UN Security Council: “We Cannot Afford to Fail”

Learning in Retirement, Carleton University

Dr. Marcel Jesenský, Spring 2019 – Session II
Much greater creativity (1994-2001)

Rwanda
Iraq sanctions
Kosovo and East Timor
Responsibility (to Protect)
Rwanda

Rwanda, Burundi (Hutus, Tutsis)

1990-1992, Government vs. RPF (Gen. Kagame)

1993, UNOMUR, the Arusha Accords

UNAMIR, “stabilizing presence,” 2,500 troops

Gen. Roméo Dallaire (Canada)
UN Assistance Mission in Rwanda

11 Jan 1994, cable (US, B, F)

6 Apr 1994 (800,000 - 1M)

“Somalia syndrome”

21 Apr 1994 / 17 May 1994
AREAS ESTIMATED TO BE UNDER RGF AND RPF CONTROL AS OF 31 MAY 1994

The boundaries and names shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.
Responsibility (to Protect)?

Operation *Turquoise*  

Aug 1994: Paul Kagame (RPF)  

1998: Pres. Clinton  

(haunted by Somalia, did nothing, stood in the way of those who wanted to do more)  

International failure (*S/1999/1257*)
Iraq: sanctions and disarmament (1991- )

S/RES/687 (1991), sanctions

US, UK, F (December 1998)

UNSCOM/IAEA inspectors

“regime change”

humanitarian situation
Yugoslavia/Serbia (Kosovo)

unilateral interventions (Bangladesh, Cambodia)

KLA/UCK (Kosovo Liberation Army) vs. Belgrade

SG Annan: NATO should not have acted w/o SC

NATO’s war against YU, 24 March 1999

72 days bombing campaign
Belgrade – Priština

civilians paying the price for political conflict

S/RES/1244 (1999)

K. within Yugoslavia (Serbia)

NATO/UN administration (UNMIK)

17 Feb 2008 unilateral independence
Kosovo under SCR 1244 (1999)

anti-Serbian violence (2004)

Unilateral independence (2008)

ICJ

Carla Del Ponte (ICTY) (2009)
Inhuman treatment of people and illicit trafficking in human organs in Kosovo

Report

Rapporteur: Mr Dick Marty, Switzerland, Alliance of Liberals and Democrats for Europe

A. Draft resolution

1. The Parliamentary Assembly was extremely concerned to learn of the revelations of the former Prosecutor at the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (ICTY), who alleged that serious crimes had been committed during the conflict in Kosovo, including trafficking in human organs, crimes which had gone unpunished hitherto and had not been the subject of any serious investigation.

2. In addition, according to the former Prosecutor, these acts had been committed by members of the "Kosovo Liberation Army" (KLA) militia against Serbian nationals who had remained in Kosovo at the end of the armed conflict and been taken prisoner.

3. According to the information gathered by the Assembly and to the criminal investigations now under way, numerous concrete and convergent indications confirm that some Serbians and some Albanian Kosovars were held prisoner in secret places of detention under KLA control in northern Albania and were subjected to inhuman and degrading treatment, before ultimately disappearing.

4. Numerous indications seem to confirm that, during the period immediately after the end of the armed conflict, before international forces had really been able to take control of the region and re-establish a semblance of law and order, organs were removed from some prisoners at a clinic in Albanian territory, near Fushë-Krujë, to be taken abroad for transplantation.
East Timor

Portugal (-1974), Indonesia (1975-99)

“drastic action”, 100-250,000 (1M pop.)

UN-supervised referendum (w/o UN troops)

“a sea of blood”

referendum 78.5 % for independence
Timor-Leste

Indonesia’s permission

8,000 Australian and other troops (INTERFET)

UN Transitional Administration in East Timor (2002)

intervention with consent of the state, sovereignty

defence against the rules of an unequal world
Responsibility to Protect (R2P)

"never again"

sovereignty and (non-)intervention

humanitarian intervention

sanctions (Iraq)

ICISS (2001)