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MAPAS E OUTROS DOCUMENTOS

A íntegra da Carta da ONU pode ser consultada no site oficial da Organização em <<http://www.un.org>>. A versão em português da Carta pode ser encontrada no portal de sites relacionados a direitos humanos e cultura: <<http://www.dhnet.org.br/direitos/sip/onu/doc/cartonu.htm>>. Acessos entre abril de 2002 e março de 2003.

A íntegra de todas as Resoluções aprovadas pelo Conselho de Segurança da ONU desde 1946 estão disponíveis para consulta e cópia:

<<http://www.un.org/documents/scres.htm>>. Acessos em datas variadas durante os anos de 2002 e 2003.

Mapas políticos e regionais da Libéria, da Somália e de Ruanda estão disponíveis na coleção de mapas da Perry-Castañeda Library, da Universidade do Texas, em: <<http://www.lib.utexas.edu/maps/>> Acessos em datas variadas durante os anos de 2002 e 2003.

Mapa de localização dos grupos clânicos somalis, *Somalia Summary Map, CIA 2002*, está disponível para consulta e cópia na coleção de mapas da Perry-Castañeda Library, da Universidade do Texas, em:
<<http://www.lib.utexas.edu/maps/somalia.html>>. Acessos em datas variadas durante os anos de 2002 e 2003.

A listagem dos principais clãs e subclãs somalis pode ser encontrada na página do “Work Permits (UK) Website”, na “Home Office’ Immigration and Nationality Directorate” (Sheffield, England) em:
<<http://www.workpermits.gov.uk/default.asp?pageid=583>>. Acesso em: janeiro de 2003.

Matérias documentos e textos de articulistas publicados no New York Times durante os anos de 1991-1993, referentes à Somália, podem ser acessados no site do próprio jornal, em: <<http://www.nytimes.com>>. Acessos em datas variadas entre os meses de dezembro de 2002 e abril de 2003.

Matérias documentos e textos sobre a Somália, escritas por articulistas do Washington Post durante os anos de 1992-1993, podem ser encontrados na página do jornal, em <<http://www.washingtonpost.com>>. Acessos em datas variadas durante o ano de 2003.

Matérias, atualizações e “linhas de tempo” resumidas referentes aos países africanos (e mais especificamente sobre Somália, Ruanda e Libéria) podem ser consultadas e copiadas no site da BBC, em:

<<http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/africa/default.stm>>. Acessos entre os meses de maio e setembro de 2003.

Informações completas sobre o plantio, colheita, uso e efeitos do *qat* podem ser encontrados na página da “Drug Text”, em:

<<http://www.drugtext.nl/sub/quat.html>>. Acesso em dezembro de 2002 e janeiro de 2003.

Site da Ecowas: <<http://www.ecowas.int>>.

Como não há, até setembro de 2003, nenhum site oficial do governo somali ou qualquer site existente com a terminação “.so”, algumas informações sobre o país podem ser encontradas na página de informações consulares do U.S. Department of State: <<http://travel.state.gov/somalia.html>>. Acessos em: janeiro de 2003.

Site oficial do governo da Somalilândia (Estado não reconhecido pela comunidade internacional): <<http://www.somalilandgov.com/>>. Acesso em fevereiro de 2003.

Site oficial do governo da Puntilândia (Estado não reconhecido pela comunidade internacional): <<http://www.puntlandstate.com>>. Acesso em fevereiro de 2003. Outras informações também podem ser acessadas em: <<http://puntland.tripod.com/>>. Acesso em julho de 2003.

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Apesar de o domínio oficial dos sites ruandeses terminar em “.rw”, as informações sobre o governo de Ruanda são acessadas em: <<http://www.rwanda1.com/government/>>. Acesso em março de 2003.

Outras informações oficiais também podem ser acessadas no site do “Information Office of Rwanda”, em: <<http://www.orinfor.gov.rw/>>. Acesso em agosto de 2003.

8. Anexos

8.1

Somália: linha do tempo

600 d.C. - tribos árabes estabelecem o sultanato de Adel na costa do Golfo de Aden;

800 d.C. – o povo somali migra do Iêmen;

1500 - o sultanato de Adel se separa em pequenos Estados;

1875 – o Egito ocupa parte da costa Somali e do interior;

década de 1860 – a França ocupa parte da costa Somali onde hoje há o Djibuti;

1887 – a Grã Bretanha proclama a região da Somalilândia como protetorado;

1888 – um acordo entre franceses e ingleses define a fronteira entre as possessões Somalis de ambos;

1889 – A Itália cria um protetorado na região central da Somália e, mais tarde, anexaria parte da região Sul, terra cedida pelo sultão de Zanzibar;

1925 – A Itália anexa ao seu protetorado somali a região a oeste do rio Juba, antes parte do Quênia;

1936 – A província italiana do Leste da África engloba também as partes da Etiópia nas quais vive o povo somali;

1940 – Os italianos ocupam a Somalilândia inglesa;

1941 – Em represália, os ingleses ocupam boa parte da Somália italiana;

1950 – A Somália italiana se torna território sob a guarda da ONU e sob o controle da Itália;

1960 – A Somalilândia inglesa e a Somália italiana se tornam independentes, se fundem e formam a República Unida da Somália, elegendo Aden Abdullah Osman Daar como presidente;

1964 – Disputas territoriais com a Etiópia se tornam hostilidades;

1967 - Abdi Rashid Ali Shermarke vence as eleições para a presidência da Somália;

1969 - Muhammad Siad Barre assume o poder num golpe militar depois que Shermarke é assassinado;

1970 - Barre declara a Somália um Estado socialista e nacionaliza grande parte da economia;

1974 – A Somália se integra à Liga Árabe;

1974-75 – Um longo período de seca causa epidemia de fome pelo país;

1977 – O exército Somali invade o deserto de Ogaden, na Etiópia;

1978 – O exército etíope derrota e expulsa os somalis de Ogaden com a ajuda de tropas soviéticas e cubanas;

1981 – Começam a surgir movimentos de oposição ao regime de Barre, principalmente entre os Isaaq e os Mijerteen;

1988 – Somália e Etiópia assinam um acordo de paz;

1991 – janeiro – O USC depõe Barre, que foge do país;

1991 – Logo após a derrota de Barre o USC se divide: ao norte da capital ficaram os aliados de Mahdi; ao sul ficaram os liderados por Aideed, que controlavam o porto e o aeroporto de Mogadíscio;

1991 – maio - A região da Somalilândia declara a independência do restante da Somália;

1992 – janeiro – O Conselho de Segurança aprova a Resolução 733, que determina o embargo armas à Somália, a exortação dos líderes clânicos somalis a um cessar-fogo e a uma ação mais efetiva do Secretário-Geral das Nações Unidas com o objetivo de aumentar a ajuda humanitária ao povo somali;

1992 – março - Aideed e Mahdi assinam um acordo de cessar-fogo em Nova York;

1992 – março – O Conselho de Segurança aprova a Resolução 746, que estabelece missão técnica para examinar a possibilidade de envio de uma futura tropa de peacekeeping à Somália e o desenvolvimento de mecanismos de garantia da distribuição de ajuda humanitária;

1992 – maio – Os primeiros integrantes da Unosom chegam a Mogadíscio;

1992 – agosto – Dadas as dificuldades encontradas pela Unosom, o Conselho de Segurança aprova a Resolução 775, que autoriza o envio 3,5 mil homens. Cerca de 500 capacetes azuis paquistaneses são enviados para proteger os comboios de mantimentos;

1992 – dezembro – A formação da Unified Task Force (Unitaf) é outorgada com a aprovação da Resolução 794;

1992 – dezembro – A Unitaf desembarca em Mogadíscio;

1992 - dezembro - Oakley promove um encontro entre Aideed e Mahdi para a assinatura de

um cessar-fogo.

1993 – janeiro – Os líderes clânicos são reunidos par a primeira Conferência de Paz, em Adis Abeba;

1993 – março – A ONU organiza a segunda reunião dos representantes clânicos em Adis Abeba;

1993 – março – A aprovação da Resolução 814 formaliza a criação da Unosom II;

1993 – junho - 20 capacetes azuis paquistaneses são mortos em uma emboscada da SNA;

1993 – junho – Em resposta à morte dos soldados paquistaneses o Conselho de Segurança aprova a Resolução 837, que autorizando o uso de “todos os meios necessários contra todos os responsáveis”; o Representante Especial da ONU na Somália oferece uma recompensa de US\$ 20 mil pela captura de Aideed;

1993 –outubro - Tropas dos EUA são emboscadas por milicianos liderados por Aideed. As tropas da ONU tiveram 18 mortos e 54 feridos, os rebeldes tiveram 312 mortos e 814 feridos e capturaram um piloto de helicóptero norte-americano;

1993 - outubro – o presidente dos EUA Bill Clinton anuncia, em rede nacional, a retirada dos soldados norte-americanos da Somália em março de 1994;

1993 - dezembro - Bélgica, França e Itália anunciaram a retirada de suas tropas nos primeiros meses de 1994;

1993 – dezembro - Um novo encontro entre os líderes clânicos, em Adis Abeba, fracassa;

1994 – março – Retirada dos soldados norte-americanos;

1994 – maio – Aprovada a Resolução 897, que diminui o efetivo da Unosom II para 22 mil homens;

1995 – março - Retirada dos últimos peacekeepers da Unosom II, depois de fracassada a missão na Somália;

1996 - Aideed morre e é sucedido pelo filho Hussein;

1997 – Um encontro entre líderes clânicos no Cairo concorda com uma futura conferência entre líderes rivais para eleger um novo governo nacional;

1998 – maio - A região da Puntilândia, no nordeste da Somália, declara independência;

2000 – agosto – líderes clânicos e *elders* se encontram no Djibuti e elegem Abdulkassim Salat Hassan como presidente interino da Somália;

2000 – outubro - Hassan e o Primeiro-Ministro Ali Khalif Gelayadh, chegam a Mogadíscio para começar a montar o governo;

2000 – outubro - Gelayadh anuncia oficialmente o primeiro governo da Somália desde 1991;

2001 – janeiro – Rebeldes somalis tomam a cidade de Garbaharey (ao sul);

2001 – fevereiro – O grupo francês, TotalFinaElf, assina um acordo com o governo interino para explorar o petróleo no sul do país;

2001 – abril – Os líderes clânicos Somalis, apoiados pela Etiópia, anunciam a intenção de formar um governo nacional em seis meses para se opor ao governo interino de Hassan e Gelayadh;

2001 - maio – Dezenas de somalis são mortos em Mogadíscio em combates entre as forças do governo transitório e algumas milícias clânicas lideradas por Hussein Aideed;

2001 - maio – O povo da Somalilândia vota em um referendo e a esmagadora maioria vota pela manutenção da independência e contra a fusão com a Somália;

2001 - julho – Novos combates em Mogadíscio inviabilizam os esforços de restaurar a autoridade central;

2001 - agosto – A facção clânica de Morgan toma a cidade de Kismayo;

2001 - agosto – A ONU faz um apelo pelo envio de alimentos e medicamentos para a população do sul da Somália, que sofre com a seca;

2001 - setembro- funcionários da Onu e dos EUA são retirados da Somália logo depois dos ataques de 11 de setembro nos EUA;

2001 - outubro- O Conselho de Segurança recomenda novos esforços no auxílio do processo de paz somali;

2001 - novembro – Os líderes clânicos se encontram em Nairobi e concordam em discutir a reconciliação;

2002 – abril – Os líderes clânicos do sudoeste declaram a independência unilateral da de seis distritos da região, formando o "Governo Regional do Sudoeste";

2002– maio – O novo presidente da Somalilândia, Dahir Riyale Kahin (que assumiu depois da morte de Mohamed Ibrahim Egal) garante a preservação da soberania do Estado;

2002 – outubro – O governo provisório e 21 líderes faccionários assinam um acordo de cessar-fogo;

2003 – abril – A Somalilândia elege Dahir Riyale Kahin como presidente.

8.2

Ruanda: Linha do tempo

1300 – Os Tutsis migram para a região onde hoje existem Ruanda e Burundi, que já era habitada pelos Twas e Hutus;

1600 – O *mwami* Tutsi, Ruganzu Ndori, domina a região central de Ruanda e áreas Hutus mais afastadas;

1800 – Outro *mwami* Tutsi, Kigeri Rwabugiri, unifica a região e institui uma estrutura militar centralizada;

1858 – O explorador britânico Hanning Speke é o primeiro europeu a chegar a essa área;

1890 - Ruanda se torna parte da África Oriental alemã;

1916 – Forças belgas ocupam Ruanda;

1923 – A Bélgica recebe mandato da Liga das Nações para governar Ruanda-Burundi e o faz, indiretamente, através dos *mwami* Tutsis;

1946 - Ruanda-Burundi se torna um protetorado da ONU, governado pela Bélgica;

1957 – Os Hutus divulgam o “Manifesto Hutu” e formam os primeiros partidos políticos representando a etnia;

1959 – A violência étnica entre Hutus e Tutsis força o *mwami* Kigeri V a fugir para o exílio em Uganda, seguido por centenas de Tutsis;

1961 – Proclamada a República de Ruanda;

1962 - Ruanda se torna efetivamente independente com um Hutu, Gregoire Kayibanda, como presidente, levando mais Tutsis a deixar o país;

1963 – Em resposta a uma incursão de rebeldes Tutsis no sul de Ruanda, o governo Hutu mata mais de 20 mil Tutsis;

1973 – O presidente Kayibanda é deposto por um golpe militar liderado por Juvénal Habyarimana;

1978 – Promulgada nova Constituição ruandesa e Habyarimana é eleito presidente;

1988 – Mais conflitos étnicos acontecem quando cerca de 50 mil Hutus fogem do Burundi para Ruanda fugindo da violência étnica;

1990 – junho – Pressionado pelos governos dos EUA e dos principais países da Europa Ocidental, que exigiam a democratização, Habyarimana anuncia o estabelecimento um sistema multipartidário em Ruanda;

1990 – outubro - A Frente Patriótica Ruandesa (RPF) invade Ruanda a partir da fronteira com Uganda. Soldados franceses, belgas e zairenses são enviados em auxílio a Habyarimana;

1990 – novembro - Os comandantes da RPF, Fred Rwigyema, Peter Banyangana e Chris Bunyenyezi são mortos. Paul Kagame apressa seu retorno dos EUA, reagrupa os dois mil homens que ainda restavam e retorna para Uganda;

1990 – dezembro - O jornal *Kangura* publica os ‘Os Dez Mandamentos Hutu’, que pregavam a pureza racial, acusavam homens e mulheres Tutsis de traidores. O oitavo dos mandamentos dizia que os Hutus deveriam parar de sentir pena dos Tutsis;

1991 – janeiro – Reorganizada e treinada, a RPF invade Ruhengeri, cidade natal de Habyarimana e sede da maior prisão de Ruanda;

1991 – outubro - Habyarimana convida o moderado ministro da Justiça, Sylvestre Nsanzimana, para formar um novo gabinete para implementar as mudanças rumo à democracia. Os principais partidos de oposição apresentaram um documento ao presidente listando os obstáculos à democratização de Ruanda;

1991 – dezembro - O governo dissolve o gabinete de Nsanzimana e institui outro, sem representantes da oposição;

1992 – janeiro – protestos contra a dissolução do gabinete de Nsanzimana são violentamente reprimidos;

1992 – março – A *interahamwe* fica conhecida em todo o país ao promover a morte de 300 Tutsis, em ações de “autodefesa”, em três dias na cidade de Bugesera, sul da capital. Outras mortes acontecem em Gisenyi e Kibuye (ambas a oeste de Kigali);

1992 – março/maio - Habyarimana e Kagame assinam acordo de intenções para o início das conversações de paz. O ministro das relações Exteriores, Boniface Ngulinzira, se encontra com o vice-presidente do Conselho da RPF, Patrick Mazimpaka, na cidade de Kampala. Ao fim do rápido encontro, ambas as partes anunciam o início de negociações bilaterais;

1992 – agosto – Começam as negociações para a paz entre as delegações de Ruanda e da RPF em Arusha, na Tanzânia. Habyarimana passa a ser acusado de traidor e cúmplice dos Tutsis. Manifestações populares a favor da democratização são reprimidas pelo Governo;

1993 – janeiro - Vários casos de assassinatos de grupos Tutsis são noticiados pela Rádio Ruanda. A Rádio do governo passa a intimidar os opositores do regime com mensagens indiretas à segurança de suas famílias e amigos;

1993 – fevereiro – Em cinco dias 300 pessoas são mortas pela *interahamwe* e pela Força Armada Ruandesa na região de Byumba, ao norte. A RPF suspende o cessar-fogo e ataca milicianos e soldados da FAR e forçando a retirada deles da região. A RPF marcha de Byumba e pára a 30 km ao norte da capital Kigali, quando anuncia um cessar-fogo unilateral;

1993 – março – RPF e Governo firmam novo cessar-fogo e renovam a disposição de retomar as discussões de Arusha;

1993 – agosto - Habyarimana assina um acordo de paz e o protocolo de divisão de poderes com os representantes Tutsis em Arusha, Tanzânia. Um Governo Transitório de Base Ampla é criado.

1993 – outubro - O Conselho de Segurança aprova a Resolução 872 criando a Unamir (Missão de Assistência da ONU para Ruanda) para observar o cumprimento do calendário de implementação da paz. Os refugiados Tutsi, oficialmente autorizados a retornar ao país, são ameaçados pela FAR assim que atravessam as fronteiras. Muitos dos responsáveis pelos assassinatos de 1990 começam a ser mortos por grupos Tutsi, encorajados pela situação de aparente paz;

1993 – outubro/novembro – O presidente Hutu do Burundi, Melchior Ndadaye, é assassinado por militares burundis Tutsis. A RPF asila oficiais das Forças Armadas burundis, responsáveis pelo assassinato de Ndadaye. Habyarimana atrasa a instalação do BBTG. Os primeiros soldados da Unamir chegam a Kigali;

1994 – fevereiro – Os constantes atrasos na implementação do BBTG levam o Conselho de Segurança a anunciar a retirada da Unamir se as partes não chegarem a um mínimo de entendimento para efetivar os pontos estabelecidos em Arusha;

1994 – março – Novos atrasos levam o Secretário-Geral da ONU, Boutros-Ghali, a ameaçar retirar os capacetes azuis em 15 dias se não houver acordo. O embaixador da Alemanha, falando em nome da União Européia, anuncia o boicote dos países europeus responsáveis pela ajuda financeira ao país;

1994 - abril – No encontro de Dar-es-Salaam, capital da Tanzânia, Habyarimana é exortado a implementar o BBTG sob a pena de perder de vez o apoio da comunidade internacional. Na volta do encontro, Habyarimana e o presidente do Burundi são mortos por um míssil que atinge o avião no qual viajavam os dois presidentes. A milícia extremista Hutu, a *interahamwe* e integrantes das forças militares de Ruanda iniciam um massacre sistemático de Tutsis. Théodore Sindikubwabo e Jean Kambanda anunciam um governo interino. A RPF avança pelo país e as milícias Hutus fogem para campos de refugiados no Zaire (atual República democrática do Congo). O ministro das Relações Exteriores da Bélgica, Willy Claes, pede ao Conselho de Segurança a extensão do mandato da Unamir, permitindo que os soldados intervenham. O pedido é negado pelo representante francês. A Bélgica retira seus soldados na Unamir. O comandante da Unamir envia uma mensagem urgente ao Secretário-Geral e ao Conselho de Segurança garantindo poder deter rapidamente as matanças caso seja dada carta branca para uma ação com cinco mil homens. Porém o Conselho de Segurança aprova a Resolução 912 reduzindo o contingente da Unamir em 90%. Boutros-Ghali envia carta à presidência do Conselho analisando que a situação em Ruanda havia se tornado ainda mais grave e exortando o Conselho a votar pela intervenção como resposta aos massacres;

1994 – junho - A RPF tomara Gitarama, obrigando o governo interino a fugir para Gisenyi, a noroeste. Dois dias depois tomam também Gisenyi. A França apresenta ao Conselho de Segurança proposta para enviar uma força de intervenção humanitária a Ruanda. A Resolução 929 dá à França o mandato para uma intervenção humanitária sob os auspícios do Capítulo 7 da Carta da ONU;

1994 – julho – Kagame e o comandante das forças francesas, Lafourcade, chegam a um acordo de não-agressão. Kagame anuncia a implementação do novo ‘Governo de Unidade Nacional’ e declara um cessar-fogo unilateral;

1994-96 – Os campos de refugiados zairenses são controlados por lideranças da *interahamwe* e de outras milícias extremistas Hutus, responsáveis pelo genocídio;

1995 – As milícias Hutus aliadas ao governo do Zaire atacam a população Tutsi de Banyamulenge. O Zaire força os refugiados a retornarem ao território ruandês;

1995 – Um tribunal internacional nomeado pela ONU inicia os trabalhos de acusação formal e sentenciamento de alguns acusados de participar dos esquadrões de extermínio;

1996 – Tropas ruandesas invadem e atacam os campos zairenses dominados pela milícia Hutu para trazer os refugiados de volta ao país;

1997 – Ruanda e Uganda apoiam rebeldes zairenses a depor o presidente Mobutu Sese Seko. Laurent Kabila se torna o novo presidente do Zaire e troca o nome do país para República Democrática do Congo (RDC);

1998 - Ruanda passa a apoiar os grupos contrários a Kabila já que o presidente congolês não cumpriu a promessa de expulsar do território da RDC as milícias Hutus que lá continuaram refugiadas;

2000 – março – O presidente ruandês, Pasteur Bizimungu, um Hutu, renuncia como protesto contra a composição do novo ministério e depois de acusar o parlamento de perseguir políticos Hutus durante as investigações anticorrupção;

2000 – abril - Ministros e integrantes do Parlamento ruandês elegem o então Vice-Presidente Paul Kagame como o novo Presidente de Ruanda;

2001 – outubro – Início das votações para eleger os integrantes das *gacacas*, as cortes da Justiça ruandesa nas quais os ruandeses comuns julgam seus iguais,

com o propósito de acelerar os julgamentos dos casos ligados ao genocídio de 1994;

2001 – dezembro – São instituídos nova bandeira e novo hino nacional para promover a unidade e a reconciliação nacionais;

2002 – abril – O ex-Presidente Pasteur Bizimungu é preso e acusado de atividade política ilegal e ameaça à segurança do Estado;

2002 - julho – Os presidentes de Ruanda e do RDC assinam um acordo de paz que prevê a retirada de soldados ruandeses da RDC e a ajuda de Kabila para o desarmamento das milícias Hutus acusadas de participar das ações genocidas;

2002 – outubro - Kagame extradita os últimos soldados ruandeses da RDC;

2003 – maio – O governo apresenta as linhas gerais da nova constituição ruandesa na qual estão explícitas as preocupações em evitar outro genocídio. O documento bane o incitamento ao ódio étnico;

2003 – agosto - Paul Kagame é eleito presidente nas primeiras eleições gerais desde o genocídio de 1994.

8.3

Libéria: linha do tempo

1822 – Os primeiros escravos norte-americanos alforriados desembarcam no litoral liberiano;

1847 – Uma Constituição é esboçada nos moldes da norte-americana;

1847 - julho – A Libéria torna independente;

1917 – A Libéria declara guerra contra a Alemanha e se oferece aos Aliados como uma base na África Ocidental;

1926 – O governo outorga à Firestone e à Rubber Company a exploração do plantio e beneficiamento da borracha. A produção de borracha se torna a espinha dorsal da economia liberiana;

1936 – As práticas de trabalho escravo são abolidas;

1943 - William Tubman assume a presidência;

1944 – O Governo declara guerra contra o Eixo;

1951 – maio – Mulheres e proprietários de terra indígenas votam pela primeira vez em uma eleição presidencial;

1958 – A discriminação racial é tornada uma prática ilegal;

1971 - Tubman morre e é sucedido por William Tolbert Jr.;

1974 – O Governo aceita ajuda da URSS pela primeira vez;

1975 – maio – A Comunidade Econômica dos Estados da África Ocidental, a Ecowas, é criada com a assinatura do Tratado de Lagos, tendo 15 países integrantes (Costa do Marfim, Daomé – atual Benin -, Guiné, Niger, Mauritânia, Mali, Togo, Senegal, Alto Volta – atual Burkina Fasso, Gâmbia, Gana, Libéria, Nigéria, Serra Leoa e Guiné-Bissau);

1975 – dezembro - Cabo Verde adere à Ecowas;

1978 – A Libéria assina um acordo comercial com a Comunidade Econômica Européia;

1979 – Mais de 40 pessoas morrem em distúrbios contra a proposta de aumento do preço do arroz;

1980 - O sargento Samuel Doe lidera um golpe militar e, em seguida, executa publicamente Tolbert e 13 de seus aliados mais próximos. O Conselho de Libertação Popular (People' Redemption Council), encabeçado por Doe, suspende a Constituição. Doe assume plenos poderes;

1984 – Os EUA e outros países e grupos investidores pressionam Doe a permitir a reabertura dos partidos políticos;

1985 - Doe vence as eleições presidenciais;

1989 – dezembro - Charles McArthur Taylor e os 168 homens da Frente Nacional Patriótica da Libéria (NPFL) invadem a Libéria através da fronteira com a Costa do Marfim;

1990 - julho - A massa comandada por Taylor chega nas imediações de Monróvia. O governo envia a AFL (Forças Armadas Liberianas) para combater os rebeldes e passa também a perseguir toda a população civil que não pertence às etnias Krahn e Mandingo. A AFL metralha a St. Peter's Lutheran Church, matando mais de 600 civis (a maioria Gio e Mano), entre eles o pai de Charles Taylor. Descontente com a NPFL, Prince Yourmie Johnson cria uma nova facção, a INPFL (Frente Patriótica Nacional Independente da Libéria), que passa a combater tanto a AFL quanto a própria NPFL;

1990 – julho - O Conselho Mediador Permanente (Standing Mediation Committee – SMC) da Ecowas reúne os líderes faccionários liberianos em um encontro que fracassou ao tentar estabelecer a paz e uma data para eleições. A NPFL alcança a Mansão Executiva, sede do governo, deixando Doe encurralado. Taylor se declara presidente, tendo provado que, poderia ter matado Doe;

1990 – agosto – A Ecowas cria o Ecomog, Grupo de Monitoramento de Cessar-Fogo da Ecowas, para intervir militarmente na Libéria. O general Arnold Quainoo os soldados do Ecomog desembarcam em Monróvia sendo recebidos a tiros pelos rebeldes da NPFL;

1990 – setembro - Doe é executado pela INPFL e uma fita de vídeo é divulgada por Johnson mostrando a tortura e morte do ditador liberiano. A AFL rompe a aliança com o Ecomog, acusa os soldados do Grupo de conivência com a INPFL e incendeia vários bairros da capital. Johnson declara-se presidente da Libéria. A NPFL bombardeia um navio de Gana e mata dois marinheiros nigerianos e três enfermeiras ganenses. O comandante do Ecomog exige a retirada imediata dos soldados. Quainoo é substituído pelo ex-presidente de Gâmbia, Dawda Jawara. Nigéria e Gana enviaram mais três mil homens para Monróvia;

1990 – novembro - Taylor assina acordo de cessar-fogo durante a primeira reunião extraordinária da Ecowas em Bamako, Mali. O acordo de Bamako estabelece o fim do conflito e a criação de um governo provisório. Amos Sawyer é escolhido presidente do Governo Interino de Unidade Nacional (Ignu);

1991 – fevereiro – Representantes do SMC, do NPFL e do INPFL se reúnem em Lomé, no Togo, para discutir a implementação do acordo de Bamako. Um impasse surge em Lomé, representando o grande obstáculo para a assinatura dos tratados de paz: a NPFL insiste que o governo interino tome posse antes do início do desarmamento, os demais insistem no desarmamento antes da instauração do novo governo. Um cessar-fogo é assinado;

1991 – março – A Conferência Nacional reelege Sawyer como presidente interino;

1991 - maio - Políticos Krahn e Mandingo, refugiados em Serra Leoa, fundam o Movimento Unido de Liberação da Libéria para a Democracia (Ulimo).

1991 – junho/outubro – Uma série de reuniões em Yamoussoukro, na Costa do Marfim, continuam a evidenciar uma divisão interna na Ecowas: Gana tolera um possível governo Taylor e Nigéria defende a implementação do governo interino e eleições. Yamoussoukro amplia a ação do Ecomog para todas as regiões da Libéria, defende o desarmamento de todas as facções liberianas sob a supervisão do Grupo, estabelece a criação de uma zona de contensão na fronteira entre Libéria e Serra Leoa, o monitoramento dos portos e aeroportos (a fim de evitar o contrabando de armas) e a institucionalização de um governo interino. As eleições são marcadas para ocorrer em seis meses;

1992 – maio - A NPFL mata seis integrantes da tropa senegalesa do Ecomog em Lofa, norte da Libéria, e mantém outros 500 soldados como reféns durante uma semana;

1992 – agosto - Taylor rompe de vez com o cessar-fogo e o desarmamento e reinicia os combates com o Ulimo. Os soldados da NPFL humilham soldados do Ecomog, matando seis nigerianos e libertando outros depois de retirar suas armas e uniformes;

1992 – outubro/dezembro - A NPFL monta uma ofensiva militar ampla, a “Operação Octopus”, e implementa um ataque maciço à Monróvia, pegando de surpresa o Ecomog. AFL e Ulimo lutam ao lado do Ecomog na defesa de Monróvia. Nigéria e Gana enviam mais soldados e a NPFL é empurrada de volta para além dos subúrbios da capital;

1992 – novembro – O Conselho de Segurança aprova a Resolução 788, impondo um embargo à venda de armas para a Libéria, e nomeia o economista jamaicano Trevor Gordon-Somers como representante especial do Secretário-Geral para a Libéria;

1993 – julho – A ONU e OUA participam da assinatura de um novo acordo em Cotonou, capital do Benin. O acordo prevê a expansão do Ecomog, o estabelecimento do cessar-fogo, a criação do Conselho de Estado e de um Governo Transitório Nacional Liberiano (LNTG). As eleições presidenciais são previstas em sete meses. Cotonou também especifica os papéis de supervisão e monitoramento que cabem à ONU e ao Ecomog. Cotonou representa a primeira vez em que a ONU concorda em cooperar com uma força de intervenção não formada por capacetes azuis. A ONU estabelece uma missão para monitorar o cessar-fogo, a Unomil – Missão de Observação da ONU na Libéria;

1993 - O líder político Krahn, George Boley, ex-ministro das administrações Tolbert e Doe, funda o Conselho de Paz da Libéria (LPC). François Massaquoi, líder indígena do condado de Lofa, cria a Força de Defesa de Lofa (LDF);

1994 – março - O Ulimo se divide em duas facções distintas: Ulimo-J, sob a liderança do comandante Krahn, Roosevelt Johnson, e Ulimo-K, seguindo o comandante Mandingo, Alhaji Kromah;

1994 – agosto – desentendimentos entre a ONU e a Ecowas quanto ao desarmamento e emboscadas feitas pelas milícias levam a ONU a diminuir o contingente de 368 para 90 homens;

1994 - Antigos oficiais da NPFL rompem com Taylor e formam o Conselho Revolucionário Central da NPFL (ou apenas CRC), passando a ter três líderes: Tom Woewiyu, Laveli Supuwood e Sam Dokie;

1994 – setembro – O Acordo de Akosombo é assinado entre a Ecomog e os três líderes das maiores facções liberianas (Charles Taylor/NPFL; Alhaji Kromah/Ulimo-K e o general Hezekiah Bowen/AFL) e fica conhecido como acordo dos senhores da guerra. Akosombo estabelece a criação do Conselho de Estado da Libéria (LSC) com cinco integrantes: os três líderes mais um, escolhido conjuntamente por Taylor e Kromah, e outro nomeado pela sociedade civil através da Conferência Nacional Liberiana (LNC). O general Charles Jusu, ex-comandante da AFL, invade a Mansão Executiva e se proclama novo presidente da Libéria, dando entrevistas pelo telefone antes de se render 24h depois;

1994 – dezembro - O Acordo de Accra é assinado estabelecendo um novo cessar-fogo e novo cronograma de desarmamento. As eleições são marcadas para 14 de novembro de 1995 e a posse do governo eleito para 1º de janeiro de 1996;

1995 – junho - Taylor e o presidente da Nigéria, Sani Abacha, se reúnem para discutir o fim dos combates na Libéria;

1995 – agosto - Os líderes faccionários assinam novo acordo de paz em Abuja, capital da Nigéria. Abuja I previa o cessar-fogo em 26 de agosto; a conclusão do desarmamento até 30 de janeiro de 1996 e eleições já em agosto do mesmo ano;

1995 – dezembro - Johnson ataca soldados do Ecomog e desafia o acordo de paz;

1996 - abril – Novos conflitos entre as facções se espalham por Monróvia;

1996 - agosto - Abuja II, o 11º acordo de paz referente à Libéria, é assinado. O desarmamento é previsto para começar em novembro e terminar em 31 de janeiro de 1997. As eleições seriam em maio de 1997 e a posse do novo governo em 15 de junho. Abuja II prevê uma série de sanções contra os grupos que o desrespeitem, incluindo a proibição de abertura de escritórios eleitorais e processos contra crimes de guerra. A Ecomog adota um código de conduta para o Conselho de Estado. A ajuda da ONU é oficialmente requisitada para organizar e implementar as eleições. Um novo cessar-fogo é declarado e Ruth Perry, antiga senadora liberiana, eleita presidente do Conselho de Estado e a primeira mulher

africana a se tornar Chefe de Estado. Enfim os EUA resolveram auxiliar os esforços multilaterais de paz implementados pela Ecowas, anunciando o apoio logo depois de a União Européia ter disponibilizado apoio logístico ao Ecomog, o que levou a um novo arranjo no cronograma de desarmamento;

1997 – fevereiro – os líderes faccionários, com exceção de Johnson, transformam seus grupos em partidos políticos. Taylor, Kromah e Boley licenciam-se do Conselho de Estado para concorrer à presidência;

1997 – abril – São instaladas, um mês antes do prazo, a Suprema Corte Liberiana e a Comissão Eleitoral;

1997 – maio - A data das eleições é transferida de 30 de maio para 19 de julho de 1997;

1997 – junho - A campanha eleitoral começa oficialmente com o total de 13 partidos concorrendo à presidência;

1997 – julho – Cerca de 85% dos eleitores cadastrados foram às urnas, com o Ecomog providenciando a segurança em 1.864 zonas eleitorais;

1997 - agosto - A Ecowas a Unomil e os observadores internacionais declaram conjuntamente as eleições liberianas como livres, justas e dignas. Charles Taylor é declarado o 21º presidente da Libéria com mandato de seis anos e 75,3% dos votos;

1999 – janeiro - Gana e Nigéria acusam a Libéria de apoiar os rebeldes da Frente Unida Revolucionária (RUF) em Serra Leoa. Inglaterra e EUA ameaçam suspender a ajuda à Libéria;

1999 – abril – Forças rebeldes vindas da Guiné atavam a cidade de Voinjama. Aproximadamente 25 mil pessoas são desalojadas;

1999 – setembro – A Guiné acusa a Libéria de invadir seu território e atacar cidades fronteiriças;

2000 – setembro – As Forças Armadas Liberianas executam uma ofensiva contra os grupos rebeldes baseados no norte do país. A Libéria acusa as tropas guineanas de bombardear os vilarejos liberianos na fronteira entre os dois países;

2001 – maio – O Conselho de Segurança vota novo embargo de armas para punir Taylor por trocar diamantes por armas com os rebeldes leoneses;

2002 janeiro/fevereiro- Mais de 50 mil liberianos e leoneses ultrapassam a fronteira entre os dois países fugindo de suas respectivas guerras civis. Taylor declara estado de emergência;

2002 – setembro - Taylor estende o estado de emergência por mais oito meses e proíbe qualquer reunião política argumentando reduzir as ameaças rebeldes;

2003 – março – Forças rebeldes avançam até 10km de Monróvia;

2003 – junho – Conversações de paz acontecem em Gana;

2003 – julho – Os combates entre governo e rebeldes se intensifica nos arredores de Monróvia. Centenas de civis são mortos. A Ecowas concorda em mandar soldados para o país;

2003 – agosto – Chegam os primeiros soldados nigerianos. Charles Taylor deixa o governo da Libéria e se exila na Nigéria. O deputado Moses Blah assume a presidência interina. Tropas dos EUA chegam a Monróvia. O governo interino e os rebeldes assinam um cessar-fogo em Gana. Gyude Bryant é escolhido para chefiar a administração interina do país a partir de outubro.

ITEMS RELATING TO THE SITUATION IN SOMALIA

Letter dated 20 January 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Somalia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Decision

At its 3039th meeting, on 23 January 1992, the Council decided to invite the representative of Somalia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "Letter dated 20 January 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Somalia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/23445)".³

Resolution 733 (1992) of 23 January 1992

The Security Council,

Considering the request by Somalia for the Security Council consider the situation in Somalia,¹⁷⁴

Having heard the report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Somalia and commending the initiative taken by him in the humanitarian field,

Gravely alarmed at the rapid deterioration of the situation in Somalia and the heavy loss of human life and widespread material damage resulting from the conflict in the country and the dire of its consequences on stability and peace in the region,

Concerned that the continuation of this situation constitutes, as stated in the report of the Secretary-General, a threat to international peace and security,

Recalling its primary responsibility under the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security,

Recalling also the provisions of Chapter VIII of the Charter,

Expressing its appreciation to the international and regional organizations that have provided assistance to the populations affected by the conflict and deploring that personnel of these organizations have lost their lives in the exercise of their humanitarian tasks,

Taking note of the appeals addressed to the parties by the Chairman of the Organization of the Islamic Conference on 16 December 1991, the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity on 18 December 1991¹⁷⁵ and the League of Arab States on 5 January 1992,¹⁷⁶

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Somalia and expresses its concern with the situation prevailing in that country;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General immediately to undertake the necessary actions to increase humanitarian assistance by the United Nations and its specialized agencies to the affected population in all parts of Somalia in liaison with the other international humanitarian organizations and to this end to appoint a coordinator to oversee the effective delivery of this assistance;

3. *Also requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in cooperation with the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity and the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States, immediately to contact all parties involved in the conflict, to seek their commitment to the cessation of hostilities in order to permit the humanitarian assistance to be distributed, to promote a cease-fire and compliance therewith, and to assist in the process of a political settlement of the conflict in Somalia;

4. *Strongly urges* all parties to the conflict immediately to cease hostilities and agree to a cease-fire and to promote the process of reconciliation and of political settlement in Somalia;

5. *Decides*, under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, that all States shall, for the purposes of establishing peace and stability in Somalia, immediately implement a general and complete embargo on all deliveries of weapons and military equipment to Somalia until the Council decides otherwise;

6. *Calls on* all States to refrain from any action which might contribute to increasing tension and to impeding or delaying a peaceful and negotiated outcome to the conflict in Somalia, which would permit all Somalis to decide upon and to construct their future in peace;

7. *Calls upon* all parties to cooperate with the Secretary-General to this end and to facilitate the delivery by the United Nations, its specialized agencies and other humanitarian organizations of humanitarian assistance to all those in need of it, under the supervision of the coordinator;

8. *Urges* all parties to take all the necessary measures to ensure the safety of personnel sent to provide humanitarian assistance, to assist them in their tasks and to ensure full respect for the rules and principles of international law regarding the protection of civilian populations;

9. *Calls upon* all States and international organizations to contribute to the efforts of humanitarian assistance to the population in Somalia;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council as soon as possible on this matter;

11. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter until a peaceful solution is achieved.

Adopted unanimously at the 3039th meeting

Decisions

In a letter dated 3 February 1992,¹⁷⁷ addressed to the President of the Security Council, for the attention of the members of the Council, the Secretary-General enclosed a letter dated 31 January 1992¹⁷⁸ from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Germany to the United Nations transmitting the text of a letter from the Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs of Germany addressed to the Secretary-General, and requesting that that letter be brought to the attention of the members of the Council. The letter referred to the great danger which the mining of the entire territory of northern Somalia constituted for the civilian population, and stated that the German non-governmental organization Komitee Kap Anamur had asked the German Government to support a mine-clearing programme which was already being implemented by Komitee Kap Anamur. In particular, the Committee had asked for the provision of two demilitarized mine-clearing tanks. The German Government was ready to grant that request and assumed that that humanitarian measure did not conflict with the provisions of Council resolution 733 (1992).

In a letter dated 5 February 1992,¹⁷⁹ the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

"I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 3 February 1992¹⁷⁷ transmitting a communication from the Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs of Germany has been brought to the attention of the members of the Council. They have taken note of the intention of the German Government and have no objection thereto."

The situation in Somalia

Decisions

At its 3060th meeting, on 17 March 1992, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Italy, Kenya, Nigeria and Somalia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The situation in Somalia:

- (a) "Letter dated 20 January 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Somalia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/23445);³
- (b) "Report of the Secretary-General (S/23693 and Corr.1)".³

At the same meeting, the Council also decided, at the request of the representative of Morocco,¹⁸⁰ to extend an invitation to Mr. Engin Ansary, Permanent Observer of the Organization of the Islamic Conference to the United Nations, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure.

At the same meeting, the Council also decided, at the request of the representative of Morocco,¹⁸¹ to extend an invitation to Mr. Aboul Nasr, Permanent Observer of the League of Arab States to the United Nations, under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure.

Resolution 746 (1992) of 17 March 1992

The Security Council,

Considering the request by Somalia for the Security Council to consider the situation in Somalia,¹⁷⁴

Reaffirming its resolution 733 (1992) of 23 January 1992,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 11 March 1992¹⁸² on the situation in Somalia,

Taking note of the signing at Mogadishu on 3 March 1992 of the cease-fire agreements,¹⁸³ including agreements for the implementation of measures aimed at stabilizing the cease-fire through a United Nations monitoring mission,

Deeply regretting that the factions have not yet abided by their commitment to implement the cease-fire and thus have still not permitted the unimpeded provision and distribution of humanitarian assistance to the people in need in Somalia,

Deeply disturbed by the magnitude of the human suffering caused by the conflict and concerned that the continuation of the situation in Somalia constitutes a threat to international peace and security,

Bearing in mind that the factors described in paragraph 76 of the Secretary-General's report must be taken into account,

Cognizant of the importance of cooperation between the United Nations and regional organizations in the context of Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations,

Underlining the importance which it attaches to the international, regional and non-governmental organizations, including the International Committee of the Red Cross, continuing to provide humanitarian and other relief assistance to the people of Somalia under difficult circumstances,

Expressing its appreciation to the regional organizations, including the Organization of African Unity, the League of Arab States and the Organization of the Islamic Conference, for their cooperation with the United Nations in the effort to resolve the Somali problem,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General of 11 March 1992 on the situation in Somalia,¹⁸²

2. *Urges* the Somali factions to honour their commitment under the cease-fire agreements signed at Mogadishu on 3 March 1992,¹⁸³

3. *Urges* all the Somali factions to cooperate with the Secretary-General and to facilitate the delivery by the United Nations, its specialized agencies and other humanitarian organizations of humanitarian assistance to all those in need of it, under the supervision of the coordinator mentioned in resolution 733 (1992);

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to pursue his humanitarian efforts in Somalia and to use all the resources at his disposal, including those of the relevant United Nations agencies, to address urgently the critical needs of the affected population in Somalia;

5. *Appeals* to all Member States and to all humanitarian organizations to contribute to and to cooperate with these humanitarian relief efforts;

6. *Strongly supports* the Secretary-General's decision to dispatch a technical team to Somalia, accompanied by the Coordinator, in order to work within the framework and objectives outlined in paragraphs 73 and 74 of his report and to submit expeditiously a report to the Security Council on this matter;

7. *Requests* that the technical team also develop a high-priority plan to establish mechanisms to ensure the unimpeded delivery of humanitarian assistance;

8. *Calls on* all parties, movements and factions in Mogadishu in particular, and in Somalia in general, to respect the security and safety of the technical team and the personnel of the humanitarian organizations and to guarantee their complete freedom of movement in and around Mogadishu and other parts of Somalia;

9. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General to continue, in close cooperation with the Organization of African Unity, the League of Arab States and the Organization of the Islamic Conference, his consultations with all Somali parties, movements and factions towards the convening of a conference for national reconciliation and unity in Somalia;

10. *Calls upon* all Somali parties, movements and factions to cooperate fully with the Secretary-General in the implementation of the present resolution;

11. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter until a peaceful solution is achieved.

Adopted unanimously at the 3060th meeting

Decision

At its 3069th meeting, on 24 April 1992, the Council decided to invite the representative of Somalia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in Somalia: report of the Secretary-General (S/23829 and Add.1 and 2)".⁴³

Resolution 751 (1992)

of 24 April 1992

The Security Council,

Considering the request by Somalia for the Security Council to consider the situation in Somalia,¹⁷⁴

Reaffirming its resolutions 733 (1992) of 23 January 1992 and 746 (1992) of 17 March 1992,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 21 and 24 April 1992 on the situation in Somalia,¹⁸⁴

Taking note of the signing of the cease-fire agreements in Mogadishu on 3 March 1992,¹⁸³ including agreements for the implementation of measures aimed at stabilizing the cease-fire through a United Nations monitoring mission,

Taking note also of the signing of letters of agreement in Mogadishu, Hargeisa and Kismayo on the mechanism for monitoring the cease-fire and arrangements for the equitable and effective distribution of humanitarian assistance in and around Mogadishu,¹⁸⁵

Deeply disturbed by the magnitude of the human suffering caused by the conflict and concerned that the continuation of the situation in Somalia constitutes a threat to international peace and security,

Cognizant of the importance of cooperation between the United Nations and regional organizations in the context of Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations,

Underlining the importance which it attaches to the international, regional and non-governmental organizations, including the International Committee of the Red Cross, continuing to provide humanitarian and other relief assistance to the people of Somalia under difficult circumstances,

Expressing its appreciation to the regional organizations, including the Organization of African Unity, the League of Arab States and the Organization of the Islamic Conference, for their cooperation with the United Nations in the effort to resolve the Somali problem,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General of 21 and 24 April 1992 on the situation in Somalia;¹⁸⁴

2. *Decides* to establish under its authority, and in support of the Secretary-General in accordance with paragraph 7 below, a United Nations Operation in Somalia;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General immediately to deploy a unit of fifty United Nations observers to monitor the cease-fire in Mogadishu in accordance with paragraphs 24 to 26 of the Secretary-General's report;

4. *Agrees*, in principle, also to establish under the overall direction of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General a United Nations security force to be deployed as soon as possible to perform the functions described in paragraphs 27 to 29 of the report of the Secretary-General;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue his consultations with the parties in Mogadishu regarding the proposed United Nations security force and, in the light of those consultations, to submit his further recommendations to the Security Council for its decision as soon as possible;

6. *Welcomes* the intention expressed by the Secretary-General in paragraph 64 of his report to appoint a Special Representative for Somalia to provide overall direction of United Nations activities in Somalia and to assist him in his endeavours to reach a peaceful resolution of the conflict in Somalia;

7. *Also requests* the Secretary-General as part of his continuing mission in Somalia to facilitate an immediate and effective cessation of hostilities and the maintenance of a cease-fire throughout the country in order to promote the process of reconciliation and political settlement in Somalia and to provide urgent humanitarian assistance;

8. *Welcomes* the cooperation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States, the Organization of African Unity and the Organization of the Islamic Conference in resolving the problem in Somalia;

9. *Calls upon* all parties, movements and factions in Somalia immediately to cease hostilities and to maintain a cease-fire throughout the country in order to promote the process of reconciliation and political settlement in Somalia;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue as a matter of priority his consultations with all Somali parties, movements and factions towards the convening of a conference on national reconciliation and unity in Somalia in close cooperation with the League of Arab States, the Organization of African Unity and the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

11. *Decides* to establish, in accordance with rule 28 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, a Committee of the Security Council consisting of all the members of the Council, to undertake the following tasks and to report on its work to the Council with its observations and recommendations:

(a) To seek from all States information regarding the action taken by them concerning the effective implementation of the general and complete embargo on all deliveries of weapons and military equipment to Somalia imposed by paragraph 5 of resolution 733 (1992);

(b) To consider any information brought to its attention by States concerning violations of the embargo, and in that context to make recommendations to the Council on ways of increasing the effectiveness of the embargo;

(c) To recommend appropriate measures in response to violations of the embargo and to provide information on a regular basis to the Secretary-General for general distribution to Member States;

12. *Notes with appreciation* the ongoing efforts of the United Nations, its specialized agencies and humanitarian organizations to ensure delivery of humanitarian assistance to Somalia, particularly to Mogadishu;

13. *Calls upon* the international community to support, with financial and other resources, the implementation of the ninety-day Plan of Action for Emergency Humanitarian Assistance to Somalia;

14. *Urges* all parties concerned in Somalia to facilitate the efforts of the United Nations, its specialized agencies and humanitarian organizations to provide urgent humanitarian assistance to the affected population in Somalia and reiterates its call for the full respect for the security and safety of the personnel of the humanitarian organizations and the guarantee of their complete freedom of movement in and around Mogadishu and other parts of Somalia;

15. *Calls upon* all Somali parties, movements and factions to cooperate fully with the Secretary-General in the implementation of the present resolution;

16. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter until a peaceful solution is achieved.

Adopted unanimously at the 3069th meeting.

Decisions

In a letter dated 24 April 1992,¹⁸⁶ addressed to the President of the Security Council for the attention of the members of the Council, the Secretary-General referred to paragraph 6 of resolution 751 (1992) of 24 April 1992 by which the Council had welcomed his intention to appoint a Special Representative for Somalia to provide overall direction of United Nations activities in Somalia and to assist him in his endeavours for a peaceful resolution of the conflict in that country.

The Secretary-General informed the Council that having completed the necessary consultations, he intended to appoint



Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/RES/775 (1992)
28 August 1992

RESOLUTION 775 (1992)

Adopted by the Security Council at its 3110th meeting,
on 28 August 1992

The Security Council,

Considering the request by Somalia for the Security Council to consider the situation in Somalia (S/23445),

Reaffirming its resolutions 733 (1992) of 23 January 1992, 746 (1992) of 17 March 1992, 751 (1992) of 24 April 1992 and 767 (1992) of 27 July 1992,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Somalia (S/24480),

Deeply concerned about the availability of arms and ammunition and the proliferation of armed banditry throughout Somalia,

Alarmed by the continued sporadic outbreak of hostilities in several parts of Somalia leading to continued loss of life and destruction of property, and putting at risk the personnel of the United Nations, non-governmental organizations and other international humanitarian organizations, as well as disrupting their operations,

Deeply disturbed by the magnitude of the human suffering caused by the conflict and concerned that the situation in Somalia constitutes a threat to international peace and security,

Gravely alarmed by the deterioration of the humanitarian situation in Somalia and underlining the urgent need for quick delivery of humanitarian assistance in the whole country,

Reaffirming that the provision of humanitarian assistance in Somalia is an important element in the effort of the Council to restore international peace and security in the area,

Welcoming the ongoing efforts by the United Nations organizations as well as the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), non-governmental organizations and States to provide humanitarian assistance to the affected population in Somalia,

Welcoming in particular the initiatives to provide relief through airlift operations,

Convinced that no durable progress will be achieved in the absence of an overall political solution in Somalia,

Taking note in particular of paragraph 24 of the report of the Secretary-General,

1. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General of 24 August 1992 (S/24480) on the findings of the technical team and the recommendations of the Secretary-General contained therein;

2. Invites the Secretary-General to establish four zone headquarters as proposed in paragraph 31 of the Secretary-General's report (S/24480);

3. Authorizes the increase in strength of the United Nations Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM) and the subsequent deployment as recommended in paragraph 37 of the Secretary-General's report;

4. Welcomes the decision of the Secretary-General to increase substantially the airlift operation to areas of priority attention;

5. Calls upon all parties, movements and factions in Somalia to cooperate with the United Nations with a view to the urgent deployment of the United Nations security personnel called for in paragraphs 4 and 5 of its resolution 751 (1992) and as recommended in paragraph 37 of the Secretary-General's report;

6. Welcomes also the material and logistical support from a number of States and urges that the airlift operation be effectively coordinated by the United Nations as described in paragraphs 17 to 21 of the report of the Secretary-General;

7. Urges all parties, movements and factions in Somalia to facilitate the efforts of the United Nations, its specialized agencies and humanitarian organizations to provide urgent humanitarian assistance to the affected population in Somalia and reiterates its call for the full respect of the security and safety of the personnel of these organizations and the guarantee of their complete freedom of movement in and around Mogadishu and other parts of Somalia;

8. Reiterates its appeal to the international community to provide adequate financial and other resources for humanitarian efforts in Somalia;

/...

9. Encourages ongoing efforts of the United Nations, its specialized agencies and humanitarian organizations including the International Committee of the Red Cross and non-governmental organizations to ensure delivery of humanitarian assistance to all regions of Somalia and underlines the importance of coordination between these efforts;

10. Requests also the Secretary-General to continue, in close cooperation with the Organization of African Unity, the League of Arab States and the Organization of the Islamic Conference, his efforts to seek a comprehensive political solution to the crisis in Somalia;

11. Calls upon all parties, movements and factions in Somalia immediately to cease hostilities and to maintain a cease-fire throughout the country;

12. Stresses the need for the observance and strict monitoring of the general and complete embargo on all deliveries of weapons and military equipment to Somalia, as decided in paragraph 5 of its resolution 733 (1992);

13. Calls upon all parties, movements and factions in Somalia to cooperate fully with the Secretary-General in the implementation of this resolution;

14. Decides to remain seized of the matter until a peaceful solution is achieved.

United Nations Security Council Resolution 794 (Granting the Secretary-General Discretion in the Further Employment of Personnel of the United Nations Operation in Somalia), S.C. res 794, 47 U.N. SCOR at 63, U.N. Doc. S/RES/794 (1992).

Adopted by the Security Council at its 3145th meeting, on 3 December 1992
The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 733 (1992) of 23 January 1992, 746 (1992) of 17 March 1992, 751 (1992) of 24 April 1992, 767 (1992) of 27 July 1992 and 775 (1992) of 28 August 1992,

Recognizing the unique character of the present situation in Somalia and mindful of its deteriorating, complex and extraordinary nature, requiring an immediate and exceptional response,

Determining that the magnitude of the human tragedy caused by the conflict in Somalia, further exacerbated by the obstacles being created to the distribution of humanitarian assistance, constitutes a threat to international peace and security,

Gravely alarmed by the deterioration of the humanitarian situation in Somalia and underlining the urgent need for the quick delivery of humanitarian assistance in the whole country,

Noting the efforts of the League of Arab States, the Organization of African Unity, and in particular the proposal made by its Chairman at the forty-seventh regular session of the General Assembly for the organization of an international conference in Somalia, and the Organization of Islamic Conference and other regional agencies and arrangements to promote reconciliation and political settlement in Somalia and to address the humanitarian needs of the people of that country,

Commending the ongoing efforts of the United Nations, its specialized agencies and humanitarian organizations and of non-governmental organizations and of States to ensure delivery of humanitarian assistance in Somalia,

Responding to the urgent calls from Somalia for the international community to take measures to ensure the delivery of humanitarian assistance in Somalia,

Expressing grave alarm at continuing reports of widespread violations of international humanitarian law occurring in Somalia, including reports of violence and threats of violence against personnel participating lawfully in impartial humanitarian relief activities; deliberate attacks on non-combatants, relief consignments and vehicles, and medical and relief facilities; and impeding the delivery of food and medical supplies essential for the survival of the civilian population,

Dismayed by the continuation of conditions that impede the delivery of humanitarian supplies to destinations within Somalia, and in particular reports of looting of relief supplies destined for starving people, attacks on aircraft and ships bringing in humanitarian relief supplies, and attacks on the Pakistani UNOSOM contingent in Mogadishu,

Taking note with appreciation of the letters of the Secretary-General of 24 November 1992 (S/24859) and of 29 November 1992 (S/24868),

Sharing the Secretary-General's assessment that the situation in Somalia is intolerable and that it has become necessary to review the basic premises and principles of the United Nations effort in Somalia, and that UNOSOM's existing course would not in present circumstances be an adequate response to the tragedy in Somalia,

Determined to establish as soon as possible the necessary conditions for the delivery of humanitarian assistance wherever needed in Somalia, in conformity with resolutions 751 (1992) and 767 (1992),

Noting the offer by Member States aimed at establishing a secure environment for humanitarian relief operations in Somalia as soon as possible,

Determined further to restore peace, stability and law and order with a view to facilitating the process of a political settlement under the auspices of the United Nations, aimed at national reconciliation in Somalia, and encouraging the Secretary-General and his Special Representative to continue and intensify their work at the national and regional levels to promote these objectives,

Recognizing that the people of Somalia bear ultimate responsibility for national reconciliation and the reconstruction of their own country,

1. Reaffirms its demand that all parties, movements and factions in Somalia immediately cease hostilities, maintain a cease-fire throughout the country, and cooperate with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General as well as with the military forces to be established pursuant to the authorization given in paragraph 10 below in order to promote the process of relief distribution, reconciliation and political settlement in Somalia;

2. Demands that all parties, movements and factions in Somalia take all measures necessary to facilitate the efforts of the United Nations, its specialized agencies and humanitarian organizations to provide urgent humanitarian assistance to the affected population in Somalia;

3. Also demands that all parties, movements and factions in Somalia take all measures necessary to ensure the safety of United Nations and its, all other personnel engaged in the delivery of humanitarian assistance, including the military forces to be established pursuant to the authorization given in paragraph 10 below;

4. Further demands that all parties, movements and factions in Somalia immediately cease and desist from all breaches of international humanitarian law including from actions such as those described above;
5. Strongly condemns all violations of international humanitarian law occurring in Somalia, including in particular the deliberate impeding of the delivery of food and medical supplies essential for the survival of the civilian population, and affirms that those who commit or order the commission of such acts will be held individually responsible in respect of such acts;
6. Decides that the operations and the further deployment of the 3,500 personnel of the United Nations Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM) authorized by paragraph 3 of resolution 775 (1992) should proceed at the discretion of the Secretary-General in the light of his assessment of conditions on the ground; and requests him to keep the Council informed and to make such recommendations as may be appropriate for the fulfilment of its mandate where conditions permit;
7. Endorses the recommendation by the Secretary-General in his letter of 29 November 1992 (S/24868) that action under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations should be taken in order to establish a secure environment for humanitarian relief operations in Somalia as soon as possible;
8. Welcomes the offer by a Member State described in the Secretary-General's letter to the Council of 29 November 1992 (S/24868) concerning the establishment of an operation to create such a secure environment;
9. Welcomes also offers by other Member States to participate in that operation;
10. Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, authorizes the Secretary-General and Member States cooperating to implement the offer referred to in paragraph 8 above to use all necessary means to establish as soon as possible a secure environment for humanitarian relief operations in Somalia;
11. Calls on all Member States which are in a position to do so to provide military forces and to make additional contributions, in cash or in kind, in accordance with paragraph 10 above and requests the Secretary-General to establish a fund through which the contributions, where appropriate, could be channelled to the States or operations concerned;
12. Authorizes the Secretary-General and the Member States concerned to make the necessary arrangements for the unified command and control of the forces involved, which will reflect the offer referred to in paragraph 8 above;
13. Requests the Secretary-General and the Member States acting under paragraph 10 above to establish appropriate mechanisms for coordination between the United Nations and their military forces;

14. Decides to appoint an ad hoc commission composed of members of the Security Council to report to the Council on the implementation of this resolution;
15. Invites the Secretary-General to attach a small UNOSOM liaison staff to the Field Headquarters of the unified command;
16. Acting under Chapters VII and VIII of the Charter, calls upon States, nationally or through regional agencies or arrangements, to use such measures as may be necessary to ensure strict implementation of paragraph 5 of the resolution 733 (1992);
17. Requests all States, in particular those in the region, to provide appropriate support for the actions undertaken by States, nationally or through regional agencies or arrangements, pursuant to this and other relevant resolutions;
18. Requests the Secretary-General and, as appropriate, the States concerned to report to the Council on a regular basis, the first such report to be made no later than fifteen days after the adoption of this resolution, on the implementation of this resolution and the attainment of the objective of establishing a secure environment so as to enable the Council to make the necessary decision for a prompt transition to continued peace-keeping operations;
19. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a plan to the Council initially within fifteen days after the adoption of this resolution to ensure that UNOSOM will be able to fulfil its mandate upon the withdrawal of the unified command;
20. Invites the Secretary-General and his Special Representative to continue their efforts to achieve a political settlement in Somalia;
21. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.



Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/RES/814 (1993)*
26 March 1993

RESOLUTION 814 (1993)

Adopted by the Security Council at its 3188th meeting,
on 26 March 1993

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 733 (1992) of 23 January 1992, 746 (1992) of 17 March 1992, 751 (1992) of 24 April 1992, 767 (1992) of 27 July 1992, 775 (1992) of 28 August 1992 and 794 (1992) of 3 December 1992,

Bearing in mind General Assembly resolution 47/167 of 18 December 1992,

Commending the efforts of Member States acting pursuant to resolution 794 (1992) to establish a secure environment for humanitarian relief operations in Somalia,

Acknowledging the need for a prompt, smooth and phased transition from the Unified Task Force (UNITAF) to the expanded United Nations Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM II),

Regretting the continuing incidents of violence in Somalia and the threat they pose to the reconciliation process,

Deploing the acts of violence against persons engaging in humanitarian efforts on behalf of the United Nations, States, and non-governmental organizations,

Noting with deep regret and concern the continuing reports of widespread violations of international humanitarian law and the general absence of the rule of law in Somalia,

Recognizing that the people of Somalia bear the ultimate responsibility for national reconciliation and reconstruction of their own country,

* Reissued for technical reasons.

Acknowledging the fundamental importance of a comprehensive and effective programme for disarming Somali parties, including movements and factions,

Noting the need for continued humanitarian relief assistance and for the rehabilitation of Somalia's political institutions and economy,

Concerned that the crippling famine and drought in Somalia, compounded by the civil strife, have caused massive destruction to the means of production and the natural and human resources of that country,

Expressing its appreciation to the Organization of African Unity, the League of Arab States, the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the Non-Aligned Movement for their cooperation with, and support of, the efforts of the United Nations in Somalia,

Further expressing its appreciation to all Member States which have made contributions to the Fund established pursuant to paragraph 11 of resolution 794 (1992)' and to all those who have provided humanitarian assistance to Somalia,

Commending the efforts, in difficult circumstances, of the initial United Nations Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM) established pursuant to resolution 751 (1992),

Expressing its appreciation for the invaluable assistance the neighbouring countries have been providing to the international community in its efforts to restore peace and security in Somalia and to host large numbers of refugees displaced by the conflict and taking note of the difficulties caused to them due to the presence of refugees in their territories,

Convinced that the restoration of law and order throughout Somalia would contribute to humanitarian relief operations, reconciliation and political settlement, as well as to the rehabilitation of Somalia's political institutions and economy,

Convinced also of the need for broad-based consultations and deliberations to achieve reconciliation, agreement on the setting up of transitional government institutions and consensus on basic principles and steps leading to the establishment of representative democratic institutions,

Recognizing that the re-establishment of local and regional administrative institutions is essential to the restoration of domestic tranquillity,

Encouraging the Secretary-General and his Special Representative to continue and intensify their work at the national, regional and local levels, including and encouraging broad participation by all sectors of Somali society, to promote the process of political settlement and national reconciliation and to assist the people of Somalia in rehabilitating their political institutions and economy,

/...

Expressing its readiness to assist the people of Somalia, as appropriate, on a local, regional or national level, to participate in free and fair elections, with a view towards achieving and implementing a political settlement,

Welcoming the progress made at the United Nations-sponsored Informal Preparatory Meeting on Somali Political Reconciliation in Addis Ababa from 4 to 15 January 1993, in particular the conclusion at that meeting of three agreements by the Somali parties, including movements and factions, and welcoming also any progress made at the Conference on National Reconciliation which began in Addis Ababa on 15 March 1993,

Emphasizing the need for the Somali people, including movements and factions, to show the political will to achieve security, reconciliation and peace,

Noting the reports of States concerned of 17 December 1992 (S/24976) and 19 January 1993 (S/25126) and of the Secretary-General of 19 December 1992 (S/24992) and 26 January 1993 (S/25168) on the implementation of resolution 794 (1992),

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General of 3 March 1993 (S/25354 and Add.1 and 2),

Welcoming the intention of the Secretary-General to seek maximum economy and efficiency and to keep the size of the United Nations presence, both military and civilian, to the minimum necessary to fulfil its mandate,

Determining that the situation in Somalia continues to threaten peace and security in the region,

A

1. Approves the report of the Secretary-General of 3 March 1993;
2. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for convening the Conference on National Reconciliation for Somalia in accordance with the agreements reached during the Informal Preparatory Meeting on Somali Political Reconciliation in Addis Ababa in January 1993 and for the progress achieved towards political reconciliation in Somalia, and also for his efforts to ensure that, as appropriate, all Somalis, including movements, factions, community leaders, women, professionals, intellectuals, elders and other representative groups are suitably represented at such conferences;
3. Welcomes the convening of the Third United Nations Coordination Meeting for Humanitarian Assistance for Somalia in Addis Ababa from 11 to 13 March 1993 and the willingness expressed by Governments through this process to contribute to relief and rehabilitation efforts in Somalia, where and when possible;

/...

4. Requests the Secretary-General, through his Special Representative, and with assistance, as appropriate, from all relevant United Nations entities, offices and specialized agencies, to provide humanitarian and other assistance to the people of Somalia in rehabilitating their political institutions and economy and promoting political settlement and national reconciliation, in accordance with the recommendations contained in his report of 3 March 1993, including in particular:

(a) To assist in the provision of relief and in the economic rehabilitation of Somalia, based on an assessment of clear, prioritized needs, and taking into account, as appropriate, the 1993 Relief and Rehabilitation Programme for Somalia prepared by the United Nations Department of Humanitarian Affairs;

(b) To assist in the repatriation of refugees and displaced persons within Somalia;

(c) To assist the people of Somalia to promote and advance political reconciliation, through broad participation by all sectors of Somali society, and the re-establishment of national and regional institutions and civil administration in the entire country;

(d) To assist in the re-establishment of Somali police, as appropriate at the local, regional or national level, to assist in the restoration and maintenance of peace, stability and law and order, including in the investigation and facilitating the prosecution of serious violations of international humanitarian law;

(e) To assist the people of Somalia in the development of a coherent and integrated programme for the removal of mines throughout Somalia;

(f) To develop appropriate public information activities in support of the United Nations activities in Somalia;

(g) To create conditions under which Somali civil society may have a role, at every level, in the process of political reconciliation and in the formulation and realization of rehabilitation and reconstruction programmes;

B

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

5. Decides to expand the size of the UNOSOM force and its mandate in accordance with the recommendations contained in paragraphs 56-88 of the report of the Secretary-General of 3 March 1993, and the provisions of this resolution;

6. Authorizes the mandate for the expanded UNOSOM (UNOSOM II) for an initial period through 31 October 1993, unless previously renewed by the Security Council;

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7. Emphasizes the crucial importance of disarmament and the urgent need to build on the efforts of UNITAF in accordance with paragraphs 56-69 of the report of the Secretary-General of 3 March 1993;

8. Demands that all Somali parties, including movements and factions, comply fully with the commitments they have undertaken in the agreements they concluded at the Informal Preparatory Meeting on Somali Political Reconciliation in Addis Ababa, and in particular with their Agreement on Implementing the Cease-fire and on Modalities of Disarmament (S/25168, annex III);

9. Further demands that all Somali parties, including movements and factions, take all measures to ensure the safety of the personnel of the United Nations and its agencies as well as the staff of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations engaged in providing humanitarian and other assistance to the people of Somalia in rehabilitating their political institutions and economy and promoting political settlement and national reconciliation;

10. Requests the Secretary-General to support from within Somalia the implementation of the arms embargo established by resolution 733 (1992), utilizing as available and appropriate the UNOSOM II forces authorized by this resolution, and to report on this subject, with any recommendations regarding more effective measures if necessary, to the Security Council;

11. Calls upon all States, in particular neighbouring States, to cooperate in the implementation of the arms embargo established by resolution 733 (1992);

12. Requests the Secretary-General to provide security, as appropriate, to assist in the repatriation of refugees and the assisted resettlement of displaced persons, utilizing UNOSOM II forces, paying particular attention to those areas where major instability continues to threaten peace and security in the region;

13. Reiterates its demand that all Somali parties, including movements and factions, immediately cease and desist from all breaches of international humanitarian law and reaffirms that those responsible for such acts be held individually accountable;

14. Requests the Secretary-General, through his Special Representative, to direct the Force Commander of UNOSOM II to assume responsibility for the consolidation, expansion and maintenance of a secure environment throughout Somalia, taking account of the particular circumstances in each locality, on an expedited basis in accordance with the recommendations contained in his report of 3 March 1993, and in this regard to organize a prompt, smooth and phased transition from UNITAF to UNOSOM II;

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C

15. Requests the Secretary-General to maintain the fund established pursuant to resolution 794 (1992) for the additional purpose of receiving contributions for maintenance of UNOSOM II forces following the departure of UNITAF forces and for the establishment of Somali police, and calls on Member States to make contributions to this fund, in addition to their assessed contributions;

16. Expresses appreciation to the United Nations agencies, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and the ICRC for their contributions and assistance and requests the Secretary-General to ask them to continue to extend financial, material and technical support to the Somali people in all regions of the country;

17. Requests the Secretary-General to seek, as appropriate, pledges and contributions from States and others to assist in financing the rehabilitation of the political institutions and economy of Somalia;

18. Requests the Secretary-General to keep the Security Council fully informed on action taken to implement the present resolution, in particular to submit as soon as possible a report to the Council containing recommendations for establishment of Somali police forces and thereafter to report no later than every ninety days on the progress achieved in accomplishing the objectives set out in the present resolution;

19. Decides to conduct a formal review of the progress towards accomplishing the purposes of the present resolution no later than 31 October 1993;

20. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.



Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/RES/837 (1993)
6 June 1993

RESOLUTION 837 (1993)

Adopted by the Security Council at its 3229th meeting,
on 6 June 1993

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 733 (1992) of 23 January 1992, 746 (1992) of 17 March 1992, 751 (1992) of 24 April 1992, 767 (1992) of 27 July 1992, 775 (1992) of 28 August 1992, 794 (1992) of 3 December 1992 and 814 (1993) of 26 March 1993,

Bearing in mind General Assembly resolution 47/167 of 18 December 1992,

Gravely alarmed at the premeditated armed attacks launched by forces apparently belonging to the United Somali Congress (USC/SNA) against the personnel of the United Nations Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM II) on 5 June 1993,

Strongly condemning such actions, which directly undermine international efforts aimed at the restoration of peace and normalcy in Somalia,

Expressing outrage at the loss of life as a result of these criminal attacks,

Reaffirming its commitment to assist the people of Somalia in re-establishing conditions of normal life,

Stressing that the international community is involved in Somalia in order to help the people of Somalia who have suffered untold miseries due to years of civil strife in that country,

Acknowledging the fundamental importance of completing the comprehensive and effective programme for disarming all Somali parties, including movements and factions,

Convinced that the restoration of law and order throughout Somalia would contribute to humanitarian relief operations, reconciliation and political settlement, as well as to the rehabilitation of Somalia's political institutions and economy,

Condemning strongly the use of radio broadcasts, in particular by the USC/SNA, to incite attacks against United Nations personnel,

Recalling the statement made by its President on 31 March 1993 (S/25493) concerning the safety of United Nations forces and personnel deployed in conditions of strife and committed to consider promptly measures appropriate to the particular circumstances to ensure that persons responsible for attacks and other acts of violence against United Nations forces and personnel are held to account for their actions,

Taking note of the information provided to the Council by the Secretary-General on 6 June 1993,

Determining that the situation in Somalia continues to threaten peace and security in the region,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. Strongly condemns the unprovoked armed attacks against the personnel of UNOSOM II on 5 June 1993, which appear to have been part of a calculated and premeditated series of cease-fire violations to prevent by intimidation UNOSOM II from carrying out its mandate as provided for in resolution 814 (1993);

2. Expresses its condolences to the Government and people of Pakistan and the families of the UNOSOM II personnel who have lost their lives;

3. Re-emphasizes the crucial importance of the early implementation of the disarmament of all Somali parties, including movements and factions, in accordance with paragraphs 56-69 of the report of the Secretary-General of 3 March 1993 (S/25354), and of neutralizing radio broadcasting systems that contribute to the violence and attacks directed against UNOSOM II;

4. Demands once again that all Somali parties, including movements and factions, comply fully with the commitments they have undertaken in the agreements they concluded at the informal Preparatory Meeting on Somali Political Reconciliation in Addis Ababa, and in particular with their Agreement on Implementing the Cease-fire and on Modalities of Disarmament (S/25168, annex III);

5. Reaffirms that the Secretary-General is authorized under resolution 814 (1993) to take all necessary measures against all those responsible for the armed attacks referred to in paragraph 1 above, including against those responsible for publicly inciting such attacks, to establish the effective authority of UNOSOM II throughout Somalia, including to secure the investigation of their actions and their arrest and detention for prosecution, trial and punishment;

6. Requests the Secretary-General urgently to inquire into the incident, with particular emphasis on the role of those factional leaders involved;

7. Encourages the rapid and accelerated deployment of all UNOSOM II contingents to meet the full requirements of 28,000 men, all ranks, as well as

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equipment, as indicated in the Secretary-General's report of 3 March 1993 (S/25354);

8. Urges Member States to contribute, on an emergency basis, military support and transportation, including armoured personnel carriers, tanks and attack helicopters, to provide UNOSOM II the capability appropriately to confront and deter armed attacks directed against it in the accomplishment of its mandate;

9. Further requests the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Council on the implementation of the present resolution, if possible within seven days from the date of its adoption;

10. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.



Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/RES/897 (1994)
4 February 1994

RESOLUTION 897 (1994)

Adopted by the Security Council at its 3334th meeting,
on 4 February 1994

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolution 733 (1992) of 23 January 1992 and all subsequent relevant resolutions,

Reaffirming the decision taken in resolution 886 (1993) of 18 November 1993 to continue UNOSOM II up to 31 May 1994,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 6 January 1994 (S/1994/12),

Stressing the importance the Council attaches to the Somali parties fulfilling in good faith all obligations and agreements to which they commit themselves, and affirming once again that the General Agreement signed in Addis Ababa on 8 January 1993 and the Addis Ababa Agreement of the First Session of the Conference on National Reconciliation in Somalia signed on 27 March 1993 ("the Addis Ababa Agreements") constitute the basis for the resolution of the problems in Somalia,

Bearing in mind respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Somalia in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and recognizing that the people of Somalia bear the ultimate responsibility for setting up viable national political institutions and for reconstructing their country,

Expressing serious concern at reports that Somali factions are re-arming and that a troop build-up is taking place in some regions of Somalia,

Condemning the continued incidents in Somalia of fighting and banditry and in particular condemning violence and armed attacks against persons engaged in humanitarian and peace-keeping efforts,

Emphasizing the crucial importance of disarmament by all parties in achieving lasting peace and stability in Somalia,

Paying tribute to the peace-keepers and humanitarian personnel of several countries killed or injured while serving in Somalia and, in this context, re-emphasizing the importance the Council attaches to the safety and security of United Nations and other personnel engaged in humanitarian relief and peace-keeping throughout Somalia,

Affirming the importance of establishing, by the Somali people, of representative district and regional councils and of a transitional national council, as well as the importance of a re-established police force and a judicial system for the restoration of public order throughout Somalia,

Welcoming the efforts made at the Fourth Humanitarian Conference at Addis Ababa and reaffirming the commitment of the international community to assist the Somali people to attain political reconciliation and reconstruction,

Welcoming also political contacts and consultations between representatives of various parties in Somalia with a view to finding solutions to outstanding matters and disputes among them and promoting the process of political reconciliation,

Commending and supporting the ongoing diplomatic efforts being made by international and regional organizations and Member States, in particular those in the region, to assist United Nations efforts to persuade Somali parties to reach a political settlement,

Reaffirming the objective that UNOSOM II complete its mission by March 1995,

Determining that the situation in Somalia continues to threaten peace and security and having regard to the exceptional circumstances, including in particular absence of a government in Somalia, and acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. Welcomes the report of the Secretary-General (S/1994/12);
2. Approves the Secretary-General's recommendation for the continuation of UNOSOM II, as set out in particular in paragraph 57 of his report, with a revised mandate for the following:
 - (a) Encouraging and assisting the Somali parties in implementing the "Addis Ababa Agreements", in particular in their cooperative efforts to achieve disarmament and to respect the cease-fire;
 - (b) Protecting major ports and airports and essential infrastructure and safeguarding the lines of communications vital to the provision of humanitarian relief and reconstruction assistance;
 - (c) Continuing its efforts to provide humanitarian relief to all in need throughout the country;
 - (d) Assisting in the reorganization of the Somali police and judicial system;

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(e) Helping with the repatriation and resettlement of refugees and displaced persons;

(f) Assisting also in the ongoing political process in Somalia, which should culminate in the installation of a democratically elected government;

(g) Providing protection for the personnel, installations and equipment of the United Nations and its agencies, as well as of non-governmental organizations providing humanitarian relief and reconstruction assistance;

3. Authorizes the gradual reduction of UNOSOM II to a force level of up to 22,000, and necessary support elements, such force level to be reviewed at the next renewal of the mandate;

4. Underlines, in this context, the vital importance of placing at the disposal of UNOSOM II the necessary material means and military assets required to enable it to discharge its responsibilities in an effective manner as well as effectively to defend its personnel in case of armed attack;

5. Approves also giving priority to directing international reconstruction resources to those regions where security is being re-established and to local Somali institutions which are prepared to cooperate with the international community in setting development priorities in accordance with the Declaration of the Fourth Humanitarian Conference in Addis Ababa as set forth in paragraphs 23 and 24 of the Secretary-General's report;

6. Underlines the importance that the Council attaches to demining and requests the Secretary-General to make arrangements to ensure the start of demining operations as soon as possible wherever conditions permit;

7. Calls upon all parties in Somalia to cooperate fully with UNOSOM II and respect the cease-fire arrangements and other commitments entered into by them;

8. Demands that all Somali parties refrain from any acts of intimidation or violence against personnel engaged in humanitarian or peace-keeping work in Somalia;

9. Reaffirms the obligations of States to implement fully the embargo on all deliveries of weapons and military equipment to Somalia imposed by paragraph 5 of resolution 733 (1992);

10. Commends the Secretary-General, his Special Representative and the personnel of UNOSOM II for their efforts in improving the conditions of the Somali people and in encouraging the process of political reconciliation, rehabilitation and reconstruction;

11. Expresses its appreciation to those Member States which have contributed troops or provided logistical or other assistance to UNOSOM II or have offered to do so, and encourages those who are in a position to do so to contribute, on an urgent basis, troops, civilian personnel, equipment, and financial and logistical support so as to enhance UNOSOM II's capability to carry out its mandate;

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12. Expresses also its appreciation to those States which have contributed humanitarian assistance or have supported the Somali Justice Programmes and encourages further such contributions on an urgent basis;

13. Requests the Secretary-General to consider, in consultation with the Organization of African Unity and the League of Arab States, establishing contacts with the Somali parties with the view to arriving at an agreed timetable for implementing the "Addis Ababa Agreements" including the objective of completing the process by March 1995;

14. Further requests the Secretary-General to submit to it, as soon as the situation warrants, and in any case in good time before 31 May 1994, a report on the situation in Somalia and the implementation of this resolution;

15. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.



Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/RES/954 (1994)
4 November 1994

RESOLUTION 954 (1994)

Adopted by the Security Council at its 3447th meeting,
on 4 November 1994

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolution 733 (1992) of 23 January 1992 and all other relevant resolutions,

Noting with appreciation the work of the Security Council's mission in transmitting directly to Somalia's political parties the views of the Council on the situation in Somalia and on the future of the United Nations in that country,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General dated 17 September 1994 (S/1994/1068) and 14 October 1994 (S/1994/1166), and the oral report of the Security Council's mission to Somalia given on 31 October 1994,

Paying tribute to the thousands of personnel of the United Nations Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM), and to the Unified Task Force (UNITAF) as well as humanitarian relief personnel who have served in Somalia, and honouring, in particular, those who have sacrificed their lives in this service,

Noting that hundreds of thousands of human lives have been rescued from famine in Somalia through the efforts of the United Nations and the international community,

Commending the efforts of the special representatives of the Secretary-General to bring Somali factions together in national reconciliation,

Reaffirming that the people of Somalia bear the ultimate responsibility for achieving national reconciliation and bringing peace to Somalia,

Convinced that only a genuinely inclusive approach to political reconciliation would provide for a lasting political settlement and re-emergence of a civil society in Somalia,

Recalling that the date already foreseen for termination of the current United Nations Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM II) is the end of March 1995,

Recognizing that the lack of progress in the Somali peace process and in national reconciliation, in particular the lack of sufficient cooperation from the Somali parties over security issues, has fundamentally undermined the United Nations objectives in Somalia and, in these circumstances, continuation of UNOSOM II beyond March 1995 cannot be justified,

Recognizing further that termination of the mandate of UNOSOM II by the end of March 1995 implies a secure and orderly phasing out of its military component in advance of that date,

Noting the assurances of cooperation and non-interference with such withdrawal received from all Somali parties during the Council's mission to Somalia,

Re-emphasizing the importance the Council attaches to the safety and security of United Nations and other personnel engaged in humanitarian relief and peace-keeping in Somalia,

Underlining particularly, in this context, the overriding need for all possible measures and precautions to be taken to ensure that UNOSOM II does not suffer any casualties in the process of withdrawal,

Emphasizing its willingness to encourage the Secretary-General to sustain a facilitating or mediating political role for Somalia beyond March 1995 if that is what the Somalis want and if the Somali parties are willing to cooperate with the United Nations,

Concerned that the United Nations should continue to work with regional organizations, in particular the Organization of African Unity (OAU), the League of Arab States, and the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC), and with the Governments of neighbouring countries to promote reconciliation in Somalia and the re-emergence of a civil society there,

Recognizing also the impact that the situation in Somalia has had on neighbouring countries including, in particular, flows of refugees,

Noting also that the United Nations will do its best to sustain humanitarian activities in Somalia and to encourage non-governmental organizations to do likewise, but that their ability to do so will depend almost entirely on the degree of cooperation and security offered by Somali parties,

Confident of the willingness of the United Nations to remain ready to provide through its various agencies rehabilitation and reconstruction assistance, including assistance to the police and judiciary to the extent that the situation in Somalia develops in such a way as to make that practicable,

Noting further the interest of humanitarian agencies and non-governmental organizations in cooperating with the United Nations after the withdrawal of UNOSOM II in transitional arrangements for mutual assistance,

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Determining that the situation in Somalia continues to threaten peace and security, and having regard to the exceptional circumstances including, in particular, the absence of a government in Somalia, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. Decides to extend the mandate of UNOSOM II for a final period until 31 March 1995;

2. Affirms that the primary purpose of UNOSOM II until its termination is to facilitate political reconciliation in Somalia;

3. Welcomes the intention of the Secretary-General, expressed in paragraph 23 of his report dated 14 October 1994, to continue throughout the period of the mandate of UNOSOM II, and even afterwards, the efforts of his special representative to help the Somali parties achieve national reconciliation;

4. Urges all Somali factions to negotiate as soon as possible an effective cease-fire and the formation of a transitional government of national unity;

5. Decides that every effort should be made to withdraw all UNOSOM II military forces and assets from Somalia in a secure and orderly manner as soon as possible, as described in the Secretary-General's report dated 14 October 1994, before the expiry date of the current mandate of UNOSOM II and without compromising on the paramount need of ensuring the safety of UNOSOM II personnel;

6. Authorizes UNOSOM II military forces to take those actions necessary to protect the UNOSOM II mission and the withdrawal of UNOSOM II personnel and assets, and, to the extent that the Force Commander deems it practicable and consistent, in the context of withdrawal, to protect personnel of relief organizations;

7. Emphasizes the responsibility of the Somali parties for the security and safety of UNOSOM II and other personnel engaged in humanitarian activities and in this context strongly demands that all parties in Somalia refrain from any acts of intimidation or violence against such personnel;

8. Requests Member States to provide assistance in the withdrawal of all UNOSOM II military forces and assets, including vehicles, weapons, and other equipment;

9. Requests that the Secretary-General keep the Council informed about the progress of the withdrawal process;

10. Invites the Organization of African Unity, the League of Arab States and the Organization of the Islamic Conference to continue their efforts in cooperation with the United Nations in the search for lasting peace in Somalia;

11. Calls upon all Member States, in particular the neighbouring States, to continue to provide support for all Somali efforts towards genuine peace and

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national reconciliation and to refrain from any action capable of exacerbating the conflict situation in Somalia;

12. Reiterates the need for the observance and strict monitoring of the general and complete embargo on all deliveries of weapons and military equipment to Somalia, as decided in paragraph 5 of resolution 733 (1992) and in this regard requests the Committee established by resolution 751 (1992) of 24 April 1992 to fulfil its mandate as described in paragraph 11 of that resolution, in particular to seek the cooperation of neighbouring States for the effective implementation of this embargo;

13. Further requests the Secretary-General to continue to monitor the situation in Somalia and to the extent possible to keep the Security Council informed in particular about developments affecting the humanitarian situation, the security situation for humanitarian personnel in Somalia, repatriation of refugees and impacts on neighbouring countries; and to report to the Security Council before 31 March 1995 on the situation in Somalia and to submit suggestions concerning the role that the United Nations could play in Somalia beyond that date;

14. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.



Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/RES/846 (1993)
22 June 1993

RESOLUTION 846 (1993)

Adopted by the Security Council at its 3244th meeting,
on 22 June 1993

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolution 812 (1993) of 12 March 1993,

Taking note of the interim report of the Secretary-General dated 20 May 1993 (S/25810 and Add.1),

Also taking note of the requests of the Governments of Rwanda and Uganda for the deployment of United Nations observers along their common border as a temporary confidence-building measure (S/25355, S/25356, S/25797),

Emphasizing the need to prevent the resumption of fighting in Rwanda that could have adverse consequences on the situation in Rwanda and on international peace and security,

Stressing the need for a negotiated political solution, in the framework of the agreements to be signed by the parties in Arusha, in order to put an end to the conflict in Rwanda,

Paying tribute to the efforts of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania to promote such a political solution,

Taking note of the joint request of the Government of Rwanda and the Rwandese Patriotic Front (RPF) concerning the establishment of a neutral international force in Rwanda (S/25951),

Stressing the importance of the ongoing negotiations in Arusha between the Government of Rwanda and the RPF, and expressing its readiness to consider assistance to the OAU in the implementation of the agreements as soon as they are signed,

1. Welcomes with appreciation the report of the Secretary-General (S/25810 and Add.1);

2. Decides to establish the United Nations Observer Mission Uganda - Rwanda (UNOMUR) that will be deployed on the Ugandan side of the border, for an initial period of six months, as set out in the report of the Secretary-General (S/25810 and Add.1), and subject to review every six months;

3. Decides that UNOMUR shall monitor the Uganda/Rwanda border to verify that no military assistance reaches Rwanda, focus being put primarily in this regard on transit or transport, by roads or tracks which could accommodate vehicles, of lethal weapons and ammunition across the border, as well as any other material which could be of military use;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to conclude with the Government of Uganda, before the full deployment of UNOMUR, a status of mission agreement including the safety, cooperation and support the Government of Uganda will provide to UNOMUR;

5. Approves the dispatching of an advance party within fifteen days of the adoption of this resolution or as soon as possible after the conclusion of the status of mission agreement and the full deployment within thirty days of the arrival of the advance party;

6. Urges the Government of Rwanda and the RPF strictly to respect the rules of international humanitarian law;

7. Further urges the Government of Rwanda and the RPF to refrain from any action that could contribute to tension;

8. Welcomes the decision of the Secretary-General to support the peace efforts of the OAU by putting two military experts at its disposal with a view to assisting the Neutral Military Observer Group (NMOG), in particular through logistic expertise to help expedite deployment of the enlarged NMOG to Rwanda;

9. Urges the Government of Rwanda and the RPF to conclude quickly a comprehensive peace agreement;

10. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Council on the results of the Arusha peace talks;

11. Further requests the Secretary-General to report on the contribution the United Nations could make to assist the OAU in the implementation of the above-mentioned agreement and to begin contingency planning in the event that the Council decides such a contribution is needed;

12. Also requests the Secretary-General to report to the Council on the implementation of the present resolution within sixty days of the deployment of UNOMUR;

13. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.



Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/RES/872 (1993)
5 October 1993

RESOLUTION 872 (1993)

Adopted by the Security Council at its 3288th meeting,
on 5 October 1993

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 812 (1993) of 12 March 1993 and 846 (1993) of 22 June 1993,

Reaffirming also its resolution 868 (1993) of 29 September 1993 on the security of United Nations operations,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 24 September 1993 (S/26488 and Add.1),

Welcoming the signing of the Arusha Peace Agreement (including its Protocols) on 4 August 1993 and urging the parties to continue to comply fully with it,

Noting the conclusion of the Secretary-General that in order to enable the United Nations to carry out its mandate successfully and effectively, the full cooperation of the parties with one another and with the Organization is required,

Stressing the urgency of the deployment of an international neutral force in Rwanda, as underlined both by the Government of the Republic of Rwanda and by the Rwandese Patriotic Front and as reaffirmed by their joint delegation in New York,

Paying tribute to the role played by the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and by the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania in the conclusion of the Arusha Peace Agreement,

Resolved that the United Nations should, at the request of the parties and under peaceful conditions with the full cooperation of all the parties, make its full contribution to the implementation of the Arusha Peace Agreement,

1. Welcomes the report of the Secretary-General (S/26488);

2. Decides to establish a peace-keeping operation under the name "United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda" (UNAMIR) for a period of six months subject to the proviso that it will be extended beyond the initial ninety days only upon a review by the Council based on a report from the Secretary-General as to whether or not substantive progress has been made towards the implementation of the Arusha Peace Agreement;

3. Decides that, drawing from the Secretary-General's recommendations, UNAMIR shall have the following mandate:

(a) To contribute to the security of the city of Kigali inter alia within a weapons-secure area established by the parties in and around the city;

(b) To monitor observance of the cease-fire agreement, which calls for the establishment of cantonment and assembly zones and the demarcation of the new demilitarized zone and other demilitarization procedures;

(c) To monitor the security situation during the final period of the transitional government's mandate, leading up to the elections;

(d) To assist with mine clearance, primarily through training programmes;

(e) To investigate at the request of the parties or on its own initiative instances of alleged non-compliance with the provisions of the Arusha Peace Agreement relating to the integration of the armed forces, and pursue any such instances with the parties responsible and report thereon as appropriate to the Secretary-General;

(f) To monitor the process of repatriation of Rwandese refugees and resettlement of displaced persons to verify that it is carried out in a safe and orderly manner;

(g) To assist in the coordination of humanitarian assistance activities in conjunction with relief operations;

(h) To investigate and report on incidents regarding the activities of the gendarmerie and police;

4. Approves the Secretary-General's proposal that the United Nations Observer Mission Uganda-Rwanda (UNOMUR) established by resolution 846 (1993) should be integrated within UNAMIR;

5. Welcomes the efforts and the cooperation of the OAU in helping to implement the Arusha Peace Agreement, in particular the integration of the Neutral Military Observer Group (NMOG II) within UNAMIR;

6. Further approves the Secretary-General's proposal that the deployment and withdrawal of UNAMIR should be carried out in stages and notes in this connection that UNAMIR's mandate, if extended, is expected to terminate following national elections and the installation of a new government in Rwanda,

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events which are scheduled to occur by October 1995, but no later than December 1995;

7. Authorizes the Secretary-General, in this context, to deploy the first contingent, at the level specified by the Secretary-General's report, to Kigali for an initial period of six months, in the shortest possible time, which, when fully in place, will permit the establishment of the transitional institutions and implementation of the other relevant provisions of the Arusha Peace Agreement;

8. Invites the Secretary-General, in the context of the report referred to in paragraph 2 above, also to report on the progress of UNAMIR following its initial deployment, and resolves to review as appropriate, on the basis of that report and as part of the review referred to in paragraph 2 above, the requirement for further deployments in the scale and composition recommended by the Secretary-General in his report (S/26488);

9. Invites the Secretary-General to consider ways of reducing the total maximum strength of UNAMIR, in particular through phased deployment without thereby affecting the capacity of UNAMIR to carry out its mandate, and requests the Secretary-General in planning and executing the phased deployment of UNAMIR to seek economies and to report regularly on what is achieved in this regard;

10. Welcomes the intention of the Secretary-General to appoint a Special Representative who would lead UNAMIR in the field and exercise authority over all its elements;

11. Urges the parties to implement the Arusha Peace Agreement in good faith;

12. Also requests the Secretary-General to conclude expeditiously an agreement on the status of the operation, and all personnel engaged in the operation in Rwanda, to come into force as near as possible to the outset of the operation and no later than thirty days after the adoption of this resolution;

13. Demands that the parties take all appropriate steps to ensure the security and safety of the operation and personnel engaged in the operation;

14. Urges Member States, United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations to provide and intensify their economic, financial and humanitarian assistance in favour of the Rwandese population and of the democratization process in Rwanda;

15. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.



Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/RES/912 (1994)
21 April 1994

RESOLUTION 912 (1994)

Adopted by the Security Council at its 3368th meeting,
on 21 April 1994

The Security Council,

Reaffirming all its previous resolutions on the situation in Rwanda, in particular its resolution 872 (1993) of 5 October 1993 by which it established the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR),

Recalling its resolution 909 (1994) of 5 April 1994, which extended the mandate of UNAMIR until 29 July 1994 with a six-week review provision on the understanding that progress would be made in establishing the transitional institutions provided for under the Arusha Peace Agreement between the Government of Rwanda and the Rwandese Patriotic Front,

Recalling also its statement of 7 April 1994 (S/PRST/1994/16) which, inter alia, reaffirmed its commitment to the Arusha Peace Agreement and urged all parties to implement it fully,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General dated 20 April 1994 (S/1994/470),

Stressing that the Arusha Peace Agreement remains central to the peace process in Rwanda,

Expressing deep regret at the failure of the parties to implement fully the provisions of the Arusha Peace Agreement, particularly those provisions relating to the cease-fire,

Recognizing the initiatives made by the late Presidents of Rwanda and Burundi towards resolving the problems in their countries through peaceful means and in collaboration with regional leaders,

Shocked at the tragic incident that resulted in the deaths of the Presidents of Rwanda and Burundi on 6 April 1994,

Appalled at the ensuing large-scale violence in Rwanda, which has resulted in the death of thousands of innocent civilians, including women and children, the displacement of a significant number of the Rwandese population, including those who sought refuge with UNAMIR, and the significant increase in refugees to neighbouring countries,

Deeply concerned by continuing fighting, looting, banditry and the breakdown of law and order, particularly in Kigali,

Stressing the need for all countries to avoid any action that might exacerbate the situation in Rwanda,

Expressing its deep concern for the safety and security of UNAMIR and other United Nations personnel, and personnel of non-governmental organizations who are assisting in implementing the peace process and in distributing humanitarian relief,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General dated 20 April 1994;
2. Expresses regret at the tragic incident in which the Presidents of Rwanda and Burundi lost their lives, and reiterates its invitation to the Secretary-General to report to the Council as requested in its statement of 7 April 1994;
3. Expresses regret also at the ensuing violence which has claimed the lives of the Prime Minister, Cabinet Ministers, Government officials and thousands of other civilians;
4. Condemns the ongoing violence in Rwanda, particularly in Kigali, which endangers the lives and safety of the civilian population;
5. Strongly condemns the attacks against UNAMIR and other United Nations personnel leading to the deaths of and injury to several UNAMIR personnel and calls upon all concerned to put an end to these acts of violence and to respect fully international humanitarian law;
6. Demands an immediate cessation of hostilities between the forces of the Government of Rwanda and the Rwandese Patriotic Front and for an end to the mindless violence and carnage which are engulfing Rwanda;
7. Commends the active role of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and of the Force Commander to bring about a cease-fire and to mediate between the parties in order to bring about the earliest resolution of the Rwandan crisis;
8. Decides, in the light of the current situation in Rwanda, to adjust the mandate of UNAMIR as follows:
 - (a) To act as an intermediary between the parties in an attempt to secure their agreement to a cease-fire;
 - (b) To assist in the resumption of humanitarian relief operations to the extent feasible; and

/...

(c) To monitor and report on developments in Rwanda, including the safety and security of the civilians who sought refuge with UNAMIR,

and authorizes a force level as set out in paragraphs 15 to 18 of the Secretary-General's report of 20 April 1994 for that purpose;

9. Decides to keep the situation in Rwanda under constant review and states its readiness to consider promptly any recommendations which the Secretary-General may make concerning the force level and mandate of UNAMIR in the light of developments;

10. Reiterates the crucial importance of the full implementation of the Arusha Peace Agreement to the settlement of the Rwandan conflict and invites the Organization of African Unity (OAU) to continue to cooperate fully with the United Nations in this regard;

11. Commends the efforts made by the leaders of the subregion at finding a solution to the crisis in Rwanda and calls on the leaders of the region, especially the facilitator to the Arusha peace process, to persevere and intensify their efforts, in cooperation with OAU and the United Nations;

12. Reaffirms that the Arusha Peace Agreement remains the only viable framework for the resolution of the Rwandan conflict and serves as the basis for peace, national unity and reconciliation in the country and calls on the parties to renew their commitment to this Agreement;

13. Calls also upon the parties to cooperate fully in ensuring the unimpeded delivery of humanitarian assistance to all in need throughout Rwanda and in this regard appeals to the international community to provide increased humanitarian assistance commensurate with the scale of the human tragedy in Rwanda;

14. Affirms its commitment to preserving the unity and territorial integrity of Rwanda;

15. Invites the Secretary-General to continue to monitor the events in Rwanda and to report fully to the Council on the evolving situation not later than fifteen days after the adoption of this resolution;

16. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.



Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/RES/929 (1994)
22 June 1994

RESOLUTION 929 (1994)

Adopted by the Security Council at its 3392nd meeting,
on 22 June 1994

The Security Council,

Reaffirming all its previous resolutions on the situation in Rwanda, in particular its resolutions 912 (1994) of 21 April 1994, 918 (1994) of 17 May 1994 and 925 (1994) of 8 June 1994, which set out the mandate and force level of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR),

Determined to contribute to the resumption of the process of political settlement under the Arusha Peace Agreement and encouraging the Secretary-General and his Special Representative for Rwanda to continue and redouble their efforts at the national, regional and international levels to promote these objectives,

Stressing the importance of the cooperation of all parties for the fulfilment of the objectives of the United Nations in Rwanda,

Having considered the letter of the Secretary-General of 19 June 1994 (S/1994/728),

Taking into account the time needed to gather the necessary resources for the effective deployment of UNAMIR, as expanded in resolutions 918 (1994) and 925 (1994),

Noting the offer by Member States to cooperate with the Secretary-General towards the fulfilment of the objectives of the United Nations in Rwanda (S/1994/734), and stressing the strictly humanitarian character of this operation which shall be conducted in an impartial and neutral fashion, and shall not constitute an interposition force between the parties,

Welcoming the cooperation between the United Nations, the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and neighbouring States to bring peace to Rwanda,

Deeply concerned by the continuation of systematic and widespread killings of the civilian population in Rwanda,

Recognizing that the current situation in Rwanda constitutes a unique case which demands an urgent response by the international community,

Determining that the magnitude of the humanitarian crisis in Rwanda constitutes a threat to peace and security in the region,

1. Welcomes the Secretary-General's letter dated 19 June 1994 (S/1994/728) and agrees that a multinational operation may be set up for humanitarian purposes in Rwanda until UNAMIR is brought up to the necessary strength;

2. Welcomes also the offer by Member States (S/1994/734) to cooperate with the Secretary-General in order to achieve the objectives of the United Nations in Rwanda through the establishment of a temporary operation under national command and control aimed at contributing, in an impartial way, to the security and protection of displaced persons, refugees and civilians at risk in Rwanda, on the understanding that the costs of implementing the offer will be borne by the Member States concerned;

3. Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, authorizes the Member States cooperating with the Secretary-General to conduct the operation referred to in paragraph 2 above using all necessary means to achieve the humanitarian objectives set out in subparagraphs 4 (a) and (b) of resolution 925 (1994);

4. Decides that the mission of Member States cooperating with the Secretary-General will be limited to a period of two months following the adoption of the present resolution, unless the Secretary-General determines at an earlier date that the expanded UNAMIR is able to carry out its mandate;

5. Commends the offers already made by Member States of troops for the expanded UNAMIR;

6. Calls upon all Member States to respond urgently to the Secretary-General's request for resources, including logistical support, in order to enable expanded UNAMIR to fulfil its mandate effectively as soon as possible and requests the Secretary-General to identify and coordinate the supply of the essential equipment required by troops committed to the expanded UNAMIR;

7. Welcomes, in this respect, the offers already made by Member States of equipment for troop contributors to UNAMIR and calls on other Members to offer such support, including the possibility of comprehensive provision of equipment to specific troop contributors, to speed UNAMIR's expanded force deployment;

8. Requests Member States cooperating with the Secretary-General to coordinate closely with UNAMIR and also requests the Secretary-General to set up appropriate mechanisms to this end;

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9. Demands that all parties to the conflict and others concerned immediately bring to an end all killings of civilian populations in areas under their control and allow Member States cooperating with the Secretary-General to implement fully the mission set forth in paragraph 3 above;

10. Requests the States concerned and the Secretary-General, as appropriate, to report to the Council on a regular basis, the first such report to be made no later than fifteen days after the adoption of this resolution, on the implementation of this operation and the progress made towards the fulfilment of the objectives referred to in paragraphs 2 and 3 above;

11. Also requests the Secretary-General to report on the progress made towards completing the deployment of the expanded UNAMIR within the framework of the report due no later than 9 August 1994 under paragraph 17 of resolution 925 (1994), as well as on progress towards the resumption of the process of political settlement under the Arusha Peace Agreement;

12. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.



Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/RES/866 (1993)
22 September 1993

RESOLUTION 866 (1993)

Adopted by the Security Council at its 3281st meeting,
on 22 September 1993

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 813 (1993) of 26 March 1993 and 856 (1993) of 10 August 1993,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General (S/26422 and Add.1) dated 9 September 1993 on the proposed establishment of the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia (UNOMIL),

Noting that the Peace Agreement signed by the three Liberian parties in Cotonou on 25 July 1993 calls on the United Nations and the Military Observer Group (ECOMOG) of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) to assist in the implementation of the Agreement,

Emphasizing as noted in the Secretary-General's report of 4 August 1993 (S/26200), that the Peace Agreement assigns ECOMOG the primary responsibility of supervising the implementation of the military provisions of the Agreement and envisages that the United Nations role shall be to monitor and verify this process,

Noting that this would be the first peace-keeping mission undertaken by the United Nations in cooperation with a peace-keeping mission already set up by another organization, in this case ECOWAS,

Recognizing that United Nations involvement would contribute significantly to the effective implementation of the Peace Agreement and would serve to underline the international community's commitment to conflict resolution in Liberia,

Commending ECOWAS for its continuing efforts to restore peace, security and stability in Liberia,

Commending also the efforts of the Organization of African Unity in support of the peace process in Liberia,

Stressing the importance of full cooperation and close coordination between UNOMIL and ECOMOG in the implementation of their respective mandates,

Taking note of the deployment of an advance team of United Nations military observers to Liberia as authorized under resolution 856 (1993),

Welcoming the establishment of the Joint Cease-Fire Monitoring Committee (JCMC) composed of the three Liberian parties, ECOMOG and the United Nations,

Welcoming also the formation in Cotonou on 27 August 1993 of the five-member Council of States representing all three Liberian parties, which, in accordance with the Peace Agreement, shall be installed concomitantly with the commencement of the disarmament process and shall be responsible for the day-to-day operation of the transitional government,

Noting that the Peace Agreement calls for legislative and presidential elections to take place approximately seven months after the signing of the Peace Agreement,

1. Welcomes the report of the Secretary-General dated 9 September 1993 (S/26422) on the proposed establishment of UNOMIL;

2. Decides to establish UNOMIL under its authority and under the direction of the Secretary-General through his Special Representative for a period of seven months, subject to the proviso that it will continue beyond 16 December 1993 only upon a review by the Council based on a report from the Secretary-General on whether or not substantive progress has been made towards the implementation of the Peace Agreement and other measures aimed at establishing a lasting peace;

3. Decides that UNOMIL shall comprise military observers as well as medical, engineering, communications, transportation and electoral components, in the numbers indicated in the Secretary-General's report, together with minimal staff necessary to support it, and shall have the following mandate:

(a) To receive and investigate all reports on alleged incidents of violations of the cease-fire agreement and, if the violation cannot be corrected, to report its findings to the Violations Committee established pursuant to the Peace Agreement and to the Secretary-General;

(b) To monitor compliance with other elements of the Peace Agreement, including at points on Liberia's borders with Sierra Leone and other neighbouring countries, and to verify its impartial application, and in particular to assist in the monitoring of compliance with the embargo on delivery of arms and military equipment to Liberia and the cantonment, disarmament and demobilization of combatants;

(c) To observe and verify the election process, including the legislative and presidential elections to be held in accordance with the provisions of the Peace Agreement;

(d) To assist, as appropriate, in the coordination of humanitarian assistance activities in the field in conjunction with the existing United Nations humanitarian relief operation;

(e) To develop a plan and assess financial requirements for the demobilization of combatants;

(f) To report on any major violations of international humanitarian law to the Secretary-General;

(g) To train ECOMOG engineers in mine clearance and, in cooperation with ECOMOG, coordinate the identification of mines and assist in the clearance of mines and unexploded bombs;

(h) Without participation in enforcement operations, to coordinate with ECOMOG in the discharge of ECOMOG's separate responsibilities both formally, through the Violations Committee, and informally;

4. Welcomes the Secretary-General's intention to conclude with the Chairman of ECOWAS an agreement defining, before deployment of UNOMIL, the roles and responsibilities of UNOMIL and ECOWAS in the implementation of the Peace Agreement, in accordance with the concept of operations outlined in Chapter IV of the Secretary-General's report (S/26422), and requests the Secretary-General to keep the Council informed on the progress and outcome of the negotiations leading thereto;

5. Encourages African States to provide the additional troops requested from them by ECOWAS for ECOMOG;

6. Welcomes the steps taken by the Secretary-General to establish a Trust Fund, which would facilitate the sending of reinforcements by African States to ECOMOG, assist in supporting troops of participating ECOMOG countries and also assist in mine-clearing, humanitarian and development activities, as well as the electoral process, and calls on Member States to support the peace process in Liberia by contributing to the Trust Fund;

7. Urges the Liberian parties to commence the encampment, disarmament and demobilization process without delay;

8. Welcomes the decision to establish the transitional government and urges also the Liberian parties to begin the exercise of that government's responsibilities concomitantly with the process described in paragraph 7 above and consistent with the Peace Agreement;

9. Calls on the transitional government to conclude expeditiously, and no later than 60 days after its installation, a Status of Mission Agreement with the United Nations to facilitate the full deployment of UNOMIL;

10. Urges the Liberian parties to finalize the composition of the Elections Commission so that it can promptly undertake the necessary preparations for legislative and presidential elections by March 1994, at the latest, in accordance with the timetable foreseen in the Peace Agreement;

/...

11. Calls on the Liberian parties to cooperate fully in the safe delivery of humanitarian assistance to all parts of the country by the most direct routes, in accordance with the Peace Agreement;

12. Welcomes ECOMOG's stated commitment to ensure the safety of UNOMIL observers and civilian staff and urges the Liberian parties to take all necessary measures to ensure the security and safety of UNOMIL personnel, as well as of the personnel involved in relief operations, and strictly to abide by applicable rules of international humanitarian law;

13. Requests the Secretary-General to submit progress reports to the Council on the implementation of the present resolution by 16 December 1993 and by 16 February 1994;

14. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.



Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/RES/1020 (1995)
10 November 1995

RESOLUTION 1020 (1995)

Adopted by the Security Council at its 3592nd meeting,
on 10 November 1995

The Security Council,

Recalling all its previous resolutions concerning the situation in Liberia, in particular resolutions 866 (1993) of 22 September 1993 and 1014 (1995) of 15 September 1995,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General dated 23 October 1995 (S/1995/881) on the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia (UNOMIL),

Commending the positive role of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), in its continuing efforts to restore peace, security and stability in Liberia,

Stressing the importance of full cooperation and close coordination between UNOMIL and the ECOWAS Monitoring Group (ECOMOG) in the implementation of their respective mandates,

Noting the appreciable progress the Liberian parties have recently made towards the peaceful resolution of the conflict including the re-establishment of a cease-fire, installation of the new Council of State and an agreement on a timetable for the implementation of the peace process from cease-fire to election,

Noting also that the Liberian parties appear more determined than ever before to take tangible steps towards the restoration of peace and stability in their country,

Expressing its concern about the incidence of cease-fire violations and delays in the process of disengagement of forces,

Expressing also its appreciation to those African States that have contributed and are contributing troops to ECOMOG,

Commending also those Member States that have provided assistance in support of the peace process, including contributions to the Trust Fund for Liberia,

1. Welcomes the report of the Secretary-General dated 23 October 1995;

2. Decides to adjust the mandate of UNOMIL to be defined as follows:

(a) To exercise its good offices to support the efforts of ECOWAS and the Liberian National Transitional Government (LNTG) to implement the peace agreements and to cooperate with them for this purpose;

(b) To investigate all allegations of violations of the cease-fire reported to the Cease-fire Violations Committee, to recommend measures to prevent the recurrence of such violations and to report to the Secretary-General accordingly;

(c) To monitor compliance with the other military provisions of the peace agreements including disengagement of forces, disarmament and observance of the arms embargo and to verify their impartial application;

(d) To assist, as appropriate, in the maintenance of assembly sites agreed upon by ECOMOG, the LNTG and the factions, and in the implementation of a programme for demobilization of combatants, in cooperation with the LNTG, donor agencies and non-governmental organizations;

(e) To support, as appropriate, humanitarian assistance activities;

(f) To investigate and report to the Secretary-General on violations of human rights and to assist local human rights groups, as appropriate, in raising voluntary contributions for training and logistic support;

(g) To observe and verify the election process, in consultation with the Organization of African Unity and ECOWAS, including the legislative and presidential elections to be held in accordance with provisions of the peace agreements;

3. Decides that the number of military observers should be a maximum of 160;

4. Welcomes also in this context the recommendations contained in the Secretary-General's report concerning the new concept of operations for UNOMIL;

5. Calls upon all the Liberian parties to respect and implement fully and expeditiously all the agreements and commitments they have entered into, in particular with regard to the maintenance of the cease-fire, disarmament and demobilization of combatants, and national reconciliation, taking into account that the restoration of peace and democracy in Liberia is primarily the responsibility of those parties which signed the Abuja Agreement on 19 August 1995 (S/1995/742);

/...

6. Urges Member States to provide additional support for the peace process in Liberia by contributing to the United Nations Trust Fund for Liberia, and in this regard encourages States that pledged assistance to fulfil their commitments;

7. Urges also all Member States to provide financial, logistical and other assistance in support of ECOMOG to enable it to carry out its mandate, particularly with respect to assembly and disarmament of the Liberian factions;

8. Welcomes the commitments made at the Conference on Assistance to Liberia, held in New York on 27 October 1995;

9. Reiterates that continued support by the international community for the peace process in Liberia is contingent on the continued commitment by the Liberian parties to achieve national reconciliation in line with the peace process;

10. Urges the LNTG to take the necessary action to avoid further incidents of cease-fire violations and maintain the momentum of the peace process;

11. Reminds all States of their obligations to comply strictly with the embargo on all deliveries of weapons and military equipment to Liberia imposed by resolution 788 (1992) and to bring all instances of violations of the arms embargo before the Committee established pursuant to resolution 985 (1995);

12. Calls on ECOMOG, in accordance with the agreement regarding the respective roles and responsibilities of UNOMIL and ECOMOG in the implementation of the Cotonou Agreement (S/26272) and the new concept of operations, to take necessary action to provide security for UNOMIL observers and civilian staff;

13. Stresses the need for close contacts and enhanced coordination between UNOMIL and ECOMOG in their operational activities at all levels;

14. Demands once more that all factions in Liberia strictly respect the status of ECOMOG and UNOMIL personnel, as well as organizations and agencies delivering humanitarian assistance throughout Liberia, and further demands that these factions facilitate such deliveries and that they strictly abide by applicable rules of international humanitarian law;

15. Stresses the need for improved coordination in carrying out the repatriation of refugees and the resettlement of internally displaced persons;

16. Stresses also the importance of respect of human rights in Liberia as well as the necessity to rehabilitate promptly the penitentiary system in this country;

17. Requests the Secretary-General to submit by 15 December 1995 a progress report on the situation in Liberia including the implementation of the adjusted mandate of UNOMIL, as well as its new concept of operations;

/...

18. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General, his Special Representative and all UNOMIL personnel for their tireless efforts to bring peace and reconciliation to Liberia;

19. Decides to remain seized of the matter.



**Security Council resolution 1100 (1997) on the situation in Liberia, U.N.
Doc. S/RES/1100 (1997).**

Adopted by the Security Council at its 3757th meeting, on 27 March 1997

ty Council,

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ts pre' s resolutions concerning the situation in Liberia, in particular resolution 1083 (1996) of 27 November 1996,

g the r t of the Secretary-General dated 19 March 1997 (S/1997/237), especially his conclusion that the period under review
an imple ment in the security situation, revitalization of civil society, and reactivation of political parties to prepare for election

agree t between the Council of State and the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) on a basic framework
electio n Liberia scheduled for 30 May 1997,

ng tha holding of free and fair elections as scheduled is an essential phase of the peace process in Liberia,

that the people of Liberia and their leaders bear the ultimate responsibility for achieving peace and national reconciliation,

h appreciation the active efforts of ECOWAS to restore peace, security and stability to Liberia, and commending the States whi
l to the ECOWAS Monitoring Group (ECOMOG),

its appreciation to those States which have supported the United Nations Military Observer Mission in Liberia (UNOMIL) and
e contributed to the Trust Fund for Liberia,

ng that the continued presence of UNOMIL is predicated on the presence of ECOMOG and its commitment to ensure the safety

to extend the mandate of UNOMIL until 30 June 1997;

es the Secretary-General's recommendations contained in paragraphs 29 and 30 of his report dated 19 March 1997 concerning t
in the electoral process;

es its concern at the delay in the installation of the new independent Elections Commission and the reconstituted Supreme Court
is of this delay for the electoral process, and urges that they be installed immediately;

e international community to provide financial, logistical, and other assistance to the electoral process in Liberia, including thro
for Liberia, and to provide additional support for ECOMOG to enable it to sustain a secure environment for the elections;

the importance of close contacts and enhanced coordination between UNOMIL and ECOMOG at all levels and, in particular, th
e of ECOMOG to continue to provide effective security for international personnel during the election process;

l Libe
nt; parties to cooperate with the peace process, including by respecting human rights and facilitating humanitarian activi

the in
ne mai
ance of respect for human rights in Liberia, not least in the period leading up to elections, and emphasizes the human
e of UNOMIL;

esses t
n and
importance of assisting with the prompt repatriation of refugees who are willing to return to Liberia in time to particip
g process;

stresse
y resol
s of viol
e obligation of all States to comply strictly with the embargo on the deliveries of weapons and military equipment to L
n 788 (1992) of 19 November 1992, to take all actions necessary to ensure strict implementation of the embargo, and
Committee established pursuant to resolution 985 (1995) of 13 April 1995;

ts the Secretary-General to keep the Council informed on a regular basis of the situation in Liberia, and, in particular, signific
nts in the electoral process, and to submit a report by 20 June 1997;

g to remain seized of the matter.



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**Security Council resolution 1116 (1997) on the situation in Liberia, U.N.
Doc. S/RES/1116 (1997).**

Adopted by the Security Council at its 3793rd meeting, on 27 June 1997

Security Council,

Referring to its previous resolutions concerning the situation in Liberia, in particular resolution 1100 (1997) of 27 March 1997, and the report of the Secretary-General dated 20 June 1997 (S/1997/478), and the decision of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) to postpone the election date to 19 July 1997, and stressing that the holding of free and fair elections is an essential stage of Liberia's peace process and that the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNOMIL) is mandated to observe and verify the election process, including the legislative and elections, as stated in resolution 866 (1993) of 23 September 1993, and stressing that the people of Liberia and their leaders bear the ultimate responsibility for achieving peace and national reconciliation, and stressing that the presence of UNOMIL is predicated on the presence of the ECOWAS Monitoring Group (ECOMOG) and its commitment to ensure the safety of UNOMIL military observers and civilian staff, and stressing with appreciation the active efforts of ECOWAS to restore peace, security, and stability to Liberia, and commending those African States that have and continue to contribute to ECOMOG, and stressing its appreciation to those States which have supported UNOMIL and those which have contributed to the Trust Fund for Liberia, and decides to extend the mandate of UNOMIL until 30 September 1997, in the expectation that it will terminate on that date;

calls upon the Liberian parties to implement fully all the agreements and commitments they have entered into, and urges all Liberians to participate peacefully in the electoral process;

expresses its gratitude to the international community for providing financial, logistical, and other forms of assistance for the electoral process in Liberia, including through the Trust Fund for Liberia, and for providing support to ECOMOG to enable it to carry out its peacekeeping responsibilities and to sustain a secure environment for the elections;

further emphasizes the need for constructive collaboration between the United Nations, ECOWAS, the Liberian Independent Elections Commission, and the international community in coordinating assistance for the elections;

stresses the importance of close coordination between UNOMIL, ECOMOG, and the joint electoral coordination mechanism at all levels and, in particular, the importance that ECOMOG continue to provide effective security for international personnel during the election process and provide the necessary logistical support to the Independent Elections Commission;

stresses the importance of respect for human rights in Liberia and emphasizes the human rights aspect of the mandate of UNOMIL;

further stresses the obligation of all States to comply strictly with the embargo on the deliveries of weapons and military equipment imposed by resolution 788 (1992) of 19 November 1992, to take all actions necessary to ensure strict implementation of the embargo, and to bring all instances of the violations of the embargo before the Committee established pursuant to resolution 985 (1995) of 24 April 1995;

requests the Secretary-General to keep the Council informed on a regular basis of the situation in Liberia and, in particular, the developments in the electoral process, and to submit a report by 29 August 1997;

Decides to remain seized of the matter.
