

27 July 1993

Arusha agreement revised again and ready for signing.

4 August 1993

Peace Accord signed in Arusha. It included power sharing by means of a Broad-Based Transitional Government, a single National Army and National Gendarmerie composed of both armies and RG police, and guaranteed the right of all Rwandan refugees to return home.

11 Aug

Report by Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial executions, Bacré W. Ndiaye on his mission to Rwanda 8-17 April 1993 (E/CN.4/1994/7/Add.1 11 Aug 1993, tabled at 50th session of the Commission on Human Rights in March 1994.

17-29 August

UNOMUR technical mission by MGen Baril and BGen Dallaire to investigate inter alia if it should deploy in Rwanda in addition to its mandated location only in Uganda. The feeling was that support for the implementation of the Peace Accord should be a separately mandated mission with the idea that UNOMUR would fall under it.

23 August

Discussions in Kampala on how to facilitate the Accords. Observers felt the UN was relying on the UNDP resident representative in Kampala to lead the negotiations but he was too inexperienced. Uganda was anxious for troop deployment in Rwanda to implement Peace Accord. The US and UK HOMs also anxious and the UK was suggesting that there was some French meddling going on.

5 October 1993

SC Res 872/93 creates UNAMIR with OAU's NMOGs and UNOMUR continuing but both falling under the control of UNAMIR commanded by FC BGen Dallaire.

30 December 1993

The SG's 3 month progress report on UNAMIR recommended expanding it by a second battalion.

17 February 1994

The SC issued a statement reflecting its concern at failure of the two parties to form a broad-based transitional government, as this was a critical aspect if the peace process were to succeed.

5 April 1994

The SC extended UNAMIR's mandate for another 6 months.

6 April

President Habyarimana, his Chief of Staff, and President Ntaryamira of Burundi, were killed as their plane crashed on the approach to Kigali airport. The Presidential Guard sealed the airport which effectively blocked any investigation of the crash site. All indications are that it was shot down by government forces.

The acting President Agathe Uwilingiyimana was taken from the UNDP offices by the Presidential Guard (PG) and shot. The 13 Belgian peacekeepers guarding her were also executed. In what was clearly a well thought out process, the PG abducted and killed a number of opposition party members including the President of the National Assembly and the President of the Constitutional Court. Leading Hutus who had shown a willingness to work for national reconciliation with the Tutsi were targeted and killed. The PG and the local militia then turn on Tutsi and begin systematic massacres which will claim 20,000 lives in and around Kigali during the first week.

UNAMIR still not aware of the organized killings, believe government claims of scattered arbitrary killings, and