

## CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS 1892-1994

The main purpose of this chronology is to help the reader by reconstructing MSF's actions and public statements in regional and international news reports of the period. It is intended as a tool for this specific document, and not as an academic reference.

International	Rwanda	MSF	
<b>1892</b>	First European explorer in Rwanda.		
<b>1921</b>	Belgian mandate in Rwanda and Burundi.		
<b>1959</b>	<p><b>August-September</b> Creation of the first political parties.</p> <p><b>November</b> Hutu peasant riots: attacks on Tutsi - Thousands of Tutsi escape to neighbouring countries.</p>		
<b>1961</b>	<p>New wave of violence, tens of thousands of Tutsi flee.</p> <p><b>January 28</b> Republic proclaimed in Rwanda.</p>		
<b>1962</b>	Proclamation of independence of Rwanda and Burundi - Gregoire Kayibanda (Hutu) appointed President.		
<b>1963</b>	<p><b>December</b> Attack by Tutsi guerillas - thousands killed following reprisals against Tutsi within Rwanda - number of refugees estimated at 300,000.</p>		
<b>1967</b>	Tutsi massacre in Rwanda.		
<b>1972</b>	Tutsi barred from the administration in Rwanda.		
<b>1973</b>	Tutsi barred from schools and the National University in Butare - Tutsi massacres followed by a major exodus - Coup d'État - Major Juvénal Habyarimana seizes power.		
<b>1975</b>	<p><b>July 18</b> France and Rwanda sign military aid agreements.</p>		
<b>1978</b>	<p><b>December 24</b> Election of the only candidate, Juvénal Habyarimana, to the Presidency of the Republic. Government mostly made up of Hutu.</p>		
<b>1983</b>	Re-election of Juvénal Habyarimana with 99.98% of the vote.		
<b>1986</b>	The Rwandan government announces that Rwandan refugees abroad will not be allowed to return, since the country is not big enough to accommodate		

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	them. An estimated 600,000 Tutsi refugees live in neighbouring countries. Considerable dispersion in Western countries.		
<b>1988</b>	<p><b>February</b> Creation of the Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF) in Uganda.</p> <p><b>December</b> Re-election of Juvénal Habyarimana to the Presidency of the Republic with more than 90% of the vote. Government mostly made up of Hutu.</p>		
<b>1990</b>	<p><b>October</b> RPF offensive halted by the Rwandan Armed Forces (RAF) with the help of Belgian, Zairean and French troops - Launch of Noroit, the French military aid operation, that would end in December 1993 - Arrest of thousands of opponents and people of Tutsi origin in Kigali - Massacre of 300 Tutsi in Kibilira.</p>		
<b>1991</b>	Massacre of Tutsi and opponents in the prefectures of Ruhengeri, Gisenyi, Kibuye and Byumba.		
<b>1992</b>	<p><b>March</b> State of siege and wave of Tutsi massacres in Bugesera.</p> <p><b>April</b> 40,000 displaced people; launch of the WFP emergency food aid programme.</p> <p><b>April 16</b> Transitional government formed with a significant opposition membership.</p> <p><b>July-August</b> Arusha negotiations between the government and the RPF under the aegis of the OAU - cease-fire.</p> <p><b>November</b> Escalation of extremist Hutu militia violence - Demonstrations by opponents of the regime.</p> <p><b>December</b> American troops disembark in Somalia as part of the 'Restore Hope' humanitarian operation.</p>	<p><b>April</b> Short MSF Belgium mission in the Ruhengery area – MSF Holland withdrawal from camps east and west of Byumba.</p>	

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<p><b>1993</b></p> <p><b>March</b> France suggests UN Security Council sets up a peace-keeping mission in Rwanda - publication of a report compiled by Human Rights Watch and the International Human Rights Federation showing that 2,000 Tutsi had been massacred since 1990.</p> <p><b>April</b> UNHCR special rapporteur on illegal, summary or arbitrary executions visits Rwanda.</p> <p><b>May</b> UN Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali reports to Security Council and recommends setting up a UN observation mission on the border between Rwanda and Uganda.</p> <p><b>June</b> 23 Pakistani UN peacekeepers murdered in Somalia.</p> <p><b>August</b> UNHCR special rapporteur on illegal, summary or arbitrary executions, publishes conclusions: the Tutsi massacres since 1990 constitute genocide within the scope of the 1948 Convention.</p>	<p><b>January</b> Broader-based transitional government negotiated at Arusha.</p> <p><b>January 20-22</b> Tutsi and opponents massacred in the prefectures of Ruhengeri, Gisenyi, Kibuye et Byumba.</p> <p><b>February</b> RPF offensive reaches outskirts of Kigali, and is beaten back with the help of French troops.</p> <p><b>July</b> Agathe Uwilingiyimana appointed Prime Minister of the new Rwandan Government.</p> <p><b>August 4</b> Arusha peace agreements between the RPF and the government, providing for cease-fire, transitional government, merger of the two armies and establishment of a 'weapons-free zone' in Kigali.</p> <p><b>September</b> Establishment of Mille Collines Radio/TV service, controlled by extremist Hutu.</p>	<p><b>February</b> MSF Holland present in the camps in Murumbi (East Byumba) and North Kigali (West Byumba) - MSF Belgium present in the camps and towns of Ruhengeri Prefecture.</p>

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<p><b>1993</b></p> <p><b>October</b> UN Security Council Resolution 872 establishes assistance mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR).</p> <p><b>December</b> French military detachment 'Noroit' leaves for Kigali.</p>	<p><b>October</b> Assassination of Melchior Ndadaye, Hutu, the first democratically-elected president of Burundi, by factions of Tutsi-dominated army; the various massacres leave 100,000 dead, and cause the exodus of 700,000 people, of whom 500,000 arrive in Rwanda.</p> <p><b>December 28</b> 600 soldiers and representatives of the RPF arrive in Kigali as part of the Arusha agreements.</p>	<p><b>October</b> Thousands die of shigellosis and hunger in the refugee camps – MSF Holland and MSF Belgium intervene in the camps in Butare Prefecture – MSF France in the southeast.</p> <p><b>December</b> <b>MSF publicly denounces</b> the weakness, irregularity and poor quality of WFP's food deliveries to Burundian refugees in Rwanda.</p>
<p><b>1994</b></p> <p><b>January</b> Rwanda becomes non-permanent member of the UN Security Council- General Dallaire informs the UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations of a plan to exterminate the Tutsi - Human Rights Watch publishes its report on 'Arming Rwanda', revealing the Habyarimana regime's massive rearmament policy.</p> <p><b>February</b> General Dallaire tells the UN that the situation has deteriorated weapons - are being distributed and hit lists held by the death squads - and calls for reinforcements.</p> <p><b>April 4</b> UN Security Council Resolution 909 renews UNAMIR mandate and threatens to withdraw within 6 weeks, unless the Arusha agreements are implemented.</p>	<p><b>January 5</b> Inauguration of President Juvénal Habyarimana - establishment of broad-based government and new assembly delayed – violent demonstrations by the Interahamwe (extremist Hutu militia) in Kigali.</p> <p><b>February 21</b> Assassination of minister Félicien Gatabazi; in reprisal, Martin Bucyana, president of the extremist Hutu party CDU, is lynched.</p> <p><b>February 23</b> Establishment of transitional government and national coalition assembly comprising President Habyarimana and 15 Deputies delayed sine die.</p> <p><b>April 6</b> 08:15 PM - The plane carrying President Habyarimana of Rwanda and President Ntaryamira of Burundi and other members of the two governments is shot down on its approach to Kigali airport. - In the following hour, the Presidential Guard in Kigali sets up barricades.</p>	<p><b>February</b> Emergency action plan set up by humanitarian organisations in Kigali, including MSF and ICRC - Significant improvement in quality and quantity of food supplies in the camps – death rate falls.</p> <p><b>April 7</b> MSF Belgium volunteers withdraw from refugee camps to Kigali - MSF Holland team witnesses massacres in Murambi.</p>

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<p><b>1994</b></p>	<p><b>April 7</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Start of massacre of political opponents, Hutu in favour of power- sharing and Tutsi - kidnapping, torture and murder of ten Belgian UN peacekeepers in a Rwandan army barracks; Prime Minister Agathe Uwilingiyimana murdered - Kigali under control of presidential guard, thus paralysing UNAMIR.</li> <li>- FPR troops heading to Kigali.</li> </ul> <p><b>April 8</b></p> <p>Systematic pillage, rape and massacre of Tutsi by the Interahamwe in Kigali</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- formation of interim government by former parliamentary spokesman Théodore Sindikubwabo, who declares himself President.</li> </ul>	<p><b>April 8</b></p> <p>MSF France volunteers evacuate from refugee camps in the south of the country to Burundi, Tanzania and Kigali</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Rwandan authorities refuse to allow national MSF staff of Tutsi origin to leave for Burundi - MSF Holland and Belgian MSF Belgium volunteers evacuated from Butare and replaced by new team - MSF team tries to treat the wounded in the streets and at Kigali hospital - <b>MSF France and MSF United Kingdom Press release:</b> 'MSF surgical teams ready to leave for Kigali.' <p><b>April 9</b></p> <p>At the Kigali Hospital Complex, MSF volunteers find the bodies of their patients who have been killed during the night. In Murambi, the MSF H team sees Tutsi who have taken refuge in the orphanage, taken out and slaughtered.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Press release:</b> 'MSF aids the wounded in Kigali hospital.'</li> </ul> <p><b>April 10</b></p> <p>MSF France then MSF Holland volunteers are evacuated from Kigali by French troops. The MSF Belgium volunteers with Belgian nationality take refuge under Blue Helmets protection in a UN store at the Kigali airport.</p> <p><b>April 11</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- An MSF surgical team arrives from Nairobi and is blocked at Kigali airport</li> <li>- <b>MSF Belgium Press release:</b> 'MSF – situation report on aid operations in Rwanda'.</li> </ul> <p><b>April 12</b></p> <p>The MSF Belgium surgical team blocked at Kigali airport is evacuated to Nairobi – <b>reports to the press.</b> - The only humanitarian workers left in Kigali are the 26 Swiss ICRC members.</p> </li></ul>
<p><b>April 9</b></p> <p>Arrival of French parachutists who evacuate foreign nationals and members of the Habyarimana family.</p>	<p><b>April 10</b></p> <p>Corpses in the streets of Kigali start to be collected.</p>	
<p><b>April 11</b></p> <p>General Dallaire obtains ceasefire to facilitate evacuation of expatriate</p>	<p><b>April 12</b></p> <p>Rwandan Defence Minister speaks on Radio Mille Collines, calling for the Tutsi to be eliminated.</p>	

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<p><b>1994</b></p> <p><b>April 14</b> Evacuation of the last foreign nationals - withdrawal of Belgian UNAMIR troops announced- departure of French soldiers sent to handle the evacuation.</p> <p><b>April 16</b> UNAMIR called into question at Security Council.</p> <p><b>April 17</b> Start of French humanitarian counter-offensive in the media, with the much-publicised return of former Minister for Humanitarian Affairs, Bernard Kouchner.</p> <p><b>April 20</b> Last Belgian peacekeepers leave Kigali.</p>	<p><b>April 17</b> Massacres intensify in Gikongoro and on the outskirts of Butare.</p> <p><b>April 18</b> The Prefect of Kigali coordinates the 'Tutsi manhunt.'</p> <p><b>April 19</b> Butare seized by presidential guard – Prefect deposed and murdered.</p>	<p><b>April 13</b> An MSF France surgical team arrives in Kigali from Bujumbura, in an ICRC convoy - MSF and ICRC teams start to work under the same flag in a field hospital. - The MSF Holland coordinator in Goma, Zaïre, informs MSF Holland HQ in Amsterdam of the systematic persecution of the Tutsi.</p> <p><b>April 15</b> The MSF Holland team in Goma, Zaire, aids a group of 3,000 refugees of Tutsi origin fleeing the massacres in Rwanda. - <b>MSF Belgium Press release:</b> 'Situation report on MSF activities.' - <b>An MSF volunteer speaks on Skynews, the BBC and CNN.</b></p> <p><b>April 16</b> MSF Belgium and MSF Holland volunteers witness from afar a massacre in Kibeho.</p> <p><b>Mi-April</b> MSF Belgium and MSF France programmes open to Burundi 'repatriates' and Rwandan refugees in Burundi - Reports start to be gathered from MSF volunteers back from Rwanda.</p> <p><b>April 20</b> A crowd armed with machetes stops Rony Zachariah, MSF Belgium medical coordinator in Butare, from entering the Saga 1 and Saga 2 camps, and from evacuating MSF local staff – <b>MSF Belgium Press release:</b> 'Violence in Rwanda: hundreds of wounded reach Burundi'.</p> <p><b>April 21</b> A Zairean employee tells the MSF Belgium team in Butare that soldiers</p>

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<p><b>1994</b></p> <p><b>April 22</b> UN Security Council adopts Resolution 912, reducing peacekeeper presence to 270.</p> <p><b>April 27</b> At a general audience, Pope John-Paul II calls on 'those responsible to work generously and efficiently to put a stop to this genocide.'</p> <p><b>April 28</b> Oxfam Press release refers to the massacres in Rwanda as 'genocide.'</p> <p><b>April 30</b> Massacres condemned by the UN Security Council, but 4 states, including the US and the UK refuse to include the term 'genocide' in the Resolution. Boutros Boutros - Ghali calls in vain for the Security Council to 'act forcefully' to 'put an end to the massacres' and questions the wisdom of the reduction in UNAMIR manpower.</p>	<p><b>April 22</b> 250,000 Rwandan Hutu, pursued by the administrative authorities and local militia from their own towns, cross the border and take refuge near Ngara in Tanzania.</p> <p><b>April 23</b> Violent combat in the north of the country (Byumba and Ruhengeri).</p> <p><b>April 27</b> Violent combat resumes in Kigali.</p>	<p>forced local Hutu staff to kill their Tutsi colleagues.</p> <p><b>April 22</b> <b>MSF France and MSF Holland Press release:</b> "While the United Nations pull out of the country, the Rwandan people risk being forgotten."</p> <p><b>April 22 and 23</b> - 150 Butare hospital patients and five MSF local staff are murdered in front of MSF Belgium/Holland team. - Interview Wouter van Empelen, MSF Holland emergency cell, in Dutch press.</p> <p><b>April 24</b> MSF Belgium/Holland team evacuated from Butare to Burundi: man-hunt on the road and dead bodies in Akagera. - The team contacts the press in Bujumbura: request for creation of 'humanitarian corridors'</p> <p><b>April 26</b> <b>MSF Belgium delivers the report</b> by the Butare team to Colin Keating, New Zealand ambassador to the UN and temporary <b>president of the Security Council</b>.</p> <p><b>April 28</b> <b>MSF Belgium Press conference:</b> Reginald Moreels, the President, says the events in Rwanda amount to genocide - <b>article by Reginald Moreels</b> in De Morgen stating that the events in Rwanda are 'genocide.'</p> <p><b>April 30</b> MSF France General Assembly. The outgoing president Rony Brauman speaks of 'pogroms on an industrial, mechanical scale, carried out with grenades and machetes, programmed and implemented by well-identified groups', and points the finger at France.</p>



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<p><b>1994</b></p> <p><b>May 4</b> French Foreign Minister Alain Juppé calls on the United Nations to give UNAMIR more troops - In an interview on ABC Nightline, Boutros-Ghali affirms that 'genocide' is taking place in Rwanda.</p> <p><b>May 5</b> President Bill Clinton: the US will only provide military and financial aid for a multilateral operation if it is 'in America's national interest.'- Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni accuses the Rwandan interim government of genocide.</p> <p><b>May 12</b> Alison Des Forges of Human Rights Watch Africa publishes an article entitled 'How governments can stop the genocide in Rwanda' in <i>the New York Times</i>.</p>	<p><b>May 1</b> RPF closes the Tanzanian border and forces the RAF to retreat westwards.</p> <p><b>May 3</b> Targeted massacre in Kigali.</p> <p><b>May 4</b> 'Battle of Kigali' starts - threat of widespread famine in Tanzanian camps.</p> <p><b>May 5</b> Clashes continue in Kigali.</p>	<p><b>May 2</b> MSF teams look after Rwandan refugees at Benaco in Tanzania.</p> <p><b>May 4</b> <b>MSF United Kingdom Press release:</b> "489,000 have fled Rwanda as massacres continue – MSF triples assistance to refugees this week " - <b>MSF France Press release:</b> "MSF send special plane to Tanzania to assist Rwandan refugees" – MSF Belgium programme opens on Byumba.</p> <p><b>May 6</b> <b>Article by Reginald Moreels</b> (MSF Belgium president) published on 28 April in '<i>De Morgen</i>' is reprinted in '<i>Le Soir</i>.'</p> <p><b>May 7 and 8</b> MSF Belgium General Assembly: state of shock following genocide of Rwandan Tutsi.</p> <p><b>May 9</b> - last sortie of ICRC/MSF France volunteers to gather up the wounded in Kigali - <b>MSF United Kingdom letter to 'The Guardian'</b> rejects confusion between MSF and the right to intervene.</p> <p><b>May 11</b> <b>MSF Belgium Press release:</b> 'Rwanda emergency: MSF continues its work.'</p>

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<p><b>1994</b></p> <p><b>May 15</b> French Foreign Minister Alain Juppé uses the term 'genocide' when speaking to the press after a meeting of the Council of Ministers of the European Union.</p> <p><b>May 17</b> Security Council Resolution 918 expresses «once again its alarm at continuing reports of systematic, widespread and flagrant violations of international humanitarian law in Rwanda [...] recalls «in this contexte that the killing of members of an ethnic group with the intention of destroying such a group, in whole or in part, constitutes a crime punishable under international law.»The resolution calls on the belligerents ...</p> <p><b>May 18</b> Alain Juppé uses the term 'genocide' in a reply to a current affairs question at the French National Assembly, and suggests a summit of Heads of State for Rwanda's neighbouring countries.</p> <p><b>May 23</b> Eight African countries say they are prepared to take part in UNAMIR II - In London, Amnesty International publishes</p>	<p><b>May 19</b> RPF bombs the Kigali hospital complex, while the RAF bombs the UN HQ in the RPF zone.</p> <p><b>May 22</b> Kigali airport taken by the RPF.</p>	<p><b>May 13</b> <b>MSF France Press release:</b> 'Almost 100 MSF staff murdered in Rwanda.'</p> <p><b>May 16</b> <b>Dr. Jean-Hervé Bradol</b> (MSF France Programme Manager) tells <b>TF1 (French TV)</b> news of the 'planned extermination' and criticises French support for the Habyarimana regime.</p> <p><b>May 17</b> <b>MSF United Kingdom Press release:</b> 'UN reinforcement in Rwanda may come too late.'</p> <p><b>May 18</b> <b>MSF France publishes open letter to President François Mitterrand in 'Le Monde'</b>, asking him to intervene 'against the planned, systematic extermination of the opponents of a faction supported by France» - <b>Article by Alain Destexhe, secretary-general of MSF International in the New York Times:</b> 'Rwandans die while the UN procrastinates', which describes the events in Rwanda as genocide.</p> <p><b>May 19</b> Dr. Jean-Hervé Bradol and Dr. Philippe Biberson call on those in charge of the French presidency's 'Africa Unit' to persuade their Rwandan 'friends' to stop the massacres.</p> <p><b>May 23</b> Organisation of joint-compilation of volunteer accounts by all MSF sections.</p>

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<p><b>1994</b> a dossier of massacres committed by 'government supporters and regular troops' and cites 'the deliberate and arbitrary murders committed by the RPF and its supporters.'</p> <p><b>May 24 &amp; 25</b> Third extraordinary session of the UN Human Rights Commission in Geneva: appointment of a special rapporteur, René Degni-Segui (Ivory Coast), tasked with conducting an inquiry into the existence of any 'genocide.'</p> <p><b>May 27</b> Boutros-Ghali refers to the 'scandalous failure' of the Member States in their reluctance to commit troops, and to the continuing genocide.</p>	<p><b>May 29</b> Nyanza taken by the RPF.</p>	<p><b>May 24</b> <b>Dr. Rony Zachariah, MSF Belgium coordinator in Butare, tells the UN Human Rights Commission</b> of the targeted massacres he has witnessed.</p> <p><b>May 25</b> The ICRC hospital in Kigali is shelled: 3 members of the Rwandan medical staff killed.</p> <p><b>May 26</b> Armed militia force their way into the ICRC hospital in Kigali.</p> <p><b>May 29</b> MSF Belgium/Holland team sets up at Fayçal Hospital in Kigali.</p> <p><b>Early June</b> <b>MSF hands its document 'Genocide in Rwanda – eye witness accounts' over to the UN Human Rights Commission</b> - Exploratory mission in Cyangugu in the RAF zone not followed up as the authorities cannot provide safety guarantees.</p> <p><b>June 2 et 3</b> At a seminar, the MSF France board decides to launch an appeal for international armed intervention to halt the genocide.</p> <p><b>June 3</b> <b>MSF Belgium Press release:</b> 'MSF launches a mission in Nyamata in Bugesera.'</p> <p><b>June 7</b> MSF France Board decides to launch an appeal for international armed intervention – <b>MSF Belgium Press release:</b> 'MSF sends reinforcements to Kigali.'</p>

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<p><b>1994 June 8</b> UN Security Council Resolution 925 admits that 'acts of genocide' have been committed in Rwanda - French Government releases generous funding for humanitarian organisations.</p> <p><b>June 12</b> OAU condemns 'crimes against humanity.'</p> <p><b>June 15</b> French Foreign Minister Alain Juppé says France is ready to intervene with its African and European partners in Rwanda in order to 'protect those groups threatened with extermination - The appeal 'Let's not let hunger finish off the genocide' is published in french daily '<i>Libération</i>' by the following French organisations: Médecins du Monde, Pharmaciens Sans Frontières, Handicap International, Atlas, Citoyens Solidaires, SOS Racisme.</p> <p><b>June 17</b> Boutros-Ghali declares his support for the French initiative.</p> <p><b>June 18</b> France announces its intention to address the UN Security Council regarding a 'targeted military intervention for humanitarian ends in Rwanda, code-named 'Operation Turquoise', with or without the support of other countries.'</p>	<p><b>June 14</b> Gitarama taken by the RPF - Interim government flees towards Kibuye and Gisenyi.</p>	<p><b>June 10</b> <b>MSF France Press release:</b> «Massacres continue in Kigali.»</p> <p><b>June 14</b> MSF France visits the French President who calls the Habyarimana regime a 'bunch of assassins' and announces French intervention.</p> <p><b>June 15</b> <b>MSF France Press release:</b> 'In order to save those lives that can still be saved, and with genocide still ongoing, Médecins Sans Frontières is launching an urgent appeal for hostilities to cease and for immediate UN intervention.' - MSF international meeting in Paris: MSF Holland concerned about the possible negative impact of MSF France going public on its new project in Butare.</p> <p><b>June 16</b> MSF France President and Director of Operations tell the ICRC Director of Operations that MSF is about to go public. - <b>MSF USA Press release</b> calls for immediate intervention.</p> <p><b>June 17</b> <b>MSF France Press conference:</b> call for international armed intervention; Benaco camp described as a 'humanitarian facade' and a 'sanctuary for those responsible for the genocide' - MSF France Programme Manager in the USA: <b>interview with the press</b> and meeting with American authorities.</p> <p><b>June 18</b> <b>Publication by MSF France calls for armed intervention to put a stop to the genocide:</b> 'You can't stop genocide with doctors' in '<i>Le Monde</i>' (18 April edition, on sale from 1 p.m. on 17th.)</p>

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<p><b>1994</b></p> <p><b>June 22</b> The Security Council adopts Resolution 929 authorising France and any other countries that might take part in the humanitarian operation in Rwanda to use 'all necessary means for a period of two months', while waiting for UNAMIR II to be set up, in order to protect civilians and ensure distribution of food aid, in accordance with Chapter 7 of the UN Charter: 'Protection of civilians and humanitarian aid.'</p> <p><b>June 23</b> Start of Operation Turquoise, scheduled to last 2 months – 2,500 soldiers in place in Goma and Bukavu.</p> <p><b>June 28</b> Back from a mission in Rwanda, UN Human Rights Commission rapporteur René Degni-Ségui confirms that the term genocide can be applied to the Tutsi massacres and calls for the establishment of an international criminal court.</p> <p><b>June 29</b> <b>Press conference</b> French NGOs (except MSF France) against Operation Turquoise.</p> <p><b>July 1</b> Security Council adopts Resolution 935 calling for a committee of impartial experts to examine and analyse</p>	<p><b>June 23</b> RPF forcibly evacuates between 70,000 and 100,000 people from Ruhango and Nyanza to Nyamata and Rilima.</p>	<p><b>June 20</b> Letter from Philippe Biberson (President - MSF France) to the Secretary general of the RPF stressing that MSF had made two calls for intervention to halt the genocide, but not for isolated intervention by a particular government.</p> <p><b>June 22</b> MSF International meeting: section request for clarification with regard to MSF position on French intervention - French NGOs (except MSF) react negatively to French intervention – MSF Belgium in Belgian press: 'Better nothing than the French.'</p> <p><b>June 23</b> MSF Belgium and ICRC provide medical back up for the forced evacuation ordered by the RPF but hindered by APR soldiers.</p> <p><b>June 24</b> <b>MSF Belgium Press release:</b> '3,500 civilians evacuated following increased tension south of Gitarama – MSF France board reiterates its view that there is no alternative to armed intervention.'</p> <p><b>June 30</b> MSF France refuses to join in condemnation of French intervention in Rwanda by the main French humanitarian and human rights organisations.</p> <p><b>July 1</b> MSF Belgium board criticises MSF France's call for armed intervention – <b>MSF Belgium Press release</b> advising</p>

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<p><b>1994</b> evidence of 'possible acts of genocide.'</p> <p><b>July 3</b> The UN Secretary-General authorises France to create a 'secure humanitarian zone', comprising 20% of Rwandan territory in the south-west of the country (Cyangugu, Gikongoro, Kibuye.)</p> <p><b>July 15</b> The Clinton Administration refuses to recognise the interim government in Rwanda.</p>	<p><b>July 3</b> Butare taken by the RPF.</p> <p><b>July 4</b> Kigali taken by the RPF - Start of massive exodus of Rwandans, fleeing advancing RPF forces, towards the north-west region (Ruhengeri, Gisenyi) occupied by the interim government.</p> <p><b>July 6</b> Creation of Government of National Union in Rwanda.</p> <p><b>July 14</b> Ruhengeri taken by the RPF - Several hundred thousand Rwandans arrive in Goma (Zaire).</p> <p><b>July 16</b> Rwandan armed forces arrive in Goma - 13 ministers and the self-proclaimed president of the interim government take refuge in the 'safe' humanitarian zone.</p> <p><b>July 17</b> Gisenyi taken by the RPF- interim government takes refuge in Zaire - Pasteur Bizimungu named President of the Rwandan Republic by the RPF.</p> <p><b>July 19</b> Establishment of Government of National Unity in Rwanda.</p>	<p>of population displacement 'ordered by the RPF' ... 'in poor conditions and with no real preparation.'</p> <p><b>July 4-12</b> Exploratory mission MSFB/F/H in Turquoise zone around Gikongoro: joint MSFF/H programme decided, then abandoned by MSFH.</p> <p><b>July 9</b> MSF Belgium HQ in Brussels receives confidential report by the coordinator of MSF Belgium, on RPF human rights violations in Rwanda.</p>

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<p><b>1994 August 21</b> The last French soldiers leave the Turquoise zone.</p> <p><b>October</b> Interim report by Security Council experts: 'acts of genocide' have indeed been committed against the Tutsi in Rwanda.</p> <p><b>November 8</b> Security Council adopts Resolution 955 establishing an International Criminal Court to hear the crimes committed in Rwanda.</p>		<p><b>August</b> MSF Belgium, with legal support from MSF France, sets up a Citizens' Network providing emergency technical back-up for Rwandan legal system.</p>