

The French said their evacuation was almost complete and their troops would withdraw within 24 to 48 hrs. They felt that while the RPF would probably take over Rwanda, that this would be temporary as the demographics of a 14% Tutsi minority would prevent the RPF from holding on.

In the end, no decision was taken, as the SC elected to wait for the SG's recommendations based on the FC's assessment.

On the ground, half of the Ghanaian Battalion, along with the Bangladeshi engineers and some UNAMIR UNOMs from the DMZ had regrouped in Kigali. The other half of GhanBatt was still in Byumba.

12 April

The RPF warned the French and Belgian national forces to leave. The interim government apart from the Defence Minister had fled Kigali and probably Rwanda, and the RPF refused to negotiate with the Defence Minister.

13 April

An ICRC vehicle, clearly marked, was stopped by armed Hutu civilians in Kigali and 6 wounded civilians taken out and shot. The ICRC then stopped transporting wounded, but continued to treat people in a make-shift hospital attached to their compound using 31 Swiss expatriates. In preparation for opening a humanitarian effort, the IFRC were asking about the possibility of transporting goods through southern Uganda for positioning in NW Tanzania.

In the UN operations, the previous week witnessed some important institutional precedents:

1. there were formal consultations with TCNs by the SC President. (ASG Riza, Fr and UK resisted, but Can, Arg, Czech and the US pushed for them)
2. the UN/DPKO situation centre began holding daily operations briefing

14 April

The French having evacuated 1361 people (450 Fr. nationals), withdrew their last 50 troops. The Belgians asked for a 1 day extension to exit a further 1,000 people. They had promised to leave their APCs with UNAMIR, but reneged at the last moment. They also announced the withdrawal of their contingent in UNAMIR.

UNAMIR had 11 days of rations and 4 days of fuel. It was also limited to Kigali as the UNMOs in border regions had relocated to neighbouring countries. Those in Kigali were underemployed so FC Dallaire tasked a group to identify humanitarian needs and to be prepared to assist international agencies once they arrive in Kigali to undertake relief and reconstruction.

UNAMIR was recommending 3 options to the SG:

1. maintain present strength minus Belgian contingent leaving next day.
2. reduce to 1,000: maintain airport and key sections of the city, support reconstruction efforts, and work on political reconciliation.
3. reduce to 200: a presence at the airport and a hotel to support and protect SGSR focussing solely on political reconciliation.

Within the SC there was consensus on the two ends of the spectrum:

- 1- not a total withdrawal of UNAMIR unless security for peacekeepers absolutely lacking
- 2- no enlargement of troop strength (approx 2,000) nor change to enforcement action and mandate

Therefore, SC debate continued on the options in between.

MSF doctors arrived in Kigali to visit hospital, but had to leave the same day because of danger. Reports were coming in of 200,000 plus refugees on the Burundi/Rwandan border.