duties efficiently.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

A. Monitoring:

CIVPOL is conducting monitoring activities successfully in accordance with the mandate.

B. Training:

Gendarmerie

Out of the 6000 gendarmes requested by the Government of Rwanda, 920 would have completed their training by the end of the mandate. The training of 100 instructors, which was planned to commence after the completion of the present last batch in December, 1995 would not have started.

Communal Police

The first batch of 750 Communal Police officers has just started training in November 1995. The training of the second batch of 750 Communal Police Officers and 50 instructors ~~would not~~^{not} have started at all by the end of the mandate.

It is to be mentioned also that the training currently conducted by CIVPOL is a general police training. There is a need to make arrangements for specialised police training which can be done only on a bilateral basis.

L'analyse de l'expérience de la MINUAR en matière de participation de la Police Civile à une mission de maintien de la paix appelle les ^{remarques} ~~manques~~ suivantes:

- La Police Civile trouve l'expression entière de ses attributions dans un contexte où les parties en conflit lui confèrent la confiance requise.
- L'action de la Police Civile est limitée ^g dans le cadre d'un conflit ouvert où elle peut tout juste assurer des tâches de liaisons;
- Les activités de monitoring sont très mal perçues par les autorités locales dans un cadre où un gouvernement souverain exerce en toute légitimité son pouvoir;
- L'instruction dans le but de former une nouvelle Police Nationale professionnelle est un facteur important pour la restauration de la sécurité

publique, le respect des lois, le maintien et le rétablissement de l'ordre. Elle contribue aussi au respect des droits de l'homme. Elle est mieux accueillie lorsqu'elle est accompagnée d'un programme d'équipement;

- Au plan structurel l'affirmation de la Police en tant quantité est une nécessité face à une certaine volonté de main mise de la part de la composante militaire.

La MINUAR exerce son mandat dans un contexte extrêmement délicat marqué par une attitude de condamnation de la Société Rwandaise pour n'avoir pas empêché le génocide. L'action de la Police Civile, notamment dans le domaine de l'instruction a été considérée par les autorités comme un facteur positif ayant contribué à améliorer l'image de la Mission.

Finally, despite efforts made by UNAMIR to have a nucleus of well trained Gendarmes and Communal Police Officers to solve the problems of public security requirements in Rwanda, it is obvious that a lot more remains to be done in this direction, so the replacement of the military in law enforcement matters will take sometime. Having attempted an overview of CIVPOL activities in UNAMIR, I thank you for your rapt attention.

Colonel Cheick Oumar Diarra
CIVPOL Commissioner



UNAMIR - MINUAR

P/O 6387

TO: Maj. Paolo Coletta, Desk Officer POUR: Civilian Police Unit DPKO, UNATIONS, NY	FROM: 1995 NOV 27 P 4:05 DE: Cheick Oumar Diarra CIVPOL Commissioner Kigali - Rwanda
	DATE: 27 November 1995
	REF: CIVPOL/FAX/57/95
FAX: (212) 963 3452	FAX: 3.3090/3097
SUBJECT: Repatriation of CIVPOL Observers OBJET:	
NUMBER OF PAGES, INCLUDING THIS ONE: One (1) NOMBRE DE PAGES, Y COMPRIS CELLE LA:	
<p>1. As you are very much aware that CIVPOL Observers of the following countries are to end their tour of duty on 8/12/95 viz:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Djibouti (A); Jordan; Guinea-Bissau; Zambia A; Mali (A); Nigeria; Ghana; Germany (A).</p> <p>2. Some contingent leaders have approached me requesting for departure formalities. I would like to know your position if these officers can be authorized to leave the mission among which five are nigerian instructors at the Communal Police Training Centre.</p> <p>3. Best regards.</p>	

1995 NOV 27 P 4:07
 UNAMIR

fax-out

**UNAMIR - MINUAR**

**PRESENTATION BY COLONEL CHEICK OUMAR DIARRA
UNAMIR CIVILIAN POLICE COMMISSIONER
AT THE SINGAPORE CONFERENCE ON THE ROLE AND FUNCTIONS OF
CIVILIAN POLICE IN PEACE KEEPING OPERATIONS:**

DEBRIEFING AND LESSONS**SINGAPORE 11 THROUGH 13 DECEMBER 1995****INTRODUCTION**

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I am Colonel Cheick Oumar Diarra, Civilian Police Commissioner, United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda.

I am from Mali. The Republic of Mali is a Sahelian country situated in West Africa, and covers a surface of 1,240,000. square kilometres with a population of 9,000,000. The official language is French.

I do not pretend to be a specialist of the Police in general, and neither do I pretend to be a specialist of the United Nations Civilian Police.

Contrarily to many of you here, I am rather the soldier who, owing to the duty, made contact with the Police on the highest level for more than ten years, after having climbed the rungs of the military hierarchy and having been appointed to administrative and political posts.

Former Deputy Chief of Staff and appointed Chief of Cabinet in the Ministry of Defense and Security, I had the responsibility to supervise the activities of the Gendarmerie and the National Police which are the two Police Force in my country. After one year, I was

appointed Director of the National Police and headed that corps for three years. Afterwards, I was appointed Director of Cabinet in the Ministry of Defense and Security. Thereafter, within the framework of the Democratic Transition in the advent of multiparty system in Mali, I assumed the responsibilities of Minister of Public Works and Transport.

After the country had returned to a constitutionally democratic regime and after the Army had returned to the barracks, I assumed the duties of Chief Inspector of the Armies and Security. Then in June 1994, I was appointed to serve within the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda where I have been serving since then.

I have participated in many seminars and meetings on security and on the management crises. I am therefore experienced in this matter. Within the Police framework, I have visited many countries in Europe, Asia, Africa and America.

I am 52 years old. I have 6 children and 2 grand daughters aged 5 months.

It is therefore a privilege to me to have the honour of being invited on behalf of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda, to participate in the Singapore Conference on the Role and Functions of Civilian Police in Peace Keeping Operations.

I would like to join my predecessors to thank those who have initiated and organized this forum which will have the duty to reflect on the so much important question of the participation of the Civilian Police in peace keeping operations; and this at a time when the latter are increasingly appealing to diverse technical and professional groups. Thanking you in anticipation for your kind attention, I would like to be able to hope that our modest experience in the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda would bring, through my speech to this high assembly, a new light to the noble mission of promoting peace.

My presentation will cover the following:

- A. General historical background;
- B. Introduction of the UNAMIR CIVPOL;
- C. Difficulties - Recommendations and Conclusions.

GENERAL HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The evolutions of the UNAMIR CIVPOL is intimately bound to that of the United Nations assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR) of which it constitutes a component.

UNAMIR was established on 5 October 1993 by Resolution 872 of the security Council within the framework of the implementation of the Arusha Peace Accords signed on 4 August 1993, between the Government of Rwanda and the Rwandese Patriotic Front.

The principal functions of UNAMIR was to assist in ensuring the security of the capital city of Kigali; monitor the cease fire agreement, including establishment of an Expanded Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) and demobilisation procedures, monitor the security situation during the final period of the transitional government's mandate leading up to elections; and assist with mine clearance.

The mission was also to investigate alleged non-compliance with any provisions of the peace agreement and provide security for the repatriation of Rwandese refugees; and displaced persons. In addition, it was to assist in the coordination of humanitarian assistance activities in conjunction with relief operations.

The mission should include a civil and political component, a humanitarian component, a military component (formed troops and military observers) and a civilian police component. It has been decided that 60 - Civilian Police observers be deployed for Rwanda and charged with the responsibility to assist in maintaining public security through monitoring and verification of the activities of gendarmerie and Communal Police (the two components of the Rwandan Police Forces) and also to play advisory role.

The organisation was as follows:

- | | | | |
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| - | CIVPOL HQs and Investigation Unit in Kigali | 10 | observers |
| - | Monitoring Team in Kigali | 20 | " |
| - | Monitoring Team in Prefectures | 30 | " |

This small United Nations Civilian Police Unit started functioning until the war broke out in April, 1994. Then the strength was reduced to 15 observers during the war primarily to offer liaison services.

Because of the humanitarian disaster occasioned by the war, by Resolution 918 the Security Council decided to Strengthen UNAMIR, and CIVPOL accordingly to a force of 90 police officers to be deployed in a similar fashion to the military observers, but would be dedicated to maintaining liaison with the local civilian authorities on matters relating to public security.

After the Civil war that devastated Rwanda and destroyed the state structure, a Government of National Unity was installed in Kigali on 19th July 1994. Following the withdrawal of the National Gendarmerie and the Communal Police alongside the former Rwandese Armed Forces, the new government requested UNAMIR to assist in the establishment and training of a new national Police Force in view of the enormous responsibilities of the police in creating an atmosphere of peace and tranquillity conducive to national rehabilitation and development.

Following to this request, CIVPOL did put in place in conjunction with the relevant government organ, a programme for training of new Gendarmes and Communal Police officers. Resolutions 965 and 997 confirmed the training programme and monitoring. CIVPOL strength was increased from 90 to 120 police observers.

SPECIFIC TASKS

In accordance with Resolution 997 of June 1995, CIVPOL tasks are as follows:

- a. Assist in the training of National Police and serve as adviser in carrying out the following activities:
 - Develop a crash training program for new gendarmes;
 - Conduct an intensive training for new gendarmes;

- Train the instructors of Gendarmes;
 - Prepare training manuals for new National Gendarmerie School;
 - Develop a training program for new Communal Police Officers;
 - Prepare training manuals for the Communal Police Training Centre;
 - Assist the Chief of Staff of the National Gendarmerie and the Director of the Communal Police in the establishment of a new National Police.
- b. Monitor the security situation in the country;
- c. Assist Military Observers and formed troops in Police matters;
- d. Assist the Human rights Field Operation Observers in their monitoring and investigation activities;

CONCEPT OF OPERATION

In order to perform the assigned tasks, CIVPOL has proceed as follows:

- A small team is operating in each of the eleven prefectures in order to promote a climate of confidence by carrying out monitoring activities;
- Some observers are conducting the training of new recruits of the National Gendarmerie and the Communal Police in the two National Training Centres. The activities cited above including the administration, are coordinated by a Head Quarters.

ORGANIZATION AND DEPLOYMENT

CIVPOL as a component maintains HQs structure led by CIVPOL Commissioner. He is assisted by a Deputy CIVPOL Commissioner.

HQS structure is divided into 4 divisions of:

- a. Operations
- b. Training
- c. Personnel
- d. Logistics

The current strength of CIVPOL is 85 observers from 12 countries namely:

a.	Djibouti	7
b.	Guinea-Bissau	5
c.	Germany	7
d.	Ghana	10
e.	Jordan	3
f.	Mali	8
g.	Niger	7
h.	Nigeria	10
i.	Switzerland	3
j.	Tchad	5
k.	Tunisia	10
l.	Zambia	10

ACTIVITIES OF CIVPOL

CIVPOL Observer Teams deployed all over Rwanda on a daily basis perform the following activities:

- a. Conducting the Training of Gendarmes at the National Gendarmerie Training School in Ruhengeri;
 - The assistance programme for the new Rwandan Police Forces started in August 1994 upon request of the Government of the National Unity. At that time, the Government solicited the training for 6,000 Gendarmes and 1,500 Communal Police Officers.

- As of today, 920 gendarmes among which twenty one are officers have been trained in three phases.
- Concerning training of the Communal Police, contrary to the Gendarmerie, the program has been delayed due to the lack of infrastructures and financial resources.
- The selected site for the training is located at Gishari at 50km East of Kigali and was officially opened on 19/11/95. The first batch of 750 students which arrived at the centre has already started training.
- A Director of Communal Police and a Director of the Training Centre were nominated.
- CIVPOL has prepared the necessary documents and nominated instructors for the purpose of the training.
- While in training, subjects of professional and legal character are being taught aiming at giving the Gendarmes and Police Officers the knowledge to enable them carry out their duties efficiently. Additionally, military, physical and sport training are being given to the students.

The revised short-term plans for the training are as follows:

- The training of 100 instructors of gendarmes to follow the just ended training of 517 gendarmes in December for a period of 12 weeks;
- The training of 1,500 Communal Police Officers recruited in successive groups of 750 persons for a period of 13 weeks;
- The training of the last batch will be followed by the training of 50 instructors.

- b. Monitor Gendarmerie and Security Situation in particular:
 - Number of police working;
 - Complaints against the police;
 - Number of crimes under investigation;
 - Means/limitations of communications;
 - Ability to respond to situations;
 - relations with people.

- c. Assisting MILOBs and formed troops in police matters;
CIVPOL Monitoring Teams are collocated with MILOBs Sector HQs and work closely with them.

- d. Assisting Human Rights Field Officers in their investigations in cases of Human Rights abuses especially:
 - Illegal/irregular arrests;
 - Instances of torture;
 - Deliberate inhumane conditions

- e. Monitoring prison situation in particular:
 - Overcrowding and living conditions;
 - Number detained without conviction;
 - Maintenance of records;
 - Legal period of custody at each level of facility;
 - Expedient investigation of accusations.

- f. CIVPOL provides also advisory assistance to the Gendarmerie HQ and Communal Police Command by giving them experts in preparing documents regarding restructuring and operational needs of both new Gendarmerie and new Communal Police.

DIFFICULTIES

The implementation of CIVPOL's Mandate has not been without certain limitations:
The constraint of CIVPOL as a component has been in the following areas:

- a. Manpower: Ever since its inception CIVPOL has never reached its authorised strength. Most of the trainees speak different languages, like French, English Kinyarwanda, and Kiswahili, as result there is a need for bilingual Instructors and Translators.
- b. Inadequate Financial Resources: In view of the required number of 6000 Gendarmes, 1500 Communal Police Officers to be trained in addition to the state of disrepair of the existing teaching infrastructures, there is a need for strong financial resources to support the training programme.
- c. Teaching Aid: The training programme since its commencement, has been conducted without training aid such as books, investigation materials like video tapes, camera, forms, finger printing items, etc.. So there is the need to provide the training centres with these requirements to enable the trainees have practical knowledge of police duties.
- d. Equipment: The already trained gendarmes are deployed in the field without equipment. There is a need for their equipment to enable them perform their duties efficiently.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

A. Monitoring:

CIVPOL is conducting monitoring activities successfully in accordance with the mandate.

B. Training:

Gendarmerie

Out of the 6000 gendarmes requested by the Government of Rwanda, 921 would have completed their training by the end of the mandate. The training of 100 instructors, which was planned to commence after the completion of the present last batch in December, 1995 not have started.

Communal Police

The first batch of 750 Communal Police officers has just started training in November 1995. The training of the second batch of 750 Communal Police Officers and 50 instructors would not have started at all by the end of the mandate.

It is to be mentioned also that the training currently conducted by CIVPOL is a general police training. There is a need to make arrangements for specialised police training which can be done only on a bilateral basis.

The analysis of UNAMIR's experience concerning the participation of the Civilian Police in a peace keeping operations leads to the following remarks:

- The Civilian Police can entirely exert its duties in case the parties in conflict confers on it the required confidence.
- The action of the Civilian Police is restrained in the case of an open conflict. In this case, it can only assume liaison tasks.
- Monitoring activities are very badly perceived by the local authorities in case there is a sovereign government exerting its legitimate power.
- Programme aimed at training a professional National Police is an important factor for the restoration of the public security, law enforcement and the maintenance of law and order. It contributes also to the respect of human

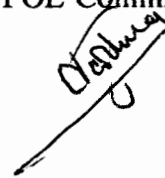
rights. It is much more accepted when it is accompanied by material aid.

- On the structural level, the establishment of the Civilian Police as a full component is necessary to face the will of seizure from the military component.

UNAMIR is performing its mandate in an extremely delicate context characterized by an attitude of condemnation by the Rwandese Society for having failed to prevent the genocide. The action of the Civilian Police, particularly in the training, has been considered by the authorities as positive factor and thus contributed to the upkeep of the image of the Mission.

Finally, despite efforts made by UNAMIR to have a nucleus of well trained Gendarmes and Communal Police Officers to solve the problems of public security requirements in Rwanda, it is obvious that a lot more remains to be done in this direction, so the replacement of the military in law enforcement matters will take sometime. Having attempted an overview of CIVPOL activities in UNAMIR, I thank you for your rapt attention.

Colonel Cheick Oumar Diarra
CIVPOL Commissioner

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Cheick Oumar Diarra', is written over the printed name and title.

**UNAMIR - MINUAR**

**EXPOSE DU COLONEL CHEICK OUMAR DIARRA
COMMISSAIRE DE LA POLICE CIVILE DE LA MINUAR
A LA CONFERENCE DE SINGAPORE SUR
LE ROLE ET LES MISSIONS DE LA POLICE CIVILE
DANS LES OPERATIONS DE MAINTIEN DE LA PAIX:
DE BRIEFING ET LECONS
SINGAPORE DU 11 AU 13 DECEMBRE 1995**

INTRODUCTION

Mesdames, Messieurs,

Je suis le Colonel Cheick Oumar Diarra, le Commissaire de la Police Civile de la Mission d'Assistance des Nations Unies pour le Rwanda.

Je suis du Mali. La République du Mali est un pays sahélien situé en Afrique de l'Ouest, avec une superficie de 1240.000 km², population 9000.000 et la langue officielle est le français.

Je n'ai pas la prétention d'être un spécialiste de la Police en général, et encore moins de la Police Civile des Nations Unies.

A la différence de la plupart d'entre vous, je suis plutôt le soldat que la raison du devoir a placé pendant plus d'une dizaine d'années au contact de la Police au niveau le plus élevé après avoir gravi les échelons de la hiérarchie militaire et être appelé à des fonctions politico-administratives.

Ancien Chef d'Etat Major Adjoint. Nommé Chef de Cabinet du Ministre de la Défense et de la sécurité, j'ai été chargé de la supervision des activités de la Gendarmerie Nationale et de la Police Nationale, les 2 Forces de Police dans mon pays. Nommé un an après Directeur de la Police Nationale, j'ai dirigé ce corps pendant 3 ans. Ensuite, j'ai été nommé Directeur de Cabinet du Ministère de la Défense et de la Sécurité. Puis dans le cadre

de la Transition Démocratique avec l'avènement du multipartisme au Mali, j'ai assuré les responsabilités de Ministre des Travaux Publics et des Transports.

Après le retour du pays à un régime démocratique constitutionnel et le retour de l'Armée dans les casernes, j'ai assumé les fonctions d'inspecteur en Chef des Armées et de la Sécurité. C'est alors qu'en Juin 1994 que j'ai été désigné pour servir dans la Mission d'Assistance des Nations Unies pour le Rwanda où je sers jusqu'à ce jour.

J'ai participé à plusieurs séminaires et réunions sur la sécurité et sur la gestion des crises et possède une expérience pratique en la matière. J'ai visité beaucoup de pays d'Europe, d'Asie, d'Afrique et d'Amérique dans le cadre de la Police.

J'ai 52 ans. Je suis père de 6 enfants, je suis grand père de 2 fillettes depuis 5 mois.

C'est donc pour moi un grand privilège d'avoir l'honneur d'être invité au titre de la Mission d'Assistance des Nations Unies pour le Rwanda à participer à la Conférence de Singapour sur le Rôle et les Missions de la Police Civile dans les opérations de Maintien de la Paix.

Je voudrais à mon tour m'associer à ceux qui m'ont précédé pour remercier les initiateurs et les organisateurs de ce forum qui va devoir réfléchir sur le thème combien important de la question de la participation de la Police Civile aux opérations de maintien de la Paix à un moment où ces dernières font de plus en plus appel à des groupes technico-professionnels des plus divers. En vous remerciant d'avance pour votre aimable attention, je voudrais pouvoir espérer que notre modeste expérience à la Mission d'Assistance des Nations Unies pour le Rwanda puisse apporter par ma voie à cette auguste assemblée un éclairage nouveau dans la noble mission de promotion de la paix.

Mon exposé sera articulé comme suit:

- A. Aperçu historique;
- B. Présentation de UNAMIR CIVPOL;
- C. Difficultés - Recommandations et Conclusions

I. APERCU HISTORIQUE

L'évolution de l'UNAMIR CIVPOL est intimement liée à celle de la Mission d'Assistance des Nations Unies pour le Rwanda (UNAMIR) dont elle constitue une des composantes.

La MINUAR a été établie le 5 Octobre 1993 par la Résolution 872 du Conseil de Sécurité dans le cadre de la mise en oeuvre des accords de la Paix d'Arusha signé entre le Gouvernement du RWANDA et le Front Patriotique Rwandais le 4 Août 1993.

The principal functions of UNAMIR was to assist in ensuring the security of the capital city of Kigali; monitor the cease fire agreement, including establishment of an Expanded Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) and demobilisation procedures, monitor the security situation during the final period of the transitional government's mandate leading up to elections; and assist with mine clearance.

The mission was also to investigate alleged non-compliance with any provisions of the peace agreement and provide security for the repatriation of Rwandese refugees; and displaced persons. In addition, it was to assist in the coordination of humanitarian assistance activities in conjunction with relief operations.

La mission devrait comprendre un composante civile politique, une composante humanitaire, une composante militaire (troupes et observateurs) et une composante de Police Civile. It has been decided that 60 - Civilian Police observers be deployed to Rwanda and charged with the responsibility to assist in maintaining public security through monitoring and verification of the activities of gendarmerie and Communal Police (the two components of the Rwandan Police Forces) and also to play advisory role.

The organisation was as follows:

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This small United Nations Civilian Police Unit started functioning until the war broke out in April, 1994. Then the strength was reduced to 15 observers during the war primarily to offer liaison services.

Because of the humanitarian disaster occasioned by the war, by Resolution 918 the Security Council decided to Strengthen UNAMIR, and CIVPOL accordingly to a force of 90 police officers to be deployed in a similar fashion to the military observers, but would be dedicated to maintaining liaison with the local civilian authorities on matters relating to public security.

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 - Overcrowding and living conditions;
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The constraint of CIVPOL as a component has been in the following areas:

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CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

A. Monitoring:

CIVPOL is conducting monitoring activities successfully in accordance with the mandate.

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Gendarmerie

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It is to be mentioned also that the training currently conducted by CIVPOL is a general police training. There is a need to make arrangements for specialised police training which can be done only on a bilateral basis.

L'analyse de l'expérience de la MINUAR en matière de participation de la Police Civile à une mission de maintien de la paix appelle les remarques suivantes:

- La Police Civile trouve l'expression entière de ses attributions dans un contexte où les parties en conflit lui confèrent la confiance requise.
- L'action de la Police Civile est limitée dans le cadre d'un conflit ouvert où elle peut tout juste assurer des tâches de liaisons;
- Les activités de monitoring sont très mal perçues par les autorités locales dans un cadre où un gouvernement souverain exerce en toute légitimité son pouvoir;
- L'instruction dans le but de former une nouvelle Police Nationale professionnelle est un facteur important pour la restauration de la sécurité

publique, le respect des lois, le maintien et le rétablissement de l'ordre. Elle contribue aussi au respect des droits de l'homme. Elle est mieux accueillie lorsqu'elle est accompagnée d'un programme d'équipement;

- Au plan structurel l'affirmation de la Police en tant quantité est une nécessité face à une certaine volonté de main mise de la part de la composante militaire.

La MINUAR exerce son mandat dans un contexte extrêmement délicat marqué par une attitude de condamnation de la Société Rwandaise pour n'avoir pas empêché le génocide. L'action de la Police Civile, notamment dans le domaine de l'instruction a été considérée par les autorités comme un facteur positif ayant contribué à améliorer l'image de la Mission.

Finally, despite efforts made by UNAMIR to have a nucleus of well trained Gendarmes and Communal Police Officers to solve the problems of public security requirements in Rwanda, it is obvious that a lot more remains to be done in this direction, so the replacement of the military in law enforcement matters will take sometime. Having attempted an overview of CIVPOL activities in UNAMIR, I thank you for your rapt attention.

Colonel Cheick Oumar Diarra
CIVPOL Commissioner

~~Peace~~ ~~League~~

Singapore
Conference.

**UNAMIR - MINUAR**

**PRESENTATION BY COLONEL CHEICK OUMAR DIARRA
UNAMIR CIVILIAN POLICE COMMISSIONER
AT THE SINGAPORE CONFERENCE ON THE ROLE AND FUNCTIONS OF
CIVILIAN POLICE IN PEACE KEEPING OPERATIONS:**

DEBRIEFING AND LESSONS**SINGAPORE 11 THROUGH 13 DECEMBER 1995****INTRODUCTION**

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I am Colonel Cheick Oumar Diarra, Civilian Police Commissioner, United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda.

I am from Mali. The Republic of Mali is a Sahelian country situated in West Africa, and covers a surface of 1,240,000. square kilometres with a population of 9,000,000. The official language is French.

I do not pretend to be a specialist of the Police in general, and neither do I pretend to be a specialist of the United Nations Civilian Police.

Contrarily to many of you here, I am rather the soldier who, owing to the duty, made contact with the Police on the highest level for more than ten years, after having climbed the rungs of the military hierarchy and having been appointed to administrative and political posts.

Former Deputy Chief of Staff and appointed Chief of Cabinet in the Ministry of Defense and Security, I had the responsibility to supervise the activities of the Gendarmerie and the National Police which are the two Police Force in my country. After one year, I was

appointed Director of the National Police and headed that corps for three years. Afterwards, I was appointed Director of Cabinet in the Ministry of Defense and Security. Thereafter, within the framework of the Democratic Transition in the advent of multiparty system in Mali, I assumed the responsibilities of Minister of Public Works and Transport.

After the country had returned to a constitutionally democratic regime and after the Army had returned to the barracks, I assumed the duties of Chief Inspector of the Armies and Security. Then in June 1994, I was appointed to serve within the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda where I have been serving since then.

I have participated in many seminars and meetings on security and on the management crises. I am therefore experienced in this matter. Within the Police framework, I have visited many countries in Europe, Asia, Africa and America.

I am 52 years old. I have 6 children and 2 grand daughters aged 5 months.

It is therefore a privilege to me to have the honour of being invited on behalf of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda, to participate in the Singapore Conference on the Role and Functions of Civilian Police in Peace Keeping Operations.

I would like to join my predecessors to thank those who have initiated and organized this forum which will have the duty to reflect on the so much important question of the participation of the Civilian Police in peace keeping operations; and this at a time when the latter are increasingly appealing to diverse technical and professional groups. Thanking you in anticipation for your kind attention, I would like to be able to hope that our modest experience in the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda would bring, through my speech to this high assembly, a new light to the noble mission of promoting peace.

My presentation will cover the following:

- A. General historical background;
- B. Introduction of the UNAMIR CIVPOL;
- C. Difficulties - Recommendations and Conclusions.

GENERAL HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The evolutions of the UNAMIR CIVPOL is intimately bound to that of the United Nations assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR) of which it constitutes a component.

UNAMIR was established on 5 October 1993 by Resolution 872 of the security Council within the framework of the implementation of the Arusha Peace Accords signed on 4 August 1993, between the Government of Rwanda and the Rwandese Patriotic Front.

The principal functions of UNAMIR was to assist in ensuring the security of the capital city of Kigali; monitor the cease fire agreement, including establishment of an Expanded Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) and demobilisation procedures, monitor the security situation during the final period of the transitional government's mandate leading up to elections; and assist with mine clearance.

The mission was also to investigate alleged non-compliance with any provisions of the peace agreement and provide security for the repatriation of Rwandese refugees; and displaced persons. In addition, it was to assist in the coordination of humanitarian assistance activities in conjunction with relief operations.

The mission should include a civil and political component, a humanitarian component, a military component (formed troops and military observers) and a civilian police component. It has been decided that 60 - Civilian Police observers be deployed for Rwanda and charged with the responsibility to assist in maintaining public security through monitoring and verification of the activities of gendarmerie and Communal Police (the two components of the Rwandan Police Forces) and also to play advisory role.

The organisation was as follows:

- | | | |
|---|---|--------------|
| - | CIVPOL HQs and Investigation Unit in Kigali | 10 observers |
| - | Monitoring Team in Kigali | 20 " |
| - | Monitoring Team in Prefectures | 30 " |

This small United Nations Civilian Police Unit started functioning until the war broke out in April, 1994. Then the strength was reduced to 15 observers during the war primarily to offer liaison services.

Because of the humanitarian disaster occasioned by the war, by Resolution 918 the Security Council decided to Strengthen UNAMIR, and CIVPOL accordingly to a force of 90 police officers to be deployed in a similar fashion to the military observers, but would be dedicated to maintaining liaison with the local civilian authorities on matters relating to public security.

After the Civil war that devastated Rwanda and destroyed the state structure, a Government of National Unity was installed in Kigali on 19th July 1994. Following the withdrawal of the National Gendarmerie and the Communal Police alongside the former Rwandese Armed Forces, the new government requested UNAMIR to assist in the establishment and training of a new national Police Force in view of the enormous responsibilities of the police in creating an atmosphere of peace and tranquillity conducive to national rehabilitation and development.

Following to this request, CIVPOL did put in place in conjunction with the relevant government organ, a programme for training of new Gendarmes and Communal Police officers. Resolutions 965 and 997 confirmed the training programme and monitoring. CIVPOL strength was increased from 90 to 120 police observers.

SPECIFIC TASKS

In accordance with Resolution 997 of June 1995, CIVPOL tasks are as follows:

- a. Assist in the training of National Police and serve as adviser in carrying out the following activities:
 - Develop a crash training program for new gendarmes;
 - Conduct an intensive training for new gendarmes;

- Train the instructors of Gendarmes;
 - Prepare training manuals for new National Gendarmerie School;
 - Develop a training program for new Communal Police Officers;
 - Prepare training manuals for the Communal Police Training Centre;
 - Assist the Chief of Staff of the National Gendarmerie and the Director of the Communal Police in the establishment of a new National Police.
- b. Monitor the security situation in the country;
- c. Assist Military Observers and formed troops in Police matters;
- d. Assist the Human rights Field Operation Observers in their monitoring and investigation activities;

CONCEPT OF OPERATION

In order to perform the assigned tasks, CIVPOL has proceed as follows:

- A small team is operating in each of the eleven prefectures in order to promote a climate of confidence by carrying out monitoring activities;
- Some observers are conducting the training of new recruits of the National Gendarmerie and the Communal Police in the two National Training Centres. The activities cited above including the administration, are coordinated by a Head Quarters.

ORGANIZATION AND DEPLOYMENT

CIVPOL as a component maintains HQs structure led by CIVPOL Commissioner. He is assisted by a Deputy CIVPOL Commissioner.

HQS structure is divided into 4 divisions of:

- a. Operations
- b. Training
- c. Personnel
- d. Logistics

The current strength of CIVPOL is 85 observers from 12 countries namely:

a.	Djibouti	7
b.	Guinea-Bissau	5
c.	Germany	7
d.	Ghana	10
e.	Jordan	3
f.	Mali	8
g.	Niger	7
h.	Nigeria	10
i.	Switzerland	3
j.	Tchad	5
k.	Tunisia	10
l.	Zambia	10

ACTIVITIES OF CIVPOL

CIVPOL Observer Teams deployed all over Rwanda on a daily basis perform the following activities:

- a. Conducting the Training of Gendarmes at the National Gendarmerie Training School in Ruhengeri;
 - The assistance programme for the new Rwandan Police Forces started in August 1994 upon request of the Government of the National Unity. At that time, the Government solicited the training for 6,000 Gendarmes and 1,500 Communal Police Officers.

- As of today, 920 gendarmes among which twenty one are officers have been trained in three phases.
- Concerning training of the Communal Police, contrary to the Gendarmerie, the program has been delayed due to the lack of infrastructures and financial resources.
- The selected site for the training is located at Gishari at 50km East of Kigali and was officially opened on 19/11/95. The first batch of 750 students which arrived at the centre has already started training.
- A Director of Communal Police and a Director of the Training Centre were nominated.
- CIVPOL has prepared the necessary documents and nominated instructors for the purpose of the training.
- While in training, subjects of professional and legal character are being taught aiming at giving the Gendarmes and Police Officers the knowledge to enable them carry out their duties efficiently. Additionally, military, physical and sport training are being given to the students.

The revised short-term plans for the training are as follows:

- The training of 100 instructors of gendarmes to follow the just ended training of 517 gendarmes in December for a period of 12 weeks;
- The training of 1,500 Communal Police Officers recruited in successive groups of 750 persons for a period of 13 weeks;
- The training of the last batch will be followed by the training of 50 instructors.

- b. Monitor Gendarmerie and Security Situation in particular:
 - Number of police working;
 - Complaints against the police;
 - Number of crimes under investigation;
 - Means/limitations of communications;
 - Ability to respond to situations;
 - relations with people.
- c. Assisting MILOBs and formed troops in police matters;
CIVPOL Monitoring Teams are collocated with MILOBs Sector HQs and work closely with them.
- d. Assisting Human Rights Field Officers in their investigations in cases of Human Rights abuses especially:
 - Illegal/irregular arrests;
 - Instances of torture;
 - Deliberate inhumane conditions
- e. Monitoring prison situation in particular:
 - Overcrowding and living conditions;
 - Number detained without conviction;
 - Maintenance of records;
 - Legal period of custody at each level of facility;
 - Expedient investigation of accusations.
- f. CIVPOL provides also advisory assistance to the Gendarmerie HQ and Communal Police Command by giving them experts in preparing documents regarding restructuring and operational needs of both new Gendarmerie and new Communal Police.

DIFFICULTIES

The implementation of CIVPOL's Mandate has not been without certain limitations: The constraint of CIVPOL as a component has been in the following areas:

- a. Manpower: Ever since its inception CIVPOL has never reached its authorised strength. Most of the trainees speak different languages, like French, English Kinyarwanda, and Kiswahili, as result there is a need for bilingual Instructors and Translators.
- b. Inadequate Financial Resources: In view of the required number of 6000 Gendarmes, 1500 Communal Police Officers to be trained in addition to the state of disrepair of the existing teaching infrastructures, there is a need for strong financial resources to support the training programme.
- c. Teaching Aid: The training programme since its commencement, has been conducted without training aid such as books, investigation materials like video tapes, camera, forms, finger printing items, etc.. So there is the need to provide the training centres with these requirements to enable the trainees have practical knowledge of police duties.
- d. Equipment: The already trained gendarmes are deployed in the field without equipment. There is a need for their equipment to enable them perform their duties efficiently.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

A. Monitoring:

CIVPOL is conducting monitoring activities successfully in accordance with the mandate.

B. Training:

Gendarmerie

Out of the 6000 gendarmes requested by the Government of Rwanda, 921 would have completed their training by the end of the mandate. The training of 100 instructors, which was planned to commence after the completion of the present last batch in December, 1995 not have started.

Communal Police

The first batch of 750 Communal Police officers has just started training in November 1995. The training of the second batch of 750 Communal Police Officers and 50 instructors would not have started at all by the end of the mandate.

It is to be mentioned also that the training currently conducted by CIVPOL is a general police training. There is a need to make arrangements for specialised police training which can be done only on a bilateral basis.

The analysis of UNAMIR's experience concerning the participation of the Civilian Police in a peace keeping operations leads to the following remarks:

- The Civilian Police can entirely exert its duties in case the parties in conflict confers on it the required confidence.
- The action of the Civilian Police is restrained in the case of an open conflict. In this case, it can only assume liaison tasks.
- Monitoring activities are very badly perceived by the local authorities in case there is a sovereign government exerting its legitimate power.
- Programme aimed at training a professional National Police is an important factor for the restoration of the public security, law enforcement and the maintenance of law and order. It contributes also to the respect of human

rights. It is much more accepted when it is accompanied by material aid.

- On the structural level, the establishment of the Civilian Police as a full component is necessary to face the will of seizure from the military component.

UNAMIR is performing its mandate in an extremely delicate context characterized by an attitude of condemnation by the Rwandese Society for having failed to prevent the genocide. The action of the Civilian Police, particularly in the training, has been considered by the authorities as positive factor and thus contributed to the upkeep of the image of the Mission.

Finally, despite efforts made by UNAMIR to have a nucleus of well trained Gendarmes and Communal Police Officers to solve the problems of public security requirements in Rwanda, it is obvious that a lot more remains to be done in this direction, so the replacement of the military in law enforcement matters will take sometime. Having attempted an overview of CIVPOL activities in UNAMIR, I thank you for your rapt attention.

Colonel Cheick Oumar Diarra
CIVPOL Commissioner

Clément

Singapore
Conference



UNAMIR - MINUAR

TO: Maj. Paolo Coletta, Desk Officer POUR: Civilian Police Unit DPKO, UNATIONS, NY	FROM: Col. Cheick Oumar Diarra DE: CIVPOL Commissioner Kigali - Rwanda DATE: 8 December 1995 REF: CIVPOL/FAX/64/95
FAX: (212) 963 3452	FAX: 3.3090/3097
SUBJECT: Conference on the Role and Functions of Civilian Police in Peace- OBJET: Keeping	
NUMBER OF PAGES, INCLUDING THIS ONE: Twelve (12) NOMBRE DE PAGES, Y COMPRIS CELLE LA:	
<p>1. I would like to inform you that I could not attend the said Conference, because of the expiry of the mandate of UNAMIR on 8/12/95. I received instructions to wait for the evolution of the issue of the mandate. Please find attached my presentation to the Conference .</p> <p>5. I would like you to inform the organisers of the Conference and present them my regret.</p> <p>6. Best regards.</p>	

Singapore
Conference.



UNAMIR - MINUAR

[Signature]
6/12

TO: Ms. Nassrine Azimi POUR: Deputy to the Executive Director UNITAR, Geneva	FROM: Col. Cheick Oumar Diarra DE: CIVPOL Commissioner Kigali - Rwanda <i>[Signature]</i>
	DATE: 4 December 1995
	REF: CIVPOL/FAX/62/95
FAX: 41-22-733-13-83	FAX: 3.3090/3097
SUBJECT: <u>Conference on the Role and Functions of Civilian Police in Peace-</u> OBJET: <u>Keeping</u>	
NUMBER OF PAGES, INCLUDING THIS ONE: Seventeen (17) NOMBRE DE PAGES, Y COMPRIS CELLE LA:	
<p>1. Acknowledge receipt of your fax No. NA/VF/95 of 4 December 1995, and I thank you for the arrangement done.</p> <p>5. Be informed that travel agency in Nairobi wants as soon as possible the financial cable indicating the account and MOD number for IOV charges as you have promised to. Please find attached the copy of my passport.</p> <p>6. Best regards.</p>	

Singapore .
Conference .

5

5



UNAMIR - MINUAR

Handwritten signature
9/12

TO: Ms. Nassrine Azimi POUR: Deputy to the Executive Director UNITAR, Geneva	FROM: Col. Cheick Oumar Diarra DE: CIVPOL Commissioner Kigali - Rwanda <i>destiny</i>
	DATE: 8 December 1995
	REF: CIVPOL/FAX/63/95
FAX: 41-22-733-13-83	FAX: 3.3090/3097
SUBJECT: Conference on the Role and Functions of Civilian Police in Peace- OBJET: Keeping	
NUMBER OF PAGES, INCLUDING THIS ONE: Twelve (12) NOMBRE DE PAGES, Y COMPRIS CELLE LA:	
<p>1. C'est avec un profond gène que je suis au regret de vous annoncer que je ne pourrai pas participer à la Conférence de Singapore.</p> <p>2. En raison des perspectives de fin des activités de CIVPOL au terme du mandat actuel qui expire ce jour, des instructions de dernière minute m'intiment d'être présent à Kigali pour les dispositions éventuelles.</p> <p>3. Vous adresse mes sincères remerciements pour votre assistance combien précieuse et souhaite plein succès à vos travaux. Vous fais parvenir pour toutes fins utiles copie de mon exposé en espérant qu'elle puisse être d'une quelconque utilité à vos travaux.</p> <p>4. Salutations et regrets sincères.</p>	

Singapore
conference.



F/0 6523

UNAMIR - MINUAR
UNAMIR

Civpol
Commissioner
[Signature]

TO: Mr. Nassrine Arimi POUR: Deputy to the Executive Director UNITAR, Geneva		FROM: 12/04/95 DE: Col. Cheick Oumar Diarra CIVPOL Commissioner Kigali - Rwanda	
		DATE: 4 December 1995	
		REF: CIVPOL/FAX/61/95	
FAX: 41-22-733-13-83		FAX: 3.3090/3097	
SUBJECT: Conference on the Role and Functions of Civilian Police in Peace- OBJET: Keeping			
NUMBER OF PAGES, INCLUDING THIS ONE: One (1) NOMBRE DE PAGES, Y COMPRIS CELLE LA:			
1. Acknowledge receipt of your fax No. 95/Sing. of 3 December 1995, and I thank your good assistance on this matter.			
5. The Fax No. of travel agency in Nairobi is: UNAMIR - Nairobi 2542-62371.			
6. Best regards.			

UNAMIR
1995 DEC -4 P 12:09

Fax-out

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Téléphone : +41/22/798 58 51 / 798 64 0
Télécopie : +41/22/733 13 83

TELEFAX TRANSMISSION

To : Col. Cheick Oumar Diarra
Police Commissioner
UNAMIR
New York

Date : 4 December 1995

Authorized by : *N. Azimi*
Nassrine Azimi
Deputy to the Executive Director

Fax Nb : 001.212.963.3090

REF : NAFV/95/

Phone ext : 270

Acct No : GF

Nb of page : 1

Subject : UNITAR/IPS/NIRA Singapore conference on the role and functions of civilian police in peace-keeping operations, Singapore, 11-13 December 1995

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

We authorize the relevant travel authorities to issue a return air ticket (Kigali/Singapore/Kigali) in favour of Colonel Cheick Oumar Diarra, Police Commissioner, UNAMIR, for USD 1,520 maximum. A financial Cable will follow shortly indicating account and MOD number for IOV charges.

Accommodation will be covered in Singapore directly by the Programme.

With thanks and regards.

Yours sincerely,

N. Azimi

Nassrine Azimi

04 DEC. 1995

Received in.....16.9.2.....
By:.....A.....
For: Singapore Conference
Date:.....4/12/95.....

RECEIVED on :	
Reg. No: 3653	File No: PRO/353/UNITAR
Action by: <i>ENP</i>	Control. (sig.):
Info.:	Cl.: RR

cc Mr. S. Hasegawa, Resident Coordinator
Kigali, Rwanda
fax +250.76263

bcc. TRAVEL AGENCY
RE - UNAMIR
NAIROBI
2542 - 62 371

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POUR LA FORMATION ET LA RECHERCHEUNITED NATIONS INSTITUTE
FOR TRAINING AND RESEARCHTélégramme : UNATIONS GENEVE
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CH-1211 GENEVE 10
SUISSETéléphone : +41 22 798 58 50 / 798 84 00
Télécopieur : +41 22 798 58 51

By:

Date: 10 DEC 5 1995

TELEFAX TRANSMISSION

To : Col. Cheick Oumar Diarra
Police Commissioner
UNAMIR
New York

Date : 4 December 1995

Authorized by : N. Azimi
Nassrine Azimi
Deputy to the Executive Director

Fax Nb : 001.212.963.3090

From : Nassrine Azimi

Phone ext : 270

Acct No : GF

Nb of page : 1

REF : NAWF/95/1

Subject : UNITAR/IPS/NIRA Singapore conference on the role and functions of civilian police in
peace-keeping operations, Singapore, 11-13 December 1995TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

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With thanks and regards.

Yours sincerely,

N. Azimi

Nassrine Azimi

cc Mr. S. Hasegawa, Resident Coordinator
Kigali, Rwanda
fax +250.76263

bcc. TRAVEL AGENCY
RE. UNAMIR
NAIROBI
2542-62371

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CH-1211 GENEVE 10
SUISSETéléphone : +41 22 798 38 50 / 798 84 00 / 692
Télex : Ret 22 798 38 50

TELEFAX TRANSMISSION

By:
Date: 10 DEC 5 1995To : Col. Cheick Oumar Diarra
Police Commissioner
UNAMIR
New York

Date : 4 December 1995

Authorized by : N. Azimi
Nassrine Azimi
Deputy to the Executive Director

Fax Nb : 001.212.963.3090

From : Nassrine Azimi

Phone ext : 270

Acct No : GF

Nb of page : 1

REF : NAVF/95/

Subject : UNITAR/IPS/NIRA Singapore conference on the role and functions of civilian police in
peace-keeping operations, Singapore, 11-13 December 1995TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

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With thanks and regards.

Yours sincerely,

N. Azimi

Nassrine Azimi

cc Mr. S. Hasegawa, Resident Coordinator
Kigali, Rwanda
fax +25076263

bcc. TRAVEL AGENCY
RB - UNAMIR
NAIROBI
2542 - 62 371



Télégramme : UNATIONS GENEVE
Télex : 412962 UNO CH

Palais des Nations
CH-1211 GENEVE 10
SWITZERLAND

Received : 12/22/95 53 50 / 798 84 00
By : [Signature]
Re n° : [Signature]
Date : DEC 4 1995

TELEFAX TRANSMISSION

To : Col. Cheick Oumar Diarra, CIVPOL, UNAMIR Date : 3 Dec. 1995

UNAMIR

Fax Nb : 963 3090

From : N. Azimi

REF : 95/Sing.

Authorized by : **N. Azimi**
Nassrine Azimi
Deputy to the Executive Director

Phone ext : 249

Acct No : GF

Nb of page : 1

Subject : UNITAR/IPS/NIRA Singapore Conference on CIVPOL, 11-13 December

Thank you for your fax of 2 December, and for the itinerary and price quotation.

I would like to confirm that UNITAR is pleased to cover the costs of your air travel in addition to the stay in Singapore. Our office will provide an official authorization as well as an account number tomorrow, monday 4 December 1995. Unless otherwise advised, this will go to the UNAMIR desk in New York. Does the travel agency in Nairobi have a direct fax. no.?

We are very pleased that you will be able to attend and look forward to meeting you in Singapore.

N. Azimi

N. Azimi

2542-62371
UNAMIR - Nairobi

1995-12-03 14:49

PAGE = 01



UNAMIR - MINUAR

TO: Ms Nassrine Arimi POUR: Deputy to the Executive Director UNITAR, Geneva	FROM: Col. Cheick Oumar Diarra DE: CIVPOL Commissioner Kigali - Rwanda DATE: 4 December 1995 REF: CIVPOL/FAX/61/95
FAX: 41-22-733-13-83	FAX: 3.3090/3097
SUBJECT: <u>Conference on the Role and Functions of Civilian Police in Peace-</u> OBJET: <u>Keeping</u>	
NUMBER OF PAGES, INCLUDING THIS ONE: One (1) NOMBRE DE PAGES, Y COMPRIS CELLE LA:	
1. Acknowledge receipt of your fax No. 95/Sing. of 3 December 1995, and I thank your good assistance on this matter. 5. The Fax No. of travel agency in Nairobi is: UNAMIR - Nairobi 2542-62371. 6. Best regards.	



UNAMIR - MINUAR

TO: Ms. Nassrine Azimi POUR: Deputy to the Executive Director UNITAR, Geneva	FROM: Col. Cheick Oumar Diarra DE: CIVPOL Commissioner Kigali - Rwanda DATE: 2 December 1995 REF: CIVPOL/FAX/60/95
FAX: 41-22-733-13-83	FAX: 3.3090/3097
SUBJECT: Conference on the Role and Functions of Civilian Police in Peace- OBJET: Keeping	
NUMBER OF PAGES, INCLUDING THIS ONE: Two (2) NOMBRE DE PAGES, Y COMPRIS CELLE LA:	
<p>1. In response to you last correspondance of 22 November 1995 please find here below the reservation of my flight and the travel cost.</p> <p>5. I will appreciate your assistance on this matter.</p> <p>6. Best regards.</p>	

Passenger Itinerary

Auth Itinerary : NBO/SIN/NBO
Entit. US\$: \$1,520.00
Agent: ACHARYA
Booked on: 2/12/95

TRAVEL DATE	FLIGHT NUMBER	FROM	TO	STD	STA	NOTE
8/12/95	AI-208 Y	NBO	BOM	2015	0500 + 1	WL
9/12/95	AI-420 Y	BOM	SIN	0816	1740	WL
14/12/95	AI-410 Y	SIN	BOM	2150	0210 + 1	OK
15/12/95	AI-201 Y	BOM	NBO	1215	1600	OK



UNAMIR - MINUAR

TO: Mr. Nassrine Arimi POUR: Deputy to the Executive Director UNITAR, Geneve	FROM: Col. Cheick Oumar Diarra DE: CIVPOL Commissioner Kigali - Rwanda <i>Cheick Oumar Diarra</i> DATE: 28 November 1995 REF: CIVPOL/FAX/59/95
FAX: 41-22-733-13-83	FAX: 3.3090/3097
SUBJECT: <u>Conference on the Role and Functions of Civilian Police in Peace-</u> OBJET: <u>Keeping</u>	
NUMBER OF PAGES, INCLUDING THIS ONE: One (1) NOMBRE DE PAGES, Y COMPRIS CELLE LA:	
<p>1. I acknowledge receipt of your fax dated 15th November, 1995 and 22nd November 1995 also one for 21st November 1995 addressed to UNDP Resident Representative on the Conference on the Role and Functions of Civilian Police in Peace-Keeping.</p> <p>2. I regret to inform you that I had earlier on not received any correspondence on the same subject. I was sometime back contacted verbally by the Civilian Police Adviser, United Nations, New York on the possibility of my attendance to this conference and that I would be formally contacted by the organisers of the conference.</p> <p>3. I had been waiting for the formal contact until the correspondence cited above was received.</p> <p>4. I consider that this conference might be useful to both United Nations, myself as CIVPOL Commissioner and the organizers although I think that the condition set out for the travel cost to be met by myself is beyond my means.</p> <p>5. I confirm my wish to attend this conference and I will appreciate any assistance to support my travel costs.</p> <p>6. Best regards.</p>	



UNAMIR - MINUAR

TO: Lt. Col. Harry Broer POUR: Deputy Police Adviser DPKO, UNATIONS, NY	FROM: Col. Cheick Oumar Diarra DE: CIVPOL Commissioner Kigali - Rwanda DATE: 28 November 1995 REF: CIVPOL/FAX/58/95
FAX: (212) 963 3452	FAX: 3.3090/3097
SUBJECT: <u>Conference on the Role and Functions of Civilian Police in Peace-</u> OBJET: <u>Keeping</u>	
NUMBER OF PAGES, INCLUDING THIS ONE: Three (3) NOMBRE DE PAGES, Y COMPRIS CELLE LA:	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Please find attached the covering letters of the latest draft agenda and a logistical information note for this conference as well as the registration forms for flight and hotel and for meal reservations, that I have received on the above mentioned subject. 2. As you can note UNITAR has not received any information from you about my attendance. 3. Please note that, I am still waiting for the answer of my fax No. CIVPOL/FAX/55/95 of 17 November 1995, on the travel arrangement. 4. I will also appreciate if you can finally inform me if arrangements have been done for my attendance in order to organize my schedule. 5. Best regards. 	

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UNITED NATIONS INSTITUTE
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NA/VF/95
7 pages total
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Received - INSUISSE - 11.11.11...
By: ...
Rm n° ...
Date: ... NOV. 24 1995 ...

22 November 1995

UNITAR/IPS/NIRA Singapore conference

"The role and functions of civilian police in peace-keeping operations:
debriefing and lessons"

Singapore, 11-13 December 1995

Attn: Col O. Diarra
UNAMIR
1.212.963.3097

Dear colleagues,

Enclosed, please find the latest draft agenda and a logistical information note for the December conference, as well as registration forms for flight and hotel and for meal reservations. Kindly fill the two forms and fax them to UNITAR at +41.22.733.13.83 as soon as possible but no later than 30 November 1995.

In the meanwhile, we remain at your disposal for any further information and look forward to a fruitful meeting.

With best regards.

Yours sincerely,

N. Azimi

Nassrine Azimi
Deputy to the Executive Director

UNITAR - REGISTRY
Col. Diarra
24 NOV 1995

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CH-1211 GENEVE 10Téléphone : +41/22/798 58 50 / 798 84 00
Fax : +41/22/733 13 83

NA/95

Geneva, 21 November 1995

Dear Mr. Hasegawa,

We have been trying for weeks to reach Col. Cheick Oumar Diarra, Civpol Commissioner of UNAMIR, without success. This is with regard to a debriefing conference on civilian police, organized by the Institute of Policy Studies (IPS) of Singapore, the National Institute for Research Advancement (NIRA) of Japan, and UNITAR. Enclosed, please find the agenda for that conference.

Could you kindly help us in contacting Col. Diarra? Is it possible to ask him if indeed he has received the various communications, and whether the lack of answer is due to the impossibility to attend. Our partners and ourselves would of course be delighted if he does attend, but we do need some final answer as soon as possible.

Thank you for your continuous assistance, and with my very best regards.

Nassrine Azimi
Deputy to the Executive Director
UNITAR
fax: 41 22 733 13 83

N. Azimi

Mr. S. Hasegawa
Resident Coordinator
UNDP
Rwanda

23 NOV. 1995

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COPY



UNAMIR - MINUAR

TO: H.E. Mr. Shaharyar Khan
A: SRSG

Date: Kigali, 29 November 1995
Ref: CIVPOL/MEMO/1031/95

FROM: C.O. Diarra, Colonel
DE: CIVPOL Commissioner

Subject: Conference on the Role and Functions of Civilian Police in
Objet: Peace-Keeping

1. I would like to inform you that sometime ago, I was verbally contacted by the Civilian Police Adviser, United Nations, New York on the above subject and that I would be later contacted formally by the organisers.
- 2. Later in mid November 1995, I received the attached fax messages together with the initial invitation letter dated 5th September 1995 which I had not received earlier.
3. Since I was surprised, I contacted Civilian Police Unit UNHQ
.... New York by fax attached requesting information on the conference and then report to you accordingly.
4. On 22nd November 1995, I received the latest draft agenda and logistical information note for the December conference. I received on 28th November 1995 the same document from the UNDP Resident Representative and it seems there is lack of communication between the organizers and myself about my attendance.
5. The confusion still remains on the following:
 - a. Whether my attendance has been communicated to the organisers;
 - b. Who is to support the travel costs?
6. The conference is to be attended by most Police Commissioners of Peace Keeping Operations and some others resource persons such as relevant authorities from major contributing countries, as well as from United Nations.
7. I contacted Police Adviser, New York and the organisers again by the fax attached on the same issue so that they provide
.... us with all the information for your final decision.
8. I consider that this conference might be useful to UNAMIR (United Nations) and myself as a CIVPOL Commissioner and that UNAMIR should not be absent.
9. I will appreciate your assistance concerning the supporting of the travel cost by UNAMIR.
10. Best regards



UNAMIR - MINUAR

8/0-6211
MISC-3836

TO: Lt. Col. Harry Broer POUR: Deputy Police Adviser DPKO, UNATIONS, NY COL DIARRA 18 NOV 1995		FROM: Col. Cheick Oumar Diarra DE: CIVPOL Commissioner Kigali - Rwanda	
		DATE: 17 November 1995	
FAX: (212) 963 3452		REF: CIVPOL/FAX/55/95	
SUBJECT: <u>Conference on the Role and Functions of Civilian Police in Peace-</u> OBJET: <u>Keeping</u>			
NUMBER OF PAGES, INCLUDING THIS ONE: Three (3) NOMBRE DE PAGES, Y COMPRIS CELLE LA:			
<p>.... 1. Please find attached two papers of correspondence that I have just received relating to my invitation as a resource person in a conference on the Role and Functions of Civilian Police in Peace-Keeping: De briefing and Lessons, to be held in Singapore from 11th to 13th December, 1995.</p> <p>2. As you may be aware, I was contacted by phone sometime back by the Police Adviser, Civilian Police Unit, United Nations Headquarters in New York regarding my participation in this conference and have been waiting for a formal invitation.</p> <p>3. I consider that this conference might be useful to both United Nations and myself as a CIVPOL Commissioner although I think that the condition set out for the travel costs to "be met by myself" is beyond my means.</p> <p>4. In an event of you thinking about UNAMIR CIVPOL attendance at the conference then I will highly appreciate if you can provide me with information about my attendance and the travel arrangement in order to report to the SRSG.</p> <p>5. Best regards.</p>			

UNAMIR
17 NOV 1995
17 NOV 1995

COL E. O. DIARRA

INSTITUT DES NATIONS UNIES
LA FORMATION ET LA RECHERCHE



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FOR TRAINING AND RESEARCH

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Télex : +41/22/733 13 83

TELEFAX TRANSMISSION

To : Colonel Cheick Oumar Diarra
CIVPOL Commissioner
UNAMIR
New York

Date : 15 November 1995

Authorized by : *N. Azimi*
Nassrine Azimi
Deputy to the Executive Director

Fax Nb : 001.212.963.3097

From : Nassrine Azimi

Phone ext : 249

REF : NAWF/95/

Acct No : GF

Nb of page : 2

URGENT

Subject : UNITAR/IPS/NIRA Singapore conference on the role and functions of civilian police in peace-keeping operations: debriefing and lessons, Singapore, 11-13 December 1995

Dear Col. Diarra,

Following our letter dated 5 September 1995, we are still awaiting your response regarding your attendance to the Singapore conference. As time is pressing, could you kindly inform us whether your schedule allows you to participate or not. For your easy reference, enclosed, please find copy of the initial letter of invitation to the above-mentioned conference.

Please note that most Police Commissioners of peace-keeping operations will be present at this session, and that your presence would be most essential and appreciated.

With my best regards.

Yours sincerely,

N. Azimi

Nassrine Azimi

Received	16.11.1995
By:	<i>[Signature]</i>
Date:	NOV. 17. 1995

UNAMIR - REGISTRY	1	COL. DIARRA
	2	CIVPOL
	3	16 NOV 1995
	4	Initial



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Fax : +41/22/733 13 83

P2/3
MIL 2830

Colonel Cheick Oumar Diarra
New York
fax 011.250.84266/1.212.963.3097

Geneva, 5 September 1995

Dear Col. Diarra,

It is our pleasure to invite you to participate as a resource person in the second of the series of debriefing conferences on peace-keeping, organized by the Institute of Policy Studies (IPS) of Singapore and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR). The conference, entitled Role and Functions of Civilian Police in Peace-Keeping Operations: Debriefing and Lessons, will take place in Singapore from 11 to 13 December 1995.

The emphasis of the conference will be on a thorough debriefing of the civilian police component of recent United Nations peace-keeping operations (UNPKOs), with particular focus on the four major operations in Cambodia, Haiti, Mozambique and the former Yugoslavia. This analysis should provide a systematic assessment of the strong and weak points of civilian police undertakings, study the specific judicial and human rights linkages, review doctrines and attempt to draw lessons for future peace-keeping operations and procedures of the United Nations. Another result of the conference would be proposals for new training concepts and methodologies to ensure the better preparation, through training, of the police personnel who will be involved in these operations.

In addition to yourself and other police commissioners from peace-keeping operations, the conference aims at bringing together relevant authorities from major police-contributing countries, as well as from the United Nations. It is hoped that there would be at least two participants from each country, one police and one civilian.

We believe that your contribution would be most valuable to the success of this conference and, if you accept to participate, would provide a tentative structure for the background papers so as to facilitate your input. As we have limited funds for travel, we would appreciate if you could possibly cover your air travel costs to Singapore. The Institute of Policy Studies will cover all the local costs.

Enclosed, please find the *Draft Agenda* and the *Information Note* of the Workshop. We look forward to your positive answer, and remain at your disposal for any additional information you may need.

Sincerely yours,

Ambassador Hisashi Owada
Ambassador of Japan to
the United Nations, New York

Ambassador Tommy Koh
Institute of Policy
Studies, Singapore

Marcel A. Boisard
United Nations Institute for
Training and Research, Geneva



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Date: ... NOV. 24 1995 ...

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22 November 1995

UNITAR/IPS/NIRA Singapore conference
"The role and functions of civilian police in peace-keeping operations:
debriefing and lessons"
Singapore, 11-13 December 1995

Attn: Col. O. Diarra
UNAMIR
1.212.963.3097

Dear colleagues,

Enclosed, please find the latest draft agenda and a logistical information note for the December conference, as well as registration forms for flight and hotel and for meal reservations. Kindly fill the two forms and fax them to UNITAR at +41.22.733.13.83 as soon as possible but no later than 30 November 1995.

In the meanwhile, we remain at your disposal for any further information and look forward to a fruitful meeting.

With best regards.

Yours sincerely,

N. Azimi

Nassrine Azimi
Deputy to the Executive Director

UNAMIR - REGISTRY
Col. Diarra
24 NOV 1995

UNITAR/IPS/NIRA Singapore conference
Role and functions of civilian police in peace-keeping operations:
debriefing and lessons
 Singapore, 11-13 December 1995

DRAFT AGENDA

- Day 1 Official Opening
- 9:00 Welcome speeches
 Conference Co-chairs
- 9:30 Keynote speech
 Wong Kan Seng, Minister for Home Affairs of Singapore
- 9:50 Message from the UN Secretary-General
- 10:00 Message from the Under-Secretary-General for Peace-Keeping Operations on the role and
 functions of civilian police in peace-keeping operations
- 10:30 Coffee Break
- Session I: Debriefing of civilian police components
- 10:50 Introduction to Session I
Klaas Roos, Brigadier-General, Royal Marechaussee, The Netherlands, 15'
- 11:05 UN Mission In Haiti (UNMIH), *Joseph Neil Pouliot, 30'*
- 11:35 UN Operation in Mozambique (ONUMOZ), *Ali Mahmoud, Brigadier-General, 30'*
- 12:05 Discussions, Q+A with panel comprising the two commissioners
- 12:30 Lunch
- 13:45 UN Observer Mission in El Salvador (ONUSAL), *Homero Vaz Bresque, General, 15'*
 UN Mission in Guatemala (MINUGUA), *Carlos Abad Ruiz, Colonel, 15'*
 UN Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM), *Muhammad Anwarul Iqbal, 15'*
- 14:30 Discussions, Q+A with panel comprising the three commissioners
- 14:50 Coffee Break
- 15:05 UN Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM), *Selwyn Mettle, 15', tbc*
 UN Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR), *Cheick Oumar Diarra, Colonel, 15', tbc*
 UN Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO), *Jürgen Reimann,
 Colonel, 15'*
 UN Transition Assistance Group (UNTAG-Namibia), *Stephen Fanning, 15'*
- 16:05 Discussions, Q+A with panel comprising the four commissioners
- 16:30 UN Protection Force (UNPROFOR - Former Yugoslavia), *Kjell Johansen, 30'*
- 19:30 Welcome dinner to be hosted by Professor S. Jayakumar, Singapore Minister for Foreign
 Affairs

15:30

Day 2 Session I (continued)

9:00 UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC), *Klaas Roos*, 30'

9:30 Discussions, Q+A with panel comprising the 2 commissioners

10:00 Synthesis of Session I

10:10 Coffee Break

Session II: Specific role of civilian police in peace-keeping and peace-making processes

10:30 Introduction to Session II
Ileka Tiitonen, UN Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR), 15'

10:45 Role of the civilian police component in Human Rights related issues
Dennis McNamara, UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), 30'

11:15 Developing the post conflict judicial system (legal framework for the new police force)
Reginald Austin, Commonwealth Secretariat, 30'

11:45 Integrating the Civilian Police Component with other peace-keeping components
Sergio Vieira de Mello, UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), 30', *ibc*

12:15 Discussions

12:45 Lunch

Session III: Training Concepts

14:00 Introduction to Session III
The Singapore civilian police contingent in UNTAC, lessons and observations
Oh Kar Chye, Head Operations Planning, Police Headquarters, Singapore, 15'

14:15 Methodology, contents and structure of UN Civilian Police Training Programme (syllabi, institutions and funding)
Alex Morrison, The Lester B. Pearson Canadian International Peacekeeping Training Centre, Canada, 30'

14:45 Training local police force (to take over from the UN Police after its departure)
Maurizio Ludovici, The International Centre of Sociological, Penal and Penitentiary Research and Studies (Intercenter), Italy, 30'

15:15 Coffee Break

- 15:30 Recent experiences with correspondence instructions training for peace-keeping, and applicability for civilian police training
Harvey J. Langholtz, UNITAR, 30'
- 15:45 Brief overview of French perspective on developing a doctrine for civilian police in UN peace-keeping operations
Philippe Guimbert, Capitaine, Gendarmerie Nationale, France, 15'
- 16:15 Discussions, Q+A with panel comprising the 2 commissioners
- 16:45 Break of plenary - Convening of Drafting group
- 19:30 Dinner hosted by Mr. Tee Tua Ba, Singapore Commissioner of Police
- Day 3 Session IV: Synthesis
tbc
- 9:00 Recommendations of Drafting group and discussions
- 11:00 Coffee Break
- 11:20 Overview - Next conference in Singapore
- 11:40 Concluding remarks by conference Co-chairs
- 12:00 End of conference
- 12:30 Lunch



United Nations Institute
For Training And Research

UNITAR

IPS/UNITAR INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE
"Role and functions of civilian police in peace-keeping operations:
debriefing and lessons"
11-13 December 1995

INFORMATION NOTE TO RESOURCE PERSONS

Dear colleagues,

- We look forward with pleasure to the conference in Singapore, and hope that it will be a frank, dynamic and useful session. Please review the following in terms of your participation, and do not hesitate to contact us for any questions you may have.

As you know, you will each be giving a fifteen to twenty-minute talk at the conference. We have allocated discussion time at the end of each session. Resource persons could also answer questions directly following their presentations, if they choose to make shortly presentations.

In short and so as to highlight key points the summary of our recommendations, we remind you that:

1- We would like to include a one-page *outline of your presentation* in the background documents. We suggest that you touch upon your specific task within a civilian police mission, the arrangements of the component outcome (success and shortcoming) and any ideas for improving efficiency through training. Most discussions should clarify or highlight why and how specific measures and actions influenced the mission itself.

2- In addition, we would most appreciate if you could refer to any articles or publications that you think might have particular relevance to your presentation. We would compile this as a short bibliographical note for the participants.

3- The conference is a debriefing and a lesson-learning exercise. Please keep this clearly in mind. Your presentation (written and oral) should follow, albeit loosely, the following structure:

- (i) Introduction and background of operation/issue
- (ii) Personal/direct experience/observations
- (iii) Problems - Recommendations for improvement

Please be attentive to time limits. It is recommended that written papers be submitted beforehand, and that the presentation time be used to highlight points of particular importance.

4- As you know, the conference is structured as follows:

- (i) a debriefing segment (Session I) providing a factual review of the role of police and the difficulties encountered in specific peace-keeping operations, and analysis of strong and weak points;
- (ii) a segment addressing cross-cutting issues of relevance to all police operations (Session II), namely human rights, judicial system and integration with other components;
- (iii) a segment with focus on training concepts and activities (Session III) - What is being done, and undertaken, what can be further done to improve the performance of police in these operations?

5- Please remember that you are not representing your country, but are, invited in your personal capacity. The conference is not "official" in spirit, and presentations and discussions need to be very frank.

6- Please inform rapporteurs beforehand, if particular segments of your presentation are for information only and not for publication. The "Report and Recommendations" of the Singapore Conferences are meant to be an exact reproduction of the presentations, debates and discussions, unless otherwise indicated.

7- We encourage the use of transparencies, slides or other visual means.

8- Please send us a short bio of yourself.

The conference will be held at the hotel "The Regent", Singapore:

Address	The Regent Singapore
	1 Cuscaden Road
	Singapore 1024
tel	+65.733.8888
fax	+65.732.8838

You will receive more detailed information on practical matters in a second memorandum.

We thank you for your contribution and remain at your disposal for any further questions.

With best regards.

Nassrine Azimi

LOGISTICAL INFORMATION NOTE
TO RESOURCE PERSONS AND PARTICIPANTS

The UNITAR/IPS/NIRA Singapore Conference on the "Role and Functions of Civilian Police in Peace-keeping Operations: Debriefing and Lessons" will be held from 11 to 13 December 1995 at The Regent, Singapore.

The Regent
1 Cuscaden Road
Singapore 249715

tel +65.733.8888
fax +65.732.8838

All resource persons and participants will be accommodated at The Regent, Singapore. We would advise that resource persons and participants take a taxi from Changi Airport to The Regent. The cost for a one way trip is approximately S\$ 20.00, and would be reimbursed at arrival, up to a maximum of S\$ 40.00 for two ways.

IPS will cover accommodation, meals, room service and laundry at The Regent, for resource persons and participants for the period, 10 to 13 December 1995, the duration of the conference. There will be a late check-out up to 17:00 on 13 December. (Arrival no earlier than 10 December and departing no later than 13 December). IPS will not cover any overseas telephone calls, telexes and faxes, alcohol consumption, and minibar charges)

December temperatures in Singapore can range from a high of 30°C to a low of 23°C. December is the Northeast Monsoon season and during the month prolonged rainspells, lasting intermittently over 2-3 days, are common. No vaccination of any sort is required.

The conference contact person in Singapore is:

Miss Shirley Lim
Administrative Manager
The Institute of Policy Studies
Hon Sui Sen Memorial Library Building
Kent Ridge PO Box 1088
Singapore 911103

tel +65.779.2633
fax +65.777.0700

Please fill in the registration forms covering both flight and hotel booking as well as meals reservation, and return it by fax to UNITAR no later than 30 November 1995.

The dress code is at the discretion of the participants, however we encourage formal civilian.

Please send us any document or papers you deem could be of interest to the meeting. IPS and UNITAR will ensure its circulation. Overhead or slide projectors can be put at your disposal. Please inform us if you may need this kind of equipment.

We thank you for your cooperation, remain at your disposal for any further information, and look forward to the Singapore meeting.

Nassrine Azimi



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INSTITUTE OF POLICY STUDIES
UNITAR CONFERENCE, 11 TO 13 DEC 1995
HOTEL RESERVATION FORM

५३६

CONDITIONS: (All reservations must be guaranteed by credit card, all non guaranteed reservation will automatically be cancelled SEVEN days prior to arrival if full credit card details are not received. Please ensure you receive return fax confirmation from us, claimed reservations will not be honoured.)

PAYMENT: _____ DATE OF BIRTH: _____ NATIONALITY: _____
OCCUPATION: _____ PASSPORT NUMBER: _____
HOME ADDRESS: _____

UNITAR/IPS/NIRA SINGAPORE CONFERENCE
"ROLE AND FUNCTIONS OF CIVILIAN POLICE IN PEACE-KEEPING OPERATIONS:
DEBRIEFING AND LESSONS"

11-13 December 1995

The Regent Singapore

♦ MEALS RESPONSE FORM ♦

Name: _____

Country: _____

♦ Meals ♦

Please tick

Able

Unable

Monday, 11 December 1995

• Lunch

☐☐

• Dinner hosted by Minister S Jayakumar

☐☐

Tuesday, 12 December 1995

• Lunch

☐☐

• Dinner hosted by Singapore Commissioner
of Police Tee Tua Ba

☐☐

Wednesday, 13 December 1995

• Lunch

☐☐

Restrictions to diet, if any (eg. vegetarian, etc.) _____

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CH-1211 GENEVE 10Téléphone : +41/22/798 58 50 / 798 84 00
Fax : +41/22/733 13 83

NA/95

Geneva, 21 November 1995

Dear Mr. Hasegawa,

We have been trying for weeks to reach Col. Cheick Oumar Diarra, Civpol Commissioner of UNAMIR, without success. This is with regard to a debriefing conference on civilian police, organized by the Institute of Policy Studies (IPS) of Singapore, the National Institute for Research Advancement (NIRA) of Japan, and UNITAR. Enclosed, please find the agenda for that conference.

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Thank you for your continuous assistance, and with my very best regards.

Nassrine Azimi
Deputy to the Executive Director
UNITAR
fax: 41 22 733 13 83

N. Azimi

Mr. S. Hasegawa
Resident Coordinator
UNDP
Rwanda

23 NOV. 1995			
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UNITAR/IPS/NIRA Singapore conference
Role and functions of civilian police in peace-keeping operations:
debriefing and lessons
 Singapore, 11-13 December 1995

DRAFT AGENDA

- Day 1 Official Opening
- 9:00 Welcome speeches
 Conference Co-chairs
- 9:30 Keynote speech
 Wong Kan Seng, Minister for Home Affairs of Singapore
- 9:50 Message from the UN Secretary-General
- 10:00 Message from the Under-Secretary-General for Peace-Keeping Operations on the role and functions of civilian police in peace-keeping operations
- 10:30 Coffee Break
- Session I: Debriefing of civilian police components
- 10:50 Introduction to Session I
Klaas Roos, Brigadier-General, Royal Marechaussee, The Netherlands, 15'
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- 11:35 UN Operation in Mozambique (ONUMOZ), *Ali Mahmoud, Brigadier-General, 30'*
- 12:05 Discussions, Q+A with panel comprising the two commissioners
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 UN Mission in Guatemala (MINUGUA), *Carlos Abad Ruiz, Colonel, 15'*
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 UN Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO), *Jürgen Reimann, Colonel, 15'*
 UN Transition Assistance Group (UNTAG-Namibia), *Stephen Fanning, 15'*
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- 16:30 UN Protection Force (UNPROFOR - Former Yugoslavia), *Kjell Johansen, 30'*
- 19:30 Welcome dinner to be hosted by Professor S. Jayakumar, Singapore Minister for Foreign Affairs

Day 2 Session I (continued)

9:00 UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC), *Klaas Roos*, 30'

9:30 Discussions, Q + A with panel comprising the 2 commissioners

10:00 Synthesis of Session I

10:10 Coffee Break

Session II: Specific role of civilian police in peace-keeping and peace-making process10:30 Introduction to Session II
Ilkka Tiihonen, UN Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR), 15'10:45 Role of the civilian police component in Human Rights related issues
Dennis McNamara, UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), 30'11:15 Developing the post conflict judicial system (legal framework for the new police force)
Reginald Austin, Commonwealth Secretariat, 30'11:45 Integrating the Civilian Police Component with other peace-keeping components
Sergio Vieira de Mello, UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), 30', *ibc*

12:15 Discussions

12:45 Lunch

Session III: Training Concepts14:00 Introduction to Session III.
The Singapore civilian police contingent in UNTAC, lessons and observations
Oh Kar Chye, Head Operations Planning, Police Headquarters, Singapore, 15'14:15 Methodology, contents and structure of UN Civilian Police Training Programme (syllabus, institutions and funding)
Alex Morrison, The Lester B. Pearson Canadian International Peacekeeping Training Centre, Canada, 30'14:45 Training local police force (to take over from the UN Police after its departure)
Marizio Ludovici, The International Centre of Sociological, Penal and Penitentiary Research and Studies (Intercenter), Italy, 30'

15:15 Coffee Break

- 15:30 Recent experiences with correspondence instructions training for peace-keeping, and applicability for civilian police training
Harvey J. Langholtz, UNITAR, 30'
- 15:45 Brief overview of French perspective on developing a doctrine for civilian police in UN peace-keeping operations
Philippe Guimbert, Capitaine, Gendarmerie Nationale, France, 15'
- 16:15 Discussions, Q+A with panel comprising the 2 commissioners
- 16:45 Break of plenary - Convening of Drafting group
- 19:30 Dinner hosted by Mr. Tee Tua B2, Singapore Commissioner of Police
- Day 3 Session IV: Synthesis
etc
- 9:00 Recommendations of Drafting group and discussions
- 11:00 Coffee Break
- 11:20 Overview - Next conference in Singapore
- 11:40 Concluding remarks by conference Co-chairs
- 12:00 End of conference
- 12:30 Lunch

INSTITUT DES NATIONS UNIES
POUR LA FORMATION ET LA RECHERCHE



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NA/95

Geneva, 21 November 1995

Dear Mr. Hasegawa,

We have been trying for weeks to reach Col. Cheick Oumar Diarra, Civpol Commissioner of UNAMIR, without success. This is with regard to a debriefing conference on civilian police, organized by the Institute of Policy Studies (IPS) of Singapore, the National Institute for Research Advancement (NIRA) of Japan, and UNITAR. Enclosed, please find the agenda for that conference.

Could you kindly help us in contacting Col. Diarra? Is it possible to ask him if indeed he has received the various communications, and whether the lack of answer is due to the impossibility to attend. Our partners and ourselves would of course be delighted if he does attend, but we do need some final answer as soon as possible.

Thank you for your continuous assistance, and with my very best regards.

Nassrine Azimi
Deputy to the Executive Director
UNITAR
fax: 41 22 733 13 83

N. Azimi

Received in.	16.18.....
By:	<i>De</i>
Rm n°	<i>Peace Keeping</i>
Date:	<i>NOV 30 1995</i>

Mr. S. Hasegawa
Resident Coordinator
UNDP
Rwanda

23 NOV. 1995			
RECEIVED on:		File N°: <i>Pro/2001/UNITAR/Conf.</i>	
Reg. N°: <i>2006</i>			
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4 pages total

COPY

UNITAR/IPS/NIRA Singapore conference
Role and functions of civilian police in peace-keeping operations:
debriefing and lessons
 Singapore, 11-13 December 1995

DRAFT AGENDA

- Day 1 Official Opening
- 9:00 Welcome speeches
 Conference Co-chairs
- 9:30 Keynote speech
 Wong Kan Seng, Minister for Home Affairs of Singapore
- 9:50 Message from the UN Secretary-General
- 10:00 Message from the Under-Secretary-General for Peace-Keeping Operations on the role and functions of civilian police in peace-keeping operations
- 10:30 Coffee Break
- Session I: Debriefing of civilian police components
- 10:50 Introduction to Session I
Klaas Roos, Brigadier-General, Royal Marechaussee, The Netherlands, 15'
- 11:05 UN Mission In Haiti (UNMIH), *Joseph Neil Pouliot, 30'*
- 11:35 UN Operation in Mozambique (ONUMOZ), *Ali Mahmoud, Brigadier-General, 30'*
- 12:05 Discussions, Q + A with panel comprising the two commissioners
- 12:30 Lunch
- 13:45 UN Observer Mission in El Salvador (ONUSAL), *Homero Vaz Bresque, General, 15'*
 UN Mission in Guatemala (MINUGUA), *Carlos Abad Ruiz, Colonel, 15'*
 UN Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM), *Muhammad Anwarul Iqbal, 15'*
- 14:30 Discussions, Q + A with panel comprising the three commissioners
- 14:50 Coffee Break
- 15:05 UN Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM), *Selwyn Mettle, 15', the*
 UN Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR), *Cheick Oumar Diarra, Colonel, 15', the*
 UN Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO), *Jürgen Reimann, Colonel, 15'*
 UN Transition Assistance Group (UNTAG-Namibia), *Stephen Fanning, 15'*
- 16:05 Discussions, Q + A with panel comprising the four commissioners
- 16:30 UN Protection Force (UNPROFOR - Former Yugoslavia), *Kjell Johansen, 30'*
- 19:30 Welcome dinner to be hosted by Professor S. Jayakumar, Singapore Minister for Foreign Affairs

Day 2 Session I (continued)

- 9:00 UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC), *Klaas Roos*, 30'
- 9:30 Discussions, Q + A with panel comprising the 2 commissioners
- 10:00 Synthesis of Session I
- 10:10 Coffee Break

Session II: Specific role of civilian police in peace-keeping and peace-making processes

- 10:30 Introduction to Session II
Ilkka Tiihonen, UN Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR), 15'
- 10:45 Role of the civilian police component in Human Rights related issues
Dennis McNamara, UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), 30'
- 11:15 Developing the post conflict judicial system (legal framework for the new police force)
Reginald Austin, Commonwealth Secretariat, 30'
- 11:45 Integrating the Civilian Police Component with other peace-keeping components
Sergio Vieira de Mello, UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), 30', tbc
- 12:15 Discussions
- 12:45 Lunch

Session III: Training Concepts

- 14:00 Introduction to Session III.
The Singapore civilian police contingent in UNTAC, lessons and observations
Oh Kar Chye, Head Operations Planning, Police Headquarters, Singapore, 15'
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UNAMIR - MINUAR

Refused
17/11

TO: Lt. Col. Harry Broer POUR: Deputy Police Adviser DPKO, UNATIONS, NY	FROM: Col. Cheick Oumar Diarra DE: CIVPOL Commissioner Kigali - Rwanda DATE: 17 November 1995 REF: CIVPOL/FAX/55/95
FAX: (212) 963 3452	FAX: 3.3090/3097
SUBJECT: <u>Conference on the Role and Functions of Civilian Police in Peace-</u> OBJET: <u>Keeping</u>	
NUMBER OF PAGES, INCLUDING THIS ONE: <i>Three (3)</i> NOMBRE DE PAGES, Y COMPRIS CELLE LA:	
<p>.... 1. Please find attached two papers of correspondence that I have just received relating to my invitation as a resource person in a conference on the Role and Functions of Civilian Police in Peace-Keeping: De briefing and Lessons, to be held in Singapore from 11th to 13th December, 1995.</p> <p>2. As you may be aware, I was contacted by phone sometime back by the Police Adviser, Civilian Police Unit, United Nations Headquarters in New York regarding my participation in this conference and have been waiting for a formal invitation.</p> <p>3. I consider that this conference might be useful to both United Nations and myself as a CIVPOL Commissioner although I think that the condition set out for the travel costs to "be met by myself" is beyond my means.</p> <p>4. In an event of you thinking about UNAMIR CIVPOL attendance at the conference then I will highly appreciate if you can provide me with information about my attendance and the travel arrangement in order to report to the SRSG.</p> <p>5. Best regards.</p>	



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TELEFAX TRANSMISSION

To : Colonel Chelck Oumar Diarra
CIVPOL Commissioner
UNAMIR
New York

Date : 15 November 1995

Authorized by : *N. Azimi*
Nassrine Azimi
Deputy to the Executive Director

Fax Nb : 001.212.963.3097

From : Nassrine Azimi

Phone ext : 249

REF : NA/VF/95/

Acct No : GF

Nb of page : 2

URGENT

Subject : UNITAR/IPS/NIRA Singapore conference on the role and functions of civilian police in peace-keeping operations: debriefing and lessons, Singapore, 11-13 December 1995

Dear Col. Diarra,

Following our letter dated 5 September 1995, we are still awaiting your response regarding your attendance to the Singapore conference. As time is pressing, could you kindly inform us whether your schedule allows you to participate or not. For your easy reference, enclosed, please find copy of the initial letter of invitation to the above-mentioned conference.

Please note that most Police Commissioners of peace-keeping operations will be present at this session, and that your presence would be most essential and appreciated.

With my best regards.

Yours sincerely,

N. Azimi

Nassrine Azimi

Received	16.11.1995
By:	<i>[Signature]</i>
Date:	NOV. 17. 1995

UNAMIR - REGISTRY	Action to:	COL. DIARRA
	1	CIVPOL
	2	
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	Date:	16 NOV 1995
	Initial:	



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Colonel Cheick Oumar Diarra
New York
fax 011.250.84266/1.212.963.3097

Geneva, 5 September 1995

Dear Col. Diarra,

It is our pleasure to invite you to participate as a resource person in the second of the series of debriefing conferences on peace-keeping, organized by the Institute of Policy Studies (IPS) of Singapore and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR). The conference, entitled Role and Functions of Civilian Police in Peace-Keeping Operations: Debriefing and Lessons, will take place in Singapore from 11 to 13 December 1995.

The emphasis of the conference will be on a thorough debriefing of the civilian police component of recent United Nations peace-keeping operations (UNPKOs), with particular focus on the four major operations in Cambodia, Haiti, Mozambique and the former Yugoslavia. This analysis should provide a systematic assessment of the strong and weak points of civilian police undertakings, study the specific judicial and human rights linkages, review doctrines and attempt to draw lessons for future peace-keeping operations and procedures of the United Nations. Another result of the conference would be proposals for new training concepts and methodologies to ensure the better preparation, through training, of the police personnel who will be involved in these operations.

In addition to yourself and other police commissioners from peace-keeping operations, the conference aims at bringing together relevant authorities from major police-contributing countries, as well as from the United Nations. It is hoped that there would be at least two participants from each country, one police and one civilian.

We believe that your contribution would be most valuable to the success of this conference and, if you accept to participate, would provide a tentative structure for the background papers so as to facilitate your input. As we have limited funds for travel, we would appreciate if you could possibly cover your air travel costs to Singapore. The Institute of Policy Studies will cover all the local costs.

Enclosed, please find the *Draft Agenda* and the *Information Note* of the Workshop. We look forward to your positive answer, and remain at your disposal for any additional information you may need.

Sincerely yours,

Ambassador Hisashi Owada
Ambassador of Japan to
the United Nations, New York

Ambassador Tommy Koh
Institute of Policy
Studies, Singapore

Marcel A. Boisard
United Nations Institute for
Training and Research, Geneva