1 July 1994

SC Res 935 / 94 15-0-0 asking SG to set up a Commission of Experts to investigate and compile evidence of grave violations of international humanitarian law including acts of genocide. Muted support from Nigeria and objections from China and Rwanda but neither prepared to abstain.

7 July

Troop Contributors Meeting, and French emphasised their intention to begin withdrawal at end of July with total withdrawal no later than the end of August, the 2 month deadline set by SC Res 929. They appealed for member states to quickly expand UNAMIR and take over from French. They had deployed 2,555 personnel (by 26 July there were 350 Francophone African personnel). DPKO reviewed contribution status which had not changed appreciably as equipment shortfalls continued to plague conditional troop commitments. Japan offered \$3 million for equipment, Italy offered trucks if they were reimbursed, and the Netherlands tentatively offered some trucks, jeeps, generators, and spare parts. It became clear that the Ethiopian offer of a motorized Bn was conditional on substantial requirements like trucks and armoured vehicles. Ghanaian Bn almost at full strength, and Canadian deployment to start 18 July.

Internally the RPF controlled 2/3 of Rwanda, the RGF part of the NW, and the French the SW. The RPF indicated a desire to return to Arusha Accords and a willingness to negotiate with moderates.

18 July

RPF closing in on Gisenyi, and confusion in Goma where mortar rounds fell on airport. Unclear if an RPF error or RGF effort to embarrass RPF, but the French force officially identified the RGF as the probable culprits and condemned the shelling. There were a reported 800,000 refugees in Goma.

Reported that the new President Bizimungu was being sworn in in Kigali, ostensibly he is a moderate Hutu member of RPF who was to be Interior Minister under Arusha Accords. The VP and Min of Defense is MGen Paul Kagame, and the Prime Minister is Faustin Twagiramungu

Confusion at UNAMIR Nairobi office so that Canadian aircraft was being under-utilized through the inability to identify cargoes from within UNAMIR or NGOs.

20 July

UNHCR reports 1,200,000 refugees in Goma but flow stopped. There are over 200,000 in Bukavu and 200,000 in Uvira with flows continuing in both. Internally, there are 600,000 in Gikongoro and 500,000 in Cyangugu, and 100,000 new arrivals through to Burundi. They launched an appeal for \$300 million.

22 July

Pres. Clinton announces massive US response of more than \$100 million including lift capacity into Bukavu and Goma.

25 July

Call goes out from DPKO for transmission facility to counter Radio Milles Collines

26 July

USG DPKO Kofi Annan calls a Troop Contributors Meeting. French reiterate their intention to pull out starting 1 Aug to be completed no later that 25 Aug. This may have cause potential contributors to hesitate. UNAMIR plans to deploy 3 Bns to replace French and 4 to 5 self-contained Coys throughout rest of country. Australia firmly commits to 300 personnel; a medical company with 120 riflemen for defense. UNMilad asked countries to adopt others such as the US had done with Ghana so as to equip them, as overstretched DKPO staff could not cope.

UNAMIR still plans to have 2,000 deployed by end of July but not close to that goal. ASG DPKO Iqbal Riza